Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

The essence of soccer is its simplicity, known as “Football” in much of the world, it is still a game of the masses, speaking a language that knows no international barriers. The object of the game is to get the ball, by any means except using the hands, into the rectangular goals at each end of the field. The team scoring the most goals in the winner. Often the game ends in ties.

The earliest evidence of soccer dates from about 200 B.C. in China, where a form of the game was played that emphasized the ability of players to dribble a leather ball. The Greeks and Romans also participated in a variation of soccer that permitted ball carrying.

The modern-day outgrowth of soccer is known to have started in England, and the first ball reportedly was the head of a dead Danish brigand. Although King Edward III prohibited soccer in 1365 because of its excessive violence and for military reasons - playing took time away from archery practice - the game had become too popular to be curtailed.

The earliest organized games were massive confrontations between teams consisting of two or three parishes each, with goals as many as 3 or 4 miles (5-6.5 km) apart. By 1801 the game had been refined, requiring a limited and equal number of participants on each side and confining the playing area to between 80 and 100 yards (73-91 meters), with a goal at each end. The goal was usually made of two sticks a few feet apart. The first crossbars were merely lengths of tape
stretched between the two goal-posts. In 1875 the Football Association made the bar mandatory.

In the 1850's the rules still varied from place to place, and consequently the number of players on a side ranged from 15 to 20. The current 11-player teams were formally established in 1870, with 9 forwards and 2 defenders—the most common formation. Not until the 1880's was the goalkeeper formally distinguished from the other players, and at that time he was designated as the only player allowed to touch the ball with his hands.

In 1857 the first soccer club was formed in Sheffield, England. This set the stage for one of the most significant dates in soccer history. Oct. 26, 1863. On this date 11 clubs met in London to form the Football Association, which laid the foundations for the nearly 140 modern national associations.

With the advent of a national association in England, any soccer played under its jurisdiction was called “association football”. As time passed the word association was abbreviated to “assoc”, which eventually gave way to the word “Soccer,” which is the common name for the game in North America.

In 1913 world governing body, the Federation of International Football Associations (FIFA) was created to coordinate all of the national associations in the world. The result has been the development of spectacular international competitions such as the World Cup. Which have sparked soccer’s growth into the world’s most popular sports.

Professional football had its beginnings in small towns of western Pennsylvania toward the end of the 19th century the local teams were made up of former college stars eager to continue playing the game. All teams were loosely organized. Over a period of 50 years the
game matured slowly. But in the 1950's it became of age and began to compete with college football for headlines and for crowds. With television providing its thrust, the professional game rivaled the college game in popularity in the 1960's and seriously challenged baseball as the most popular sport in the United States.

Football, fuisball, futhal, calcio, whatever this game with the round leather ball may be called in various languages, it now is the game with the widest international following football us now played all over the world and the sun never sets on the game of soccer.

Contrary to common opinion football is the popular game in India. Cricket remains the game of the urban elite, whereas football, by its vary nature simple and inexpensive, has managed to permeate more layers of society.

Football was introduced in India by the British in the last century and the first recorded game took place in 1854 in Calcutta. Indian clubs were first admitted into organized competitions towards the latter part of the 19th century.

In 1893 the Indian Football Association was formed. The IFA is still active, however, although it retains the name Indian Football Association it is in effect only representative of the Indian state of Bengal from where it originated. Overall control of Indian football is in the hands of the All Indian Football Federation.

All India football federation was formed in 1937 at Calcutta and affiliated to FIFA in 1948. Mr. Pankaj Gupta and Mr. M. Dutta Ray were elected as president and secretary of the AIFF respectively. At present Mr. Priya Ranjan Das Munsi and Mr. Albert Colaco were the president and secretary of the AIFF respectively. AIFF has its branches in each state. Each state has its own state association which is affiliated to AIFF. The federation gave a strong foot hold to the game and played
major role in the promotion and development of football in the country. The credit of popularizing and promoting this game also goes to west Bengal state Association and affiliated clubs to AIFF in our country.

The All India football federation took the initiative in organizing the National Football championship as an annual feature for both men and women. In 1941 men section was introduced in National football championship Santosh Trophy. This first National Championship was held at Calcutta. Bengal and Delhi were the winner and Runner of this championship respectively, AIFF also started Junior National Football Championship in 1962. AIFF has been holding annual National championship regularly. The game of Football was also introduced by AIFF for men in 1934 and women in 1975. AIFF has been holding Dutta Ray Trophy (U-21), National Football League, 1st and 2nd Division National football league, Rajiv Gandhi Invitational football tournament, super cup and federation cup from 1992, 1996, 1997, 1992, 1997 and 1977 respectively in India. AIFF also introduced senior National championship in 1975 for women and Football championship for women in National games.

The AIFF is affiliated to Indian Olympic association, Asian Football Confederation and to the FIFA.

The Draft National football policy was proposed by the president of AIFF in 2001 and suggestions were asked from the state unit to discuss the matter in executive committee meeting and for the approval in General body of the All India Football federation. According to this policy, whole country was divided into East zone, North-East-Zone, North Zone, South Zone, West Zone and Railway & Services by AIFF to superior the football functioning activities in a more decentralized manner. The zonal secretary of the each-zone was appointed by the AIFF for the grass root implementation of the activities of the zone.
AIFF proposed youth development programme for India football players U/17 years at schools level. To compel a proposal on a project for National football Academy and to ensure support to Regional football Academies and private House sponsored football academies. The academy project and its coordination shall also be left in one technical hand with uniform curriculum and syllable including entry and passing out cut off age of the competition of work of each trainee.

The All India School game federation and AIFF must have an integrated approach for a Zonal school cup and National school cup restricted within age of U-14 to get the real talents for the Academy and our youth Development Desk.

A nursery project of U-11 could be considered in a few selected states where soccer is socially and otherwise extremely popular and part of the social culture. It could be in selected 10-15 places of India where this nursery concept could gain momentum from the Junior school to secondary level.

AIFF, Therefore, shall decisively plan the Comprehensive Development programme-call it A, B, C, D project - A for nursery, B of School, C for U-16, and youth Development promotional project called YDP as U-21. The purpose of this youth programme was to develop the strength of National and International player scientifically.

The Santosh Trophy National Championship must include a new provision amending the statute That a player's origin or a state shall play for the particular state during National championship and certainly not to the state as which club he was requested for a period, the National Championship should always be held before the National league to provide enough Justice to the sponsors and to the state for their preparation.
The coaches of the 1st Division, 2nd Division and 3rd Division clubs all over India should be trained licensed coach, having license to work with an affiliated club which will be awarded by AIFF Licensing committee on its ability, conation and capacity.

The super league coaches of the club and state Association coaches every year compulsorily shall attend either a Co-ordination camp for 7 days of a workshop to be conducted by the National coached and Director of AIFF to understand over preparation of the National team and youth Development programme.

The women football Development plan should select a few states as state of women Excellence for the first two years including a few college s and universities and secondary schools to be chosen by a few state Association where AIFF shall render support through its women Football Committee, U-14 and U-17, women programmed should be our prime task front this year is our youth Development programme.

A definite co-ordination camp of senior probable for 7 days at the behest of our National coach after every 2 months shall be regular feature of our programme. This is our of the subjects in which we are much behind. Besides this, the training schedule of the youth Development programme and senior team should be drawn in such a manner that much precious on athlete in not done to make him more injury prove in his club game and in our Training.

In the early 40's of the last century, football was introduced in India, Burma and Straits settlement. Through football was played on the Indian soil in 1840, the Indian tookup football earnestly not before 1878. the Indian football Association in the oldest football Association in East Japan.

In the 1947 Annual General meeting of the AIFF held on March
30 at the Rotary Club Room of the Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta. It was decided that India should enter a team in the Olympic Football tournament at XIV Olympiad to be held at London in 1948. This decision was confirmed on March 28, 1948, at the city of Y.M.C.A. Hall at Bangalore. Unanimously. They car 1948 was an epoch making year for Indian Football as for the first time Indian moved across the Suez west ward and participated in Olympic games held in London - a dream and aspiration of Indian footballers came true. Mr. M.Dutta Ray (Bengal) and Mr. Ramasway Alyar (Madras) were the manager and joint manager of the India team respectively.

In the 1951, with the special permission of the FIFA, Football was included in the Programme of Asian game held at New Delhi from, March 4, 11, 1951. Six National participated in the first competition and it was played in direct knock-out system. This necessitated two teams to be given bye to the semifinals lots were drawn. India and Iran were winner and Runner respectively in the first Asian games.

1911 marked an historic sporting and colonial occasion for India, following the triumph of Mohan Bagan club in Indian Football Association Shield. This was the first time an Indian club had won India's most prestigious football competition.

For almost a century Indian football has run a number of major cup competitions: these forming the domestic season. This structure has now largely been overhauled.

The state of Bengal (pop.60m) to be specific it's Calcutta, has been at the heart of Indian football, Although still powerful Calcutta has strong competition from other locations:Goa,Kerala,Bombay and Punjab.

India's most historic & Successful Club. Mohun Bagan was Founded in 1889 and presently situated in Calcutta. It is Currently
sponsored by the United Breweries group and previously sponsored by Tata tea. It has won the National League twice in four years in 1997-98 and 1999-2000. It became the first Indian club to be chosen as Asian Club of the Month in January 1998, an honour it achieved for its remarkable unbeaten sequence of 11 matches in the Philips League. The club plays in a 4-3-3 formation with a flat back four or with a 1-3-4-2 formation.

East Bengal was Founded in 1924 situated in Calcutta East Bengal sponsored by United Breweries, it has the best record against foreign team in home matches. It had in its ranks Baichung Bhutia, who was the first Indian footballer to be sponsored by multi Nationals like Reebok and Coca-Cola. He is also the only Indian player to be looked after by the international Management Group (IMG). East Bengal play in either the 4-3-3 or 4-4-2 formations with a flat back four.

Tollygunge Agragami was Founded in 1943 Situated in Calcutta, This club was established as the Russa Agragami Samity on Moore Avenue in Calcutta in August 1943. It remained an ordinary outfit till the late 1950s when the dynamic Bhairabb Ganguly took over as President. The name of the club was changed to suit the changing atmosphere. In 1961 the club entered the Calcutta league and had progressed from the fourth to the first division by 1970.

In the late 1990s it replaced Mohammedan Sporting as the third force in Calcutta football. It qualified for the National League in 1999 by winning the 1998 second division national league. Based in south Calcutta, the club has local support and has attracted sponsorship as a result of its success. Its football budget has expanded to Rs. 15 million and it has recruited some Nigerians and some Indian junior internationals from the Tata Football Academy. Former India Junior coach
Shanker Maitra started as team coach for the 2000-01 season but was replaced by the veteran Amal Dutta midway through the season. Both coaches have opted for a flexible 4-4-2 or 4-3-3 system.

Air India was founded in 1952 situated in Mumbai. The only team that has never used a single foreign player because of company policy. Players either have jobs with Air India, the premier international airline of the country, or are on a contract basis. The team is traditionally a defensive, hard tackling unit that relies on the counter attack and strong team spirit. The Wimbledon of Indian football, the club achieves success with a low budget and strong motivation. Wily coach Bimal Ghosh has a reputation as a great motivator and was chosen as best coach of the 1997-98 Philips League.

Salgaocar Sports Club was founded in 1956 situated in Goa. This is the football team of a major corporate house in Goa that has interests in shipping, mining and iron ore. Its president Shivanand Salgaocar in committed to football and has consistently invested money to make his team one of the best in India. The players are hired on an annual or biennial contract basis. Salgaocar is noted for its strong defence and employs India's goalkeeper Juje Siddi who started his career as a boxer. Previously coached by former international skipper Shabbir Ali, the club plays in a 3-5-2 formation and other uses a sweeper back. It was the first team from Goa to win the National League in the 1998-99 season.

Vasco S C was founded in 1956 situated in Goa. Vasco were the first club team from Goa to participate in tournament outside their state. Their first entry in an outstation tournament was in the 1963 DCM tournament at Delhi. For the 2000-2001 season, Vasco is sponsored by the Chowgule group. Coached by former international Derek Pereira,
his second season with this club, Vasco maintains three age-group teams. Their main squad has been strengthened this season by the inclusion of three Brazilian and two experienced Uzbek players. They play in either the 4-4-2 or 4-1-4-1 system.

Indian Telephone Industries (ITI) was founded in 1956. Situated in Bangalore, this is the football team of a public sector undertaking. Since the 1970s, ITI has dominated football in Bangalore. ITI's greatest triumph was winning the inaugural Federation Cup in 1977 when the team beat favourites Mohun Bagan 1-0 in the final. For many decades it recruited players by offering them jobs and through this method produced several international stars including India's finest winger of the 1970s, N. Ulaganathan. Now it has begun hiring players on contract and has set a budget for football.

It has recruited players from Nigeria, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan. The club qualified for the National League in 1999 by finishing second in the second division. ITI just managed to avoid relegation in the 1999-2000 season. For the 2000-01 season it has hired the dynamic Mohammed Habib, a former Tata Football Academy and India junior player as coach. Habib is using either a 4-5-1 or a 4-4-2 system for ITI.

Dempo Sports Club was founded in 1961. Situated in Goa, another team supported by a family that has shipping and mining interests in Goa. It was the first club to bring a Brazilian coach, Gonsalves, and three Brazilian players for the 1997-98 season. The team uses a slow, passing game and has maintained a tradition of trying to play skilful football with one touch, short passing build-ups. The club has also imported talented players from Nigeria and Sudan. The team usually plays in a 5-4-1 system or a conventional 4-4-2 formation.

Mahindra Utd was founded in 1962. Situated in Mumbai,
Another company team from Mumbai, this club is promoted by Mahindras and Mahindras which manufactures jeeps and other machinery. The club relied on young talent and a few imports from Nigeria and Nepal but finished last in both editions of the Philips League. It frequently changes its coaches (there have been four coaches in three seasons). Traditionally, Mahindras play in the 4-4-2 formation, however the current coach Shabbir Ali has also experimented with the 3-5-2 system.

JCT Phagwara was founded in 1971. Situated in Punjab, JCT (formerly known as JCT Mills) is a leading industrial house dealing in fabrics and electronics. Its young managing director Samir Thapar, who also takes part in national level motor rallies and supports bodybuilding, is extremely keen on football. He funds this successful football team, which is also a successful marketing ploy to spread the image of the company. It is the only successful team from the northern regions of India where football is not so popular. In the recent past, the club has not been able to develop much talent from the Punjab region and relied on Nigerian imports in the first two seasons of the National League. However, since the 1998-99 season, they have opted only for players from their region in order to develop football in Punjab. The team is coached by former internationals Sukhwinder Singh (who is also the current national coach) and Parminder Singh and plays in either the 4-4-2 or 4-3-3 formation.

Zee-Churchill was founded as Churchill Brothers in 1988. Situated in Goa, a new club formed just over a decade ago, they were initially entirely funded by the football loving Alemao brothers who have made their fortune through restaurants, agriculture and the shipping business. Two of the brothers, Churchill and Joaquim have been successful in politics. Churchill Alemao was twice elected as Member of
the Lower House of the Indian Parliament (Lok Sabha). Joaquim Alemao was a member of the Goa Legislative Council. The club roped in a major sponsor ZEE TV in the summer of 2000. Churchill Bros was the first to get players from outside Goa to play in the state. The brothers increased payments to players in the early 1990s, thereby breaking the cartel-like monopoly in Goa of the clubs Dempo and Salgaocar. The club has imported talent from Zimbabwe, Nigeria, Sudan and Iraq. The departure of Scottish coach Danny McLennan just before the Philips League 1997-98 season and the departure of an Indian coach after two matches put the team in disarray. Runners up in the inaugural Philips League, the club was relegated in the next season in March 1998 but is now back in the top division. The team plays in either the 4-3-3 or 4-4-2 system, and has employed Grigory Schietsen, an Uzbek coach, for the 2000-01 season.

FC Kochin was founded in 1997 Situated in Kerala. FC Kochin is the first fully professional club in Indian football. It was formed in April 1997 but in just one year achieved remarkable success and now receives massive support from Keralites residing all over India and in the Gulf region. The team was trained by Scottish coach George Blues and has recruited players from Ghana and Nigeria including goalkeeper Abubacker who played for the former in the Junior World Cup in 1997. For the 1998-99 season, it recruited the entire group of trainees from the Tata Football Academy (TFA). Lively in attack but vulnerable in defence, the club plays in a 4-4-2 or 4-3-3 formation. For the current season, they have recruited five players from Liberia.

The Durand football tournament, the 3rd oldest football tournament in the world, after the English FA-CUP and the Scottish FA-CUP, was started by Sir Mortimer Durand at Shimla in 1888. In 1940 the venue was shifted to New-Delhi.
The Rovers cup, the second oldest of one of the three big tournament in the country, was started by some British football enthusiasts at Bombay in 1891. Bangalore muslims was the first Indian team to win this tournament 1937.

The IFA-Shield is Calcutta's oldest football tournament. In 1911 Mohun Bagan was the first Indian team to win the IFA-Shield Trophy, a beginning for Indian teams in the Trophy and in mainstream football.

The DCM Football Tournament started in Delhi in 1945. DCM was the first tournament in the country which invited foreign club teams to participate along with the Indian teams.

The federation cup was instituted as a tournament for champion clubs in 1977.

Jawahar lal Nehru Gold cup was starte in 1982. This cup was originally played annually but due to financial restraints it is now carried out every two years.

The Dutta Ray Trophy (Under-2) was instituted in 1992 by the AIFF for the Joniors. The trophy was pressented by the Indian football Association (Bengal) in honour of theri late president M. Dutta Ray.

The National Football league in India was started in 1996 by the "All India Football Federation" to promote the development of football in the Indian subcontinent. The main aim of the league is to bring professionalism to Indian football.

The 2nd Division National Football League was started in 1997 by the "All India Football Federation" as a supplement to the premier Division of the league, which was started a year earlier.
**Statement of the Problem**

The purpose of the study was to trace the Historical development of football in India. In this study, the researcher has made an effort to collect facts and figures with regard to the development of football in India and to assess the achievements of our men and women football teams in the International competition.

**Delimitations**

1. The study has been delimited to the Historical development of the game of football for both sexes.

2. The study has been further delimited to the recognized states/units of the All India Football Federation.

**Limitations**

All efforts were made to collect the data through all means and from all concerned sources, the investigator had his own limitations of the time and financial difficulties. All valuable help from the experts and authorities was taken in this connection and yet some of the information, may still be wanted. This is partially because of time and distance and above all due to non-availability of some authentic materials and records.

Whatever the data were available pertaining mainly to the period after 1888, that is since the time the All India football federation of India, came into existence.

The factual data pertaining to most of the topics are available, any for the last 50 years and that too on a very limited scale. Many new states have come up, some have been merged into other states and on the other hand a few state governments have changed the names of states. For such states, no proper record could be made available.
Abstracted information available in selected year books, annuals, souvenirs, journals, references books, Newspapers, sports journals etc. are relied upon for collecting the historical data.

**Definitions and Explanations of the Terms**

**Units and Boards**

Units and the sports boards other than the state Associations which organize tournaments and participate in various competitions according to rules, such as, services sports control Board, Inter-university sports Board, Railways sports control Board of India.

**Competition**

Competition is any match in which our state/ National teams participates. It may be a tournament, an exhibition or a test match etc.

**Association**

A society of persons join together to promote some object. For the purpose of the study Association refer to state and District level bodies recognised by AIFF responsible, the organisation and promotion of football in there Jurisdiction.

**Federation**

The act of uniting for the promotion of the game. A group of regions or STATES united with a central which has control over some things such as defence, but with each regio having its own local government and laws or the act of forming such a group.

**National championship**

Tournaments organized on yearly basis in between the states/ units/ Boards of the country.
National Player

A player who represent his state in a recognized National competition or invitational tournaments.

International Players

A player who represents his country in a recognized international competition or test/ invitational matches.

Awards

Awards are the incentives to inculeate interest, motivation, enthusiasm and sportsmanship among the youth. The awards are like titles, certificates, prizes and moments etc, may be offered after carefully judging or calculating the merits of various participants.

Development

It has connotation of growth or progress. For the purpose of this study, the indices of development will be statistics related to the game of football. Such as number of players, number of tournament records of achievements, financial out lay over a number of years.

Arjun Award

The origin of the name dales back to the Indian epic Mahabharaths, where Arjuna, the Hero of the Mahabharaths possessed unique skill in Archery keep this view, Arjuna awards are awarded for the proficiency which an individual exhibits in a particular game. The award was established to provide inspiration to develop atmost skill for the Indian sportsmen and women. The Govt. of India instituted these award in 1961.
Significance of the study

There is a great favour in India for rapid promotion of various sports. Consequently many schemes are proposed and a few of them implemented by the Government, educationist and voluntary agencies. A sound meaning for development is to be based on a critical account of development with current time. This study likely to reveal shortcomings in the infrastructure necessary for the promotion of football, statutory laws or absence of laws. In general, this study will provide principles on which future development could be planned for more effective promotion of football.

1. The study will provide information to the teachers of physical education, coaches, trainers, officials sports organizations of the country, regarding some of hindrances which impede the progress of football in India.

2. The study will bring the light outstanding performance of the footballers and the teams to the past. So that due recognition and honours may be given to them.

3. The study will help in comparing the existing standards of the game with the performance of the previous years and it may, in turn, help in determine the future of the game.

4. The information presented in the study will act as a source of reference for teachers of physical education, coaches and professional students in the field of physical education.