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## What is futsal

Team sports, a version of the Futsal Football Association international futsal game between Argentina and Brazil in 2007 the highest governing bodyFIFA, AMFFineristicsContact Full[1]Team5 Per SideTypeIndoorEquipmentBall Ruse Ball LeisureOnopotsal Field/FieldPresenceOlympicNo (Youth Olympics 2018)Paralympic Funotsal (also known as fútsal or footsal) is a ball sport played on a hard field, smaller than a football field, and especially indoors. He has a resemblance to five-a-side football. [2] Potsel is played between two teams of five players each, one of which is the goalkeeper. Unlimited replacements are allowed. Unlike some other forms of indoor football, the game is played on a hard pitch surface separated by lines; No walls or panels are used. Futsal is also played with a smaller, harder, lower bounce ball. [3] The surface, ball and rules together prefer ball control and devotion in small spaces. [4] The emphasis is on alteration, creativity and technique. [5] The naming of Potsel comes from Spanish Sala football or Football de Saloon and Portuguese Football de Salo. The term is usually translated as indoor football and saloon football, but a more literal translation is hall/lounge football. During the 1985 World Sports Championships in Madrid, the Spanish name fútbol sala was used. Since then, all other names have been officially and internationally changed to Potsall. The naming stemmed from a dispute between fifusa (AMF's predecessor) and fifa named after football, FIFUSA recorded the word fut-sal in 1985 (Madrid, Spain). Since then Fifa has also started using the term futsal. The name has been translated into Italian as calcio a 5 (literally 5-a-side football) or Sala football and French as Football de Sala. The origins of Futsal history began in the 1930s when Juan Carlos Ceriani [fr], a teacher in Montevideo, Uruguay, created a version of indoor football for recreation at the YMCAs. [Editing] This new sports external links was originally developed for playing on basketball courts,[6] and a rule book was published in September 1933. [Editing] External links Football was already very popular in the country and after Uruguay won the 1930 World Cup and gold medals at the 1924 and 1928 Olympics, it attracted even more practitioners. Cheriani's goal was to create a team game that could be played at home or away, but it was similar to football. Sariani, who wrote the rule book, took as examples the principles of football (the possibility of touching the ball with every part of the body except the hands), and he took rules from other sports as well: from basketball to the number of team players (five) and the duration of the game (40 minutes in practice); Water pow rules on the goalkeeper; From a handball team for the field and goal sizes. YMCA distributed the game immediately throughout South America. It was easily played by Everywhere, and in any weather situation, without any difficulty, helps players stay fit all year round. These reasons persuaded Joao Lutopo, a Brazilian, to bring this game to his mother and adapt it to the needs of physical education. [Edit] external links Initially, the rules were not uniform. In 1956, the rules were changed by Habib Mafuz and Loize Gonzaga de Oliveira Fernández in the YMCA of São Paulo, Brazil, to allow graduates to compete. [Editing] External links Luis de Oliveira wrote Poitsal's rule book in 1956, and was later adopted at international level as well. In 1965, the Confederation of Confederation, Paraguay, Peru, Argentina and Brazil was established. Soon after, a unique tournament was organized. This has attracted interest in South American media, which has regularly begun to follow futsal. In particular, it was journalist José Antonio Ingles who passionately contributed to the rapid spread of the game, as well as to the credit of the man who coined the futsal name to define the sport. The most widely used potsel match in history was played on September 7, 2014 at the Mena Garrincha Stadium in Brazil's capital Brasilia between Brazil and Argentina in front of 56.483 spectators. [7] The governing bodies of the two most important governing bodies of futsal are asociación Mundial de Fútbol (AMF) and Fédération International de Football Association (Fifa). AMF is the successor organization of the original governing body. Fifa was later interested in Potsel. However, talks between Fifa and the AMF to settle the administration were unsuccessful. Fifa organizes its own separate competitions. The Futsal Alliance International (IFA) is a partnership of countries created to offer high quality futsal tournaments around the world. She sees herself as an instructor and not a competitor to Fifa. Its membership spans countries from North and South America, Europe, Africa, Asia and Oceania. Several tournaments were organized under the auspices of the IFA, including the 2019 Men's World Cup and one for women held in 2017. [8] Fifa-affiliated region affiliated with Fifa World Associone World Cup de Potsal (AMF) Fédération International De Soccer Association (Fifa) Asia Confederation of Asia Futsal (CAFS) Asian Football Confederation (AFC) Africa Confederation Africa de Futsal [pt] (CAFUSA) Confederation of African Football (CAFS) North America, Central America Central America and Caribbean Futsal [pt] (CONCACFUTSAL) Confederation of North, Central America and Caribbean Football Association (CONCACAF) South America Confederação Sol-Americana de Futebol de Salo [pt] (CSFS) Confederatate Panamericana de Potsel [pt] (CPFS/PANAFUTSAL) Confederation Sudamericana de Football (CONMEBOL) Oceania Futsal's Oceania (CFSO) Oceania Football Confederation (OFC) European Union futsal (UEFS) until 2017 - Futsal European Federation (FEF) from 2017 European Football Union The Associations (Oo) Rules see also: Comparison of Football Association futsal there are currently two governing bodies: Asociación Mundial de Fútbol (AMF) and Fédération International de Football Association (Fifa). AMF and Fifa are responsible for maintaining and regulating the official rules of the respective versions of futsal. Fifa publishes its Potsel rules as the rules of the game, where each of the 17 'rules' is a collection of individual regulations that are thematically related. The rules define all aspects of the game, including what can be changed to suit local competitions and leagues. [9] Many of the laws are similar or the same as those found in association football, or relate to association football in their absence (such as the score clause that there is no foul play). Rule summary field length [10] minimum 25 m × 16 meters (82 ft × 52 feet), maximum 42 m × 25 meters (138 × 82 feet). Ball aged 13 and up: size 4, circumference 62-64 cm (24-25 inches), weight between 400-440 grams (14-16 ounces) at the start of the game. Ages 9-13: size 3, circumference 56-59 cm (22-23 inches), weight between 350-380 grams at the start of the game. The first rebound cannot be less than 50 cm (20 inches) or more than 65 cm (26 inches). The ideal potsel ball should lose weight 390-490 grams. [13] Time has two periods of 20 minutes with time to stop at each dead bullet. Between the two periods there is a 15-minute break. Each group can use one timeout per half, for one minute. Some lower leagues and tournaments use 24 minutes with running time. The number of players has five players per team in the field, one of them as a goalkeeper, and a maximum of 12 players that can be used per game. Substitutions are limitless and indetensible. All direct free kicks are considered amassed. A direct free kick is awarded for kicking, tripping, charging, jumping, pushing, attacking, tackling, possession, spitting and deliberate handling. Indirect free kicks, such as dangerous play and obstacle, are not considered offenses earned. A team was alerted by the referee when they committed five aggregate offences at half-time. Tickets can be displayed warning about non-sports behavior, resistance, failure to respect distance in restart, excessive restart delay, ongoing violation or incorrect login/exit of the playing field. A player or substitute can be sent off for a serious offence, violent behaviour, spitting, revocation of a clear goal-scoring opportunity, offensive language and receiving a second warning. Players sent ejected The game and their team must play short for two minutes or until the other team scores a goal. Free kicks taken from the break point or on the nearest foul line for a violation (indirect only). All opponents must be at least 15 feet from the ball. The kick must be taken within four seconds or an indirect kick is awarded to the other team. A kick from the second penalty mark awarded when a team commits six or more fouls accumulated at halftime. The second penalty goal is 10 yards from goal, opponents must be behind the ball, the goalkeeper must be at least 5 metres away. A penalty kick 6 yards from the centre of the goal for fouls within 6 yards (20 feet) of the goalkeeper. The goalkeeper when in possession of the ball, the goalkeeper has 4 seconds to dispose of the ball. If the ball stays too long, the referee will give an indirect kick to the other team. The goalkeeper can play freely when in the opponent's half. Limiting the goalkeeper's backward pass after the goalkeeper released the ball by kicking or throwing, the goalkeeper cannot touch it again until the ball comes out of the fly or it touches the opponent. The sanction for the violation is an indirect free kick. The goalkeeper may receive the ball freely when he is in the opposing half. Kickoff is used instead of throwing in the player must place the ball on the touchline or outside, but no more than 25 cm (9.8 inches) from where the ball does not play. The ball must be stationary and the kick must be taken inside within 4 seconds of the player being ready. During kick-off, opponents must stand at least 15 feet from the ball. If four seconds is taken or an illegal kick is taken, the referee will give the other team a kick. You can't score directly from a kick in: the goal only applies if someone else touches the ball before it goes into goal. A goal elimination goal is used instead of a goal kick. The goalkeeper must throw the ball in his hands and he must leave the penalty area within four seconds. If the wicket is taken illegally the goalkeeper can try again, but the referee will not reset the count. If four seconds passes, the other team gets an indirect kick on the penalty area line. The ball corner kick must be placed inside the arc closest to the point where the ball has crossed the goal line and the opponent must stand on the field at least 5 metres (16 feet) from the corner arc until the ball is in play. The corner kick must be taken within 4 seconds of being ready, otherwise there will be a goal release for the other team. The ball is in play when it is kicked and moving. Referees for international matches must have two referees: one (the first referee) is located on the touchline near the timekeeper table and communicates with the timekeeper, while the other (the other referee) is on the contrary Of the field. The TimeKeepers table has a timekeeper and a third judge, who controls the team benches. In minor events, the third judges and the timekeeper are not in use. Players, equipment and officials of the Brazil national team are lining up before a game. There are five players on the field in each team, one of whom is the goalkeeper. The maximum number of substitutes allowed is nine (Fifa change 2012), with unlimited substitutions during the game. Replacements can also come when the ball is in play but the descending player must leave the field before the substitute can enter the field. If a team was reduced or reduced to less than three remaining players, the game was abandoned and counted as a loss to a team with a shortage of players. [15]

