

A historical study on relationship between altitude and performance of men long jumper in modern Olympic game

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Abstract

The main objective of the paper was to know the relationship between altitude and performance of men long jumper in summer Olympic game. This paper shows the relationship between two variables that is Altitude and performance of score. This is a historical research based on quantitative research study which use descriptive statistics. It has been originating that there is no relationship between Altitude and performance of score.

Keywords: Altitude, Long Jump, Performance, Modern Olympic, Historical Research

Introduction

The modern Olympic game has started since 1896 in Athens, Greece. That time forty-three event was Organised in nine game, long jump was one of that. The long jump is a track and field event in which its combine speed, strength, and agility. Altitude implies height above the ground or above the ocean level. Normal uses incorporate aviation. In geometry it is also indicate as the height of the object itself. Generally, altitude is the distance one thing is above another thing. High altitude means the region of earth surface above from the see level. Atmospheric pressure in high altitude is low.

This study basically taken for knowing the effect of Altitude upon Long Jump Performance. That's why men gold medal winner in modern Olympic game has taken. The basic purpose of the historical study is that has any importance of altitude to get the best record.

Objective of the study

To examine the relationship between altitude and performance of men long jumper in summer Olympic games.

Research methodology

This research study has been carried out by using the techniques of descriptive and inferential research designs. This research study is out and out based on quantitative search techniques.

Outcome

Altitude and Individual information of men Olympic gold medalist in long jump

This study covers the men gold medalist long jumpers in modern Olympic games. All the data collected from secondary data source from books website and internet. The data selected only though who got the gold medal in summer Olympic game in men section long jump event.

This historical study measures the following criteria

- Altitude
- Long jump record

For assortment of information following instruments and software are utilized

- Books
- Computer
- Internet
- MS office
- MS excel
- Google Earth

Technique are used for data collection

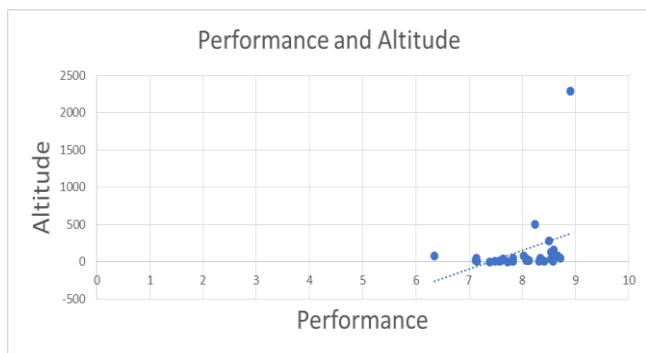
The record generally Secondary sources were applied here. The information was gathered from various site and various books and website. The data selected only though who got the gold medal in summer Olympic game in men section long jump event. The altitude taken from every stadium where the event was happened. Personal information was taken from internet.

Year	Venue	Altitude (mt)	Athletics name	Record (mt)
1896	Athens	85	Ellerg clark	6.35
1900	Paris	49	Alvin kraenzlein	7.14
1904	St. Louis	3	Myer prinstein	7.39
1908	London	11	Frank irons	7.48
1912	Stockholm	18	Albert gutterson	7.6
1920	Antweep	5	William peterson	7.15
1924	Paris	22	Dettart hubbard	7.12
1928	Amstardam	-4	Ed hamm	7.73

1932	Los angeles	41	Ed gordon	7.64
1936	Berlin	50	Jesse owens	8.06
1948	London	45	Willie steele	7.825
1952	Helsinki	9	Jerome biffle	7.57
1956	Melbourne	8	Gregory bell	7.83
1960	Rome	15	Ralph boston	8.12
1964	Tokyo	22	Lynn davies	8.07
1968	Mexico-city	2289	Bob beamon	8.9
1972	Murich	505	Randy williams	8.24
1976	Montreal	81	Arnic robinson	8.03
1980	Moscow	126	Lutz dombrowski	8.54
1984	Los angeles	41	Carl lewis	8.54
1988	Seoul	48	Carl lewis	8.72
1992	Bercelona	84	Carl lewis	8.67
1996	Atkabta	285	Carl lewis	8.5
2000	Sydney	10	Ivan pedroso	8.41
2004	Athens	162	Dwight phillips	8.59
2008	Beijing	48	Irving saladino	8.34
2012	London	6	Greg rotherford	8.31
2016	Rio de janeiro	12	Jeffrey henderson	8.58

The researcher wishes to examine the relationship between the two variables namely Altitude and Score of performance. Therefore, computing Karl Pearson’s correlation coefficient will be an appropriate measure.

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A scatter plot has been prepared to check the relation between both the variables. As it is evident from the scatter plot, there seem to be no relation between Altitude and Score of performance. Karl Pearson’s correlation coefficient between these two variables is calculated as $r = +0.35$. This supports the findings of scatter plot as there is very low positive relationship between Altitude and Score of performance.

Conclusion

It is concluded by this research study that there is no relationship between Altitude and performance of long jump men in summer Olympic games. Above from the study, we concluded that altitude is the less importuned to high performance in long jump.

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