AC 2007-3018: REVOLUTIONIZING THE GAME OF FIELD HOCKEY IN INDIA USING THE ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND SYSTEMS ENGINEERING APPROACHES

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Revolutionizing the Game of Field Hockey in India Using Entrepreneurship and Systems Engineering Approaches

Abstract

Field hockey has long been the popular team sport in India in which the country has won eight Olympic gold medals in the last century. In the last few years, the country has not been doing too well in international tournaments as well as the Olympic Games or the World Cup.

In this paper, the authors outline their plans to rejuvenate and revitalize hockey in India using Private Ownership / Professional and Entrepreneurial approaches of North American Professional Teams as well as incorporating the latest systems engineering principles to revolutionize the game from an art form to a highly effective scientific approach. In pseudo-socialist India where there is no private ownership of the hockey teams, the element of accountability is lacking and all sport appears as an amateur exercise.

In these days of India dominating the world of software engineering, it is time that a related concept of systems engineering was used to get India back to the top of world hockey.

Introduction

Our goal for this research is very clear: To use systems engineering principles to revitalize Indian hockey and get India back to the top of world hockey rankings.

Our objectives are: To help India win the 2008 Beijing Olympics gold medal and the 2010 World Cup by big margins (greater than 2-0) in the pool matches, semi-final or final for these major tournaments.

We will play attacking hockey. We will stick to our 5-3-2-1 attacking formation. We will have a psychological advantage over all the countries whenever we step on the field and this will mean that the game is already won psychologically before it has started.

However, we will use the goalkeeper not only as the last in the line of defense, but also as the first in the line of offense. This will enable a full-back to be freed for man-to-man marking.

Our customers are the Indian public and the Indian Hockey Federation.

We need to incorporate the element of accountability in our hockey teams. In North America this aspect of accountability is accomplished through Entrepreneurial private ownership of the professional teams. In pseudo-socialist India, we advocate private ownership of hockey teams in India to achieve this goal.
The Systems Engineering (SE) effort spans the whole system lifecycle. SE focuses on defining customer needs and required functionality early in the development cycle, documenting requirements, then proceeding with design synthesis and system validation while considering the complete problem.

Systems integration for us will mean:

1) Integrating HW (Physical Fitness) with SW (systems, strategies and techniques);

2) Integrating Offense and Defense;

3) Integrating the goal keeper, full backs, half back and forwards into a smooth functioning, well oiled machine.

Other SE aspects of our mission:

1. **Cost and schedule:** Yes, we have to adhere to the cost and schedule. No exorbitant tours of Europe (just to play Belgium and set false expectations) or elsewhere. We should give our coaches ample time to prepare the team -- not three months like was given to Vasudevan Bhaskaran this time). The IHF should have a fixed calendar every year -- so every knows where to be and what to expect.

2. **Environment:** A national ranking system should be implemented so players know where they are on the ranking systems at state and national levels, at junior and senior levels at all times and there are no surprise inclusions or omissions at the last moment.

3. **Design and development:** We should design and develop our hardware (Physical fitness and conditioning) and software (Systems, Techniques and Strategies) to achieve our goals and objectives. We strongly recommend that altitude training should be a requirement for the Indian national team.

4. **Information assurance:** We should have up-to-date information on the latest developments in hockey and other sports in the world and the latest findings in the areas of conditioning, physical fitness, et cetera.

5. **Tournament participation and deployment:** We should use a 'Systems Life-Cycle Approach' to deployment of our teams - they should only participate in prominent tournaments (like World Cup or Olympics when they are at their peak performance. The teams should always play together (for better integration).

6. **Performance engineering:** All the latest techniques and strategies should be resorted to and the performance engineering departments of NIS, IHF, etc, should be staffed with foreign trained Indians especially from East Germany, West Germany and the United States.
7. Training: Balbir Singh Sr's new book *The Golden Yardstick* on objective training techniques will be used as the bible for hockey training. We will also integrate latest developments by US-based German coach Jurgen Klinsmann et al on their latest developments in soccer and related team sports.

8. Operations and maintenance: We will suggest a sustainable approach to a national field hockey program with a long term outlook.

9. Test and evaluation: We will recommend the development of a video game to develop game intelligence in field hockey, encourage simulation plays of our new strategies and also popularize the game through other media.

10. System disposal: We need to have a continuous regenerative system -- our former hockey players should not be discarded after a major tournament or at the end of the team's life-cycle -- they should be recycled as coaches, umpires, selectors, etc.

Conclusions

Now to re-cap, our goal for this research should be very clear to every Indian and should confuse our rivals: To use systems engineering principles to revitalise Indian hockey and get India back to the top of the world hockey rankings.
B Mains AC circuits and switchboards. C Printed and integrated circuits. D Electrical and electronic components. Terms that are essential in all fields of engineering - for example, all engineers need to discuss dimensions and tolerances, know the names of common materials, and describe how components are fitted and fixed together. Language for discussing and applying key engineering concepts - for example, stress and strain, work and power, and fluid dynamics. 1.4 Complete the sentences, taken from conversations about drawings, using the words and abbreviations in the box. Look at A and B opposite and Appendix I on page 98 to help you. 3D detail elevation GA plan scale schematic section. Once Indian hockey started losing its rank and reputation at international level media has also lost interest in hockey and small-small achievements of Hockey teams™ were ignored. We always blame cricket for the fall of hockey, but that is not the correct thing to do. When the downfall of hockey started big houses who were the main supporter and sponsor of the game had stepped back. Even one time Indian team was struggling to get sponsors for international tournaments. If the conditions for the national team was this then think about those players who were just entering into this game. Indian hockey lost it's dominance after Dhyan Chand left the team and the subsequent years saw drop in the sport. A field hockey match consists of two halves, usually 35 minutes each, and begins with a pass back (a non-defended pass from one teammate to another at mid-field). There are 11 players to a side, one of whom is a goalkeeper. The object of the game is to. Unique to field hockey is the obstruction rule. In virtually every other sport, shielding the ball with one's body is an integral part of game strategy. However, this is not allowed in field hockey. All players have an equal chance to gain control of the ball as it is dribbled or passed down the field. Other infractions include advancing (other than the goalkeeper, no player may play the ball with any part of the body), dangerous use of the stick and hitting the ball in a manner that could lead to dangerous play. Growth of Entrepreneurship in India. Managerial Versus Entrepreneurial Decision Making. In such large production projects, this individual did not take any risks, but merely managed the project using the resources provided, usually by the government of the country. A typical entrepreneur in the Middle Ages was the cleric™ the person in charge of great architectural works, such as castles and fortifications, public buildings, abbeys, and cathedrals. Entrepreneurship Entrepreneurship is the process of creating something new with value by devoting the necessary time and effort, assuming the accompanying financial, psychic, and social risks, receiving the resulting rewards of monetary and personal satisfaction and independence.