

Olympic Games

Day 1

Olympics

Summer

Winter

Special/Paralympics

Youth

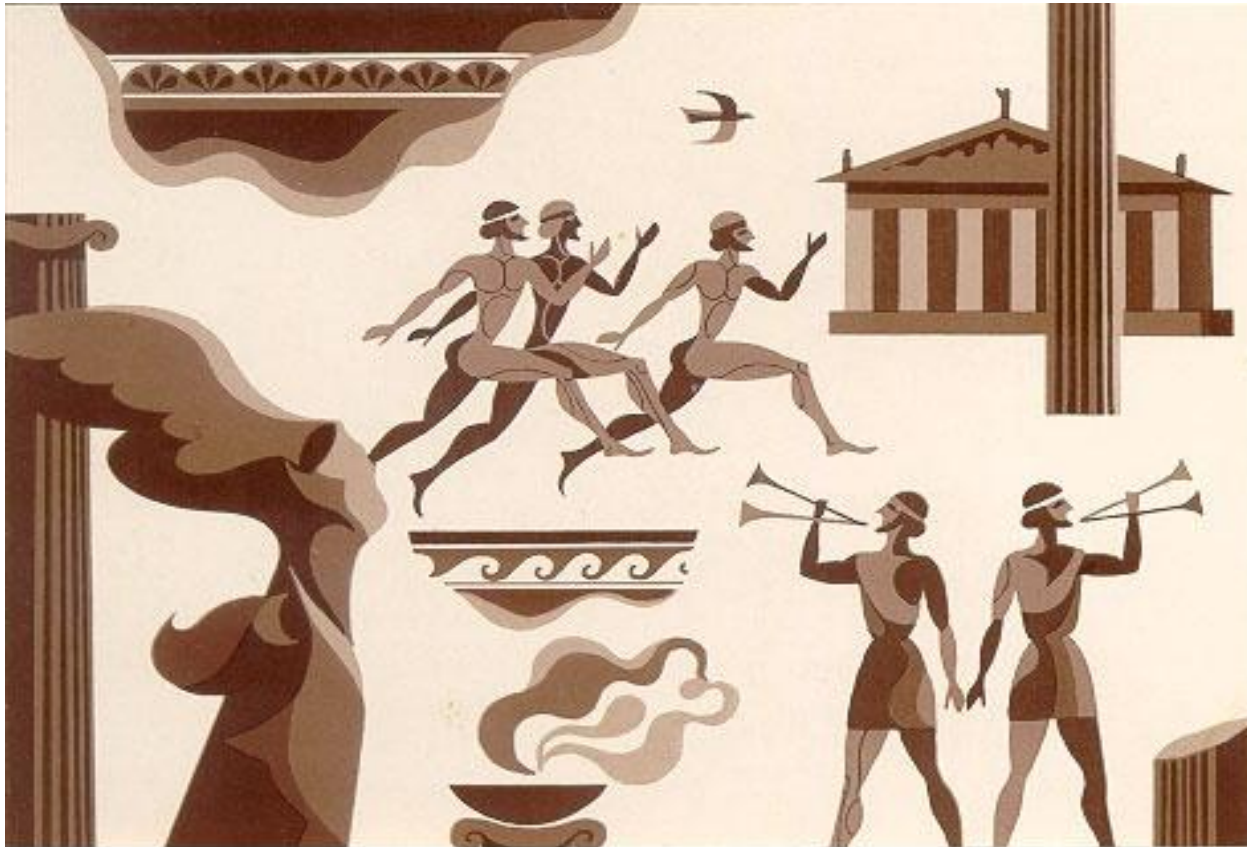
Aniket Pawar

The Original Greek Games



began in ancient Greece took place every fourth year for several hundred years.
The earliest record of the Olympic Games goes back to 776 BC.

The Original Olympics



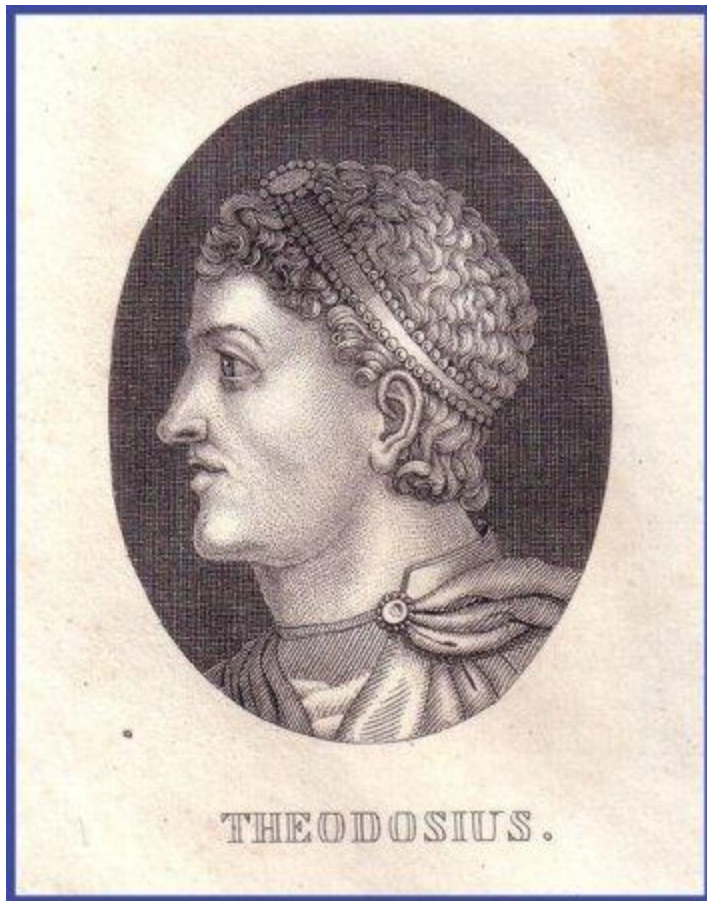
The only event was a foot race of about 183 meters. They also included competitions in music, oratory and theatre performances.

The 18-th Olympics

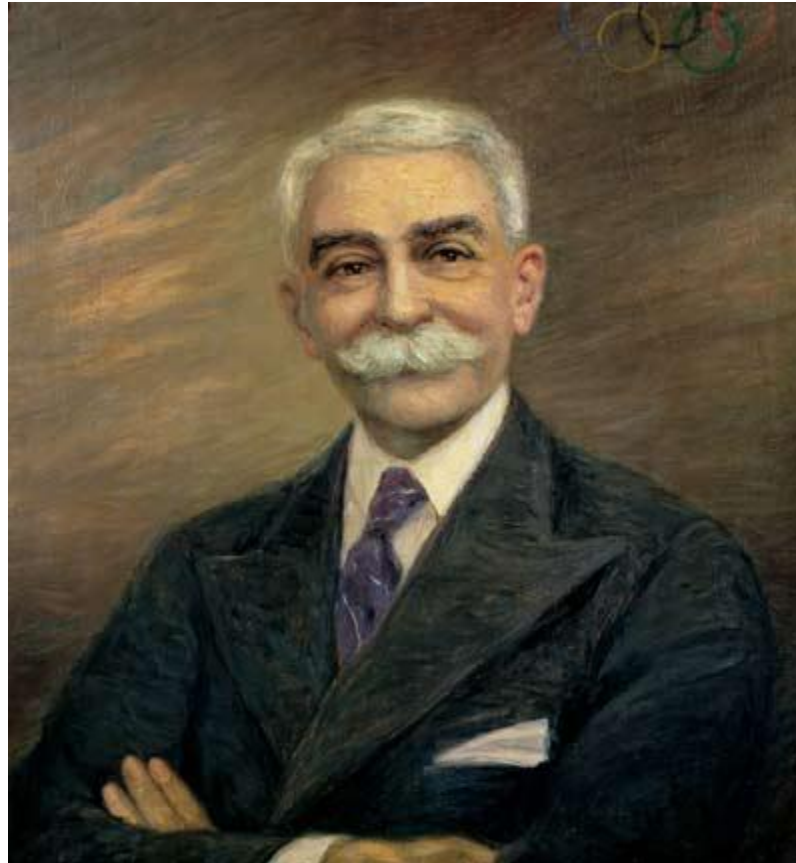


Included wrestling and pentathlon, later Games – chariot races and other sports.

In 394 A.D. the games were ended by the Roman emperor Theodosius.



Pierre de Coubertin



Brought the Olympic Games back to life in 1896.

SPORTS IN SUMMER OLYMPICS

- The current categories are:
 - **Category A:** athletics, aquatics, gymnastics.3
 - **Category B:** basketball, cycling, football, tennis, and volleyball.5
 - **Category C:** archery, badminton, boxing, judo, rowing, shooting, table tennis, and weightlifting.8
 - **Category D:** canoe/kayaking, equestrian, fencing, handball, field hockey, sailing, taekwondo, triathlon, and wrestling.9
 - **Category E:** modern pentathlon, golf, and rugby.3



WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES

- held every four years.
- The athletes compete in 20 different disciplines (*including Paralympics'* *disciplines*).

Founder & Beginning

- The foundation for the **Winter Olympics** are Nordic games.
- **Gustav Viktor Balck** - organizer of the **Nordic games** and a member of the IOC.
- The **first Summer Olympics** with **winter sport** were in London, in **1908**.

The first '**winter sports week**' was planned in **1916**, in Berlin, but the Olympics were cancelled because of the outbreak of the World War I.

The first true **Winter Olympics** were in **1924**, in **Chamonix, France**.



- In **1986**, the IOC decided to separate the Summer and Winter Games on separate years.
- It was decided that **1992** would be the last year to have both, **Winter and Summer Olympic Games in the same year**.
- The last Olympics were this year in **Sochi, Russia (2014)**. The next Olympics will be in **Pyeongchang, South Korea 9–25 February 2018**.

Games/Events

Paralympics Games



- *designed to emphasize the participants' athletic achievements, not their disability.*

History of Paralympics Games

- *Athletes with disabilities did compete in the Olympic Games prior to the advent of the Paralympics.*
- *originally termed paralympics because it meant paraplegic*
- *Now “para” stand for parallel to the olympics*
- *1960- first organized games for disabled athletes*
- *1994- was firstly termed as Paralympics*
- *2001- Olympics and Paralympics committee signed an agreement.*





International
Paralympic
Committee

Motto, Symbols and Ceremonies

- **Motto: “Spirit in Motion”**
- **Symbols: icons, flags, etc.**

- ***The IPC (International Paralympic Committee) is the global governing body of the Paralympic Movement.***
- ***The vision of the IPC: “to enable Paralympic athletes to achieve sporting excellence and inspire and excite the world”***
- ***Paralympic Games is a fantastic reason for the different countries in the world to link together and celebrate sport and culture.***
- ***The challenge for the International Paralympic Committee and all their partners is to continue this drive towards sporting excellence while at the same time ensuring they are not leaving anyone behind.***

Classification

- ***Summer Paralympics include 21 sports***

- archery, cycling, judo, rowing, sailing, shooting, swimming, table tennis, volleyball, wheelchair basketball, wheelchair fencing, wheelchair rugby, wheelchair tennis, etc.

- ***Winter Paralympics include 5 sports***

- alpine skiing, ice sledge hockey, cross-country skiing, wheelchair curling, para-snowboarding.

Disability Categories

- *Six major categories; including physical, visual, and intellectual impairment:*
 - **Amputee** (persons with a partial or total amputation of at least one limb)
 - **Cerebral palsy** (persons who have a non-progressive neurological disorder)
 - **Intellectual disability** (persons who have a significant impairment in intellectual functioning)
 - **Visually impaired** (persons who have a non-correctable vision impairment ranging from partially sighted to total blindness)
 - **Wheelchair** (persons with a disability that requires them to compete using a wheelchair)
 - **Les autres** (from the French for 'the others', this includes persons with a mobility impairment or other loss of physical function that does not fall strictly into one of the other five categories.)

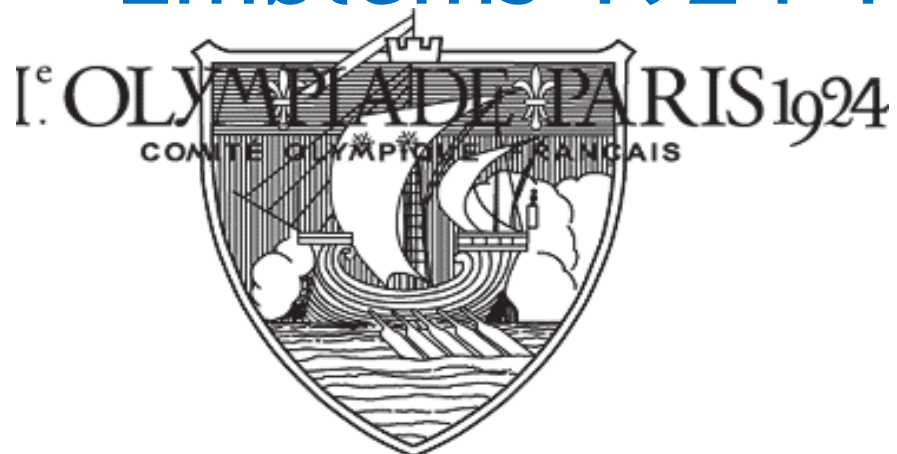
Emblem

Ketan Jadhav

Emblem History

- Each Olympic Games has its own Olympic emblem, which is a design integrating the Olympic rings with one or more distinctive elements.
- They are created and proposed by the Organizing Committee of the Olympic Games (OCOG) or the National Olympic Committee (NOC) of the host country.
- It is the responsibility of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) to approve Olympic emblems for the Olympic games.
- The Olympic emblems are used in promotional materials, by sponsors of the Olympics, on the uniforms of every Olympic competitor. All emblems are the property of the IOC.

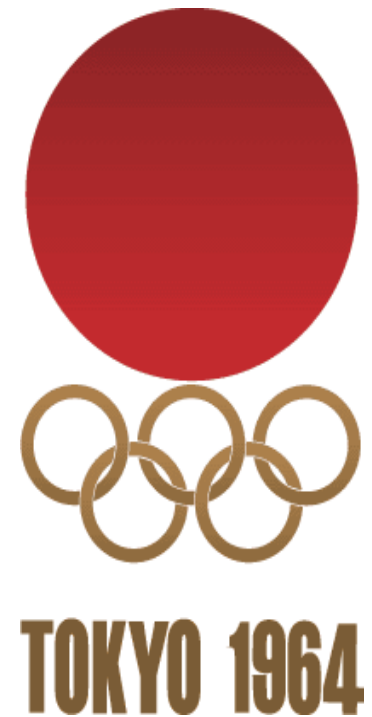
Emblems 1924-1948



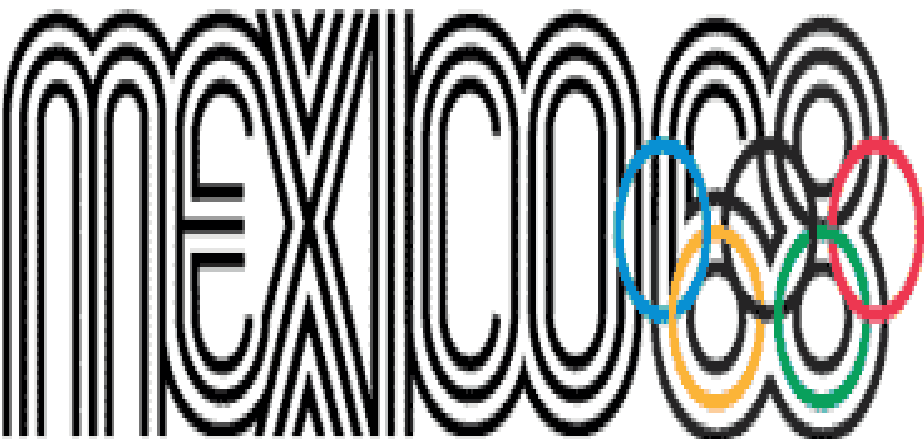
THE
XITH OLYMPIC GAMES
BERLIN, 1936



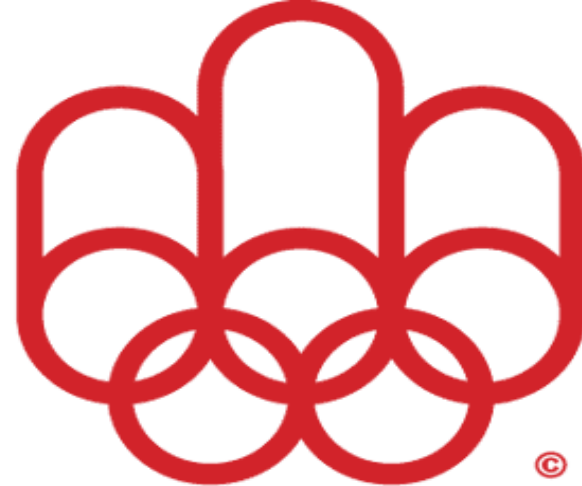
1952-1964



1968-1980



Munich1972



Montréal 1976



Игры
XXII Олимпиады
Москва
1980

1984-1996



Games of the XXIIIrd Olympiad Los Angeles 1984



GAMES OF THE XXIVTH OLYMPIAD SEOUL 1988

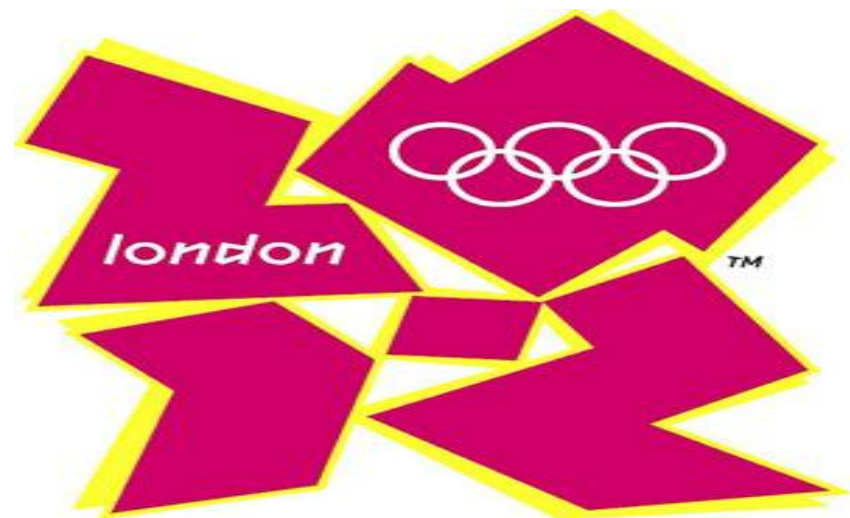


Barcelona'92



Atlanta 1996

2000-2012



Rio 2016



Rio 2016 Emblem

- The logo for the 2016 Summer Olympics to be held in Rio de Janeiro has been designed by a Brazilian company, Tatil Design. The logo defines four concepts - contagious energy, Olympic spirit, harmonious diversity and exuberant nature. The logo represents three figures who support the three colors of the Brazilian flag - Green, Yellow, and Blue. The shape of the three figures, which have been joined at the arms and can be seen in a triple embrace, is a reflection of the Sugarloaf Mountain.

Olympic Mascots

A series of horizontal lines in teal and light blue colors, with some lines having a stepped or staggered appearance, extending across the width of the slide.

Nilesh Pawar

Introduction

- The **Olympic mascot(s)** is(are) a character, usually an **animal native** to the area or occasionally **human figures**, who represents the cultural heritage of the place where the Olympic and Paralympic Games are taking place.
- Since the **1968 Winter Olympics in Grenoble, France** the Olympic Games have had a mascot. The **first major mascot** in the Olympic Games was **Misha** in the **1980 Summer Olympics, Moscow**.
- Starting with the **2010 Vancouver mascots**, the **Olympic and Paralympic mascots** have been presented together.

**1968 Winter Olympics,
Grenoble, France**



SHUSS

**1972,
Munich**



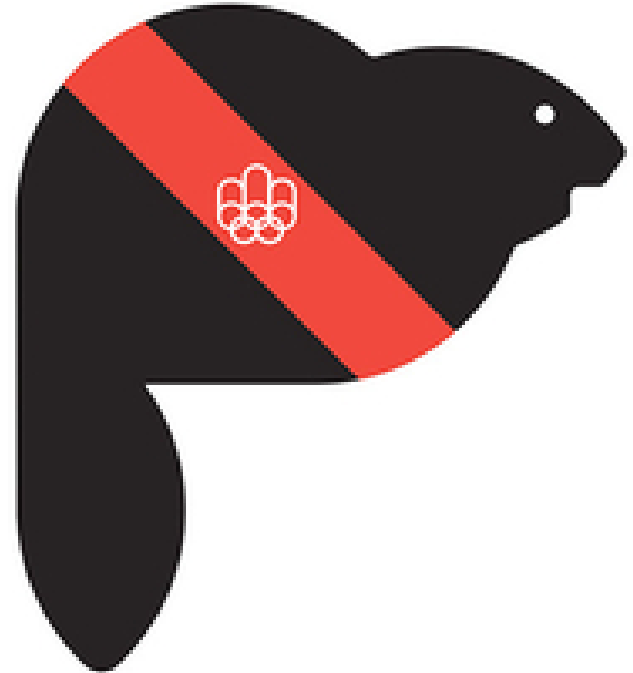
Waldi

**1976 Winter Olympics,
Innsbruck**



SCHNEEMANN

**1976,
Montreal**



AMIK

1980, Moscow



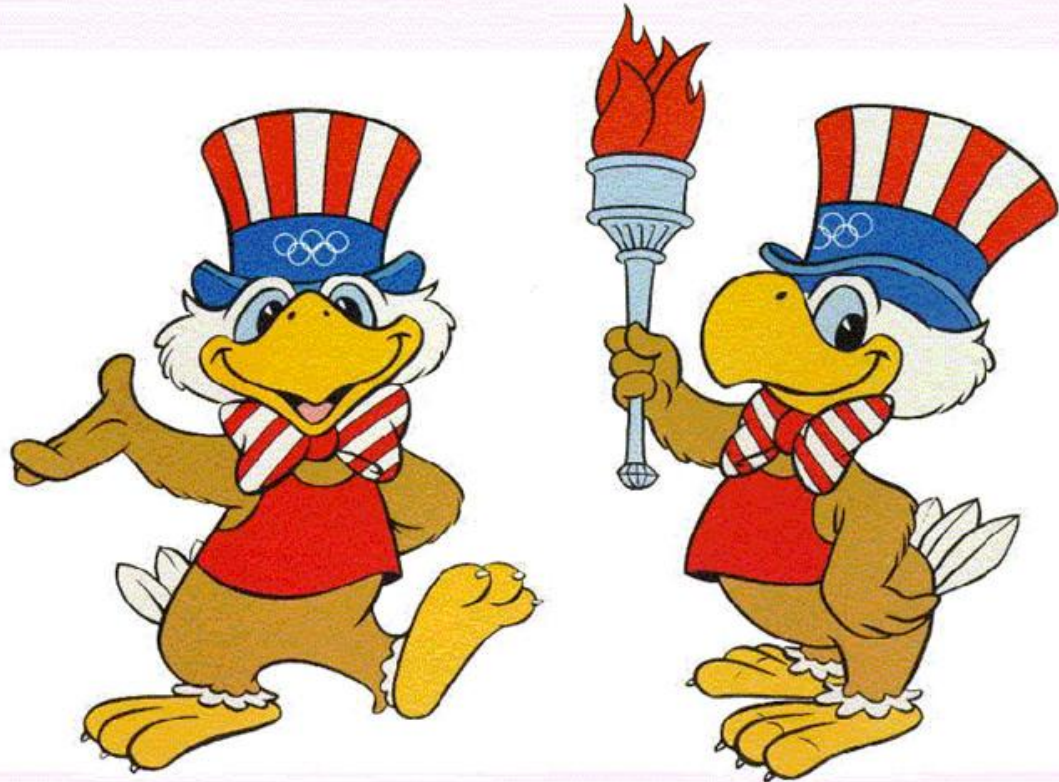
MISHA

1980 Winter Olympics,
Lake Placid



RONI

1984,
Los Angeles



SAM

1984 Winter Olympics,
Sarajevo



VUČKO

1988, Seoul



HIDORI

**1988 Winter Olympics,
Calgary**



HIDY & HOWDY

1992, Barcelona,
Spain



COBI

1992 Winter Olympics,
Albertville



MAGIQUE



1994 Winter Olympics, Lillehammer

HÅKON & KRISTIN

1996, Atlanta



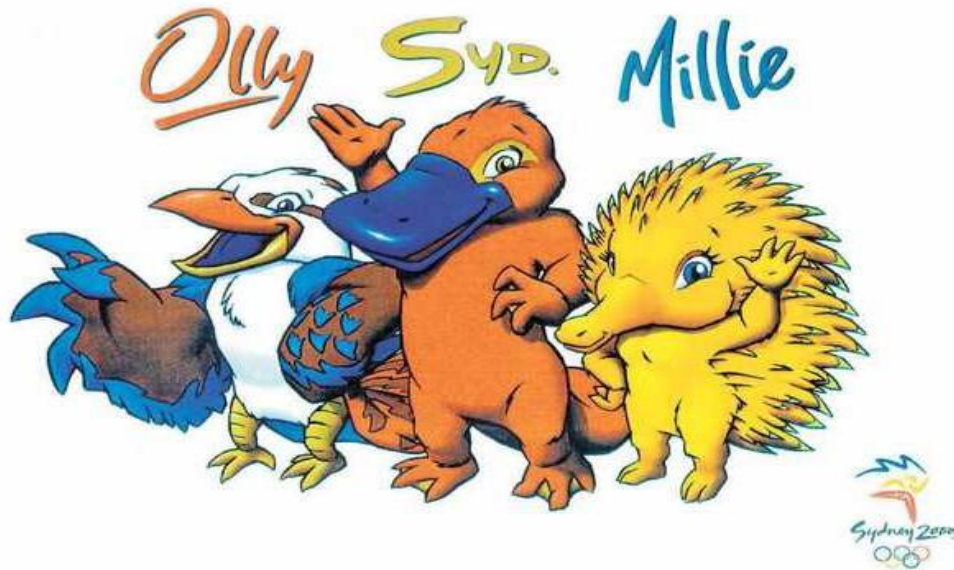
IZZY

1998 Winter
Olympics, Nagano



SUKKI, NOKKI, LEKKI
& TSUKKI

2000, Sydney



2002 Winter Olympics, Salt Lake City



POWDER: (A.K.A. *SWIFTER*)

COPPER: (A.K.A. *HIGHER*)

COAL: (A.K.A. *STRONGER*)

2004, Athens



Athenà Phèvos

2006 Winter Olympics, Turin



2008, Beijing

FUWA



beibei.png



beijing2008.png



huanhuan.png



jingjing.png



nini.png



yingying.png

2010 Winter Olympics, Vancouver

MIGA, QUATCHI, SUMI, MUKMUK



2012, London

WENLOCK & MANDEVILLE



2014, Winter Olympics, Sochi, Russia



Leopard

Hare

Polar bear

2016 Rio Olympics VINICIUS

Tom



- **NAME:** The name of the Olympic mascot pays tribute to **Brazilian Musician Vinicius de Moraes**.
- **DESCRIPTION:** *Vinicius is a mix of different Brazilian animals. His design takes inspiration from pop culture, as well as video game and animation characters. Alongside his Paralympic Games colleague, Vinicius represents the diversity of the Brazilian people and culture, as well as its exuberant nature.*
- **CREATOR:** **Birdo Produções**
- The Olympic and Paralympic mascots were unveiled simultaneously to the public on **23 November 2014**.
- Three choices were on offer: **Oba and Eba; Tiba Tuque and Esquindim; and Vinicius and Tom.**



Thank you

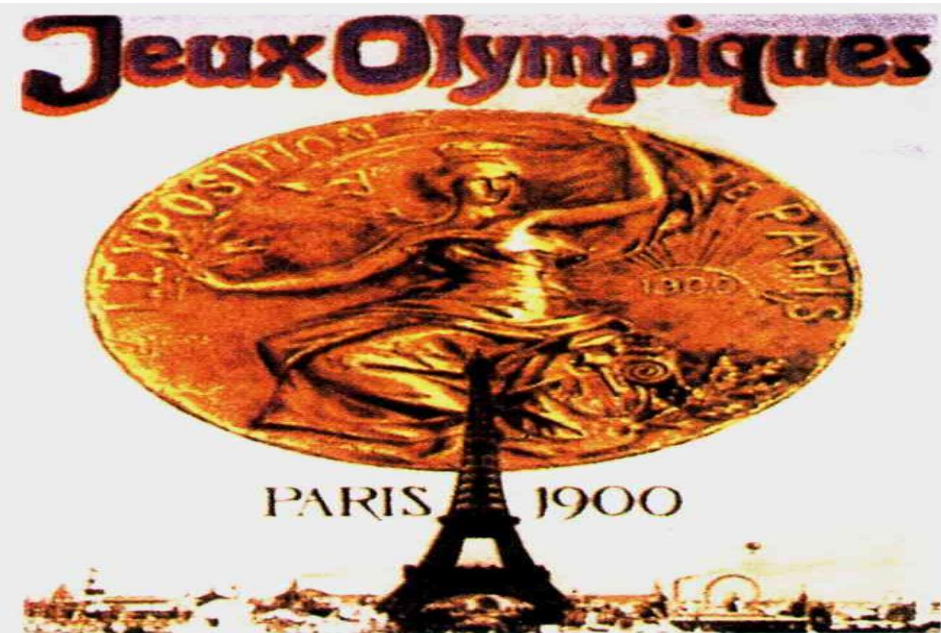
Olympic Posters

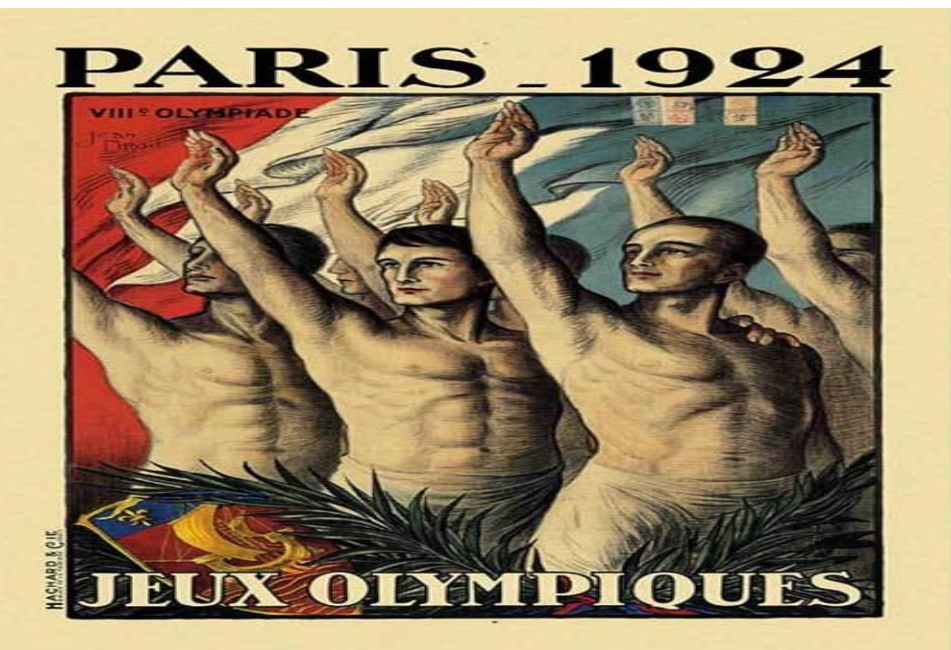
A series of horizontal lines in teal and light blue colors, with varying lengths and offsets, creating a modern, layered effect across the width of the slide.

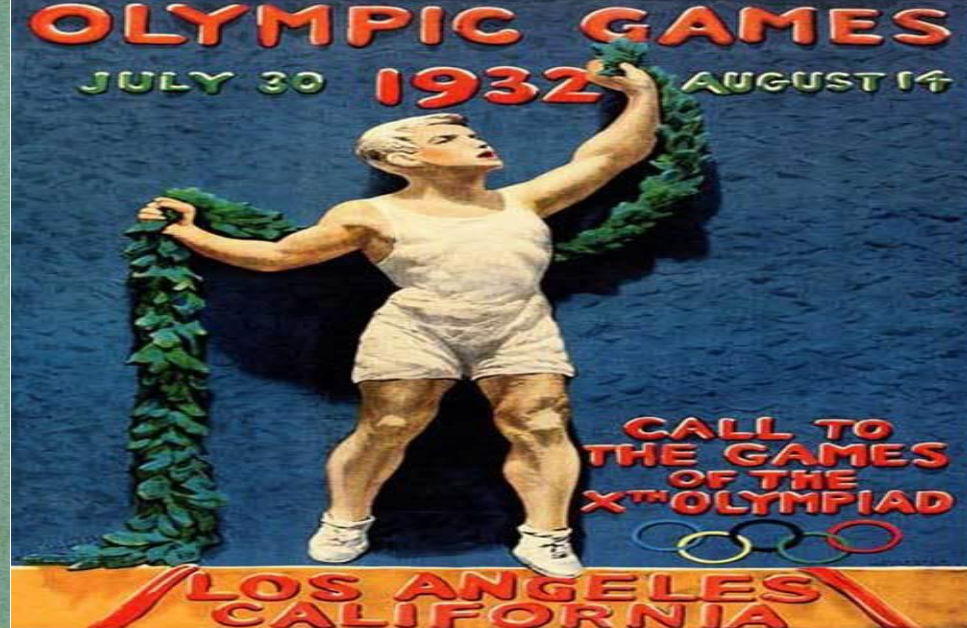
Pratibha Argade

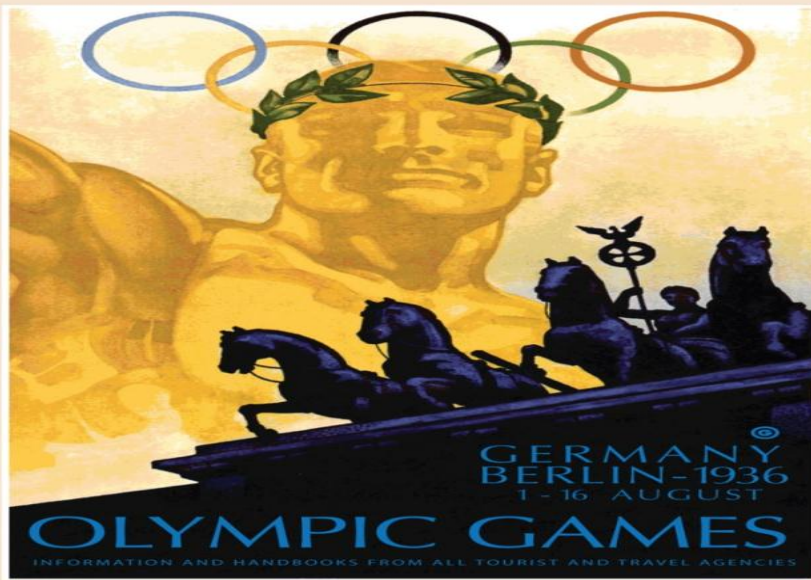


1896 - ATHENS







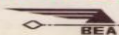


BEA

OLYMPIC GAMES · LONDON · JULY 29 - AUG. 14 · 1948



BRITISH EUROPEAN AIRWAYS

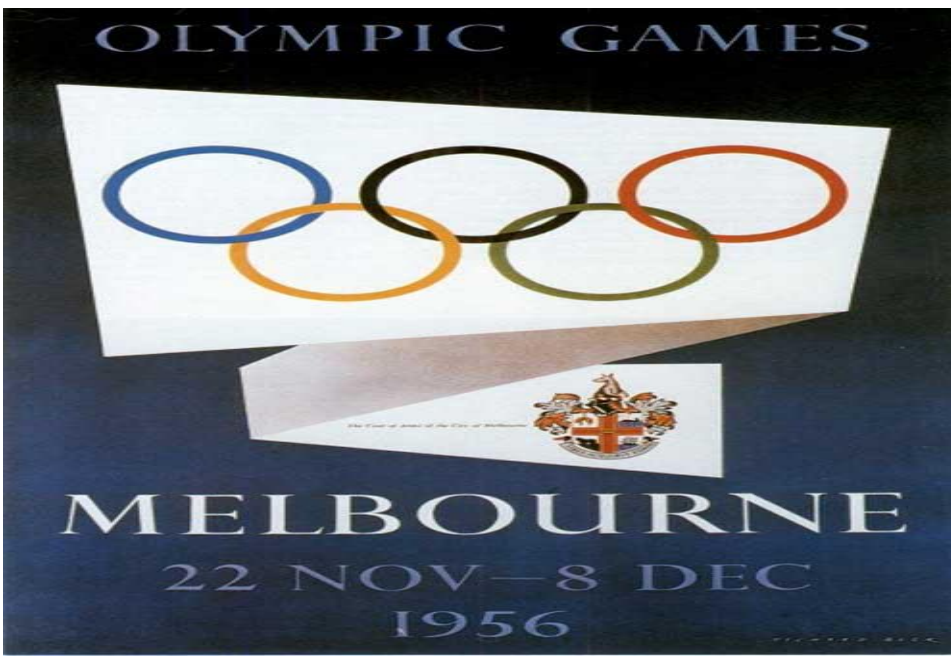


III Olympic Winter Games



Lake Placid, U S A

February 4-13, 1932



GAMES OF THE XVII OLYMPIAD

ROMA



25.VIII-11.IX



SQUAW VALLEY CALIFORNIA

FEBRUAR 1960



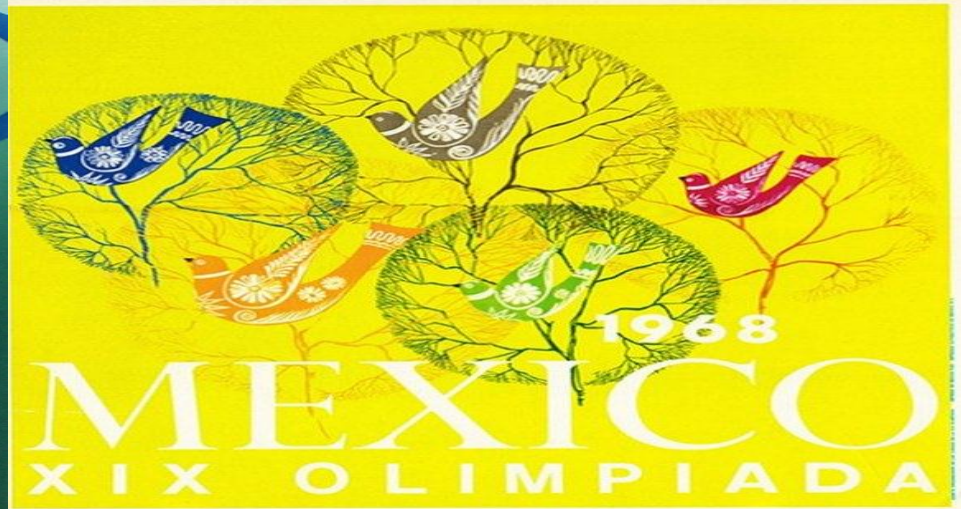
DIE
VIII. OLYMPISCHEN
WINTERSPIELE



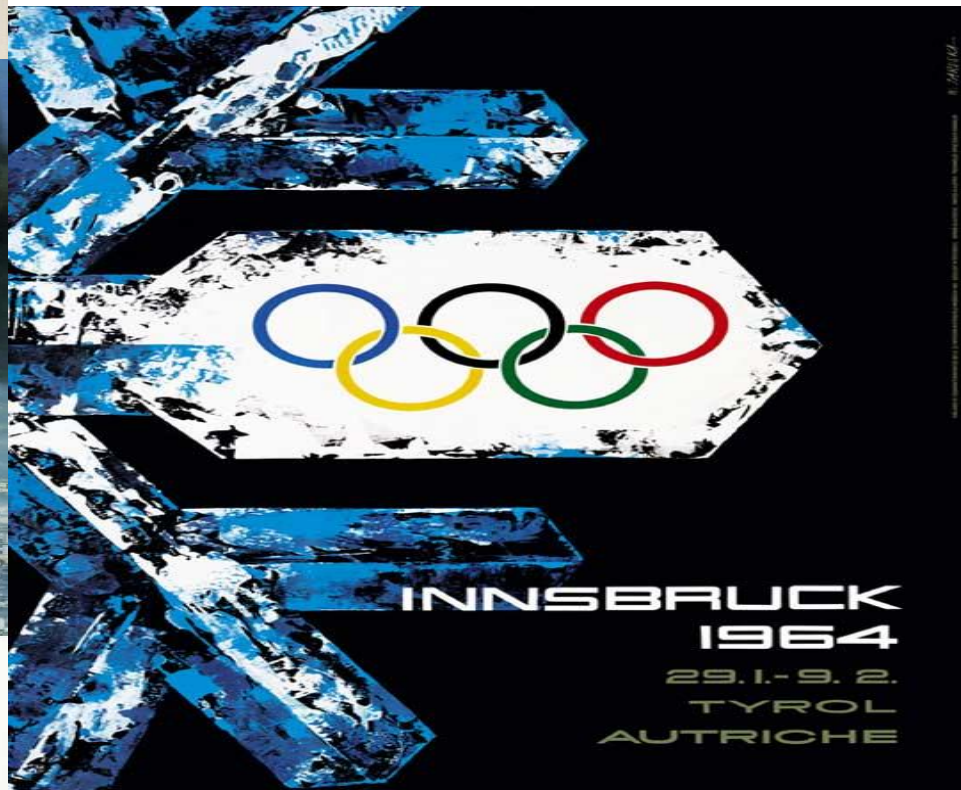
TOKYO  1964



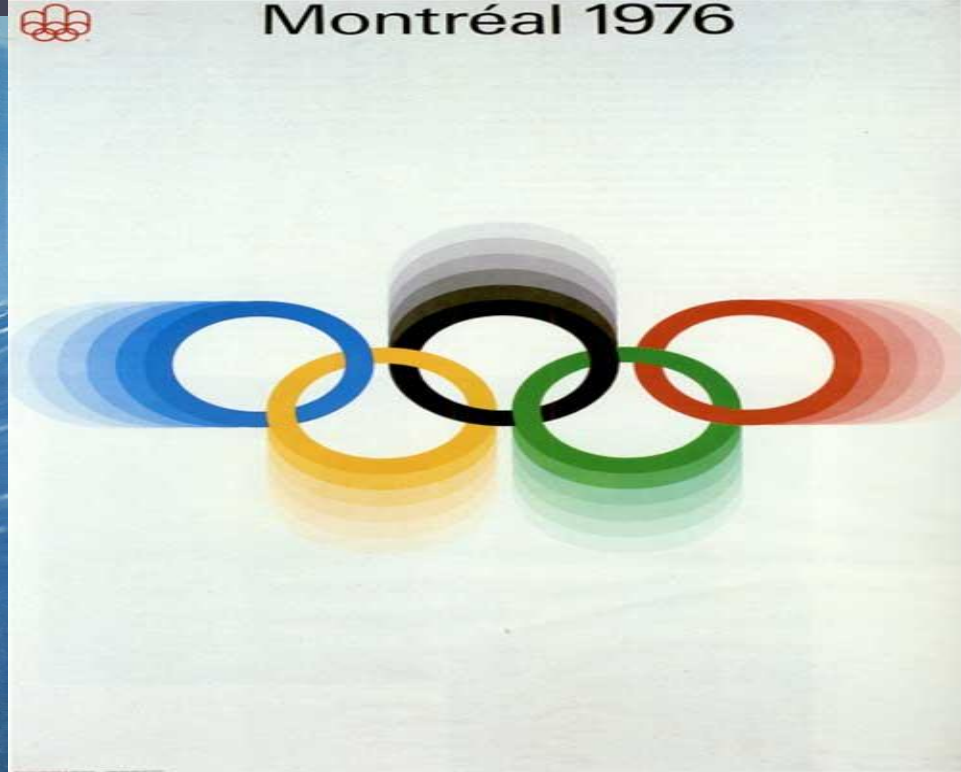
Olympische Spiele München 1972



**X OLYMPIC WINTER
GAMES · GRENOBLE 1968**



© 1964 HEAD



XIII OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES LAKE PLACID 1980



Sarajevo '84

YUGOSLAVIA 08 — 19. 02.



**Come Together
in Calgary**

Host City for the
XV Olympic Winter Games
February 13 - 28, 1988
Calgary, Alberta, Canada

**Rassemblez-vous
à Calgary**

Ville hôte des
XV^e Jeux Olympiques d'hiver
Du 13 au 28 février 1988
Calgary (Alberta) Canada



Barcelona '92



Jocs de la XXXV Olimpíada
Barcelona 1992

Juegos de la XXXV Olimpiada
Barcelona 1992

Jeux de la XXXV Olympiade
Barcelone 1992

Games of the XXXV Olympiad
Barcelona 1992



DU 8 AU 23 FEVRIER 1992 FROM 8 TO 23 FEBRUARY 1992
XVI^{es} JEUX OLYMPIQUES XVI OLYMPIC WINTER
D'HIVER GAMES
SAVOIE FRANCE



TM ©
ATHENS 2004





OLYMPICS GAMES



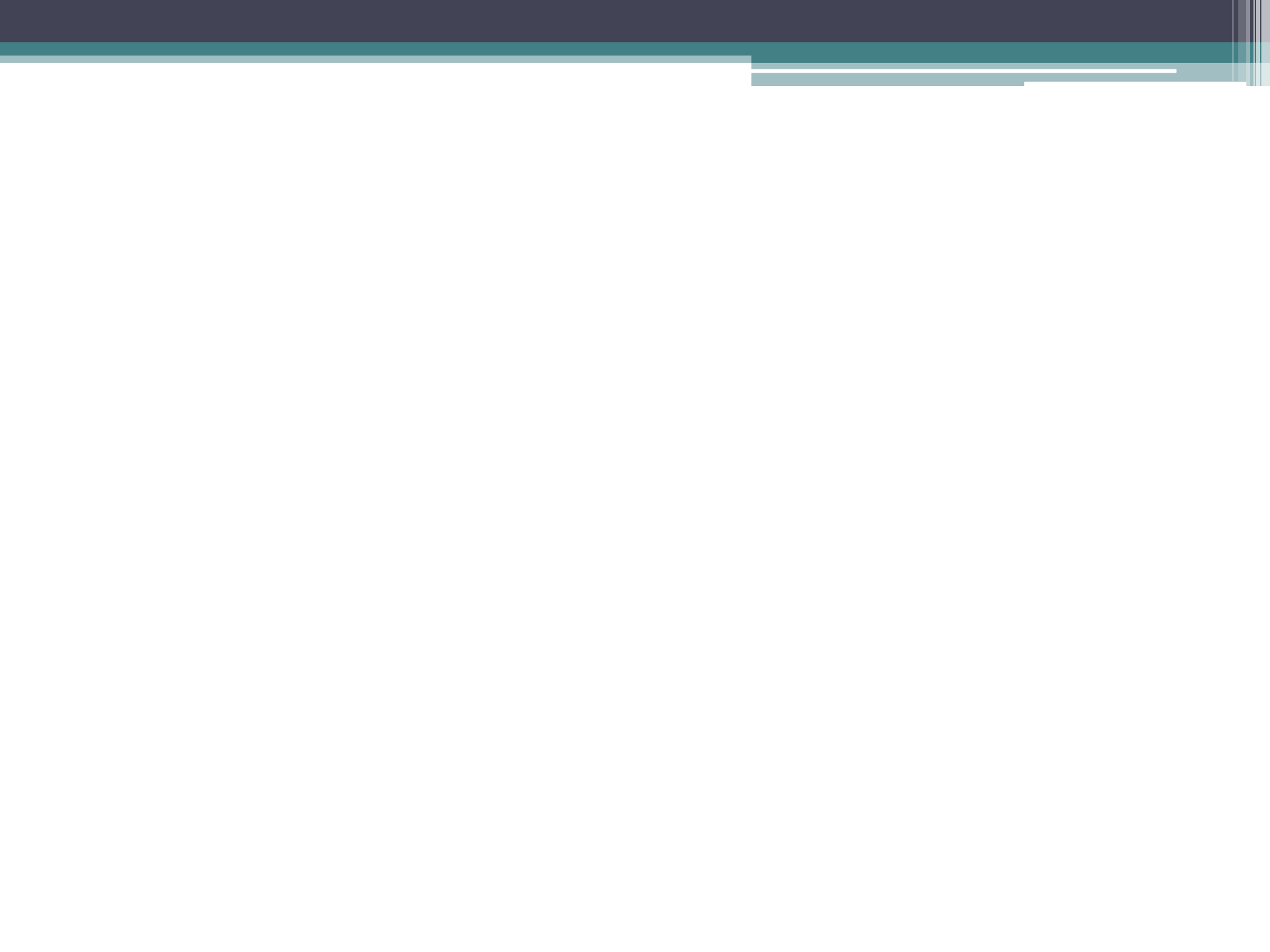
27 JULY 2012 12 AUG
L O N D O N

Rio 2016™



Olympic Torches

Sakharam Gaikwad



Olympic Medals



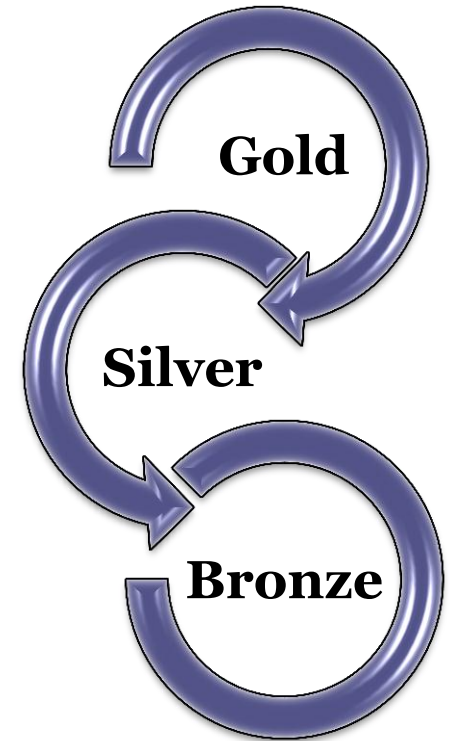
**Kshipra Paithankar &
Kalyani Jadhav**

Introduction

✓ The athlete with highest performance is awarded a medal.

✓ 3 Classes :

Silver — Gold — Bronze



History



- Ancient Olympic Games Winner: The olive wreath
- Modern Olympic Games (1896) medals started.
 - However, gold medals were not awarded at the inaugural Olympics in 1896 in Athens, Greece. The winners were instead given a silver medal and an olive branch, while runners-up received a laurel branch and a copper or bronze medal. In 1900, most winners received cups or trophies instead of medals.
- The custom of the sequence of **gold, silver, and bronze** for the first three places dates from the **1904 Summer Olympics** in **St. Louis, Missouri** in the United States. If there is a tie for any of the top three places all competitors are entitled to receive the appropriate medal according to IOC rules.
- Medals are not the only awards given to competitors; **every athlete placed first to eighth receives an Olympic diploma**. Also, at the main host stadium, the **names of all medal winners are written onto a wall**. Finally, as noted below, **all athletes receive a participation medal and diploma**.
- 1928 Changed the design in Summer Olympics
- 2004 again changed

Design

- The IOC has the final decision about the finished design. Specifications for the medals are developed along with the National Olympic Committee (NOC) hosting the Games, though the IOC has brought in some set rules:
 - Recipients: The **top three competitors** receive medals
 - Shape: Usually **circular**, featuring an attachment for a chain or ribbon
 - Diameter: A minimum of **60 mm**
 - Thickness: A minimum of **3 mm**
 - Material:
 - **First place:** It is composed of silver of at least .925 grade, plated with 6 grams of gold.
 - **Second place:** **.925 silver.**
 - **Third place:** It is mostly copper with some tin and zinc (worth approximately \$3).
 - Event details: The **sport** for which the medal has been awarded should be **written on the medal**

Games	Host	Diameter	Thickness	Weight
1896	Athens, Greece	48	3.8	47 gram
1900	Paris, France	59 by 41	3.2	53
1904	Louismissouri,us	37.8	3.5	21
1908	London	33	4.4	21
1912	Stockholm, Sweden	33.4	1.5	24
1952	Helsinki	51	4.8	46.5
1960	Rome, Italy	68	6.5	2.11
1972	Jarmnany	66	6.5	102
1980	Russia	60	6.8	125
1992	Spain	70	9.8	231
2004	Athens,Grees	60	5	135
2008	Bijing,China	70	6	200
2012	London	85	7	375-400



Rio Olympics

- A total of **2,488** medals have been produced: **812** gold, **812** silver and **864** bronze.



Rio Olympics Design

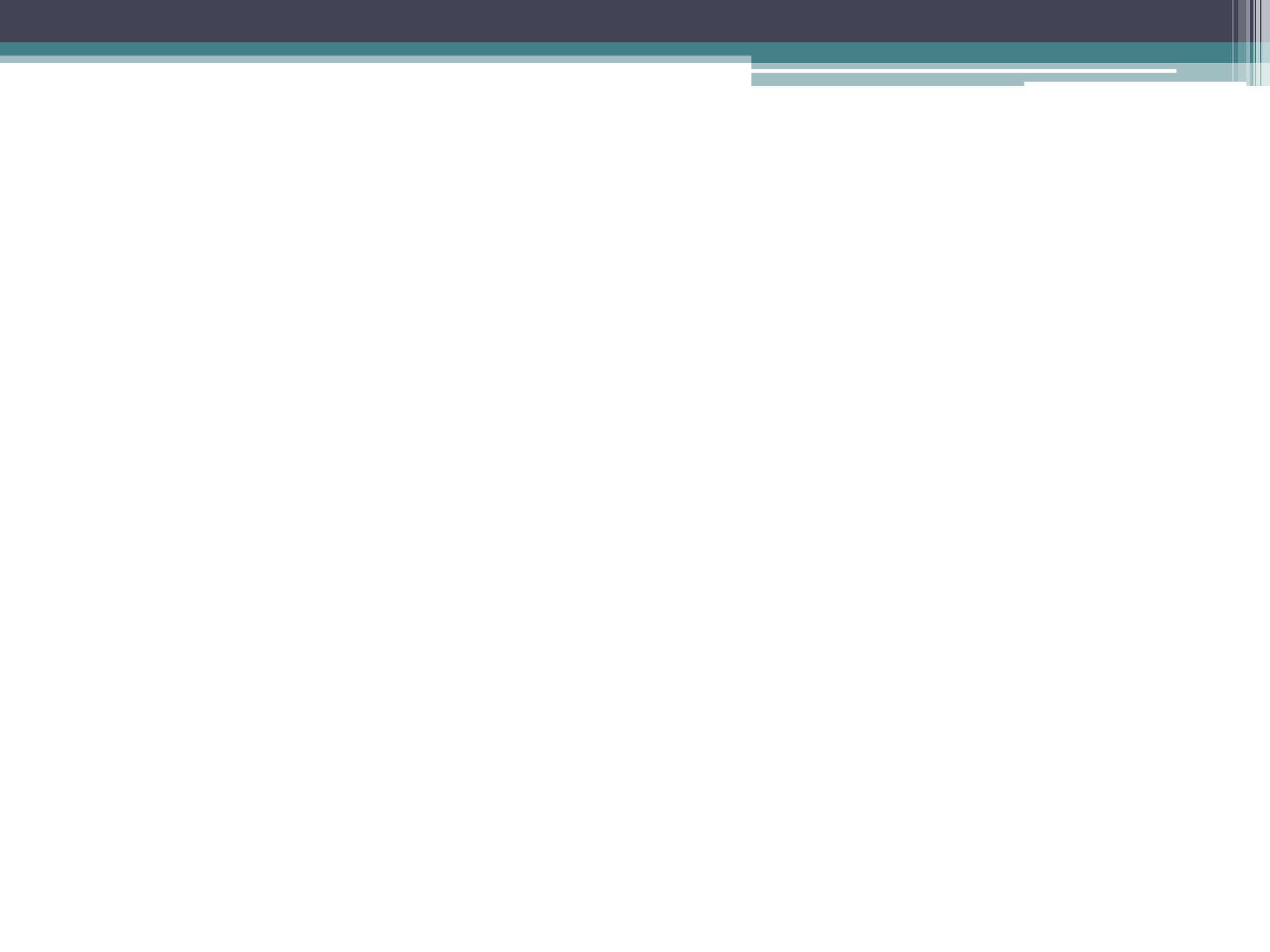
- Medals are produced using strict sustainability criteria, recycled materials
- For the first time, the medals are **slightly thicker** at their **central point** compared with their edges. The name of the event for which the medal was won is **engraved by laser along the outside edge**.
- The designs feature **laurel leaves** – *a symbol of victory in ancient Greece, in the form of the wreaths awarded to competition winners* – surrounding the **Rio 2016 Olympic logo**.
- *The laurel leaves represent the link between the force of nature and Olympians. According to Olympic Games tradition, the other side of the medals features an image of Nike, the Greek goddess of victory with the Panathinaiko Stadium and the Acropolis in the background.*



Olympic Hosts

A series of horizontal lines in teal and light blue colors, some solid and some dashed, extending across the width of the slide.

Krutika Naik

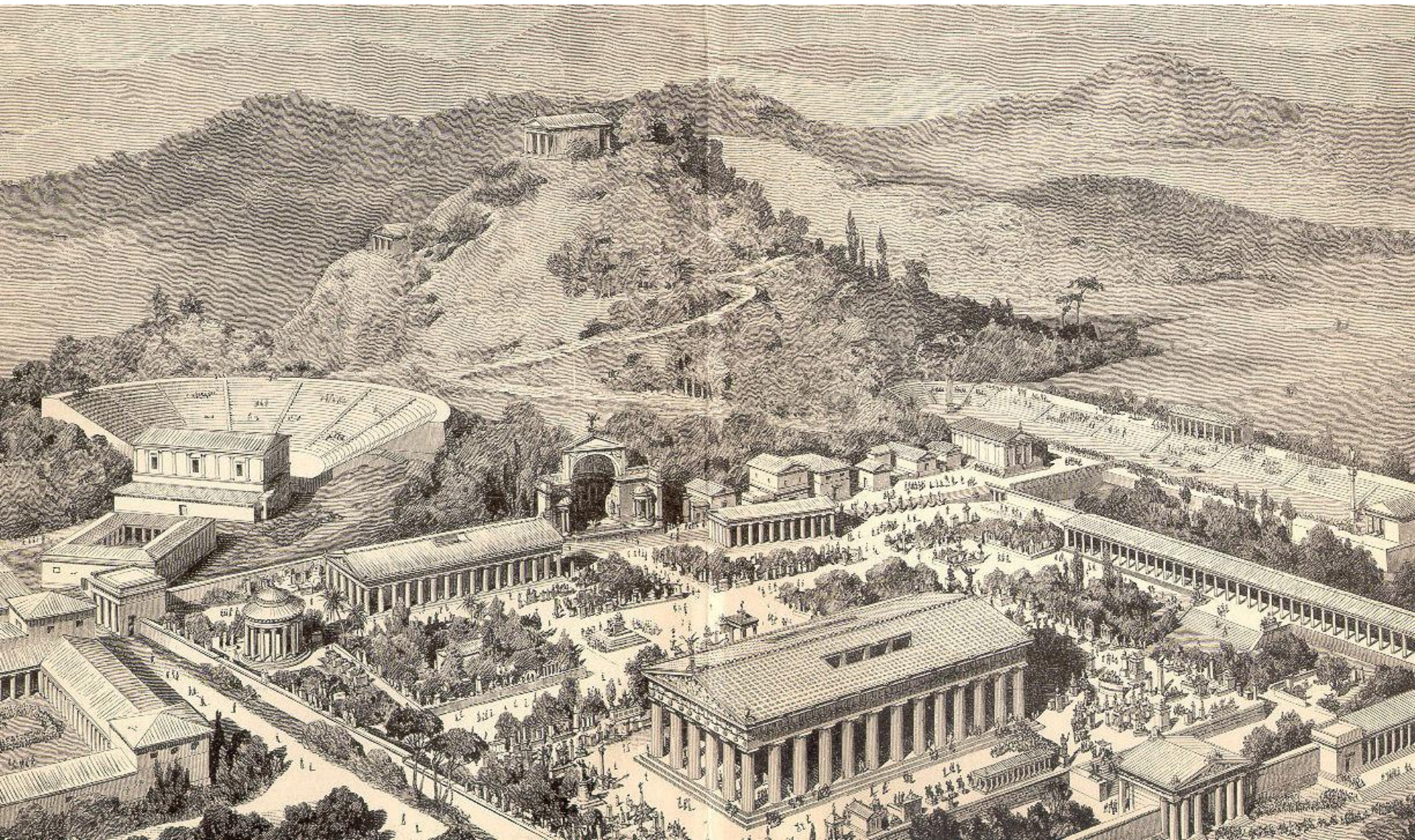


Olympics Infrastructure

A series of horizontal lines in teal and white, with varying lengths, extending from the left edge of the slide and underlining the title.

Darshan Gandhe

Ancient Stadiums



- Although the **ancient** Games were staged in Olympia, Greece, from 776 BC through 393 AD, it took 1503 years for the **Olympics** to return. The first modern **Olympics** were held in Athens, Greece, in 1896.

Stadiums in Middle ages



Rio Olympics



2016 SUMMER OLYMPICS VENUES

2016 SUMMER OLYMPICS VENUES



Brazil
Rio de Janeiro

ITAGUAI

LAGOINHA

PACIÊNCIA

SANTA CRUZ

COSMOS

INHOAIBA

SEPETIBA

PEDRA DE GUARATIBA

GUARATIBA

VARGEM GRANDE

RECREIO DOS BANDEIRANTES

ATLANTIC OCEAN

LEGEND

Barra Zone

Copacabana Zone

Maracanã Zone

Deodoro Zone

ATLANTIC OCEAN

ATLANTIC OCEAN

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ATLANTIC OCEAN



Map of Venues

Venues





Estimated plan

Details

- More than 11,000 athletes - 206 National Olympic Committees (NOCs),
- 306 sets of medals, 28 Olympic sports
- 33 venues in the host city as well as at five venues in the cities of São Paulo (Brazil's largest city), Belo Horizonte, Salvador, Brasília (Brazil's capital), and Manaus.
- First South American city Rio de Janeiro was announced on **2 October 2009** to host the Summer Olympics.
- **Eighteen Existing Venues** (eight of which require some redevelopment), **nine new venues constructed** for the Summer Games, and **seven temporary venues** which will be removed following the games.
- Maracanã Stadium (*official Olympic Stadium*): **74,738 spectators**
- **Athletes' village - largest in Olympic history. 80,000 chairs, 70,000 tables, 29,000 mattresses, 60,000 clothes hangers, 6,000 television sets and 10,000 smartphones.**

Olympic park

- **Barra Olympic Park:** It is a cluster of **nine sporting venues** in Barra da Tijuca, in the west zone of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil that will be used for the 2016 Summer Olympics and the 2016 Summer Paralympics. The site of the Olympic Park was formerly occupied by the Autódromo Internacional Nelson Piquet, also known as Jacarepaguá.
- The nine venues to be used within the Olympic Park are:
 - Carioca Arena 1: basketball (capacity: 16,000);
 - Carioca Arena 2: wrestling, judo (capacity: 10,000);
 - Carioca Arena 3: fencing, taekwondo (capacity: 10,000);
 - Future Arena: handball (capacity: 12,000);
 - Maria Lenk Aquatics Centre: diving, synchronised swimming, water polo (capacity: 5,000);
 - Olympic Aquatics Stadium: swimming, water polo play-offs (capacity: 15,000);
 - Olympic Tennis Centre: tennis (capacity: 10,000 Main Court);
 - Rio Olympic Arena: gymnastics (capacity: 12,000); and
 - Rio Olympic Velodrome: track cycling (capacity: 5,000).

Financing



London Olympics Park, 2012



Rio Olympics Park, 2016



Thank you

Athletics

Vijay Bhasme

Athletics Event

Track Event	Men	Women
100m	110m	100m
200m	400m	400m
400m	3000 steeplechase	3000m steeplechase
800m		
1500m		
4 x 100		
4 x 400		
10000		
5000		



Athletics Field Events

Jumping	Throwing
Long Jump	Shot put Throw
Triple Jump	Discus Throw
High Jump	Hammer Throw
Pole Vault	Javelin Throw



Combined Events

Decathlon	Heptathlon
Day 1	
100m	High jump
Long jump	Shot put Throw
Shot put Throw	200m
High jump	
400m	
Day 2	
110H m	Long jump
Discus Throw	Javelin Throw
Javelin Throw	800m
1500m	100m

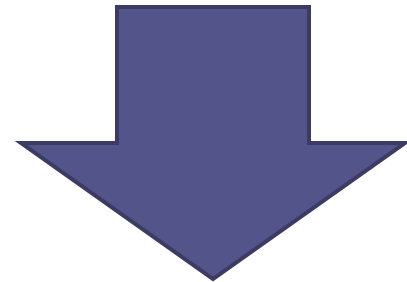
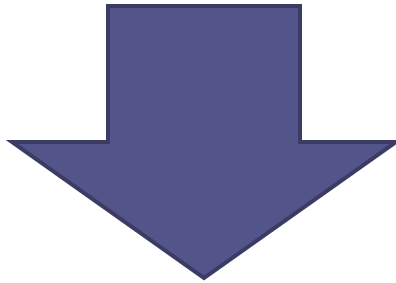
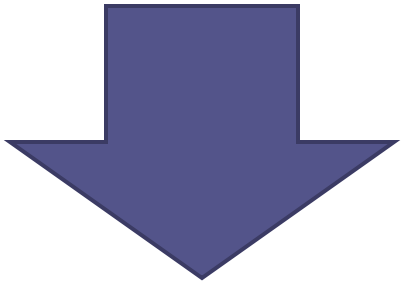
Road Events

Men	Women
Marathon	Marathon
20km walking	20km walking
50km walking	

World & Olympics Records

Sumit Tambe

TRACK AND FIELD GAMES



Track Events	Field Event	Combined events
Sprints	Throwing	decathlon
Middle Distance	Jumping	heptathlon
Long Distance		
Hurdles		

Sprints

EVENT	NAME	WORLD RECORD	NAME	OLYMPIC RECORD
100 m men	Usain bolt	9.58 sec	Usain bolt	9.63 sec
100 m women	Florence Griffith Joyner	10.49 sec	Florence Griffith Joyner	10.62 sec
200 m men	Usain bolt	19.19 sec	Usain bolt	19.30 sec
200 m women	Florence Griffith Joyner	21.34 sec	Florence Griffith Joyner	21.34 sec
400 m men	Michael johnson	43.18 sec	Michael johnson	43.49 sec
400 m women	Marita Koch	47.60 sec	Marie-José Pérec	48.25 sec

Hurdles

EVENT	NAME	WORLD RECORD	NAME	OLYMPIC RECORD
110 m hurdle	Aries Merritt	12.80 sec	Liu Xiang	12.91
100 m hurdle	Kendra Harrison	12.20	Sally Pearson	12.35
400 m hurdle	Kevin Young	46.78	Kevin Young	46.78
400 m hurdle	Yuliya Pechonkina	52.34	Melaine Walker	52.64
3,000 m steeplechase	Saif Saaeed Shaheen	7:53.63	Julius Kariuki	8;05.51
3,000 m steeplechase	Gulnara Samitova-Galkina	8:58.81	Gulnara Galkina-Samitova	8:58.81

Middle & Long Distance

EVENT	NAME	WORLD RECORD	NAME	OLYMPIC RECORD
800 m men	David Rudisha	1:40.91	David Rudisha	1:40.91
800m women	Jarmila Kratochvílová	1:53.28	Nadezhda Olizarenko	1:53.43
1500 m men	Hicham El Guerrouj	3:26.00	Noah Ngeny	3:32.07
1500 m women	Genzebe Dibaba	3:50.07	Paula Ivan	3:53.96
5000 m men	Kenenisa Bekele	12:37.35	Kenenisa Bekele	12:57.82
5000 m women	Tirunesh Dibaba	14:11.15	Gabriela Szabo	14:40.79

Middle & Long Distance

EVENT	NAME	WORLD RECORD	NAME	OLYMPIC RECORD
10000 m men	Kenenisa Bekele	26:17.53	Kenenisa Bekele	27:01.17
10000 m women	Wang Junxia	29:31.78	Tirunesh Dibaba	29:54.66
Marathon men	Dennis Kipruto Kimetto	2:02:57	Samuel Wanjiru	2:06:32
Marathon women	Paula Radcliffe	2:15:25	Tiki Gelana	2:23:07

Walking

EVENT	NAME	WORLD RECORD	NAME	OLYMPIC RECORD
20 km walk men	Yusuke Suzuki	1:16:36	Chen Ding	1:18:46
20 km walk women	Olimpiada Ivanova	1:26:52.3	Elena Lashmanova	1:25:02
50 km walk men	Yohann Diniz	3:35:27.20	Sergey Kirdyapkin	3:35:59

RELAYS

EVENT	NAME	WORLD RECORD	NAME	OLYMPIC RECORD
4×400 m men	Andrew Valmon Quincy Watts Butch Reynolds Michael Johnson	2:54.29	LaShawn Merritt Angelo Taylor David Neville Jeremy Wariner	2:55.39
4×400 m women	Tatyana Ledovskaya, Olga Nazarova, Mariya Pinigina, Olga Bryzgina	3:15.17	Tatyana Ledovskaya, Olga Nazarova, Mariya Pinigina, Olga Bryzgina	3:15.17

RELAYS

EVENT	NAME	WORLD RECORD	NAME	OLYMPIC RECORD
4×100 m men	Nesta Carter Michael Frater Yohan Blake Usain Bolt	36.84	Nesta Carter Michael Frater Yohan Blake Usain Bolt	36.84
4×100 m women	Tianna Madison Allyson Felix Bianca Knight Carmelita Jeter	40.82	Tianna Madison Allyson Felix Bianca Knight Carmelita Jeter	40.82

Jumps

EVENT	NAME	WORLD RECORD	NAME	OLYMPIC RECORD
Long jump	Mike Powell	8.95 m	Bob Beamon	8.90 m
Long jump	Galina Chistyakova	7.52 m	Jackie Joyner-Kersey	7.40 m
High jump	Javier Sotomayor	2.45 m	Charles Austin	2.39 m
High jump	Stefka Kostadinova	2.09 m	Yelena Slesarenko	2.06 m
Triple jump	Jonathan Edwards	18.29 m	Kenny Harrison	18.09 m
Triple jump	Inessa Kravets	15.50	Françoise Mbango Etone	15.39 m
Pole vault	Renaud Lavillenie	6.16 m	Renaud Lavilleni	5.97 m
Pole vault	Yelena Isinbayeva	5.06 m	Yelena Isinbayeva	5.05 m

Throws

EVENT	NAME	WORLD RECORD	NAME	OLYMPIC RECORD
Shot put men	Randy Barnes	23.12 m	Ulf Timmermann	22.47 m
Shot put women	Natalya Lisovskaya	22.63 m	Ilona Slupianek	22.41 m
Discus throw men	Jürgen Schult	74.08 m	Virgilijus Alekna	69.89 m
Discus throw women	Gabriele Reinsch	76.80 m	Martina Hellmann	72.30 m
Hammer throw men	Yuriy Sedykh	86.74 m	Sergey Litvinov	84.80 m
Hammer throw women	Anita Włodarczyk	81.08 m	Tatyana Lysenko	78.18 m
Javelin throw men	Jan Železný	98.48 m	Andreas Thorkildsen	90.57 m
Javelin throw women	Barbora Špotáková	72.28 m	Osleidys Menéndez	71.53 m

Combined Events

EVENT	NAME	WORLD RECORD	NAME	OLYMPIC RECORD
Decathlon	Ashton Eaton	9045 pts	Roman Šebrle	8893 pts
Heptathlon	Jackie Joyner-Kersey	7291 pts	Jackie Joyner-Kersey	7291 pts

Modern Pentahlon

Kevina

History

- The event was first held at the 1912 Olympic Games in Stockholm.
- Originally the competition took place over four or five days; however, in 1996 a one-day format was adopted. Originally the competition took place over four or five days; however, in 1996 a one-day format was adopted.
- The original pentathlon consisted of the stadion foot race, wrestling, long jump, javelin, and discus.
- The oldest Olympic gold medallist in the Modern Pentathlon to date is Pavel Lednev (former URS)

Modern

- The modern pentathlon is an Olympic sport that comprises five very different events: fencing, 200m freestyle swimming, show jumping, and a final combined event of pistol shooting, and a 3000m cross-country run.
- The winner of the competition is the first athlete to cross the finishing line.
- The competition include Man and Women individual and team event and mixed relay.
- The governing body of modern pentathlon is Union Internationale de Pentathlon Moderne

TRIATHLON



History:

- Triathlon is considered by some to have its beginnings in 1920s France.
- That was called variously "Les trois sports", "La Course des Débrouillards", and "La course des Touche à Tout.
- There are documented tri-sport events featuring running, swimming, & cycling (not necessarily in that order).

Modern

- The International Triathlon Union (ITU) was founded in 1989 as the international governing body of the sport.
- The race was conceived and directed by Jack Johnstone and Don Shanahan.
- The World Triathlon Corporation (WTC) is a private company that sanctions and organizes the Ironman and Ironman 70.3.

LOGO





Badminton & Table Tennis

Avinash Khule

Origin of the Sport



- The sport originated in Victorian England

Table Tennis in Olympics

- Table tennis competition has been in the Summer Olympic Games since 1988.
- In 1992 (only), two bronze medals were awarded in each event. Due to **China's dominance** in the sport **the format was changed for the 2012 Olympics**, such that only two competitors from each country can enter (instead of 3). This format makes it such that one country cannot win all three top medals

Events

- Men's singles
- Men's doubles
- Women's singles
- Women's doubles



World Ranking
No-1 (MA Long, China)
No-2 XU Xin
No-3 WANG Hao

Medal Tally

Nation	1988	1992	1996	2000	2004	2008	2012	2016	Total
China	5	6	8	8	6	8	6	-	47
Chinese Taipaie	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Den	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1

Badminton



History

- The 1972 Summer Olympics in Munich saw the first appearance of badminton, as a demonstration sport. Two decades later the sport debuted in competition at the Barcelona 1992 games where 4 events were held, with singles and doubles events for both men and women. Four medals were awarded in each event, including two bronzes. The next Olympics, Atlanta 1996, had 5 events with the addition of mixed doubles

Events

- Women's doubles
- Women's singles
- Men's doubles
- Men's singles
- Mixed doubles

Men

Lee Chong Wei (Malaysia)
Chen Long (China)

Indian

Shrikant Kidambi (WR11)

Women

Carolina Marin (Canada)
Wang Yihan (China)

Indian

Saina Nehwal (WR5)

Medal Tally

Nation	1988	1992	1996	2000	2004	2008	2012	2016	Total
China	-	5	4	8	5	8	8	-	38
Indonasia	-	5	4	3	3	3	-	-	18
S.Korea	-	4	4	2	4	3	1	-	18

LAWN TENNIS IN OLYMPICS

Basanti Naik



Tennis

Tennis is a **racquet game**, played between **two players** single or between **two teams** of two player is doubles. Tennis is originated from **GREAT BRITAIN** and was invented by major **WALTER C.WINGFIELD** in **1858**. It is also known as **ROYAL TENNIS**.

Tennis in Olympics

- Tennis was the part of the summer Olympic games program from **1896 Summer Olympics**, but **dropped after 1924** due to disputes between international lawn tennis federation and the international Olympic committee over allowing amateur players to compete.
- It returned as a full medal sport at the **1988**.

Events

1.MEN'S EVENTS

- SINGLES MEN
- DOUBLE MEN

2.WOMEN'S EVENTS

- SINGLES WOMEN
- DOUBLE WOMEN

3. MIXED EVENTS

DOUBLES MIXED

Surface

- **Hard court for every game since 1984 except 1992 olympics (was on clay court)**

Grass court in 2012 olympics

Tennis at the 2016 Summer Olympics

- Date : 6-14 August
- Edition :17th
- Surface: Hard Court
- Location: Olympic Tennis Center
- 172 Player expected to play, 105 Male & 94 Female.
- 32000 Tennis will be used.

2012 champions

- **Singles (Men):**
Andy Murray(GBR)

Women Singles

Serena Williams (USA)

Doubles

**Men: Mike Bryan &
Bob Bryan (USA)**



**Women: Serena &
Venus Williams
(USA)**



Mixed Doubles

Max Mirnyi & Victoria Azarenka (BLR)



Golf

Mohsin Tamboli

Archery

Swati Gaikwad

Rowing



Tejashree Kamble



Introduction



- Divided into sculling and sweep oar
- Sculling use two oar and sweep oar holds one
- The eight person crews have coxswains

History

- Used as transport in Egypt and Rome.
- Began in England 17th and 18th
- Popular in 19th century in Europe and then exported in America



Events

Men

- Coxless pair(2)
- Double sculls
- Eight with coxswain (8+1)
- 4without coxswain (4)
- Lightweight coxless four(4)
- Lightweight double scull
- Quadruple sculls without coxswain
- Single scull(1)

Women

- Double sculls
- Eight with coxswain (8+1)
- Lightweight double scull
- Pair without cowman
- Quadruple sculls without coxswain
- Single scull(1)

Canoeing

- Canoes are open boats paddled from a kneeling position with a single-blade paddle.

Canoe Slalom





Introduction

- Canoe slalom and canoe sprint use same craft
- Boats are designed differently
- Canoe sprints boats are long and streamlined
- Canoe slalom boats are small and light

Canoeing in Olympics

- **Canoeing:** 1936 BURLIN Olympics.
- **Canoe slalom:** 1972 MUNICH Olympics

Canoe Slalom/Sprint

Slalom Event

- c-1,c-2,for mens.
- K-1 men /women

Canoe events

mens

- C1-1000 mtr
- c1-200,mtr
- c2-1000mtr

Kayaking

- Seated position.
- Double bladed paddle.
- Paddling in both side of the boats.
- Boats covered.
- Controlled by rudder



History

- The first registered kayak race was in 1715.
- The first race for women in 1885 in Russia.
- The kayaking became popular in the 1900s.
- In the Olympic Games in 1924 demonstration.
- From the Games 1936- regular events.



Events

Men

- K1-1000m
- k1-200m
- k2-1000m
- k2-200m
- k4-1000m

Women

- K1-200m
- k1-500m
- k2-500m
- k4-500

Sailing



History

- Start in olympic in 1900 Paris
- Equipment advance over 20 years
- Smaller and light boats



Events

Men

- 470 - Two Person Dinghy men
- 49er - Skiff men
- Finn - One Person Dinghy (Heavyweight) men
- Laser - One Person Dinghy men
- RS:X - Windsurfer men
- Star - Keelboat men

Women

- 470 - Two Person Dinghy women
- Elliott 6m - match racing women
- Laser Radial - One Person Dinghy women
- RS:X - Windsurfer women



Thank you

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