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Paper Name - Skill and Prowess

Topic Name - Skill and Prowess

Topic No. – Part – III (A) 2

Paper No. - A

Lecture No. – 4

Lecture Title

Referee's Role in Football

Script

In this episode we will be discussing about the role of referee, his duties and game play in football

The authority of the referee

Each match is controlled by a referee who has full authority to enforce the Laws of the Game in connection with the match to which he has been appointed.

Powers and duties

The Referee:

- Enforces the Laws of the Game
- Controls the match in cooperation with the assistant referees and, where applicable, with the fourth official
- Ensures that any ball used meets the requirements of Law 2
- Ensures that the players' equipment meets the requirements of Law 4
- Acts as timekeeper and keeps a record of the match
- Stops, suspends or abandons the match, at his discretion, for any infringements of the Laws
- Stops, suspends or abandons the match because of outside interference of any kind
- Stops the match if, in his opinion, a player is seriously injured and ensures that he is removed from the field of play. An injured player may only return to the field of play after the match has restarted

- Allows play to continue until the ball is out of play if a player is, in his opinion, only slightly injured
- Ensures that any player bleeding from a wound leaves the field of play. The player may only return on receiving a signal from the referee, who must be satisfied that the bleeding has stopped
- allows play to continue when the team against which an offence has been committed will benefit from such an advantage and penalises the original offence if the anticipated advantage does not ensue at that time
- punishes the more serious offence when a player commits more than one offence at the same time
- takes disciplinary action against players guilty of cautionable and sending-off offences. He is not obliged to take this action immediately but must do so when the ball next goes out of play

2. The Referee

- Takes action against team officials who fail to conduct themselves in a responsible manner and may, at his discretion, expel them from the field of play and its immediate surrounds
- Acts on the advice of the assistant referees regarding incidents that he has not seen
- ensures that no unauthorized persons enter the field of play
- Indicates the restart of the match after it has been stopped
- provides the appropriate authorities with a match report, which includes information on any disciplinary action taken against players and/or team officials and any other incidents that occurred before, during or after the match

Decisions of the referee

The decisions of the referee regarding facts connected with play, including whether or not a goal is scored and the result of the match, are final.

The referee may only change a decision on realising that it is incorrect or, at his discretion, on the advice of an assistant referee or the fourth official, provided that he has not restarted play or terminated the match

Duties

Two assistant referees may be appointed whose duties, subject to the decision of the referee, are to indicate:

When the whole of the ball leaves the field of play

- Which team is entitled to a corner kick, goal kick or throw-in
- when a player may be penalised for being in an offside position
- When a substitution is requested
- When misconduct or any other incident occurs out of the view of the referee

- When offences have been committed whenever the assistant referees have a better view than the referee (this includes, in certain circumstances, offences committed in the penalty area)
- Whether, at penalty kicks, the goalkeeper moves off the goal line before the ball is kicked and if the ball crosses the line

Assistance

The assistant referees also assist the referee in controlling the match in accordance with the Laws of the Game. In particular, they may enter the field of play to help control the 9.15 m (10 yds) distance.

In the event of undue interference or improper conduct, the referee will relieve an assistant referee of his duties and make a report to the appropriate authorities.

Periods of play

The match lasts two equal periods of 45 minutes, unless otherwise mutually agreed between the referee and the two teams. Any agreement to alter the duration of the periods of play (e.g. to reduce each half to 40 minutes because of insufficient light) must be made before the start of play and must comply with competition rules.

3. Half-Time Interval

Players are entitled to an interval at half-time. The half-time interval must not exceed 15 minutes. Competition rules must state the duration of the half-time interval. The duration of the **half-time interval may be altered only with the consent of the referee.**

Allowance for time lost

Allowance is made in either period for all time lost through: • substitutions • assessment of injury to players • removal of injured players from the field of play for treatment • wasting time • any other cause The allowance for time lost is at the discretion of the referee.

3. Penalty Kick

If a penalty kick has to be taken or retaken, the duration of either half is extended until the penalty kick is completed.

Abandoned match

An abandoned match is replayed unless the competition rules provide otherwise.

The Start and Restart of Play

Definition of kick-off

A kick-off is a way of starting or restarting play: • at the start of the match • after a goal has been scored • at the start of the second half of the match • at the start of each period of extra time, where applicable

A goal may be scored directly from the kick-off.

Procedure

Before a kick-off at the start of the match or extra time

- A coin is tossed and the team that wins the toss decides which goal it will attack in the first half of the match.
- The other team takes the kick-off to start the match.
- The team that wins the toss takes the kick-off to start the second half of the match.
- In the second half of the match, the teams change ends and attack the opposite goals.

Kick-off

- After a team scores a goal, the kick-off is taken by the other team.
- All players must be in their own half of the field of play
- The opponents of the team taking the kick-off are at least 9.15 m (10 yds) from the ball until it is in play
- The ball must be stationary on the centre mark
- The referee gives a signal
- The ball is in play when it is kicked and moves forward
- The kicker must not touch the ball again until it has touched another player

Infringements and sanctions

If the player taking the kick-off touches the ball again before it has touched another player:

- An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team to be taken from the position of the ball when the violation occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick)

In the event of any other infringement of the kick-off procedure: • the kick-off is retaken

Definition of dropped ball

A dropped ball is a method of restarting play when, while the ball is still in play, the referee is required to stop play temporarily for any reason not mentioned elsewhere in the Laws of the Game.

Procedure

The referee drops the ball at the place where it was located when play was stopped, unless play was stopped inside the goal area, in which case the referee drops the ball on the goal area line parallel to the goal line at the point nearest to where the ball was located when play was stopped.

Play restarts when the ball touches the ground.

Infringements and sanctions

The ball is dropped again: • if it is touched by a player before it makes contact with the ground • if the ball leaves the field of play after it makes contact with the ground, without a player touching it

If the ball enters the goal: • if a dropped ball is kicked directly into the opponents' goal, a goal kick is awarded • if a dropped ball is kicked directly into the team's own goal, a corner kick is awarded to the opposing team

Ball out of play

The ball is out of play when: • it has wholly crossed the goal line or touch line whether on the ground or in the air • play has been stopped by the referee

Ball in play

The ball is in play at all other times, including when: • it rebounds off a goalpost, crossbar or corner flag post and remains in the field of play • it rebounds off either the referee or an assistant referee when they are on the field of play

4. Goal Scored

A goal is scored when the whole of the ball passes over the goal line, between the goalposts and under the crossbar, provided that no infringement of the Laws of the Game has been committed previously by the team scoring the goal.

Winning team

The team scoring the greater number of goals during a match is the winner. If both teams score an equal number of goals, or if no goals are scored, the match is drawn.

Competition rules

When competition rules require there to be a winning team after a match or home-and-away tie, the only permitted procedures for determining the winning team are those approved by the International F.A. Board, namely: • away goals rule • extra time • kicks from the penalty mark

Goal-line technology (GLT)

GLT systems may be used for the purpose of verifying whether a goal has been scored to support the referee's decision. The use of GLT must be stipulated in the respective competition rules.

The Method of Scoring

Offside position

It is not an offence in itself to be in an offside position. A player is in an offside position if: • he is nearer to his opponents' goal line than both the ball and the second-last opponent

A player is not in an offside position if: • he is in his own half of the field of play or • he is level with the second-last opponent or • he is level with the last two opponents

Offence

A player in an offside position is only penalised if, at the moment the ball touches or is played by one of his team, he is, in the opinion of the referee, involved in active play by: • interfering with play or • interfering with an opponent or • gaining an advantage by being in that position

No offence

There is no offside offence if a player receives the ball directly from:

- A goal kick
- A throw-in
- A corner kick

Violations and sanctions

In the event of an offside offence, the referee awards an indirect free kick to the opposing team to be taken from the place where the violation occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick).

OFFSIDE

Fouls and misconduct are penalised as follows:

Direct free kick

A direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team if a player commits any of the following seven offences in a manner considered by the referee to be careless, reckless or using excessive force:

- Kicks or attempts to kick an opponent
- Trips or attempts to trip an opponent
- Jumps at an opponent
- Charges an opponent
- Strikes or attempts to strike an opponent • pushes an opponent • tackles an opponent

A direct free kick is also awarded to the opposing team if a player commits any of the following three offences:

- holds an opponent
- Spits at an opponent
- Handles the ball deliberately (except for the goalkeeper within his own penalty area)

Penalty kick

A penalty kick is awarded if any of the above ten offences is committed by a player inside his own penalty area, irrespective of the position of the ball, provided it is in play.

Fouls and Misconduct

Indirect free kick

An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team if a goalkeeper, inside his own penalty area, commits any of the following four offences:

- controls the ball with his hands for more than six seconds before releasing it from his possession
- touches the ball again with his hands after he has released it from his possession and before it has touched another player
- Touches the ball with his hands after it has been deliberately kicked to him by a team-mate

- Touches the ball with his hands after he has received it directly from a throw-in taken by a team-mate

An indirect free kick is also awarded to the opposing team if, in the opinion of the referee, a player:

- Plays in a dangerous manner
- Impedes the progress of an opponent
- Prevents the goalkeeper from releasing the ball from his hands

Fouls And Misconduct

Disciplinary sanctions

The yellow card is used to communicate that a player, substitute or substituted player has been cautioned.

The red card is used to communicate that a player, substitute or substituted player has been sent off.

Only a player, substitute or substituted player may be shown the red or yellow card.

The referee has the authority to take disciplinary sanctions from the moment he enters the field of play until he leaves the field of play after the final whistle.

A player who commits a cautionable or sending-off offence, either on or off the field of play, whether directed towards an opponent, a team-mate, the referee, an assistant referee or any other person, is disciplined according to the nature of the offence committed.

Cautionable offences

A player is cautioned and shown the yellow card if he commits any of the following seven offences:

- Unsporting behaviour
- Dissent by word or action
- Persistent infringement of the Laws of the Game
- Delaying the restart of play
- Failure to respect the required distance when play is restarted with a corner kick, free kick or throw-in
- Entering or re-entering the field of play without the referee's permission
- Deliberately leaving the field of play without the referee's permission

FOULS AND MISCONDUCT

A substitute or substituted player is cautioned if he commits any of the following three offences:

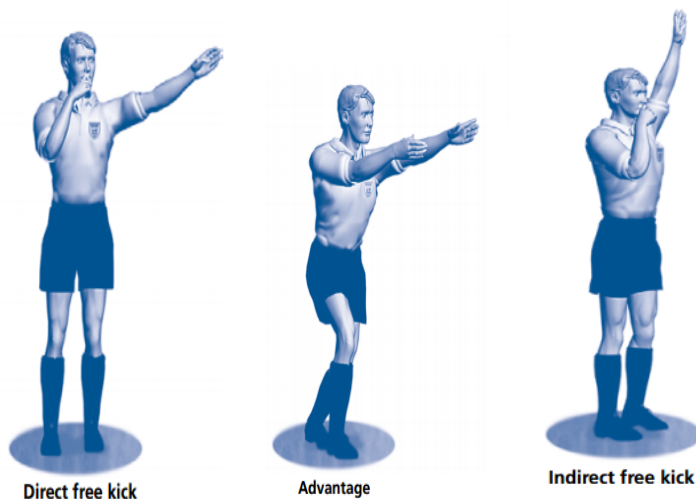
- unsporting behaviour
- dissent by word or action
- delaying the restart of play

Sending-off offences

A player, substitute or substituted player is sent off if he commits any of the following seven offences: • serious foul play • violent conduct • spitting at an opponent or any other person • denying the opposing team a goal or an obvious goal scoring opportunity by deliberately handling the ball (this does not apply to a goalkeeper within his own penalty area) • denying an obvious goal scoring opportunity to an opponent moving towards the player's goal by an offence punishable by a free kick or a penalty kick • using offensive, insulting or abusive language and/or gestures • receiving a second caution in the same match

A player, substitute or substituted player who has been sent off must leave the vicinity of the field of play and the technical area.

REFEREE SIGNALS





Yellow card



Red card

ASSISTANT REFEREE SIGNALS



Substitution



**Throw-in
for attacker**



**Throw-in
for defender**



Goal kick



Corner kick



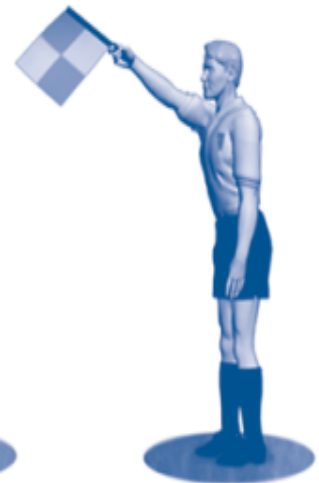
Offside



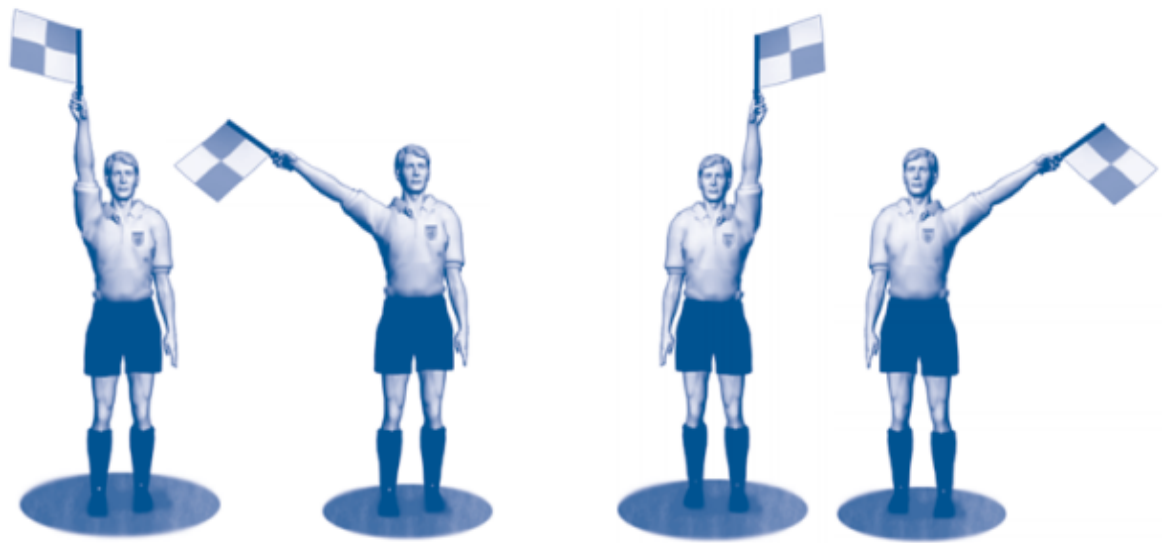
**Offside on the
near side of the field**



**Offside in the centre
of the field**



**Offside on
the far side of the field**



Foul by defender

Foul by attacker

Cup and Trophies

Airline cup, America cup, Asia cup, B. C. Roy Trophy, DCM Cup, Durand Cup, European Cup, FA cup, Federation cup, IFA Shield, Nehru Gold cup, Santosh Trophy, UEFA cup, World cup.

5. Conclusion

This is all about the rules of the game, referee role in the game and the fouls of the game. This is a game which requires training with a qualified coach who can teach the players with all the rules and fouls, misconduct in the game. So proper training and practice is required to play football and to be a player in the national team of the country. This is all about the facts and the rules of the game. Hope this lecture has given enough knowledge and information about the game “football”

Thank You have a nice day a