

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SPORT OF FOOTBALL AND METHODS OF ORGANIZING AND HOLDING FUDBOL COMPETITIONS

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**Annotation.** This article analyzes the requirements for football sports and the methodology for organizing and conducting fudbol competitions.

**Keywords:** football played in the grass, sprouts of hope, the perfect generation, the Universiade, the Veterans Championship, the Championship of Uzbekistan.

Playing ball on foot first spread in English colleges as well as universities. In the football game from the second half of the XIX century, two clear directions are found. One of them was used by the colleges of London and Cambridge. These form the Football Association in 1863 and decide to make a picture of the round ball playing on the foot. In 1848, the Cambridge Football Club for the first time introduces the rules of a single game, and it is decided to publish these rules. Unfortunately, they disappear without getting out of print. The rules that have come down to us were announced on December 8, 1863. This rule consists of 13 points. This is how football as we know it now appeared. The rules of 1863 differed from the current ones. In 1871, golkiper (goalkeepers) were allowed to play by hand.

The introduction of the ball from the corner was introduced in 1873. In 1875, the rope connecting the posts was replaced by a beam laid at a height of 2.44 m from the ground. In 1882, the 4 independent football unions of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland merged. On the football field, Khakam became an employer for the first time in 1880 – 1881. In 1891, Khakam became the one who landed on the field with two assistants. The first international football game was in 1873 between the English and Scottish Football teams. Football began to be played in Holland in 1875, from 1882 in Switzerland, from 1890 in the Czech Republic, from 1894 in Austria, from 1897 in Russia.

In 1904, the International Football Association (FIFA ) is formed. now there are about 190 countries in its sostavi. Since 1954, the European Football Union UEFA has also been working. About 50 countries entered it as members. Every four years since 1930, Jahan chepionati, and since 1958, the European Championship has been held in 1908 year football was included in the Olympic program. UEFA Cup matches will be held under the leadership of:

European Champions Cup (since 1956).

Cup Winners ' Cup (since 1961).

These are now referred to as the UEFA Cup.

The playing field is in the form of a dark corner. The side lines should be longer than the gate line.

Length: 120m, 90m.

Width: 45m, 90m.

in international games.

Length: minimum 100m, maximum 110m.

Width: minimum 64m, maximum 75m.

Signs for the field are made using lines. These lines enter the area where they border. 2 long lines delimiting the area of the House side lines 2 short are called gate lines. Any strips should be no more than 12 cm wide.

The playing field is divided into 2 halves using the middle line.

In the middle of the middle line, the center of the field is marked. A circle is held within a radius of 9.15 m from the center of the field.

The area of \ u200b \ u200bThe gate will be at the end of both halves. At a distance of 5.5 m from the point on the inner side of each column of the gate, 2 lines are drawn into the field, making a right angle to the goal line. At a distance of 5.5 m, these lines are combined with a bas-relief line parallel to the gate line. This is the zone where the lines and the gate line are bordered, called the gate area.

The penalty area will be the same at the end of both halves.

From the point on the inner side of each column of the gate, at a distance of 16.5 m, two lines are drawn into the field, making a right angle to the gate line. At a distance of 16.5 m, parallel to the gate line is combined with another line. The zone that borders these lines and the gate line is called the penalty area. within each penalty area, a 11-meter mark is poured between the two pillars of the gate at a distance of 11 m from the point at a distance of one ET. Outside the penalty area, the 11-meter point is taken as a center and is 9.15 m. draw a circle at a distance.

At any corners of the Square, a flag is installed, the height of which does not exceed 1.5 m, the tip is not sharp.

Flags can be set on both sides of the middle line, at a distance of 1m from the side line.

From each corner flag, a circle is drawn within a radius of 1m, depending on the area of the game.

In the center of each gate line, a gate is located.

They consist of two vertically holed columns, located at the same distance as the corner flags, joined by a horizontal tusin from the top.

Column spacing-7.32 m. The distance from the bottom of the TusiN to the flat land is 2, 44 m.

The intersection of both columns and tusin should be the same and not exceed 12 cm.

The width of the gate line will be the same as the width of the columns and tusin. A net is installed on the ground behind the gate and the gate. The net should be securely fixed and not interfere with the goalkeeper. The columns and tone of the gate should be white.

The gate must be securely fixed to the ground. The use of an extract gate is allowed if the gate meets the requirements of this rule.

In official competitions, only balls that meet the technical requirements specified in the rules are allowed.

In FIFA tournament matches, only balls with any of the following 3 markings are allowed to be used.

Official logo "FIFA APPROVED" (FIFA praises)

Official logo " FIFA checked "(controlled by FIFA )

or " INTERNATIONAL MATCH-BALL STANDARD"

Such a marking of the ball indicates that it has passed an official examination, and the result of the examination indicates that the kura ball Mukhim is suitable for technical requirements.

National federations may only require the use of any balls with these three markings at the time of the competition.

From any other matches, the ball must comply with the requirements of the rule.

In FIFA competitions and competitions organized by national federations, balls are not allowed to advertise any trade sales.

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<b>75</b>	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 09 in September-2022 <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
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