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Lecture Title

Game Situation In Volleyball

Script

Welcome to the Episode of Physical Education. Let us continue with the topic of Volleyball. Today we will be discussing about the game situations, official duties. In previous lecture we talked about the rules in this game.

Game Situations in Volleyball

Before you start a game, discuss and agree on which offensive system you will use; what defence; who the setter(s) will be; who will call plays; and who are your strongest players by position.

Be sure your strongest server starts in that position, and that your best blocker begins at the left back position so that they will spend the most time in the front line.

There are many verbal and non-verbal signals that you can use during a game. The best players understand that communication is critical and you should never hesitate to "talk it up" when you are on the court. The most common verbal signals are:

1. Calling for every ball. Yell "Mine!", "Ball!", or "I GO!" when you want the ball. "I GO" is actually an abbreviated double signal. It means, "I've got it, you go to another position and get ready to attack or support."
2. Be very vocal when a ball is "short", "long", or "out!" As you can see, single word commands are clear and quick. You can be sure a teammate can benefit from hearing you say "dink", "tip"

or "touch" when you know that these conditions exist. "Over" tells teammates that the next ball must be hit across the net.

A setter has his/her own set of signals:

1. "Setter's Out!" means he/she had to take the first ball and won't be able to take the set as planned so someone else needs to do it.
2. "Help" tells everyone that the setter will not be able to set the second ball because he/she cannot reach it. The closest teammate should take the set.
3. When it is evident the opponents will not complete their attack, you should yell "Free."
4. "Block" and "Cover" are used to remind your teammates of their constant obligation.

Entering and exiting the court for substitutions should always take place alongside the second referee and exchanging players should touch hands so that it is clear for whom the substitution is meant.

"High Fives" and other enthusiastic displays are common and meant to encourage teammates. They're often exchanged after a player has a miss-hit or makes a mistake to prompt them to shake it off and clear their head for the next play.

Volleyball players are a courteous lot. Unlike some sports where you taunt an opponent or leave your good will on the sidelines all in the name of competition, volleyball is meant to respect the opponent at all times. It's not uncommon to see games that are played on the honor system where you are expected to call fairly and honestly the plays in which you are involved.

Players frequently signal to stop play for wet floors due to perspiration. The game stops as often as necessary and players towel the wet area and resume play.

Let us have a look of match
How players play this game
Video-----

2. Formations

The three standard volleyball formations are known as "4-2", "6-2" and "5-1", which refers to the number of hitters and setters respectively. 4-2 is a basic formation used only in beginners' play, while 5-1 is by far the most common formation in high-level play.

4-2

The 4-2 formation has four hitters and two setters. The setters usually set from the middle front or right front position. The team will therefore have two front-row attackers at all times. In the international 4-2, the setters set from the right front position. The international 4-2 translates more easily into other forms of offense.

The setters line up opposite each other in the rotation. The typical lineup has two outside hitters. By aligning like positions opposite themselves in the rotation, there will always be one of each position in the front and back rows. After service, the players in the front row move into their assigned positions, so that the setter is always in middle front. Alternatively, the setter moves into the right front and has both a middle and an outside attacker; the disadvantage here lies in the lack of an offside hitter, allowing one of the other team's blockers to "cheat in" on a middle block.

The clear disadvantage to this offensive formation is that there are only two attackers, leaving a team with fewer offensive weapons.

Another aspect is to see the setter as an attacking force, albeit a weakened force, because when the setter is in the front court they are able to 'tip' or 'dump', so when the ball is close to the net on the second touch, the setter may opt to hit the ball over with one hand. This means that the blocker who would otherwise not have to block the setter is engaged and may allow one of the hitters to have an easier attack.

6-2

In the 6-2 formation, a player always comes forward from the back row to set. The three front row players are all in attacking positions. Thus, all six players act as hitters at one time or another, while two can act as setters. So the 6-2 formation is actually a 4-2 system, but the back-row setter penetrates to set.

The 6-2 lineup thus requires two setters, who line up opposite to each other in the rotation. In addition to the setters, a typical lineup will have two middle hitters and two outside hitters. By aligning like positions opposite themselves in the rotation, there will always be one of each position in the front and back rows. After service, the players in the front row move into their assigned positions.

The advantage of the 6-2 is that there are always three front-row hitters available, maximizing the offensive possibilities. However, not only does the 6-2 require a team to possess two people capable of performing the highly specialized role of setter, it also requires both of those players

to be effective offensive hitters when not in the setter position. At the international level, only the Cuban National Women's Team employs this kind of formation. It is also used in Women's NCAA play, partially due to the variant rules used which allow 12^[23] substitutions per set (as opposed to the 6 allowed in the standard rules).

5-1

The 5-1 formation has only one player who assumes setting responsibilities regardless of his or her position in the rotation. The team will therefore have three front-row attackers when the setter is in the back row, and only two when the setter is in the front row, for a total of five possible attackers.

The player opposite the setter in a 5-1 rotation is called the *opposite hitter*. In general, opposite hitters do not pass; they stand behind their teammates when the opponent is serving. The opposite hitter may be used as a third attack option (back-row attack) when the setter is in the front row: this is the normal option used to increase the attack capabilities of modern volleyball teams. Normally the opposite hitter is the most technical skilled hitter of the team. Back-row attacks generally come from the back-right position, known as zone 1, but are increasingly performed from back-center in high-level play.

The big advantage of this system is that the setter always has 3 hitters to vary sets with. If the setter does this well, the opponent's middle blocker may not have enough time to block with the outside blocker, increasing the chance for the attacking team to make a point.

There is another advantage, the same as that of a 4-2 formation: when the setter is a front-row player, he or she is allowed to jump and "dump" the ball onto the opponent's side. This too can confuse the opponent's blocking players: the setter can jump and dump or can set to one of the hitters. A good setter knows this and thus won't only jump to dump or to set for a quick hit, but when setting outside as well to confuse the opponent.

The 5-1 offense is actually a mix of 6-2 and 4-2: when the setter is in the front row, the offense looks like a 4-2; when the setter is in the back row, the offense looks like a 6-2.

Volleyball Officials Duties of Referees in Volleyball

The first referee is the official on the referee stand. Of the volleyball officials, this is the referee that's in charge of the match.

The first referee is also referred to as the R1. R1 is the head official of the match. The R1 has final say on all calls.

Think of the R1 as the facilitator. The R1 facilitates the match.

The R1 is the most important of volleyball officials and has various duties

Volleyball Coin Flip

First Referee Pre-match Duties include...

- Inspects equipment/identifies ground rules
- Directs informative Captain's meeting
- Briefs officiating team
- Observes setters during Warm-Up

Mechanics...

- Scans court prior to each beckon
- Is approachable but assertive
- Communicates effectively with captains/coaches
- Gives scorekeeper enough time to record subs

Judgment...

- Call prolonged contact power dinks

- Call prolonged contact 2nd or 3rd hit
- Calls lifts out of net correctly (not automatically)
- Judges setter/non-setter ball handling the same
- Recognizes and calls back row violations
- Recognizes and calls overlaps and screens
- Is preventative whenever possible
- Assesses penalties appropriately

Poise...

- Confident and alert appearance
- Is aware of entire court/playing area
- Has good reaction time on calls
- Directs/Controls when necessary

3. Critical Elements...

- Has whistle, cards and coin
 - Whistle is clear, sharp and authoritative
 - Signals are correct, visible, held
 - Whistles ball dead immediately, then signals
 - Ability to stay with the play
 - Uses R2 & lines people effectively
 - Good eye contact with R2
 - Calls 1st hit, prolonged contact vs multiple contact
 - Calls multiple contacts on 2nd & 3rd hit
 - Consistent judgment calls
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Volleyball Officials Second Referee

The second referee is the down referee. Also referred to as the R2.

The R2 has specific duties.

Pre-match Duties...

- Ensures game ball is ready
- Attends Captain's meeting
- Informs Scorekeeper of coin flip result
- Times Warm-Up
- Collects line-up sheets on time
- Verifies line-ups/player position on courts
- Identifies captains to R1

Mechanics...

- Whistles/signals to begin & end time-out
- Whistles/signals substitutions

- Whistles/signal to end time between games

Teamwork...

- Communicates effectively with scorekeeper
- Assists R1; Discreet signals (4 hits, etc.)
- Is approachable but assertive

Judgment...

- Recognizes and calls overlaps
- Whistles ball outside or over antenna (R2 side)
- Whistles ball outside playing area behind R1
- Calls/Assists with back row violations

Bench Management...

- Pays attention/communicates with bench/coach
- Anticipates, recognizes, controls subs/time-outs
- Manages time-outs (subs off court, spills, etc)

Critical Elements

- Has whistle, watch and coin
 - Whistle is clear, sharp and authoritative
 - Signals are correct, visible, holds/steps out
 - Mimics R1, signals (not service beckon)
 - Calls net fouls and centerline violations
 - Stands away from net pole/standard
 - Good eye contact with R1
 - Check receiving team on each service
 - Focuses on defensive team side
 - Transitions (side to side) quickly
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Scorekeeper

The scorekeeper keeps track of the match on paper. The scorekeeper is responsible for such things as filling out the pre-match heading information, recording subs, points, and timeouts.

Libero Tracker

The libero tracker tracks each team's libero on the libero tracking sheet.

Line Judges

The line judges are responsible for assisting the volleyball officials with calls.

Calls include the ball lands in, the ball lands out, the ball hits an object out of play, the ball crosses the net outside the antennae, the ball hits the antennae, and server foot faults.

4. Volleyball in the Olympics

The history of Olympic volleyball traces back to the 1924 Summer Olympics in Paris, where volleyball was played as part of an American sports demonstration event.¹ After the foundation of FIVB and some continental confederations, it began to be considered for official inclusion. In 1957, a special tournament was held at the 53rd IOC session in Sofia, Bulgaria to support such request. The competition was a success, and the sport was officially included in the program for the 1964 Summer Olympics

The Olympic volleyball tournament was originally a simple competition: all teams played against each other team and then were ranked by wins, set average, and point average.

One disadvantage of this round-robin system is that medal winners could be determined before the end of the games, making the audience lose interest in the outcome of the remaining matches. To cope with this situation, the competition was split into two phases with the addition of a "final round" elimination tournament consisting of quarterfinals, semifinals, and finals matches in 1972. The number of teams involved in the Olympic tournament has grown steadily since 1964. Since 1996, both men's and women's events count twelve participant nations. Each of the five continental volleyball confederations has at least one affiliated national federation involved in the Olympic Games.

The U.S.S.R. won men's gold in both 1964 and 1968. After taking bronze in 1964 and silver in 1968, Japan finally won the gold for men's volleyball in 1972. Women's gold went to Japan in 1964 and again in 1976. That year, the introduction of a new offensive skill, the back row attack, allowed Poland to win the men's competition over the Soviets in a very tight five-set match. Since the strongest teams in men's volleyball at the time belonged to the Eastern Bloc, the American-led boycott of the 1980 Summer Olympics did not have as great an effect on these events as it had on the women's.

The U.S.S.R. collected their third Olympic Gold Medal in men's volleyball with a 3–1 victory over Bulgaria (the Soviet women won that year as well, their third gold as well). With the U.S.S.R. boycotting the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles, the U.S. was able to sweep Brazil in the finals to win the men's gold medal. Italy won its first medal (bronze in the men's competition) in 1984, foreshadowing a rise in prominence for their volleyball teams. The 1984 women's tournament was also won by a rising force, China.

At the 1988 Games, Karch Kiraly and Steve Timmons led the U.S. men's team to a second straight gold medal, and the Soviets won the fourth gold in the women's tournament. In 1992, underrated Brazil upset favourites C.I.S., Netherlands, and Italy in the men's competition for the country's first volleyball Olympic gold medal. Runner-up Netherlands, men's silver medalist in 1992, came back under team leaders Ron Zwerver and Olof van der Meulen in the 1996 Games for a five-set win over Italy. A men's bronze medalist in 1996, Serbia and Montenegro (playing in 1996 and 2000 as the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia) beat Russia in the gold medal match in 2000, winning their first gold medal ever. In all three games the strong Cuban female team led by Regla Torres and Mireya Luis won the Gold medal.

In 2004, Brazil won its second men's volleyball gold medal beating Italy in the finals, while China beat Russia for its second women's title. In the 2008 Games, the USA beat Brazil in the men's volleyball final. Brazil was runner-up again at the 2012 Summer Olympics, this time losing to Russia after losing two match points in the third set. In both games Brazil's women team beat the United States for the gold medal.

5. Conclusion

Volleyball is a team sport in which two teams of six players are separated by a net. Each team tries to score points by grounding a ball on the other team's court under organized rules. It has been a part of the official program of the Summer Olympic Games since 1964.

Friends in this lecture we discussed about different role played by different players and the duties of the officials in this game and this is all about the awards and the game of volleyball thank you have a nice day