



The Emergence of Modern Football

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Abstract: This article provides information about the emergence of football and its rules.

Keywords: FIFA, football, stadium, corner kick, penalty area, free kick.

Football (English: football; foot — "foot", ball — "ball") is a sports game. The goal of the game is to get the ball into the opponent's goal. This is attempted by the goalkeeper of each team, who is allowed to touch the ball with his hand inside the penalty area near his own goal. All other players, as well as the goalkeeper who goes outside his own penalty area, are not given this right.

During the fight for the ball, it is forbidden to use force such as knocking down, hitting the opponent. If a player is in a position to hit the ball with any part of his body other than his hands (usually his feet) at any time, the player is considered in possession of the ball. Football is usually played on a rectangular field. Each team consists of 11 players (10 players and one goalkeeper). An individual soccer game is called a match, and consists of 45-minute halves each. Teams switch positions between the first and second halves. There are also types of football that may have fewer players - including beach football (played on sand), mini football (played in a hall with a special covering), neighborhood football (any number of players on any field The size of the gates is proportional to the size of the field. Football is played as a team with a ball on a special field (90-120 x 45-90) with two gates (7.32 x 2.44 m). The weight of the soccer ball is 410-450 g, the length of the circle diameter is 68-70 cm, the main time of the game is 90 minutes (2 sections of 45 minutes, a break of 12-15 minutes). Games similar to soccer were known in Egypt and Eastern countries in BC, and then moved to Europe. In 1848, the teachers of Cambridge University in Great Britain developed the first modern rules of football. In 1857, the first football club was founded in the city of Sheffield in this country. In 1863, the English Football Association was established and football rules were approved. At the end of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th century, football associations were also established in European and South American countries. In 1896, football was included in the program of the Olympic Games. In 1904, the international football federation - FIFA was established. Football is widely developed in countries such as Brazil, Germany, Italy, Argentina, Great Britain. From the beginning of the 20th century, matches were played in Uzbekistan based on modern football rules. In 1912, the first football team was formed in Kok. Later, football teams appeared in the cities of Fergana, Samarkand, Tashkent, Andijan, and Namangan. Since the 20s of the 20th century, competitions of various categories (Uzbekistan championship since 1937) have been regularly held in our country. In 1956, the establishment of the "Pakhtakor" team in Tashkent and the construction of the stadium of the same name stimulated the development of football in the republic. From the 80s of the 20th century, a new generation of football players began to be trained in Uzbekistan. The Football Federation of Uzbekistan, established in 1959, was re-registered in 1992 (then in 2001). Since 1992, the national football championship and cup of Uzbekistan, competitions of various categories have been held, participation of football teams in international meetings is ensured. The decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers "On measures for the further development of football in the Republic of Uzbekistan" (March 18, 1993) and "On measures to radically improve the organizational foundations and



principles of football development in Uzbekistan" (January 17, 1996) laid the groundwork for football success. "Neftchi" club of Fergana reached the finals of the CIS Cup (1994), "Pakhtakor" club played in the semi-finals of the Asian Champions League (2003, 2004), the country's youth national team participated in the finals of the World Championship (2003), the national team of Uzbekistan participated in the Asian Games (1994) and won the Africa-Asian Games (2003). Currently, there are 36 (higher and first league) professional clubs in Uzbekistan (2004). In the 2nd league, 196 teams are participating in the national championship to achieve such a status. 18 football boarding schools and colleges operate under the football clubs, where more than 2,000 students study. Also, the work of sports schools for children and teenagers specializing in football has improved.[4] Football took place in the Universiade, "Barkamol Avlod" and "Umid Nihollar" competitions. 13,840 players from 692 teams took part in the "Football Bud" competitions among children and teenagers, and 300,700 players from 15,035 teams participated in the "Our Football Future" competitions (2004). The teams of "Andijanka" of Andijan, "Gulbahor" of Namangan, "Sevinch" of Karshi are the leaders in the championship and cup competitions of Uzbekistan held among women.

Competitions are regularly organized among veteran players. "Matonat" Tashkent team (now "Baynalmilal") won the world cup among players with limited physical abilities (1991). Currently, there are 362 stadiums, 7,113 football fields in the republic, 460,658 people (4,642 of whom are women) play football, and 1,916 coaches (2004). Specialized newspapers such as "Uzbekiston futboli" (Tashkent), "FutbolExpress" (Andijan), "Asr futboli" (Namangan), "Inter futbol" (Kosonsoi), "Boxing plus futbol" (Tashkent) are published. S. Arutyunov, Ye. Valitsky, A. Keller, M. Akbarov, R. Akramov, Yu. Coaches like Sarkisyan and M. Rahimov have made a great contribution to the development of Uzbek football. I. Toshmuhamedov, A. Imomkhoyayev, B. Belozyorov, N. Rizametov, B. Haydarov, R. Yermatov and I. Kutsillo, who continue the work of experienced referees, managed official prestigious international competitions.[3]

The codification of football began in the public schools of Great Britain in the early 19th century. In the private school system, "football" was a game that used the hands during the run-and-run period, otherwise the modern form of football was formed. Double goals from each side. placed, goalkeepers and tactics were introduced, and high-level rules were banned. However, the rules have varied greatly: some are similar to the game of rugby, and some prefer to hustle and exercise. Distance restrictions made the game less of a source of violence. England's rules and regulations continued to evolve, and in the 1800s, special football clubs appeared in schools. Nevertheless, even in its semi-organized form, the rules have followed from rugby to modern football. Usually the players bumped into each other and touched the opponent in the legs, only to freeze when caught. Over the years, the schools started playing games against each other. During this time, players were allowed to use their hands and were only allowed to return the ball as in a rebuttal. In 1848, Cambridge University established the "Cambridge Rules". While this allowed pupils to move on after graduation and adult football clubs to spread, players could continue to manage the ball. [2]There was still some way to go to produce the modern football game we see today. The formation of the Football Association. At Rugby School and Oxford University, the lyrics were popular, and all kinds of young people were cut short. The association began on October 26, 1863 with the founding of the Football Association. During this meeting, the FA adopted a series of football rules to bring together the various codes and systems used in England. Banning the ball, shin-hitting and opening practices were prohibited. This led to the departure of the Blackheath club, who preferred the rugby style of play. Nineteen clubs remained and the rules were agreed upon. However, a number of British territories continued to play under their own rules into the 1870s. the first football association cup was held. In 1888, a football league was formed in the north and central parts of the country, including other divisions, and the first championship league matches



were played. According to FA rules, players were amateurs. and should not pay. It was an issue in the 1870s when several clubs insisted on admitting spectators. The actors are certainly not happy and have demanded compensation for training and playing time. As the sport's popularity grew, so did viewership and revenue. Finally, clubs began to make money and football became a professional sport. Football competitions around the world It did not take long for other European countries to accept the love of English football. Leagues appeared in Argentina in 1889, Argentina in 1895, Chile in 1895, Switzerland in 1895 and Italy in 1895, Italy in 1898, Germany and Uruguay in 1900, Hungary in 1901, and Finland in 1907. It was not until 1903 that France formed its own league, although they had previously adopted the English sport. The Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) had seven members in Paris in 1904. These included Belgium, Denmark, France, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. Germany announced its intention to participate on this day. In 1930, the FIFA World Cup was held in Uruguay for the first time. Since then, FIFA has had 41 members and has remained the pinnacle of the world of football ever since.[1]

Conclusion:

Today it has over 200 members and the World Cup is one of the biggest events of the year.

References:

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