CHAPTER V

ASSESSMENT OF

S. A. RAHIM AS COACH
CHAPTER V

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ASSESSMENT OF S.A. RAHIM AS A COACH.

Syed Abdul Rahim participated in many major All India level tournaments. Like All India Majeed Tournament, Hyderabad Walter Cup, Vishakhapatnam, Vijaywada, Bangalore, Mysore Cup and Mysore Cup and Mysore Cup and Mysore Cup and Mysore Cup and Musulipatanum tournaments are few instances where Mr. Rahim exhibited extra ordinary skills and wonderful ball control and won laurels. When he had full form. While playing at National level tournaments, he displayed excellent game which was lauded by His Majesty. The Nizam of Hyderabad and the gigantic crowd of spectators. He was the top soccer player of the country. His last performance worth mentioning came in 1945 and thereafter he announced his retirement from first class football.(1) In 1942 he was appointed Hon. President of Hyderabad Football Association (H.F.A.), where he honestly and efficiently discharged his duties.

He introduced various forms of play and tournaments to strengthen the skill of the game. The Nizam Gold Cup, Non Dribbling One Day and Hyderabad League, were some of the tournaments he pioneered during the tenure of his office in H.F.A.

These tournaments proved to be instrumental in stimulating the zest and zeal of young soccer players and infused in them new techniques for the first time etc. Continuous play strengthened both the technique and stamina.
with fitness and thus yielded desired results.\(^{(2)}\)

In 1942 Mr. Rahim established Hyderabad Referees Association and remained its president upto his last days. These referees brought an unusual revolution in the game of soccer. The game was thus shaped in its real form. Mr. Shahed Hakim, who is an Olympian and a F.I.F.A, qualified referee too is the product of the above movement.

During the contemporary period there was no systematic and scientifically experimented coaching system available in Hyderabad, hence in 1944 H.F.A. appointed Mr. Rahim as the state Coach. He then not only coached and shaped young probables but also picked up fore runner probales from all over the country and coached them.

The hard work and tireless efforts on the part of Mr. Rahim reveals a madening love for Indian soccer and its elevation to the western standards. Thus, Mr. RAhim left no stone unturned to change the country soccer. In this regard he engineered new avenues of soccer its skills, quick reflexes, and innovations and enriched the game. His disciples too retaind the high standard and held it aloft to dominate the National soccer. The five time victory of Rovers cup by Hyderabad Police may be an example here.\(^{(3)}\)

Mr. Rahim's coaching produced giants of football like. Moin, Noor, Aziz, Lateef, Bolaram, Zulfeqar and Yusuf Khan. Thus the period between forties and sixties is regarded as the golden age of Indian soccer. Recalling the yeoman
services rendered by Mr. Rahim one of his contemporary Mohd. Inayat Ullah Khan wrote in his personal letter that volumes will not suffice to recall and record the unusual services rendered by Mr. Rahim. Suffice is to say that he was like a gem that takes birth in thousands of years. Even this metaphor seems to be not justifying for the wizard of Indian soccer. India’s golden record in the annals of soccer began from 1952 and lasted up to 1962 when India won the Asian championship. During this period under the watchful eyes of Mr. Rahim the Indian team gave a sterling performance at National and International level. The National team at this time was under the sole and complete charge of Mr. Rahim. (4)

He had a treasure of talented players from Hyderabad at his disposal. By his sheer dedication and sacrifice Mr. Rahim brought Indian soccer on the map of world soccer. In 1952 at Helsinki and in 1955 in Russia he made his mark as a coach of National stature. Mr. Rahim was not only wizard of football, a referee, a poet, by temperament but also a physiotherapist.

In 1952 Mr. Rahim was appointed coach of Indian football team. It consisted of well known footballers but lacked discipline and required techniques. It gave a very poor performance against Yugoslavia and lost by a big margin of 10 goals. Above all, the team player played bare footed. Mr. Rahim accepted the defeat and did not grumble but decided to infuse in the team the required standard. (5) The study of the performance of players trained by Mr. Rahim reveals that the
team won Asian games, in 1951, which was undoubtedly an excellent performance and achievement.

In comparison to the Indian squad prepared by B.D. Chatterji and T. Shome. Which could not succeed Won the gold medal in 1962 under Mr. Rahim's coaching. This brought Indian football team to the pedestal of best four teams of Asia. While in 1960 Olympics and 1962 Asian games Indian soccer squad became a power to be reckoned with. It is a right of critic to criticize. While estimating they don't take into consideration of the pros and cons of the facts but only grudge the ill fated expression. This was done in case of Mr. Rahim also. But it was the outstanding performance of Mr. Rahim that keeps him alive on the pages of history to proclaim the right and wrong, the bad and the excellent.\(^{(6)}\)

It was a seed sown in the soil of Hyderabad and sprouted higher and spread its fragrance all over the world. Speaking about Mr. Rahim's coaching and versatile personality. Berry Sorbadhikari expressed the words of England's football critic.

Dr. whilly Meisl says that "Indian coach Rahim must have studied Europeans soccer closely." The Duke of Edinburg had all the praise for Mr. Rahim and the Indian team. Sir stainley Rous the FIFA president was so much impressed with performance of Indian team that he invited Mr. Rahim as a visiting lecturer to England. Albert Fernando, of ceylon who had spent a year in Brazil to acquire advanced coaching to
teach the game, attended the Melbourne coaching camp at Calcutta in 1956 under the guidance of Mr. Rahim, came out with the truth while speaking to the "Hindu" on 28th April 1966 that "What I learnt from Rahim then. I now see being followed and developed by the footballing nations of the World. He was really football's prophet."\(^{(7)}\) This contribution of Mr. Rahim's coaching as a player, organiser and referee throws sufficient light beyond exaggeration that he was really a living wizard of soccer.\(^{(8)}\)

Rahim has left his deep imprint on the sand of time, which can not be easily wiped out.

Our team that had bagged gold medal in 1962 Asian games with the players, we lost to Iran in the first match in 1964 pre-Olympic games. While the performance of team was excellent and it fought bravely with European and South American teams but since then our teams could not even qualify for international competition. Here it may be worth mentioning that during all those dominating days of Indian football Mr. Rahim was the Indian coach.

In 1958 and 1964 Mr. Harry Wright an English coach was appointed to coach the Indian team. The performance of the Indian team, then was very poor and discouraging, which proves that coach really plays an important role in the performance of the team. Many coach came out with lame excuses and tried to shield their own shortcomings and weakness.\(^{(9)}\)
Reacting to the pitfalls pointed out by the coaches, Bengal's famous critic Mr. Berry SorbadhiKari wrote that Mr. Rahim won the Asian Gold with the same players and fielded the same team against the first class team of the world. He vehemently opined "Wrights is not always right." When the reputed critics Dr. Willy Meisl and Dr. Simon Hemlet came to know that I.F.A. is not in favour of sending their boys to Olympics, they said, "You folks must be crazy, why with little more stamina and burshing up your boys can well be on top. One can comprehend the significance of the above couple of sentences as to what do they stand for, admiring the performance of the Indian squad in Olympics of 1956.\(^{10}\)

Dr. Berry sorbadlikari lauded Mr. Rahim’s systematic innovative coaching. We are in habit of accepting foreign things style and fashion. Mr. Rahim was also no exception to this. When Mr. Rahim gave an innovative formation of the game, He was caught in sharp criticism but when the same was displayed by Hungarian team it was not only lauded but appriciated too. If we submit that there was no sense in India to understand and adjudge Mr. Rahim’s novelties in soccer Paradoxically the foreigners praised and wished if Rahim was born in Europe or America.

Friendly biases also deprived Mr. Rahim from becoming a world soccer wizard.
In 1958 Mr. Ahmed Mohiuddin founder of many sports associations of Hyderabad wanted to start a football coaching school. The school was inaugurated at the hands of Hon'ble Dr. Rajender Parshad, President of India. Mr. Rahim demonstrated football coaching on this occasion. Dr. Ramlal (Education Officer) called the explanation of Mr. Rahim regarding this demonstration, though the activities was done after the school hours. This was nothing but a conspiracy against him by his departmental contemporary. They could not bear the soaring name and fame of Mr. Rahim, considering unfavourable circumstance against him Mr. Rahim refused to accept the invitation of Britain as visiting lecturer.(11)

We had a mine of gem but, unfortunately we have not picked it. It is of no use crying over the spilt milk, now it is too late to cherish innovations of soccer patented by Mr. Rahim. Had Mr. Rahim lived today definitely he must have given many more innovations to the world of soccer.(12)

**Psychological Aspect of coaching:**

Another aspect of Mr. Rahim's coaching was psychological training. He would caution, in the words of famous football Puskar who wrote in Sports and Past time, to the goalkeeper that goalkeeper is the fist attacker, he would shout on him, "finish or you will be finished."

This throws sufficient light on Mr. Rahims psychological treatment while, coaching. His son, former Olympian Mr. Shahed Hakeem opines that before coaching he used to read
the psychological gestures of a player, that was why every player used to learn something or the other from him. Some players have had even changed their life styles on his tips. Another plus point of his coaching was that other game players would feel fatigue but not tired of Mr. Rahim's instructions. The reason was that he used to present football in a fascinating way that it would attract the players very strongly and the players would definitely gain something. There was no compulsion in receiving coaching. He would like the players to respond according to their potentialities and capacity.

Mr. Hakeem an ex-Olympian wrote that "I have seen many coaches and have undergone training specially under Herry Wright. Players used to grumble and gripe but would not open their tongue out for fear." (14)

The coaches who have received training at Patiala have also expressed same trend of monotonous coaching.

Rahim a Man of Principle:

Mr. Rahim was a man of principles. He always stood by these and passed away practicing his noble principles. The secret of his success was hidden in his principled life style. It is because of his devotion and hard work towards football that Indian soccer could bring home laurels. His strenuous service to football enabled Hyderabad police win Rovers cup of Bombay for consecutive five years. He was a man
of perseverance and firm determination. He would never be pessimistic on the ground. But always be optimistic. He himself was always a top scorer in the matches he played. He was a strong and sturdy player and had a foresight to comprehend the suitable strategy to create required qualities and skill in the players. He was fond of watching keenly foreign teams exhibiting western strategies.\(^{(15)}\)

He would see how these could, these be incorporated in his game and coaching, which would benefit both the players and the game. He had attended three refresher courses conducted at Stockholm to renew and reorient his coaching potentials. It is worth mentioning here that in 1956 at Melbourne Olympics Indian soccer squad displayed a wonderful game which was not only appriciated by western players and experts but Mr. Rahim was praised for the miracle created by him. Every player coached by him turned out to be a confident and perfect player like disciplined soldier. Hence, he added feathers to Indian soccer.

As long as Mr. Rahim coached Indian team till such time Indian soccer made headway and became a strong squad to be reckoned with but the moment westerners were appointed as coach the decline of Indian soccer began with fast pace and was completely deteriorated.\(^{(16)}\)

His players and coaches would always adore him for the fine qualities he possessed.
His zest and indomitable perseverance his mystique, and pertinent in soccer, his endurance and incandescent recipe accomplished desire which resulted in the game of soccer have no living example even today. In the worlds of one of his players Mr. P.K. Banerjee former captain Indian Olympic team 1960 Whom Mr. Rahim fondly called a star which bears testimony to be cherished.

"How difficult it is to find appropriate, suitable words to express feeling about our beloved Rahim Saheb with whom I maintained close relation, so deep and sweet. I shall cherish throughout my life the sweet memory of our first meeting in the year 1956 at Trivendrum where National football coaching camp was organized under the stewardship of Mr. Rahim and I was one of the camper. When Aziz (Capt. Asian quadrangle 1955) introduced me to Rahim Sahab, "in ko pahecan te hein," (Do you know him) ? pointing his finger towards me he uttered "Us Ko Kaun Nehi Janta." (Who does not know him) ? Yeh to Asman ka sitra hai." I still treasure those words because it came from a man who was absolutely honest and did not praise some one if he did not deserve it.

Many illustrious incidents of our long association often flash in my mind. It was in 1962 Asian Games, we started badly losing 0-2 to South Korea in our first match. Then we beat Thailand 4-1 in which I scored two goals. After only 18 hours we were clashing with Japan, a match to win by us for a
berth in the semi final. The first half is not worth mentioning. During interval he was so furious with our performance that he could not control himself and shouted at me. "What football you are playing? Is this the reason why I have fielded you? Any one could have done better than you." These words hurt my ego since nobody had spoken before like this. In the second half, the first ball I received and I scored a goal. 2nd goal was scored by Bolaram from my back pass. We won the match by 2-0 and qualified for the semi finals. And Finally we got the Gold Medal.

I remember when he said, he had said purposely because he wanted to spur me on and when I was charged, I would take any amount of risk to score. He called me fondly as ustaad (teacher) and said that his long cherished dream of winning Gold had been fulfilled.

What can I say about a man whom I have respected as a father figure. He had tremendous confidence in his ability but was totally indifferent towards his outstanding fame. His teaching background helped him to study the players. On the face he may appear rude, but when once some one got inside him, he found he was basically a soft man who had both love and respect for the players who were under him. It was his foresight and blessing which inspired me over the years, as to what I have achieved as a football coach till date."(18)
Comments of Contemporaries:

The greatness of Mr. Rahim may be gauged by many incidents that had happened. In 1959 India was Runners up in the Merdeka tournament. Commenting on the above occasion Prime Minister of Malaysia "Mr. Tunku Abdul Rehman said, "Give us Rahim and we shall be Olympic champion." Suffice to say that Rahim was a great footballer a mystic, poet and wizard of Indian soccer.

The mighty sun was spreading its strong light all over the soccer world, at last disappeared on 11th June 1963 and with it set the sun of Indian soccer. Since then India is eagerly awaiting for its dawn in the annals of Indian soccer once again. Condolences poured in from every quarter of the world of soccer. Mr. A. Ghosh Ex. Chief Minister West Bengal Said, "Rahim was the real wealth of football." Mr. Salam former Indian coach said, "The success of Indian team in Melbourne and Rome were the brain wave of Rahim Saheb."(19)

While Yusuf Khan Olympian and Asian Star Said, "My success in the game has been entirely due to the coaching of Rahim saheb only."(20)

Khalifa Ziauddin, the secretary of the All India Football Federation quoted that Indian football coaches lacked the caliber of western coaches for its team. Syed Abdul Jabbar from Jeddha gave a befitting reply to khalifa Ziauddin. He said, "During the period between 1950 to 1962 the Indian team was under the training of the world famous
Indian coach Syed Abdul Rahim and during his tenure the Indian football team secured fourth place in the Melbourne Olympics of 1956 and then became Asian champions in Djarkarta in 1962.

During the last five years famous coaches from Germany and Yugoslavia were invited to train the Indian football team but produced no positive results. (21)

In this connection recently, Syed Naeemuddin former India coach said that "Everything is wrong with our administrative system. We are relying for too much on foreign coaches. A foreign coach is not more important than knowledge of foreign technique. Even noted German coach Deitter Cammer had suggested that India must groom its own coaches. He had remarked that there is plenty of coaching talent. Only it had to be tapped and groomed properly.

Mr. Sukhwinder singh (Assistant coach to Joseph Gelei for the pre-Olympic soccer from 1991 to 92) also suggested that "First of all we should make our own circle of good coaches. There is talent aplenty. What we lack is know how about where we should start seriously. We lack planning. It shows that the modern coaches are accepting their shortcoming. (22)

Mr. S.S. Hakim Ex-Olympian, FIFA qualified referee and Director of sports Authority of India Calcutta zone, have
close Association with, the Indian soccer since 1954. Now he is a perturbed man with performance of the National team.

Hence he sketches a brief scheme for the upliftment of performance of Indian soccer. His suggestion proposed in the scheme are as follows.

* Long term coaching, for the improvement and development of football in the country. According to him the country may be divided into five zones, and at least one coach is appointed for each zone. The coach can be asked to conduct theory and practical classes. This is because of the fact that playing experience done is not enough to make a player.

* No doubt playing, experience is an asset. As far as possible, these coaches should be ex-national players, since they carry more weight and greater impression on the trainees.

* All India football Federation should prepare a programme (State Association) for each zone, in consultation with the coach for conducting of camps.

* It should be responsibility of these coaches to conduct coaching camps for players of various age groups, and tournament may be conducted for them.

* The federation should bear the expenses of lodging and boarding of the coaches and required facilities be provided.
* All Indian football Federation can approach big business houses and also Govt. of India for sponsorship of the game. (23)

After having studied the history, technique, the national achievements in international soccer tournaments, it is time to assess and evaluate Syed Abdul Rahim's achievements as a coach. In this chapter the researcher has to does so. This chapter is based on two sources. First, the literature available on him and second by eliciting opinion of veteran footballers and coaches. The opinion was elicited by administering questionnaires to them.

The researcher also thought it appropriate to elicit opinion of veteran footballers as well as coaches regarding the techniques, methods or approaches of past specially if possible concerning those of Rahim and of the present time and to ascertain if his techniques are still relevant.

In order to do so the researcher administered questionnaires to persons of above mentioned categories. The questionnaires were analyzed. One hundred questionnaire were sent to veteran. Out of which the researcher could receive only eleven. The other questionnaire for coaches was sent to hundred. Here again only eleven responded the questionnaire. Therefore, researcher had rely on these responses. The analysis of the questionnaires are as follows.
Analysis of Questionnaire
(Veteran Footballer)

Table No. 1
Table showing age of veteran footballers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>27 to 35</th>
<th>36 to 45</th>
<th>46 to 55</th>
<th>56 and above</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of Veteran Footballer</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table gives the idea about the age of the veteran footballer, who responded the questionnaire. Two veteran footballer are between the age group of 27 to 35. Three are between 36 to 45. Four are between 46 to 55 and two are above 56. It shows that the persons, who responded are matured enough and experienced. Only two are Young.

Table No. 2.
Table showing academic qualification of veteran footballer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Qualification</th>
<th>Under Graduate</th>
<th>Graduate</th>
<th>B.A.</th>
<th>B.Com</th>
<th>B.Sc.</th>
<th>M.A.</th>
<th>M.Com</th>
<th>M.Sc.</th>
<th>No. of Veteran Footballer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of Veteran Footballer</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table No. 3.

Table showing the professional qualification of veteran footballer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Professional</th>
<th>B.P.Ed.</th>
<th>M.P.Ed.</th>
<th>N.I.S.</th>
<th>OTHERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vetern Footballer

* The table (2) shows the academic qualification of the veteran footballers, who responded the questionnaire. One is under graduate. Seven are graduates and three are post graduates. Only one has passed senior cambridge exam. The persons who responded are enough qualified.

* Table No. indicates the professional qualification of the veteran footballer. Who responded to the questionnaire are two B.P.Ed. One M.P.Ed. and six N.I.S. (Football) and only one has passed, A.F.C. coaching school certificate. The veteran footballers, who responded the questionnaire are having well professional qualification and majority of them have enough technical knowledge and experience as for as football is concerned.

Table No. 4

Table showing representation of football at various level.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level.</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>University</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
<th>International</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level.</td>
<td>level.</td>
<td>level.</td>
<td>Level. Level. Level. Level.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.of.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Veteren Footballer

251
The above table shows the representation of veteran footballers at different levels, i.e. 8 players represented at Dist. level, eight represented at University level, nine at state level, Five at National level and four represented at International level. It shows that the persons, who responded true questionnaire are having good football playing experience.

**Table No. 5**

Table Showing the coaching camp attended at various level.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of Dist. University</th>
<th>State level</th>
<th>National level</th>
<th>International level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of.</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>veteran footballer</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table gives the idea about the coaching experience of the veteran footballers, who responded the questionnaire. Seven attended Dist. level 8 University level, 9 State level, 3 National level and four only attended the camps conducted by All India Football Federation.

It shows that the persons responded the questionnaire are having well coaching experience at varies level.
Table No. 6.

Table showing the representation in the football tournaments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Tournaments</th>
<th>1-4</th>
<th>5-8</th>
<th>9-12</th>
<th>13 &amp; above</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of Veteran Footballer</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table gives the idea about the participation in the football tournaments of the veteran footballers, who responded the questionnaire. It shows that the participation in the tournament have practical knowledge and playing experience in the tournament.

Table No. 7.

Table showing the achievement of the tournament.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Achievements</th>
<th>Winner</th>
<th>Runners</th>
<th>Losers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table showing the achievements of the veteran footballers who participated in various football tournaments.

Total tournaments were represented by 29. Out of which 19 were winners and three were runners up.

It shows considerable achievements of the veteran footballers in various football tournaments.
Table No. 8

Table showing the award received.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State Govt.</th>
<th>Govt. of India</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table shows that only one was awarded state Govt. award i.e. shivchattrapati Shivaji Award, and two were awarded Govt. of India Award Kerkar award where as another was given Gosta pul Award. It shows that persons, who received these awards have contributed to the Indian football and their playing performance was appreciated by giving them awards.

Table No. 9.

Table showing the coaching camp attended under Mr. S.A.Rahim.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Players.</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Total Players</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table shows that only two players had the opportunity of attending coaching camp organized by Mr. S.A. Rahim.

Table No. 10.

Table showing the rating of coaching of Mr. S.A. Rahim.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Excellent</th>
<th>Good</th>
<th>Satisfactory</th>
<th>Unsatisfactory</th>
<th>Poor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The above table gives the idea about the coaching of Mr. S.A. Rahim. The nine veteran footballers responded the questionnaire and rated Rahim’s coaching as an excellent. It is to be pointed out that out of these eleven persons only two persons had an opportunity to attend coaching camp under the supervision of Mr. S.A. Rahim. However the rest of the 7 veteran players also stated that Rahim’s coaching was excellent. They had learnt about Rahim’s coaching from their senior coaches. One has rated his coaching as good.

**Table. No. 11.**

Table showing the difference between modern techniques of coaching and coaching of Mr. S.A. Rahim.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modern techniques</th>
<th>Orthodox coaching</th>
<th>Advance coaching</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table shows that 8 veteran footballers, who responded the questionnaire stated that Rahim followed the modern techniques of football coaching as is followed by the foreign coaches. One respondent states that Rahim’s coaching was an advance coaching system.

Question related to achievements of football during second half of the 20th. Century.

In 1951 India won gold medal at 1st Asiad. In 1962 in the IVth Asiad again India won the gold medal.
XVIth Olympic games were held in Melbourne in 1956. Indian recorded her first victory in an Olympic football match. India beat the hosts, Australia, and stood at the IV position in this Olympic games.

* Quadrangular (India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon.) tournament was won by India during 1952 to 1955.
* In 1959, the first Indian team took part in the Merdeka tournament and achievements at International Level.
* Osmania University stood Runners up at all India University tournament during the year 1950-51 and 1960.

Question related to the best coaches of their time the responses were as follows:

i) Mr. B.D. Chatterjee  (Calcutta)
ii) Mr. T. Shone.
iii) Mr. Chatterjee.
iv) Mr. A.D. Paitha Sark.  (Madras)
v) Mr. Mohd. Hussian (Bombay)
vi) Mr. G.M. Basha Khan  (Banglore)
vii) Mr. Cyclic Milowan.  (Yougosalvia)

It reveals from the questionnaire, responded by the veteran footballers, that almost all the achievement at the
International or National level were due to the coaching of Mr. S.A. Rahim who brought modern football to the country. He started three back formation and 4-2-4 formation, when no one in the world adopted this type of formation.

Table No. 12.

Table showing the reasons of decline of football in our country.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Short-coming</th>
<th>Lock of Coaching</th>
<th>Lack of facilities</th>
<th>Lack of player interest</th>
<th>Another interest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Veteran footballer</td>
<td>10 09</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table gives the idea about the reasons of decline in our country. According to the veteran footballer who responded to the questionnaire ten suggested lack of interest of players, eight respondents said lack of coaching, nine were of view that lack of facilities are responsible for decline in standard. Only one suggested that lack of job opportunity is the reason.

19. The veteran footballers offered the following suggestions for improvement of the status of the game.

i. Set up an academy to train the young players.

ii. Introduce a National league tournament.

iii. Appoint foreign coaches to train the Indian Coaches.

iv. Some of them are of the opinion that football should be introduced as a special subject at school level.

v. Handsome grant in aid should be given to the District and state associations.
vi. Maximum tournament should be conducted at different levels.

vii. Job opportunities should be provided to the players.

viii. Football coaches be appointed at school and at district levels.

ix. Maximum equipment and other facilities are to be provided to the players.

From the responses given by veterans it is clear that nine out eleven respondents have rated Rahim's coaching as excellent (Table No. 10). Though only two had come directly in his contact the others had learnt about him from their seniors.
ANALYSIS OF QUESTIONNAIRE
(Football Coaches)

Table No. 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>27 to 36</th>
<th>37 to 46</th>
<th>47 to 56</th>
<th>57 and above</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of Coaches</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table gives the idea about the age of football coaches, who responded the questionnaire. Only one coach was between the age of 27 to 36. Three were between 37 to 46. Five were between 47 to 56 and two were above 57. It shows that the persons, who responded were matured enough and experienced. Only one was young.

Table No. 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Qualification</th>
<th>Under Graduate</th>
<th>Graduate</th>
<th>Post. Graduate</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of Coaches</td>
<td>1 6 1 2 1</td>
<td>1 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table shows the academic qualification of the football coaches, who responded the questionnaire. One was under graduate. Seven were graduates and two were post graduates, one was Ph.d., and one had possed senior Combirge. The persons who responded were quite qualified.
Table No. 3

Table Showing the Professional Qualifications of Football Coaches.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Professional Qualification</th>
<th>B.P.Ed.</th>
<th>M.P.Ed.</th>
<th>N.I.S.</th>
<th>OTHER Football</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of Coaches</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table shows the professional qualification of the football coaches. Three were B.P.Ed, one M.P.Ed, and Nine N.I.S. (Football) were there. Thus all had desirable professional qualification. Majority of them had enough technical knowledge and experience as far as football coaching is concern.

According to the coaches, who responded the questionnaire regarding their experience and achievements stated the following achievements.

1. Experience 15 to 21 years.
4. University winner and stood runners up at all India Universities level.
5. District winner.
6. Inter collegiate winner.
7. All India School tournament winner.

The above achievement mentioned by the respondents show their experience.
Table No.4
Table showing the coaching Camp attended as a player.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>University</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coaches</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table shows that the respondent of the questionnaire are having considerable experience of football coaching camp attended by them at different levels. 9 attended district level, 8 university level, 5 state level and three attended the National level coaching camps.

Table No. 5.
Table showing the football coaching camp conducted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>University</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No.ofthe</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5 gives us the picture of coaching camps conducted by the respondent. 9 conducted camps at district level, out of these 9, 2 conducted for junior group, where as 7 did so for the senior group. Three respondents conducted camp at university level, four conducted camps at state level 2 for junior level and two conducted for senior level. Four conducted camps at National level.
Two of them conducted for junior level and the other two did so for senior level. Thus out of eleven respondents 8 organized camps for state and National participants.

Table No. 6.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of District</th>
<th>University State</th>
<th>National other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Won Run Won Run</td>
<td>Won Run Won Run</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>achievement</td>
<td>ner ner ner ner</td>
<td>ner ner ner ner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of achievement</td>
<td>3 2 1 2 1 1 2 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table shows the details of highest achievement of the coaches, who responded the questionnaire. At district level three stood winner three times and two stood runners up two times. One respondent was winner one time and another was twice at university level. At state level one was winner one time and another was twice runners up. There were also respondents, who participated at National level. One of these was winner twice and another was runners up once. There was only one who had won at the inter collegiate level. Thus from the point of view of achievements also we see that there is considerable achievements at different levels.

Table No. 7.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Short.</th>
<th>Physical</th>
<th>Techniques</th>
<th>Tactics</th>
<th>skill</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coming</td>
<td>Fitness</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Coaches</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The above table gives us idea about the shortcomings found in the players according to the coaches who responded the questionnaire. Eleven stated lacked physical fitness, ten felt short of techniques, eight thought lack of tactics and still, another 8 considered lack of skills are shortcomings which is generally found in our football players.

The coaches who responded the questionnaire suggested the following remedies to overcome the short comings as under.
* Proper training is to be given at school level.
* Slogan "Catch them young" be executed.
* Concentration on physical fitness, diet and facilities be provided for equipments.
* Competitive spirit should be developed among the school boys. Competition may be conducted, which help to develop the interest among the school boys.

Table No. 8

Table showing the formation preferred by the coaches.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Formation</th>
<th>No. of Coaches</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 in one</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-2-2</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-3-3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-2-4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-2-5-2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-2-6-1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other Line</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table shows the formation of the team preferred by the coaches. Majority of the coaches preferred 4-4-2 and 4-3-3 formation of the game which are most popular
in the world of football.

It reveals from the table No. 8 that the coaches who responded the questionnaire are of the opinion that, technically 4-2-4 and 4-3-4 formations are most suitable for attack and defence.

Table No. 9.

Table showing the rating of the present system of football coaching in our country.

+-----------------+---------+------+
| Grade           | Excellent| Good | Fair |
| Coaches         | 1       | 1    | 9    |
+-----------------+---------+------+

The above table gives the idea about the present system of football coaching in our country. Only one had rated as good and another quoted it as fair. The rest of the respondents were of the opinion that present football coaching in our country is satisfactory. They rate it so because of poor performance at international level.

According to the coaches the problem's in developing good football are as under.

* Lack of interest and deviation of players.
* Dedication of coaches.
* Govt. apathy, lack of sponsorship.
* Private clubs, district, and state associations need more funds. The grant sanctioned is very meager and does not help to manage and provide the facilities required by the players.
* Job opportunities are provided to the players.
* Facilities for daily practice and opportunities for academic activities are necessary.

Table No. 10.

Table Showing the Govt. efforts in development of football.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Excellent</th>
<th>Good</th>
<th>Sufficient</th>
<th>Insufficient</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of coaches</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table gives clear idea about the govt. efforts in the development of football. According to all the coaches, Govt. efforts are insufficient. It shows that, this is also one of the factors, which influence the performance of the game.

Table No. 11.

Table showing that media helps in developing consciousness about football.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Yes.</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of coaches</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table shows that, press and mass media plays significant role in developing sports consciousness. According to the coaches, who responded the questionnaire, it is noticed that all the respondents feel that media is very powerful instrument in developing consciousness.

The respondent suggested the following programmes to be introduced on radio and television.
* Basic of Game for small boys.
* Major tournaments i.e. state level and National level.
* Interviews of good coaches and star players, are to be telecasted. The experience that the cricket became very popular as compared to the other games, because of mass media.

The coaches suggested the following methods should be introduced in order to improve the standard of football in our country.

* To set up a football academy. Through this the sense of football be cultivated and competitive spirit be developed at the age of 9 years.
* Jr. Boys be given scholarship for encouragement.
* Football game should be included in the school syllabus as a compulsory subject.

* Private clubs, who produce good players, should be given adequate grant. So that they may be able to provide required facilities to the players.

The coaches, who responded the questionnaire advanced the following reasons for football becoming rare game in our country.

* Lack of interest among the players and school boys.
* Lack of physical fitness.
* Sponsorships for this game are not satisfactory.
* Inadequate facilities.
Govt. efforts are not sufficient. The above reasons have influenced, the quality of the game. Hence football is becoming rare game in our country.

The coaches, who responded the questionnaire, suggested, that football should be made a compulsory subject at school level, and they expect the following achievements.

* School become the nursery to produce football players. It should help to create the interest at this age. If we start our efforts from school level it would influence district and divisional level standards. We will find marked improvement in the performance of the players.

* If our efforts are properly maintained from school to college, University, district, state and national levels, There is little doubt that the quality of players will be good and consequently quality of game will be good. Better would be the game, better would be the status.

Additional information furnished by the coaches were.

* A coach should be appointed in school and at district level, who should coach the players properly.

* Required facilities are provided to the players.

* Dedication on the part of coaches is needed to develop the interest among the players.

* Scholarship is to be given to the promising youngster.

* All India Football Federation should plan annual calendar well in advance in order to maintain co-
ordination between district, state and National level activities.

* Maximum competition may be organized at different levels.

* Govt. efforts are not sufficient. Necessary grant in aid should be provided to the private clubs, district and state associations for the uplifting of the performance.

* One of the respondents suggested that, coaches should concentrate and develop, 4's i.e. (Four skills suggested) Viz, Speed, stamina, skills, and strength, another 4, D, i.e. Dedication, Discipline, Devotion and Determination. It shows generally such types of shortcoming are responsible for the poor performance of the game.

CONCLUSION

The discussion on foregone pages provide ample proof to state that Mr. S.A. Rahim was class by himself. He was an outstanding coach India has ever produced. He is relevant even today because of techniques he has introduced are being used. His method of coaching is very much relevant. We should not deprecate ourselves of the 'coaching heritage' he has left behind.

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS

From the upshot of discussion in this chapter the researcher is convinced that the decline and debacle of
Indian soccer is due to various reasons. Govt. should see that they attend to these war footing.

* Govt. should fully sponsor everything related to football.
* Football should be taught to children from school level particularly from middle school level.
* Modern technical know how should be made available in coaching camps.
* More foreign tours and friendly matches be organized.
* Achievements of districts and state associations be rewarded by way of giving them handsome grants.
* All Inidia Football Federation should take Mr. S.S. Hakims Scheme of coaching on trial basis and continue further if it gives encouraging results. Fruitful results are expected through this scheme because maximum short comings of coaching are removed under this scheme.
* National level football Academy be established after the name of Mr. S.A. Rahim and to provide everything needed to improve football in India, for this was the most cherished desire of the wizard of football.

SUGGESTNES FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

Little research work has been done as for as football as a game is concerned. It is a barren land where there is lot of scope. The researcher has following areas of research to
suggest.

i) Evaluation of performance of central and state
government agencies in promotion of football.

ii) Contribution of voluntary organization at the central
and state levels.

iii) Facilities available to physical educational
institutions at different administrative levels.

iv) Comparative study of mechanics of game in India and
abroad.
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