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GLOBAL VOICES

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ABOUT THIS MAGAZINE

Dear Readers,

Welcome to the August edition of Global Voices Magazine, where we celebrate the spirit of football, culture, and global connection.

The FIFA World Cup 2026 brought unforgettable moments to fans across the globe, and we congratulate Spain on their well-deserved victory as World Cup champions. We also celebrate France, a nation whose rich footballing tradition continues to inspire generations. China, too, has a growing passion for football, with the sport bringing together young players and fans across the country.

In this edition, we explore the world of football through stories about Spain, France, Argentina, legendary players, famous clubs, and the passion that brings millions of fans together. Through articles in Spanish, French, and Chinese, we discover how the universal language of sport connects people and cultures beyond borders.

At Global Voices, we believe that language is a bridge between cultures. We hope this issue inspires you to celebrate diversity, teamwork, sportsmanship, and global friendship.

Happy Reading!

Warm wishes,
Namrata Raha
Editor-in-Chief, Global Voices Magazine
The BSS School

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CONTENT

FRENCH

1. Le football en Inde/ Football in India
2. Le Club de Football East Bengal en Inde/East Bengal Football Club in India
3. Le Mohun Bagan Super Giant : un club légendaire du football indien/Mohun Bagan Super Giant: A Legendary Football Club of India

SPANISH

1. El fútbol en España
2. Argentina: El País del Fútbol
3. Football in Spain
4. España, Campeona del Mundo
5. La Copa Mundial de La FIFA 2026
6. La Roja

CHINESE

1. Football in China
2. Chinese Football
3. China and Football
4. Chinese Football: A Journey from Cuju to the World Cup

GALLERY

- Students of the Month

FRENCH



FRANÇAIS



Le football en Inde

by Nabanita B. Mukherjee (French Teacher)



Le football est l'un des sports les plus populaires en Inde, même si le cricket reste le sport préféré de la majorité des habitants. Le football est particulièrement aimé dans les États du Bengale-Occidental, du Kerala, de Goa, du Manipur et du Mizoram. Des millions de jeunes jouent au football dans les écoles, les collèges et les clubs locaux. Le football a été introduit en Inde par les Britanniques au XIX^e siècle. En 1911, le club Mohun Bagan est devenu célèbre en battant une équipe britannique lors de la finale de la Coupe IFA. Cette victoire est considérée comme un symbole de fierté nationale. L'équipe nationale indienne est dirigée par la Fédération indienne de football (AIFF). L'Inde a remporté plusieurs fois le Championnat de la SAFF et a participé aux Jeux asiatiques avec succès. Cependant, elle ne s'est jamais qualifiée pour la Coupe du Monde de la FIFA.

Aujourd'hui, le football progresse grâce à des compétitions comme l'Indian Super League (ISL) et l'I-League. Ces championnats attirent des joueurs indiens et étrangers, ce qui améliore le niveau du football dans le pays. Les académies de football forment également de jeunes talents.

L'Inde a accueilli la Coupe du Monde U-17 de la FIFA en 2017 et la Coupe du Monde féminine U-17 en 2022. Ces événements ont encouragé davantage d'enfants à pratiquer ce sport.

Malgré ces progrès, le football indien fait encore face à plusieurs défis. Les infrastructures sont parfois insuffisantes, le financement est limité et le football reçoit moins d'attention que le cricket. Il est également nécessaire d'améliorer la formation des entraîneurs et des arbitres.

Avec de meilleurs investissements, des programmes pour les jeunes et le soutien des supporters, le football indien peut devenir plus compétitif au niveau international. L'avenir du football en Inde est prometteur, car de plus en plus de jeunes rêvent de représenter leur pays sur la scène mondiale.



Football in India

by Nabanita B. Mukherjee (French Teacher)



Football is one of the most popular sports in India, although cricket remains the favourite sport of most people. Football is especially loved in the states of West Bengal, Kerala, Goa, Manipur, and Mizoram. Millions of young people play football in schools, colleges, and local clubs.

Football was introduced to India by the British in the nineteenth century. In 1911, Mohun Bagan became famous by defeating a British team in the IFA Shield final. This victory is considered a symbol of national pride.



The Indian national football team is managed by the All India Football Federation (AIFF). India has won the SAFF Championship several times and has performed well in the Asian Games. However, it has never qualified for the FIFA World Cup. Today, football is developing through competitions such as the Indian Super League (ISL) and the I-League. These leagues attract both Indian and foreign players, helping to improve the standard of football in the country. Football academies also train young talents.

India hosted the FIFA U-17 World Cup in 2017 and the FIFA U-17 Women's World Cup in 2022. These events encouraged more children to take up the sport. Despite this progress, Indian football still faces several challenges. Sports infrastructure is sometimes inadequate, funding is limited, and football receives less attention than cricket. Better training for coaches and referees is also needed. With greater investment, stronger youth development programmes, and continued support from fans, Indian football can become more competitive at the international level. The future of football in India is bright because more and more young players dream of representing their country on the world stage.

Le Club de Football East Bengal en Inde

by Preksha Sarkar (9-B)



Le East Bengal Football Club est l'un des clubs de football les plus célèbres et les plus historiques de l'Inde. Il a été fondé le 1er août 1920 à Kolkata, dans l'État du Bengale-Occidental. Le club a été créé pour représenter les personnes originaires du Bengale oriental (aujourd'hui le Bangladesh). Depuis plus d'un siècle, East Bengal est devenu un symbole de passion, de tradition et de fierté.

Les couleurs officielles du club sont le rouge et l'or, qui représentent le courage, l'énergie et le succès. Les supporters d'East Bengal sont parmi les plus fidèles d'Inde. Les matchs contre Mohun Bagan, appelés le Derby de Kolkata, sont parmi les plus grands événements sportifs du pays. Des dizaines de milliers de supporters assistent à ces rencontres, créant une ambiance exceptionnelle.



East Bengal a remporté de nombreux trophées nationaux, notamment plusieurs titres de la National Football League, de l'I-League, de la Federation Cup, de la Durand Cup et de la Calcutta Football League. Le club a également obtenu de bons résultats dans les compétitions asiatiques. En 2003, il est devenu le premier club indien à remporter un tournoi officiel organisé par la Confédération asiatique de football (AFC), la Coupe de l'AFC/ASEAN Club Championship, un moment historique pour le football indien.

Aujourd'hui, East Bengal participe à l'Indian Super League (ISL), la principale compétition professionnelle de football en Inde. Le club continue d'attirer des joueurs talentueux, des entraîneurs expérimentés et de nombreux jeunes supporters. Il investit également dans la formation des jeunes afin de préparer les futurs joueurs de l'équipe première.

Malgré des saisons parfois difficiles, East Bengal reste l'un des clubs les plus respectés d'Asie du Sud. Son histoire riche, ses nombreuses victoires, ses supporters passionnés et sa contribution au développement du football indien font de lui une véritable légende. Les supporters espèrent que le club remportera encore de nombreux titres et continuera à représenter fièrement l'Inde sur la scène nationale et internationale.

East Bengal Football Club in India

by Preksha Sarkar (9-B)



East Bengal Football Club is one of the most famous and historic football clubs in India. It was founded on 1 August 1920 in Kolkata, West Bengal. The club was established to represent people from East Bengal (now Bangladesh). For more than a century, East Bengal has become a symbol of passion, tradition, and pride.

The club's official colours are red and gold, representing courage, energy, and success. East Bengal has one of the most loyal fan bases in India. Its matches against Mohun Bagan, known as the Kolkata Derby, are among the biggest sporting events in the country. Tens of thousands of supporters attend these matches, creating an unforgettable atmosphere.

East Bengal has won numerous national trophies, including several National Football League, I-League, Federation Cup, Durand Cup, and Calcutta Football League titles. The club has also performed well in Asian competitions. In 2003, East Bengal became the first Indian club to win an official tournament organised by the Asian Football Confederation (AFC), the ASEAN Club Championship, marking a historic achievement for Indian football.



Today, East Bengal competes in the Indian Super League (ISL), India's top professional football competition. The club continues to attract talented players, experienced coaches, and enthusiastic young fans. It also invests in youth academies to develop future football stars.

Although the club has experienced some difficult seasons, East Bengal remains one of the most respected football clubs in South Asia. Its rich history, numerous achievements, passionate supporters, and contribution to the growth of Indian football have made it a true legend. Fans hope that East Bengal will continue to win more titles and proudly represent India on both the national and international stages.

Le Mohun Bagan Super Giant : un club légendaire du football indien

by Pratishtha Seal 9A



Le Mohun Bagan Super Giant, anciennement connu sous le nom de Mohun Bagan Athletic Club, est l'un des clubs de football les plus anciens, les plus célèbres et les plus prestigieux d'Inde. Il a été fondé le 15 août 1889 à Kolkata, dans l'État du Bengale-Occidental. Avec plus de 130 ans d'histoire, le club est considéré comme une véritable institution du football indien.

Les couleurs officielles de Mohun Bagan sont le vert et le bordeaux (maroon). Le club est surnommé « Les Marins » (The Mariners). Ses supporters sont connus pour leur passion et leur fidélité. Le plus grand match du club est le Derby de Kolkata contre East Bengal, l'une des plus grandes rivalités du football asiatique. Ce derby attire des dizaines de milliers de spectateurs et des millions de téléspectateurs.

Le moment le plus historique de Mohun Bagan remonte à 1911, lorsque l'équipe a remporté la Coupe IFA en battant le régiment britannique East Yorkshire. La majorité des joueurs indiens jouaient pieds nus, ce qui a fait de cette victoire un symbole de courage, de patriotisme et de fierté nationale pendant la période coloniale.

Au fil des années, Mohun Bagan a remporté de nombreux trophées, notamment plusieurs titres de la National Football League, de l'I-League, de l'Indian Super League (ISL), de la Federation Cup, de la Durand Cup et de la Calcutta Football League. Le club a également représenté l'Inde dans plusieurs compétitions asiatiques.



Aujourd'hui, Mohun Bagan Super Giant est l'un des clubs les plus forts de l'ISL. Il possède des infrastructures modernes, un centre de formation pour les jeunes et attire des joueurs nationaux et internationaux de haut niveau. Le club joue ses matchs à domicile au Stade Vivekananda Yuba Bharati Krirangan (Salt Lake Stadium) à Kolkata.

Grâce à sa riche histoire, à ses nombreuses victoires et à ses supporters passionnés, Mohun Bagan continue d'inspirer des générations de footballeurs. Il joue un rôle essentiel dans le développement du football indien et demeure un symbole d'excellence sportive, de tradition et de fierté nationale.

Mohun Bagan Super Giant: A Legendary Football Club of India

by Pratishtha Seal 9A



Mohun Bagan Super Giant, formerly known as Mohun Bagan Athletic Club, is one of the oldest, most famous, and most successful football clubs in India. It was founded on 15 August 1889 in Kolkata, West Bengal. With more than 130 years of history, the club is regarded as a true institution of Indian football.

The club's official colours are green and maroon, and it is popularly known as "The Mariners." Mohun Bagan has one of the most passionate and loyal fan bases in India. Its biggest match is the Kolkata Derby against East Bengal, one of the greatest football rivalries in Asia. The derby attracts tens of thousands of spectators and millions of television viewers.

The club's most historic achievement came in 1911, when Mohun Bagan won the IFA Shield by defeating the British East Yorkshire Regiment. Most of the Indian players played barefoot, making this victory a powerful symbol of courage, patriotism, and national pride during British rule.

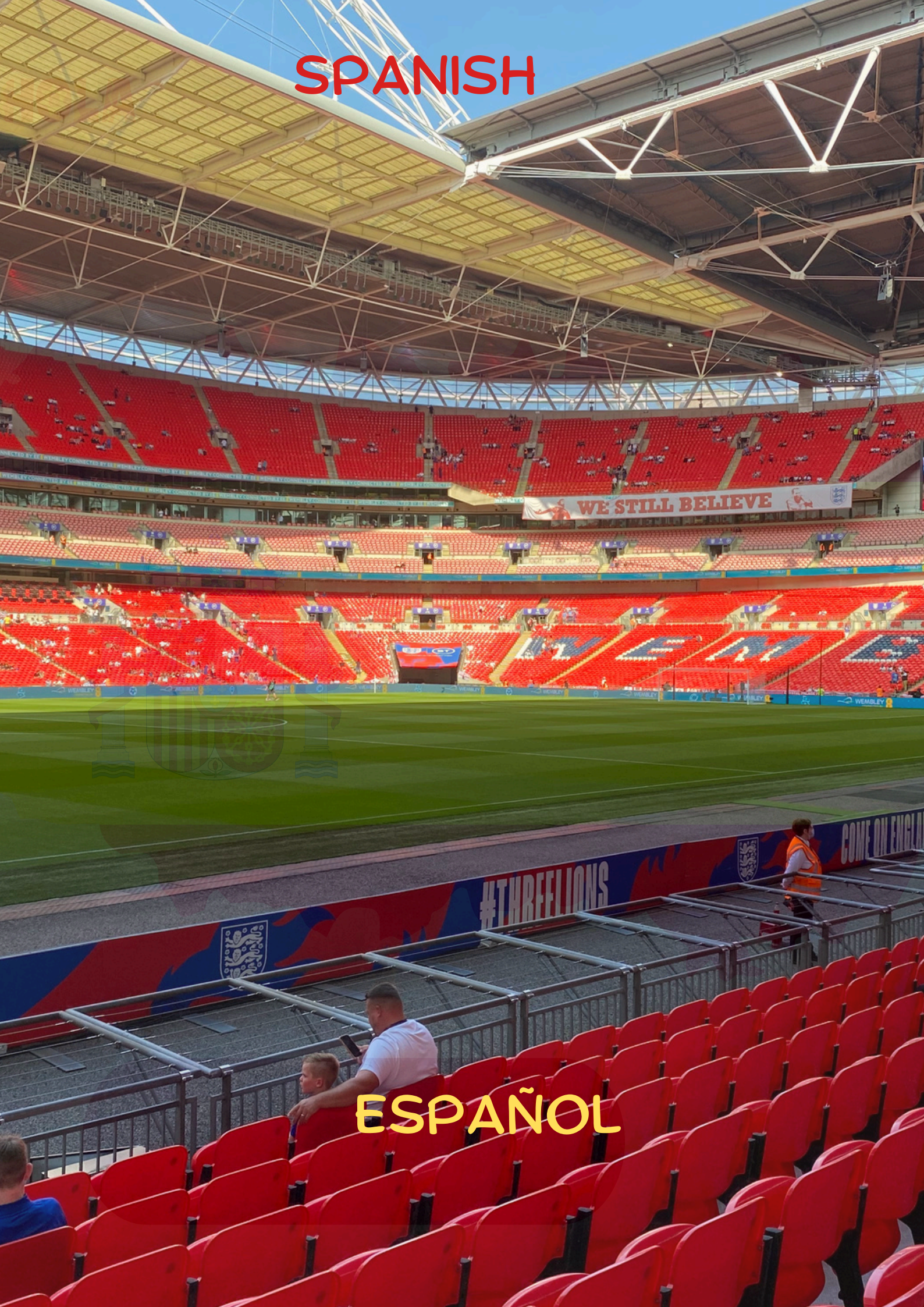
Over the years, Mohun Bagan has won numerous trophies, including several National Football League, I-League, Indian Super League (ISL), Federation Cup, Durand Cup, and Calcutta Football League titles. The club has also represented India in several Asian competitions.



Today, Mohun Bagan Super Giant is one of the strongest clubs in the ISL. It has modern facilities, an excellent youth academy, and attracts top Indian and international players. The club plays its home matches at the Vivekananda Yuba Bharati Krirangan (Salt Lake Stadium) in Kolkata.

With its glorious history, remarkable achievements, and passionate supporters, Mohun Bagan continues to inspire generations of footballers. It plays a vital role in the development of Indian football and remains a symbol of sporting excellence, tradition, and national pride.

SPANISH



ESPAÑOL

El fútbol en España

by Namrata Raha (Spanish Teacher)

El fútbol es el deporte más popular de España y forma parte de la vida diaria de millones de personas. Desde pequeños, muchos niños sueñan con jugar en grandes clubes y representar a su país en competiciones internacionales. Los partidos de fútbol reúnen a familias y amigos, creando un ambiente lleno de emoción y orgullo.



El año 2026 fue muy especial para España porque la selección nacional ganó la Copa Mundial de la FIFA por segunda vez en su historia. Después de conquistar el primer título en 2010, este nuevo triunfo llenó de alegría a todo el país. Los jugadores demostraron un gran trabajo en equipo, disciplina y talento, convirtiéndose nuevamente en campeones del mundo.

España ha tenido muchos futbolistas famosos que han dejado una huella en la historia del deporte. Entre ellos destacan Andrés Iniesta, autor del gol que dio la victoria a España en la final del Mundial de 2010; Xavi Hernández, conocido por su excelente visión de juego; Iker Casillas, uno de los mejores porteros del mundo; y Sergio Ramos, reconocido por su liderazgo y espíritu competitivo.

Dos de los clubes más importantes del mundo son el Real Madrid y el FC Barcelona. El Real Madrid es famoso por sus numerosos títulos nacionales e internacionales y por haber contado con grandes jugadores como Cristiano Ronaldo y Luka Modrić. Por otro lado, el FC Barcelona es conocido por su estilo de juego ofensivo y por formar a grandes estrellas como Lionel Messi, quien pasó la mayor parte de su carrera en el club.

España también cuenta con estadios impresionantes. El Santiago Bernabéu, en Madrid, es la casa del Real Madrid y uno de los estadios más modernos del mundo. El Spotify Camp Nou, en Barcelona, es uno de los estadios más grandes de Europa y un lugar histórico para los aficionados del Barça. Ambos reciben cada año a miles de visitantes y amantes del fútbol.

El fútbol es mucho

más que un deporte en España. Es una tradición que une a las personas, despierta emociones y representa el orgullo de todo un país. Con su rica historia, sus grandes clubes y su segundo título mundial, España continúa siendo una de las grandes potencias del fútbol internacional.

Argentina: El País del Fútbol

by Namrata Raha (Spanish Teacher)

Argentina es un país de América del Sur donde el español es el idioma oficial. Su capital es Buenos Aires, una ciudad famosa por el tango, la cultura y el fútbol.

El fútbol es una parte muy importante de la vida de los argentinos. Uno de los mejores jugadores de la historia es Lionel Messi, quien llevó a Argentina a ganar la Copa Mundial de la FIFA 2022 en Catar. Fue el tercer título mundial del país, después de los campeonatos de 1978 y 1986.

Argentina también ha tenido grandes futbolistas como Diego Maradona. Además, clubes como Boca Juniors y River Plate son conocidos en todo el mundo. Sus estadios, La Bombonera y el Estadio Monumental, reciben miles de aficionados cada año.

El español, la pasión por el fútbol y sus grandes jugadores hacen de Argentina uno de los países más importantes del mundo del deporte.



Argentina: The Country of Football

Argentina is a South American country where Spanish is the official language. Its capital is Buenos Aires, a city famous for tango, culture, and football.

Football is an important part of Argentine life. One of the greatest players in history is Lionel Messi, who led Argentina to victory in the 2022 FIFA World Cup in Qatar. It was the country's third World Cup title, following its victories in 1978 and 1986.

Drawn by Suniska Bose VI-B

Argentina has also produced legendary footballers such as Diego Maradona. In addition, clubs like Boca Juniors and River Plate are famous around the world. Their stadiums, La Bombonera and Estadio Monumental, welcome thousands of fans every year.

The Spanish language, passion for football, and its legendary players make Argentina one of the world's greatest football nations.

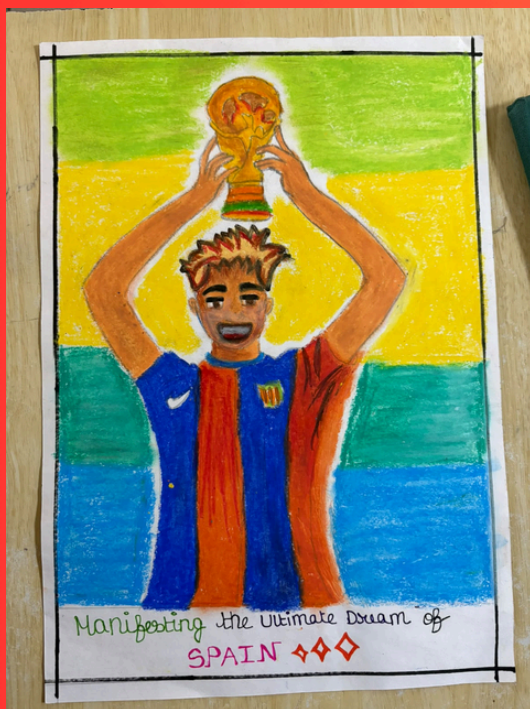
Football in Spain

by Namrata Raha (Spanish Teacher)

Football is the most popular sport in Spain and is an important part of the daily lives of millions of people. From a young age, many children dream of playing for famous clubs and representing their country in international competitions. Football matches bring families and friends together, creating an atmosphere full of excitement and pride.

The year 2026 was very special for Spain because the national team won the FIFA World Cup for the second time in its history. After winning its first title in 2010, this new victory brought great joy to the entire country. The players showed excellent teamwork, discipline, and talent, becoming world champions once again.

Spain has produced many legendary football players who have made history. Among them are Andrés Iniesta, who scored the winning goal in the 2010 World Cup final; Xavi Hernández, famous for his outstanding vision and passing; Iker Casillas, one of the greatest goalkeepers in football history; and Sergio Ramos, admired for his leadership and determination.



**Drawn by Riddhima Patra
(VII-A)**

Two of the world's most famous football clubs are Real Madrid and FC Barcelona. Real Madrid is well known for its many national and international titles and for legendary players such as Cristiano Ronaldo and Luka Modrić. FC Barcelona is famous for its attractive attacking style of play and for developing stars like Lionel Messi, who spent most of his career at the club.

Spain is also home to magnificent football stadiums. The Santiago Bernabéu in Madrid is the home of Real Madrid and one of the most modern stadiums in the world. The Spotify Camp Nou in Barcelona is one of the largest stadiums in Europe and a historic destination for Barça supporters. Every year, both stadiums welcome thousands of football fans and tourists.

Football is much more than a sport in Spain. It is a tradition that brings people together, inspires strong emotions, and represents the pride of the nation. With its rich football history, world-famous clubs, and a second FIFA World Cup title, Spain continues to be one of the greatest football nations in the world.

España, Campeona del Mundo by Sampriti Mondol VII-A

Finalmente, después de doce años, España ganó la Copa Mundial de la FIFA por segunda vez. El partido se celebró el 19 de julio contra la selección de Argentina. El estadio estuvo lleno de aficionados que animaron a sus equipos con mucho entusiasmo.

En la primera parte, ambos equipos jugaron muy bien y lucharon por el trofeo, pero ninguno logró marcar un gol. En la segunda parte, España abrió el marcador con un excelente gol. Después de la prórroga, España marcó otro gol y aseguró la victoria.

Al final, España ganó la Copa del Mundo y se convirtió en campeona. Los jugadores celebraron con mucha emoción y los aficionados disfrutaron de este momento histórico. El equipo español demostró ser muy fuerte, talentoso y trabajador durante todo el torneo. Fue un partido inolvidable para todos los aficionados al fútbol.



La Copa Mundial de La FIFA 2026 by Esha Paul VII-A

La Copa Mundial de la FIFA es el torneo de fútbol más grande y emocionante del mundo. Se celebra cada cuatro años y reúne a las mejores selecciones nacionales de diferentes países. Millones de aficionados al fútbol esperan este evento con entusiasmo. La Copa Mundial de la FIFA 2026 es un torneo histórico porque está organizada conjuntamente por tres países: Estados Unidos, Canadá y México. También es la primera Copa Mundial que cuenta con 48 equipos en lugar de los 32 anteriores. Esto significa más países, más partidos y más oportunidades para que los jugadores demuestren su talento. El torneo está programado para celebrarse del 11 de junio al 19 de julio de 2026. El torneo se juega en dos etapas. En la primera etapa, los equipos se dividen en grupos y compiten para clasificarse a la siguiente ronda. Después, los mejores equipos pasan a la fase eliminatoria, donde el equipo perdedor queda eliminado y el ganador avanza hasta el partido final.

La Copa Mundial de la FIFA es mucho más que un evento deportivo. Promueve la amistad, la unidad y el respeto entre las naciones. Personas de diferentes culturas se reúnen para celebrar el espíritu del fútbol. El torneo también inspira a los jóvenes jugadores a trabajar duro y seguir sus sueños. Se espera que la Copa Mundial de 2026 sea uno de los mayores acontecimientos deportivos de la historia. Con más equipos, estadios modernos y aficionados entusiastas de todo el mundo, promete momentos inolvidables. Nos recuerda que el deporte puede unir a las personas, difundir la felicidad y fomentar el trabajo en equipo y el juego limpio. En conclusión, la Copa Mundial de la FIFA 2026 es una celebración del fútbol y de la amistad internacional. Será recordada como un torneo histórico que une al mundo a través del hermoso juego del fútbol.

LA ROJA

by Tridhara Roy Class VI B



La Roja has lifted 2026 World Cup for Football, the tournament sponsored by FIFA (Federation of International Football Association). This is not the first time they have done so. The earlier occasion was in the year 2010 when *España* team for the first time registered their country in the list of countries that have won the world cup until then. In that year, they defeated *Oranje*, the team from Netherlands. But this year, they snatched the cup from *La Albiceleste*, the Argentina National Football Team. The

Argentinians were defending their cup, which they won in the year 2022, under the captaincy of Lionel Messi. In both the World Cup finals of 2010 and of 2026, one thing was common. *La Rojas* faced raging bulls, first in the form of *Oranje* and then as *La Albiceleste*. But *España* was not afraid. Because they know how to dribble, tackle and manipulate these raging bulls. Over the years of practice, they have mastered these tactical strategies in the game of *Corrida de toros*. Literally called *running of bulls*, *Corrida de torros* is a

traditional spectacle deeply rooted in Spanish culture and history. It involves professional bull fighters – known as *Toreros* or *Matadores* – facing, teasing and ultimately killing a specially bred bull in a structured ritualistic arena, *Plaza de Torros*. This time, on July 19th MetLife Stadium in East Rutherford of USA was *Plaza de toros* where *La Roja*, as *Matadores*, has killed the hope of eleven raging bulls who were wearing white-blue striped jersey. ¡Viva *España*!

CHINESE 中文



FOOTBALL IN CHINA

Football, known as “zúqiú” (足球) in Chinese, is a widely followed sport in China. The country has a fascinating connection with the early history of football through cuju, an ancient Chinese ball game played more than 2,000 years ago. Modern football developed much later, and organised national competitions began taking shape in the 20th century. The Chinese Football Association (CFA) plays an important role in organising and developing football in the country.



China has a professional football system, with the Chinese Super League (CSL) being the country's leading men's professional league. There are also competitions such as the Chinese FA Cup, which has a long history and includes professional as well as lower-level clubs. Football is played across many cities and is also promoted through schools and youth programmes, helping young players develop their skills and interest in the sport.

The Chinese men's national team has qualified for the FIFA World Cup only once, in 2002, while the Chinese women's national team has had greater success internationally. The women's team, popularly called the Steel Roses, reached the FIFA Women's World Cup final in 1999 and finished as runners-up. Today, China continues to invest attention in youth and grassroots football, hoping to develop talented players and strengthen its position in international football.



CHINESE FOOTBALL

Football is more than just a sport in China—it is becoming an important part of the country's growing sporting culture. Although football has faced several challenges over the years, its popularity among Chinese youngsters continues to rise. Schools, local clubs and football academies are encouraging children to take an interest in the game and develop their skills from a young age.



China has its own national football team, which represents the country in international tournaments. It also has professional clubs that participate in domestic competitions and provide players with opportunities to gain experience. However, Chinese football still needs improvement in areas such as youth development, coaching, training facilities and overall performance at the international level.

The future of Chinese football depends greatly on how young talent is supported. Better training programmes, experienced coaches and regular opportunities to compete can help players reach their full potential. Teamwork, discipline and dedication are equally important for building strong and successful teams.

With the right guidance and continued support from schools, clubs, coaches, the government and fans, Chinese football can make steady progress. China has a large population and many young people interested in the sport, giving it a strong base for developing talented players.

In conclusion, Chinese football has a promising future. With patience, proper development and hard work, China can strengthen its football system and aim for greater success on the international stage.

Sambodhi Datta

VIII-A

CHINESE FOOTBALL

THE MAIN AIM IS TO SCORE GOALS..



Football is one of the most popular sports in the world, and in China, efforts are also being made to develop and promote this sport. Chinese football has a long history and has become increasingly popular, especially among young people. Many children and teenagers are showing interest in playing football and are joining schools and local clubs to improve their skills.

The Chinese national football team represents China in international competitions. China also has professional football clubs that compete in domestic leagues. These clubs provide opportunities for talented players to gain experience and develop their abilities. Football matches attract many fans, and the growing interest in the sport is helping to create a stronger football culture in the country.

However, Chinese football still has many areas that need improvement, such as player development, coaching, training facilities, and youth programmes. More attention needs to be given to young players so that they can receive proper training from an early age.

In conclusion, Chinese football is a sport with great potential. With proper training, teamwork, discipline, and dedication, Chinese football can continue to grow. With support from schools, clubs, coaches, and fans, China can develop more talented players and achieve greater success in international football.

足球 Chinese FOOTBALL

PASSION. PRIDE. PERSEVERANCE.

THE LONG WAIT

China did not qualify for the FIFA World Cup 2026, continuing a long wait that stretches back to 2002, the only time the men's national team reached the World Cup finals.

Despite the disappointment, football in China is far from standing still. It's a story of passion, investment, and a nation chasing its footballing dream.



ACHIEVEMENTS & MILESTONES

- 2002 FIFA World Cup : China's men's team made history by qualifying for the finals.
- AFC Asian Cup: China has reached the quarter-finals on two occasions (1984, 2004) and remains a regular contender.
- Women's Football : The Chinese Women's Team has been Asia's powerhouse for decades, winning 9 AFC Women's Asian Cup titles (a record).
- Youth Development : China is investing heavily in youth academies and school programs to build a strong future.

THE ROAD AHEAD

The road to the World Cup is never easy, but the vision is clear—build strong foundations, develop talent, and compete with the best. With the support of millions of fans, better training systems, and international exposure, Chinese football is working towards a future where the dream of seeing the national team on the World Cup stage becomes reality again. The journey continues. The passion never stops. This is Chinese football.



China and Football



Football is a sport played and loved all over the world. The game has the power of uniting the greatest of enemies and also can tear apart the closest of friends. So basically, football is a very emotional game.

China's history with football has always been strong. The first time China actually competed internationally was in 1913 when they lost 2-1 against Philippines. But after that, when players represented the

Republic of China, they totally dominated Asian Football, winning 9 consecutive games! China joined FIFA in 1931, withdrew in 1958, and rejoined in 1979. But unfortunately, when the men's team played in 2002, they lost all the matches without scoring. But yet in Asian Cup, they won the position of runners' up in 1984 and 2004. China also was victorious in EAFF (East Asian Cup) in the years 2005 and 2010. Their biggest win so far is 19-0 vs Guam. China had qualified in FIFA 2026 but lost during group stage.

The observation here is that every time China lost, they worked harder in order to improve in their next matches, so, we can expect China to have a big victory in Asia Cup '27. Even though the national game of China is table tennis, they have shown great spirit and sportsmanship in football too.

They took their losses not as a weakness or blemish, yet they tried harder to improve their self...



SRINIKA MUKHERJEE

VI-A 43

CHINESE FOOTBALL

Football is one of the most popular Sports in the world. It is loved by and teaches teamwork, discipline and sportsmanship.



China has a long history with Football. More than 2,000 Years ago a game called “CUJU” was played by the people. The word “CUJU” means “kicking a ball”. Players kicked a leather ball towards a target.

Today, football is also popular in modern China. The Chinese Football Association [CFA] manages the sport and Chinese Super League. The men's team performed in the 2002 FIFA.



Chinese Football: A Journey from Cuju to the World Cup

by Ruhee Afreen Haque XI Science

Football has a long and fascinating history in China. More than 2,000 years ago, people in China played a ball game called cuju, which involved kicking a leather ball through a net. Cuju became especially popular during the Song Dynasty and is often regarded as one of the earliest forms of football. The modern game, however, developed in China much later through schools, clubs, and international influence.

The Chinese Football Association was founded in 1924, and China became affiliated with FIFA in 1931. The national team began participating in international competitions during the twentieth century. China also enjoyed success in the Far Eastern Championship Games, winning five consecutive titles against Japan and the Philippines during the 1920s.

China first entered FIFA World Cup qualifying in 1957, attempting to reach the 1958 tournament. Political and administrative disagreements later affected China's participation in international football, and the country did not regularly compete in World Cup qualification until 1982. Despite its large population and growing interest in the sport, China struggled to match the progress of Asian rivals such as Japan and South Korea.

China finally qualified for the FIFA World Cup in 2002, co-hosted by South Korea and Japan. This remains the Chinese men's team's only appearance in the World Cup finals. Under coach Bora Milutinović, China performed strongly during qualification, winning several important matches and securing a decisive victory over Oman. The qualification created enormous excitement among Chinese supporters and was considered a historic achievement.

At the 2002 World Cup, China was placed in a difficult group with Brazil, Turkey, and Costa Rica. The team lost 2–0 to Costa Rica, 4–0 to Brazil, and 3–0 to Turkey. China finished the tournament without a point and did not score a goal, recording three defeats and a goal difference of 0–9.

Chinese football has also achieved notable continental results. The national team finished runner-up at the AFC Asian Cup in 1984 and 2004, while China won the East Asian Cup in 2005 and 2010. These accomplishments demonstrate that Chinese football has periodically competed successfully at regional level.

Today, football remains popular in China, although the national team continues to face challenges involving youth development, coaching, administration, and competition. China's football story combines an ancient sporting tradition with a modern ambition: to return to the World Cup and establish itself as a stronger force in international football.





STUDENTS OF THE MONTH



Ananya Banerjee
IX-B
French



Sampurna Majumdar
IX - B
French



Riddhima Patra Class VII B
Spanish



Suniska Bose Class VI B
Spanish



Sambodhi Dutta, VIII A
Chinese



Saara Shamir XI Commerce
Chinese



MEET THE TEACHERS



Namrata Raha

Editor-in-Chief, Content and Design Head of Global voices, Spanish Teacher and Spanish Content Editor.

Namrata Raha is a Spanish language educator and linguist with a Master's degree in Linguistics from the University of Calcutta (First Class). Her academic and professional work is centered on Spanish language pedagogy, applied linguistics, and intercultural communication, with a particular focus on fostering communicative competence in school-level learners.

She holds a DELE A2 certification and advanced Spanish training (B2), along with a TESOL/TEFL Advanced Diploma, supporting her work in second language acquisition and classroom practice. Her professional experience also includes work in language quality management and localization, where she has contributed to multilingual AI and linguistic evaluation frameworks.

Namrata Raha's academic contributions include published articles on linguistics and cultural history in Bengali literary magazines, as well as contributions to an ISBN-registered anthology.

Her engagement with the Spanish-speaking world extends beyond the classroom. She represented India at the First Cultural Meeting Spain-India at the University of Córdoba, where she delivered a lecture in Spanish titled "*Explorando el impacto de las iniciativas lideradas por mujeres en India en la gestión de residuos y el desarrollo comunitario.*"

As the Editor-in-Chief of Global Voices Magazine, she leads a multilingual platform that encourages students to explore global cultures through Spanish, French, and Chinese.

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MEET THE TEACHERS



Manisha Sen

**Chinese Teacher and Chinese
Language Contributor (Chinese
language 中文)**

Manisha Sen is a postgraduate in Chinese Language and Literature and a recipient of the prestigious Sino-Indian Fellowship awarded by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, for two years. She was also honoured as the Best Student in Chinese History at Fudan University (复旦大学), Shanghai, China.

With over six years of research experience at The Asiatic Society as a Research Fellow, her work has focused on Performing Art Traditions in South and Southeast Asian Studies. She has also contributed as a Project Fellow at Rabindra Bhavan, Visva-Bharati University, where she worked on Chinese-to-English translations, including Three Famous Letters of Chinese Scholars related to Rabindranath Tagore.

She has served as a Visiting Lecturer in Chinese language at the University of Calcutta for more than twenty-five years. Throughout her career, she has actively participated in several international seminars on Chinese folklore at The Asiatic Society, including presenting a paper titled “Impact of Mega Urbanization on Chinese Folklore and Opera.”

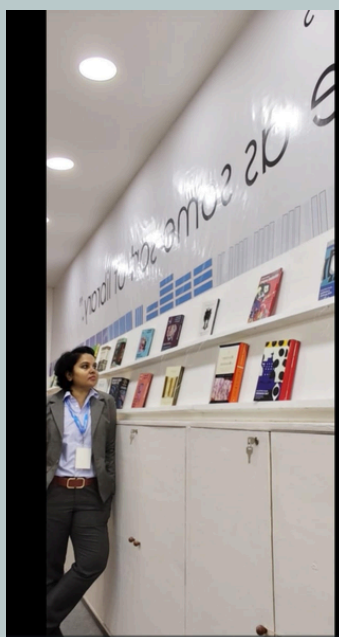
In addition to her academic contributions, she has worked as a Chinese interpreter at the 3rd Indian International Conference on Wild Silk Moth held in Bhubaneswar, Odisha, and has extensive experience as a translator and interpreter with several renowned organizations.

In 2022, her work Ten Famous Traditional Chinese Folktales was published and showcased at the Kolkata Book Fair.

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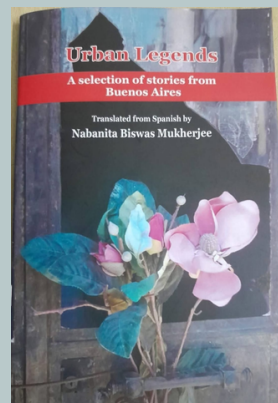
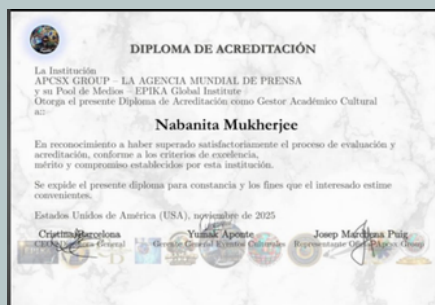


MEET THE TEACHERS



Nabanita Biswas Mukherjee

French Teacher and French Language Contributor.



Nabanita Biswas Mukherjee is a dynamic professional with a strong academic and multicultural background. She holds a B.Sc. in Zoology from the University of Calcutta, where she developed a scientific and analytical mindset, and a postgraduate degree in Travel and Tourism Industry Management from IISWBM, equipping her with a global perspective on communication and industry practices.

With a deep passion for languages, she has earned DELF B1 certification in French and DELE A2 and B2 certifications in Spanish from the Indo-Hispanic Language Academy (IHLA). She works as a translator and interpreter in both French and Spanish, facilitating effective cross-cultural communication.

Among her notable achievements is the translation of the Spanish book Urban Legends as part of a project associated with the Embassy of Argentina, reflecting her linguistic expertise and dedication. In 2025, she further distinguished herself by earning recognition as an Academic and Cultural Manager representing La Agencia Mundial de Prensa of Argentina. Beyond her academic and professional pursuits, she is a Second Dan Black Belt in Karate, embodying discipline, perseverance, and resilience.

Through her diverse accomplishments, Nabanita continues to grow as a committed professional, striving to make a meaningful impact through her skills and passion.

Thank you for joining us on this journey
around the world.

¡Adiós! Au revoir! 再见!
See you soon!



2026

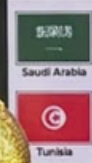
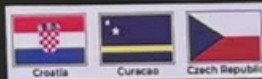
WORLD

CUP

Host countries



Qualified teams



WORLD CUP
JUNE 11- JULY 19
2026

