

EVALUATION REPORT ON NATIONAL SPORTS COACHING SCHEME IN RAJASTHAN AND UTTAR PRADESH.

1. The Study

The National Sports Coaching scheme aims at creating a net-work of trained coaches placed at various levels all over the country to provide coaching to sportmen/women in different sports disciplines. The main thrust of the scheme was to provide coaching to sportmen/women including rural youth and also to assist the State Governments in the promotion of sports.

The study was undertaken by the Programme Evaluation Organisation at the instance of Department of Youth Affairs and Sports of the Ministry of Human Resource Development to assess its working at various levels and impact of the programme on National Sports Coaching Scheme.

2. Objectives of the Study

The main objectives of the scheme were the following:

- i) to examine organisational and administrative infrastructure of the National Sports Coaching Schemes,
- ii) to study its working at various levels,
- iii) to identify the work-load training and orientation needs and the role played by NIS Coaches in the implementation of the scheme, and
- iv) to assess its impact.

3. Sample Size/Criteria for Sample Selection

Two states namely, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh were selected for the purpose of study where the scheme was in operation. There was only one Regional Coaching Centre in each of the two States and both these centres were selected.

A sample of two District Coaching Centres (DCC)/sub-Centre was selected from each State on the basis of (a) the number of coaches attached (b) the number of primary sports disciplines in which the Coaching was being imparted and (c) number of trainees trained in each of the District Coaching Centres/Sub-Centres during the three years 1983-85 in case of Rajasthan and 1985-87 in case of Uttar Pradesh. Thus a total of four DCCs were selected from

the two States. A total of four Nehru Yuva Kendra and four SNIPES Field Stations were selected from each of the two States.

From each of the selected Regional Coaching Centres, District Coaching Centres, Nehru Yuva Kendras and SNIPES and Field Stations, the Senior most Coach from each primary sports disciplines in which the coach imparted training in the centres was selected for canvassing. Further a sample of 20 trainees representing all sports disciplines from each of the two RCCs, four DCCs and four SNIPES Field Stations and five trainees each from NYKS were selected.

Thus, in all 206 trainees, 55 coaches, 14 Supervisors and 19 eminent sports persons were selected for canvassing.

4. Reference Period

The field work was conducted in July, 1987 and April, 1988 and the secondary data was collected for the years 1983-85 and 1985-87 in respect of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, respectively.

5. Main Findings

1. The two State Governments had expanded the sports activities from the grass-root levels through the net work of NIS Regional Coaching Centres (at State level) State Regional Coaching Centres/District Coaching Centres/Sub-centres and Nehru Yuva Kendras (at district level and below) in order to improve and sustain sports consciousness among the rural youths, students and the women folk.
2. In view the size of youth population in the two states and its interest in sports, the existing infrastructural facilities at various levels of sports were found to be inadequate
3. The number of training courses organised were very small and persons trained in a year formed a very low percentage of the total population of each state.
4. About 95% of the trainees were regular in attending their coaching classes and were interested in learning the skills and techniques of their respective sports disciplines.
5. There was a high level of participation by the trainees in State and National level meets.
6. All the trainees and Supervisors and 83.6% of coaches were appreciative of the existing environment in which they were working.

7. Over 90% of the trainees, 54.5% of coaches and 61.5% of Supervisors reported that their parents/family members showed an interest in sports/games.
8. 35% of the selected trainees were non-matrices while another 49.5% were matric/inter or 10+2 pass. 15% of the trainees were highly qualified.
9. The print and electronic media (newspaper, radio, television, etc.) did not play the desired role as a source of information/motivation for the trainees to join sports coaching centres.
10. All the 206 trainees and 55 coaches belonged to different sports disciplines. A majority of the trainees from both the States did not report facing any difficulty in getting admission as there are insufficient number of trainees available for admission.
11. Forty three (29.9%) trainees from two states reported facing difficulties like, concentration on studies (48.8%), tiredness after sports/games (39.8%) and lack of rest time (37.2%) in their studies due to their interest in sports.
12. There was no provision of leave reserve or ad-hoc appointment arrangement in the event of a coach proceeding on leave or leaving the sports centre for some other reasons.
13. While 71.4% of the trainees considered the sports and training facilities to be inadequate, 78.2 percent of the trainees considered equipments to be inadequate.
14. The role of meetings of Supervisors with NIS coaches as a coordinating tool was appreciated by almost all the respondents.
15. 17% of the trainees reported that the sports timings hampered their studies/works.
16. More popular sports disciplines were hockey (17.5%), football (12.1%), volley ball (10.7%) wrestling (13.4%) and atheletics and gymnastic (9.2% each) with regard to number of trainees under different disciplines.
17. The relations between the trainees, coaches and supervisors involved in the implementation of the Sports Coaching schemes were found to be cordial.
18. About 86% of the selected trainees had not attended any school/college/club/private institutions giving coaching in sports.
19. Only about 14% of the trainees belonged to scheduled castes and backward classes and less than 20% of the selected trainees were from rural areas.

6. Major Suggestions

1. The Nutritious diet and medical care should be provided to the trainees in order to remove the difficulties faced by them like tiredness after sports.
2. The services of the mass media should be fully utilised for publicity to attract potential trainees to ensure optimum utilisation of training facilities at different levels.
3. There is need to encourage a larger proportion of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes in the selection of trainees, coaches and supervisors.
4. In order to ensure a regular flow of trainees right upto the national and international levels, sports should be made a compulsory subject of study at least upto the school level
5. The regional Coaching Centres should be strengthened at state level and such centres also set up at the Divisional, District and sub-Divisional/block level to cater the coaching requirements of the sports talents sponsored/selected.
6. It is essential to encourage sports in the country by working out a plan for providing incentives and requisite facilities to the young men and women to take up sports as a profession and to keep proper procedure for admission of trainees at district and lower levels.
7. Suitable library facilities should be provided at all levels with arrangements for standard literature books etc. for the benefit of the trainees.
8. There should be some provision for leave reserve arrangement especially in respect of coaches.
9. Uniform/tracksuits and necessary kit should be provided to all coaches and supervisors at subsidised rates and their outstanding performance should be duly recognised and rewarded.
10. The meetings of Supervisors with NIS coaches should be more regular and result oriented.
11. The coaching centres at State levels should be strengthened with all modern infrastructural facilities and equipments as provided at the National Level Institute.
12. The existing infrastructural facilities at various levels of sports administration need to be strengthened to a great extent.

13. The responsibility for identification of sports talents and coordination with educational institutions and local bodies for the purpose should be entrusted to the district level coaches.
14. The services of specialists in sports medicine, physiologists and psychologists should be utilised in the identification of talents.
15. Refresher courses should be organised on regular basis for the coaches, keeping in view the international standards.