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Contribution of Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports (NSNIS) towards improvement of diploma in coaching education in India

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Abstract

Introduction: A case study is an in-depth analysis of different aspects of a person, organization and institution. Present research was a case study. Since beginning in 1961 Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports has developed in area of functioning and size to contribute necessary impetus for performance sports of the country. It is, therefore, interesting and essential to study and analyze the role of National Institute of Sports for development of National Sports performance in international competition during last 55 years. With this motive the present study has been planned. Basic purpose of this study was to analyze the effective contribution towards improvement of coaching education in sports in India.

Objective: The main objective of this study was to know the contribution of NSNIS towards improvement of coaching education in sports in India.

Methodology: The purpose was to analyze the contribution of NSNIS towards improvement of coaching education in sports in India. Generally in case studies, different methods like interview, observation and visitation etc. are used with tools like checklist, questionnaire etc. In present study the methods of interview, observation and visitation were followed used. For collecting information questionnaire was also applied.

Results: The result of the study showed that a positive contribution of this institution towards improvement of coaching education in sports in India.

Conclusions: The findings of the study will help to know present coaches education status in India.

Keywords: Coaching Education, Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports

Introduction

Participation in play, games and sports is an innate tendency of human being. It is an important aspect in individual's life. Sports participation helps to improve health and fitness of individuals. It inculcates social qualities, moral values and positive personality traits. Sports are an important part of culture of a nation. Sports have unique contribution to bring harmony among countries of the world. Nature of sports participation and performance in National and International competitions reflect country's status and fame.

National Institution of sports (NIS), Patiala was established by the Government of India on May 07, 1961 with the objective of developing sports in the country on the scientific lines and to train the coaches in the different sports disciplines. The institute was renamed as Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports (NSNIS), Patiala on January 23, 1973. With the formation of Sports Authority of India (SAI) in 1984, the erstwhile Society for National Institutes of Physical Education and Sports (SNIPES) consisting of NSNIS, Patiala and two physical education colleges name Lakshmi Bai National College of Physical Education (LNCPE), located at Gwalior and Thiruvananthapuram respectively were merged with SAI in 1987. So, towards promotion and development of sports NSNIS Patiala which is also Asia's largest sports institution is considered as a high level institution in this country. This institution is popularly known as the "Mecca" of the Indian sports. It has produced coaches of high caliber and significantly contributed in rendering their expertise and assistance in the preparation of the national teams for various International competitions.

An Ad Hoc Inquiry Committee was constituted by the Government of India, in July 1958, to study the standard of sports in the country.

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The committee recommended establishment of a Central Training Institute, to provide first-class coaches, in different sports and games. Consequently, Kaul-Kapoor Committee visited certain countries to study their sports institution. On the advice of the All-India Council of Sports, the present campus of the National Institute of Sports (NIS) was inaugurated, at Patiala, on 7th May, 1961. (Dhaliwal & Roy, 2017) [3].

Since beginning in 1961 this National institution has developed in area of functioning and size to contribute necessary impetus for performance sports of the country. It is, therefore, interesting and essential to study and analyze the role of National Institute of Sports for development of National Sports performance in international competition during last 55 years.

With this motive the present study has been planned. Basic purpose of this study was to analyze the historical development of National Institution of Sports and its effective contribution towards improvement of performance sports in India.

Planning has three main phases – (i) setting of goal, (ii) development of methods to achieve the goal set, and (iii) evaluation to assess how far the goal has been realized. On the basis of results of evaluation the goal is to reseat if necessary and required changes are brought about in methods and again the evaluation is carried. So, all these phases are linked in a circular fashion and carried out periodically for successful planning and its implementation. NSNIS was set up to achieve the goal of improving performance of India in the field of competitive sports. The institution has been functioning for about more than fifty years. So, it is the time to evaluate the total process to understand its success or failure, problems and prospects and necessary changes to be incorporated may be in goal setting or present method of functioning of this National Institute of India. Present study has been planned in light of this need. It is believed that the findings will indicate important information to the Institution, the Government of India and the people of India in general.

Purpose of the Study

Proposed study will be conducted with the following objectives:

- i) To know the contribution of NSNIS in coaching education of the country of India;
- ii) To understand the problems and prospects of the institute as the premier organization of the country;
- iii) To indicate the possibilities of improvement in functioning of the institute;
- iv) To provide feedback to the authority, Government and the public of the Country of India regarding the role of NSNIS.

Methodology

A case study is an in-depth analysis of different aspects of a person, organization and institution. Present research was a case study. The purpose was to analyze the contribution of NSNIS towards national performance in games and sports of India. Generally in case studies, different methods like interview, observation and visitation etc. are used with tools like checklist, questionnaire etc. In present study the methods of interview, observation and visitation were used. For collecting information questionnaire was also applied.

Procedure followed for collection of information

Following procedure were used to collect information for assessing attitude of different categories of people of NSNIS towards state and status of functioning of the institute.

- i) Information Records: a) Departmental, b) Central Office
- ii) Questionnaires
- iii) Visitation of the infrastructural facilities of the institute;

Collection of data through questionnaires

To obtain the comprehensive data, questionnaires were used for different groups of persons in this study. The questionnaire administered for the Administrators, Coaches, and Players with separate queries and with different questions. The research scholar explained clearly to all respondents about the purpose of the questionnaire and how the questionnaire had to be completed.

Visitation

The researcher visited the existing Infrastructural Facilities of different Games, Hostels, Class Room, Library, Museum, Publication Section, Sports Science Department and Administrative blocks etc. for number of times to get relevant data.

Interview

Interview was conducted by researcher with the Administrators, Sports Scientists, Coaches, Librarian, Publisher and Players.

Results and Discussion

The main objective of the setting up of the National Institute of Sports at Patiala, in 1961, was the education of good number of sportspersons as sports coaches who could herald an era of systemic and scientific coaching, from the grass root to the national level, with the aim of raising the standard of the Indian sportspersons participating at the International sports competitions, like Asian Games, Commonwealth Games and Olympics etc. The data regarding coaches' education programme have been presented in tabular and graphical forms. Discussion have been made according to the number of coaches were trained by NSNIS in year wise as well as decades wise. Data were analyzed for the period between the year of commencement and 2016.

One-year Regular Course in Sports Coaching

The Institute introduced one-year Regular certificate Course in 1963-64, in the disciplines of Athletics, Gymnastics, Hockey, Cricket, Football, Volleyball, Wrestling, Tennis and Badminton. The name of this Regular Course was changed to Diploma in Sports Coaching, in the year 1983. The requisite educational qualification, in the beginning, was Matriculation / Higher Secondary / Senior Cambridge or equivalent pass, with prescribed proficiency in the sports disciplines concerned. The minimum and maximum age for this education programme was 21 to 35 years. The admission was made on the basis of written test in general knowledge and knowledge about the sports disciplines concerned, practical tests and interview.

Data regarding One-year Regular course in Sports Coaching were presented as per following tabular and diagram form

Table 1: One-year Regular course in Sports coaching Number of coaches trained by NSNIS year wise (1963-1983)

Year/Session	Number of Coaches	Year/Session	Number of Coaches	Year/Session	Number of Coaches
1963-1964	137	1970-1971	252	1977-1978	404
1964-1965	151	1971-1972	247	1978-1979	420
1965-1966	113	1972-1973	264	1979-1980	390
1966-1967	112	1973-1974	251	1980-1981	360
1967-1968	169	1974-1975	316	1981-1982	324
1968-1969	217	1975-1976	307	1982-1983	329
1969-1970	203	1976-1977	409	-	-

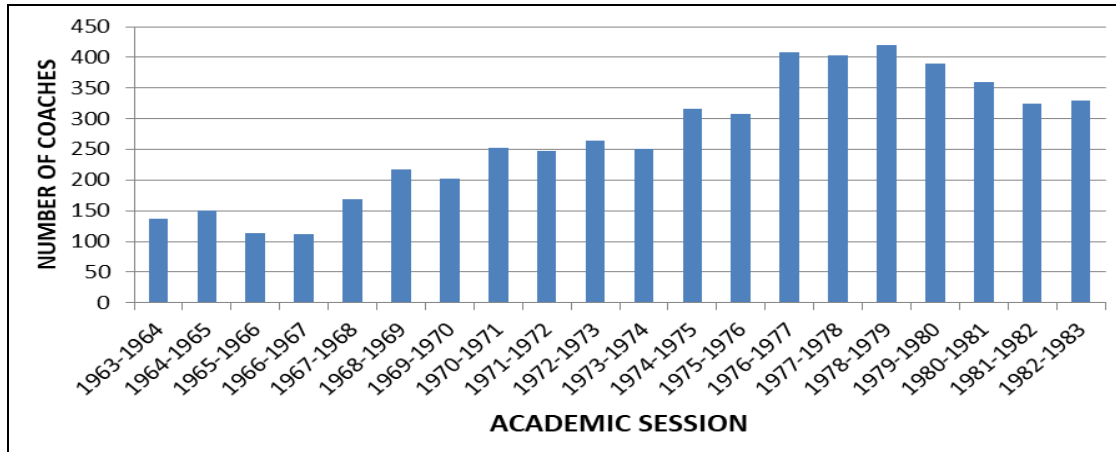


Fig 1: One-year Regular course in Sports coaching Number of coaches trained by NSNIS year wise (1963-1983)

It is seen from the figure-01 that one- year Regular course in Sports Coaching was started in 1963. This table clearly indicated that the numbers of trainee of this course has been

gradually increased in the year 1978-1979. It also seen that numbers of trainee decreased in last four year, that is 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83.

Table 2: Diploma in Sports coaching Number of coaches trained by NSNIS year wise (1984-2016)

Year/Session	Number of Coaches	Year/Session	Number of Coaches	Year/Session	Number of Coaches
1983-1984	413	1994-1995	409	2005-2006	395
1984-1985	402	1995-1996	195	2006-2007	422
1985-1986	531	1996-1997	62	2007-2008	428
1986-1987	552	1997-1998	145	2008-2009	357
1987-1988	540	1998-1999	184	2009-2010	361
1988-1989	455	1999-2000	339	2010-2011	459
1989-1990	440	2000-2001	452	2011-2012	425
1990-1991	387	2001-2002	336	2012-2013	418
1991-1992	348	2002-2003	359	2013-2014	453
1992-1993	427	2003-2004	348	2014-2015	473
1993-1994	396	2004-2005	307	2015-2016	482

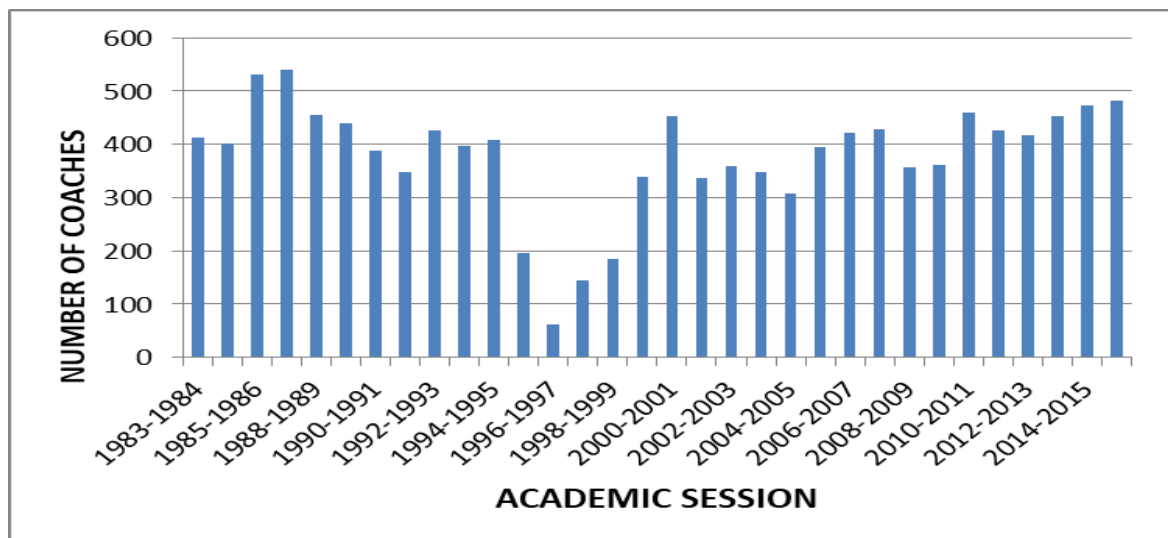


Fig 2: Diploma in Sports coaching Number of coaches trained by NSNIS year wise (1984-2016)

It is seen from the figure-02 that Diploma in Sports coaching was started in 1983 and the number of candidates was 413. However the number of candidates remain almost same or

slightly more in the year 1985,1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1992, 2000, 2006, 2007, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015. In all other year number of candidates decreased.

Table 3: One-year Regular course in Sports coaching Number of coaches trained by NSNIS Decade wise

Decade/Session	Number of Coaches	Decade/Session	Number of Coaches	Decade/Session	Number of Coaches
1963-1972	1865	1983-1992	4495	2003-2012	3920
1973-1982	3510	1993-2002	2877	2013-2016	1408

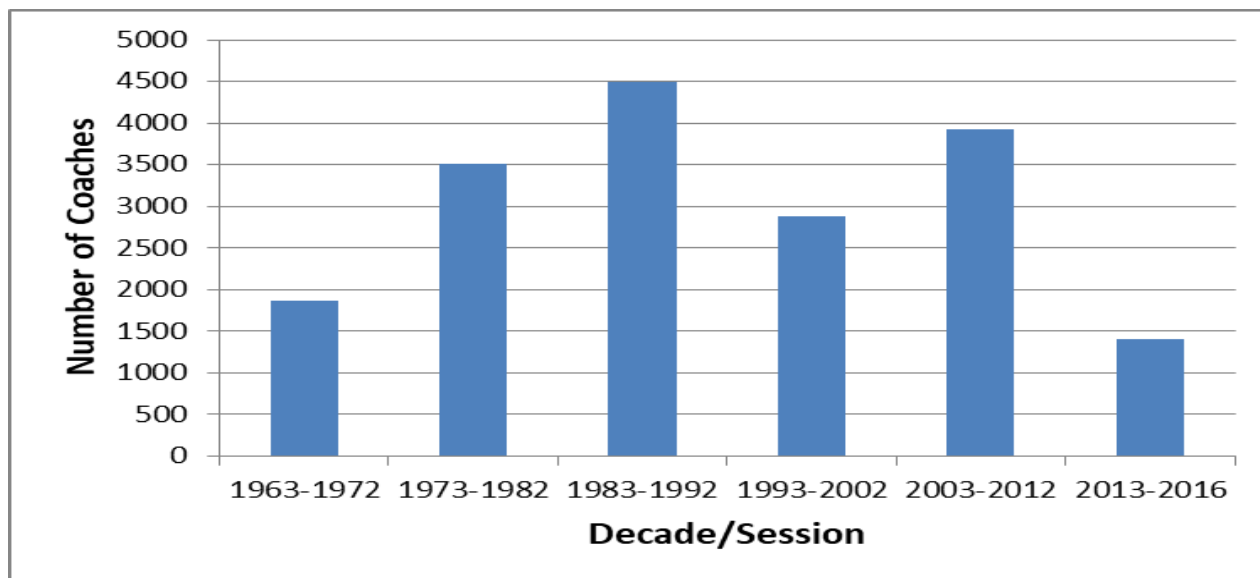


Fig 3: One-year Regular course in Sports coaching Number of coaches trained by NSNIS Decade wise

Figure-03 showed the number of trainees of first decade was 1865, in second decades 3510, in third decades 4495, in fourth decades 2877 and 3920 in last decades respectively. It also showed that last three sessions that is 2013-2016 numbers of trainees was 1408. This table clearly indicated that the participation of this course has been gradually increased in first three decades. In last two decades slightly decreased.

Conclusion

From the analysis of the information following conclusions were drawn:

- One year regular course in Sports Coaching has been gradually increased in year 1978-1979.
- Numbers of trainee decreased in last four year, that is 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83.
- The height number of candidates was participated Diploma in Sports Coaching in the year 1986-1987.
- In respect of decades wise numbers of trainees more participated in third decades (1983-1992)

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