Chapter V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary

The earliest evidence of soccer dates from about 200 B.C. in China, where a form of the game was played and emphasized the ability of players to dribble a leather ball. The modern-day out growth of soccer is known to have started in England. King Edward III prohibited soccer in 1365 due to excessive violence and for military reasons. The game of soccer again started in 1801 and confined the playing area between 80 to 100 yard. In 1857, first soccer club was formed in Sheffield (England). In 1863, Football association was formed in London, which laid the foundation for about 140 modern National Associations. In 1913, FIFA was created to country cordinate all of the National Association in the world.

In India, game of football was introduced by British in the last century and first recorded game took place in 1854 in Calcutta. The state of Bengal to be specific its Calcutta has been at the level of Indian football. In 1893, the Indian Football Association was formed by the British people.

The All India Football Federation was set up in 1937. First National Football Championship for Men was held in 1941 in Calcutta. Bengal and Delhi teams were winner and runner respectively of this Championship. First time, Indian football team participated in 1948 Olympic games held in London and lost to France in the Olympic games by two goals to one. AIFF started first junior National Football Champi-
onship in 1972. First senior National Championship for women was started in 1975. After Independence, there was an appreciable development in the field of sports and games in general and the football in particular. It cannot be denied that in Post-Independence period, in India, many agencies have been formed. These agencies are organizing and promoting football at various levels.

The purpose of the study was to collect, and to arrange the information for development of men football in India. In the first chapter of this study, a brief history of football in India, statement and significance of the problem is stated. Second chapter deals with reviews of literature followed by third chapter of procedure.

The questionnaire was prepared and sent to secretaries of all affiliated units of football federation of India, as well as personal contact was made to the secretaries of state association/board/units during the 58th national football championship held at Manipur from 17th October to 5th November to collect the reliable data for this research study. The information was also collected from reference books, magazines, journals, reports, souvenirs and inter-net. Aside from this, the investigator collected the information through personal interviews with experts in the field.

The relevant information collected from different sources has been arranged according to the purpose of the study. The responses were tabulated and logically analysed. For classification, tables and figures have been prepared.

**Conclusions**

Within the limitations of the present study, the following inferences can be drawn:
1. Maximum number of National Championship Santosh Trophy have been won by West Bengal State teams.

2. Football tournaments are being conducted are being conducted in National level, Inter-Railway, Inter-Services, All India Inter-University, National School games and International level.

3. All India Football Federation came in to existence in 1937 and affiliated to FIFA in 1948. It holds National Championship for men and women. All State Associations/Units/Boards are its members.

4. First National Championship was organised in 1941 at Calcutta by West Bengal : All India Football Federation.

5. Football was first introduced in India by British in the last century and recorded game took place in 1854.

6. Indian football team participated first time in 1948 in Olympic games held at London.

7. The standard of Indian football team is relatively poor in comparison of other foreign countries.

8. Twenty Arjun awards have been awarded by the Government of India. Twelve Arjun awards out twenty have been won by Bengal players. The other state should raise the standard of their game.

9. Four Padamshri award have been awarded by the Government of India, three Padamashri award have been won by the Bengal players and one award has won by Railways.

10. Maximum number of Indian National Referee belonged to Bengal and Kerala states and minimum number of National qualified referee are from Gujrat and U.P.
11. The game of football originated in China but in developed rapidly in other countries like U.S.A., Germany, South Korea, Italy, Hungary, Uruguay, Argentina, Brazil, England, Sweden and Yugoslavia, etc.

12. AIFF have the 8 Indian FIFA Referee and 9 Indian FIFA assistant Referee from the different states of country, only one Indian women FIFA referee belong to Maharashtra state is qualified for International Competition.

13. The study reveals that the great standard of the football game has deteriorated during the last few years or relatively poor standard in comparison of International standard.

**Recommendations**

In the light of conclusions drawn above, the following recommendations are made:

1. More literature should be published on this game.

2. School-going Girls and Boys at Nursery and Primary level should be made familiar with the game of football.

3. Coaching centre should be extended to the rural area where boys and girls are more interested to this game.

4. More foreign tours should be arranged so that football players can learn new tactics of the game.

5. States Governments should provide play field to popularize and promote the game.

6. More symposia, seminars, workshops may be conducted from time to time to keep pace with the advancement of changing world.
7. Awards and honours may be given to the meritorious sportsmen at the State, National and International levels regularly.

8. Mini National Championship for below 12 years boys/girls may be introduced.

9. More exhibition matches with foreign countries may be arranged to make the game more develop and popular.

10. Combined universities team should be entered in the World University Championship.

11. The selection of the National Football Team should be fair and not influenced by narrow consideration such as state, group or party politics.

12. Financial assistance may be given to the football players.

13. AIFF should be conduct talent search contest all over India.

14. More International level competition may be organised in India by AIFF.

15. Football Academy to be set up especially in the North-Eastern region of India by Government of India.

16. The game of football should be popularized through T.V., Radio and Newspapers.

17. A similar study may be conducted in the different state in this area.

18. Research work may be encouraged to make experiments on technique, skills and scientific advancement for the development of the game.