



What is futsal

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 Saloo. 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 not uniform and adapt it to the needs of physical education. Oliveira wrote Poitsal's rule book in 1956, and was later adopted at international level as well. In 1965, the 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 futsal are asociación Mundial de Fútsal (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 Assoucione World Cup de Potsal (AMF) Fédération (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 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) Confederate Panamericana de Potsel [pt] (CPFS/PANAFUTSAL) Confederation (CFSO) Oceania Football (CONMEBOL) 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 Fútsal (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 second penalty goal is 10 vards 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 referee) is on the contrary Of the field. The 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 to less than three remaining players, the game was abandoned and counted as a loss to a team with a shortage of players. [15]

The kit consists of a shirt or shirt with sleeves, shorts, socks, a shield made of metal, plastic or foam, and shoes with rubber soles. The goalkeeper is allowed to wear long trousers and a different coloured kit to distinguish himself from other players on the team and from the judge. The concierge is also allowed to wear elbow pads because the surface is roughly as hard as a tennis court or basketball court. Jewelry is not allowed, nor are other potentially dangerous items for the player urching the item or other active participants. The game is controlled by the referee, who enforces the rules of the game, and the first referee is the only one who can legally abandon the game because of interference off the field. This referee is assisted by a second judge who usually guards the goal lines or assists the chief justice with calls for fouls or moves. The judges' decisions are final and will only be changed if the judges think it is necessary and the session has not been restarted. There's also a third ump and a time goalkeeper who's been provided with equipment to keep a record of fouls in the game. In the event of an injury to the second judge, the third judge will replace the second judge. [18] Potsel field consists of wood or artificial material, or similar surface, although any flat, smooth, non-abrasive material can be used. The length of the field is within 20-25 meters of international games. In other games, it can be 25-42 meters (82-138 feet) in length, While the width can be 16-25 m (52-82 feet), as long as the length of the longer boundary lines (touchlines) are larger than the shorter limits where the targets are located (goal lines) (basketball courts of 28 m × 15 m (92 feet × 49 feet) can be used). A standard sized pitch for an international is 40 × 20 metres (131 × 66ft) (the size of a handball field). [19] The ceiling must be at least 4 meters high. [20] Rectangular purpose is In the middle of every goal line. The inside edges of the vertical target pillars must be 10 feet apart, and the bottom edge of the horizontal crush supported by the target pillars must be 2 meters above the ground. Nets made of hemp, ute, or nylon are attached behind the goal poles and rod. The bottom of the grids is connected to curved pipes or other appropriate support. Target depth is 80 cm (31 inches) at the top and 1m at the bottom. In Tokyo in front of each gate is an area known as the penal zone. This area is created by drawing a guarter of circles within a radius of 6 meters (20 feet) from the goal line, in the center of the goal line, in the center of the goal line, in the center of a circle joins a line of 3.16 m (10.4 feet) that runs parallel to the goal line between the goal poles. The line indicating the edge of the penalty area is known as the foul line. The penalty goal is six metres from the goal line as it reaches the middle of the goal poles. The second penalty goal is 10 meters (33 feet) from the goal line when it reaches the middle of the goal poles. A penalty kick from the penalty spot is awarded if a player commits a foul inside the penalty area. The second penalty spot is used if a player commits his team's sixth foul of the opposing half or at halftime in an area bordering the halfway line and an imaginary line parallel to the halfway line that passes through the second penalty mark; The free kick was taken from the second penalty mark. [24] Each team's standard handball field can be used for potsel, including gates and floor signs. Standard match duration and equality breaking methods consist of two equal periods of 20 minutes. Each half was extended to allow penalty kicks to be taken or a direct free kick to be taken against a team that committed more than five fouls. The spacing between the two halves cannot exceed 15 minutes. In some competitions, the game cannot end in a draw, so away goals, extra time and penalty kicks are the three methods for determining the winner after a match has been held. Away goals mean that if the team scores level after playing one home and one away game, the team that scored more away goals wins. An extra time consists of two five-minute periods. If a winner is not produced after these methods, three kicks from the penalty mark are taken, and the team that has scored the most wins. If that is not decided after three kicks from the penalty mark, it continues with one more kick from the penalty mark for each team at a time until one of them has scored more goals than the other. Unlike extra time, the goals scored in overtime do not count towards the goals scored throughout the game. [26] The Beginning of the game at the beginning of the game, a coin toss is used to decide who will start the game. Kick-off is used to ping the start of the game and is used early in the second half and any periods of extra time. It is also used after a goal has been scored, with the other team starting the game. After a temporary stop for any reason not mentioned in the rules of the game, the referee will drop the ball on which the game was stopped, provided before the stoppage the ball was in play and did not cross the touchlines or goal lines. [28] If the ball passes the goal line or touchline, hits the ceiling of an indoor arena, the game restarts with a kick to the team's opponents who recently touched the ball, beneath where it hit the ceiling. [20] Lack of an offside rule as opposed to football, there is no offside rule in Potsall. Attackers can get much closer to the goal than in the traditional outer version of football. Inappropriate players are warned with a yellow card and sent off with a red card. A direct free kick can be awarded to the opposing team if a player succeeds or tries to kick or trip an opponent, jumps, pounces or pushes an opponent, or spitting on the opponent are fouls worthy of a direct free kick, as well as sliding in to play the ball while the opponent plays it or carries. hits or throws the ball (except for the goalkeeper). These are all felonies earned. The direct free-kick was taken to where the violation occurred, unless awarded to the defending team in their penalty area, in which case the free-kick can be taken from anywhere inside the penalty area. A penalty kick is awarded if a player commits one of the offences worthy of a direct free-kick inside his own penalty area. The position of the ball doesn't matter as long as it's in play, but on a penalty kick, the ball must be on the outside line, perpendicular to the centre of the net. An indirect free-kick is awarded to the opposing team if a goalkeeper clears the ball but touches it with his hands in front of anyone else, if the goalkeeper controls the ball or controls the ball with his hands or legs in his half for more than four seconds. An indirect free kick is also awarded to the opposing team if a player plays dangerously, deliberately interrupts an opponent, prevents the goalkeeper from throwing the ball in his hands or anything else for which the game stops to warn or dismiss a player. The indirect free kick was taken from where the violation occurred. [30] Yellow and red cards are used in Potsel. The yellow card is to warn players Actions. If they get two, they get a red card, which means they're sent off the field. A yellow card is displayed if a player shows non-suspicious behavior, objection, ongoing violation of the rules of the game, delaying the restart of the game, failure to respect the player's distance from the ball when restarting the game, violating a substitution or entry procedure, re-entering and leaving the field without the referee's permission. A player receives the red card and is sent off if he commits a serious offense, violent conduct, spitting at another person or preventing an opposing team goal by handling the ball (except for the goalkeeper inside their penalty area). Also, the red-card penalty prevents an opponent who moves towards the player's goal with a goal-scoring opportunity by committing an offense punishable by a free kick or penalty kick and using offensive, insulting or offensive language or gestures. A sent player must leave the field. [Edit] External links A substitute player may arrive two minutes after his teammate has been banned unless a goal is scored before the end of the two minutes. If a team with more players scores against a team with fewer players, another players can be added to a team with an inferior number of players. If the teams are equal when the goal scores or if the teams are equal when the goal scores, both teams are left with the same number of players. [Edit] External links to men's world rankings do not currently have an official futsal rating. From 9 November 2020 the top 25 teams according to one rating system based on these are: [32] # Team Points 1 Spain 1808 2 Brazil 1803 3 Argentina 1694 4 Russia 1642 5 Portugal 1639 6 Iran 1603 7 KazakhTan 7 Kazakhstan 71558 8 Italy 1500 9 Paraguay 1479 10 Croatia 1464 11 Colombia 1444 12 Ukraine 1428 13 Azerbaijan 1407 14 Serbia 1401 15 Czechla 138 9 16 Japan 1368 17 Thailand 1325 18 Slovenia 1322 19 Belarus 1301 20 Romania 1292 21 Finland 1285 22 France 1275 23 Morocco 1267 2 4 Egypt 1263 25 Venezuela 1230 Calculate function P = old P + n (r - r) {\displays in style P = P {\text{old}}+n(r-r {e}} Where: POId: Team point before game n Coefficient of Importance 70 for World Cup finals; 60 for continental championship finals and major intercontinental tournaments; 50 for the World Cup and continental gualifiers and major tournaments; 40 for all other tournaments; 30 for friendly games. r: Game 1 result for victory after normal time or extra time. 0.75 for victory in a penalty shootout. 0.5 for drawing or losing a penalty shootout. 0 for loss after normal time or extra time. re: Expected result of the game: r e = 110 - d R 10 teams are: [33] # Team Points 1 Brazil 6068 2 Spain 5909 3 Portugal 5817 4 Russia 5700 5 Italy 5599 6 Colombia 5552 7 Argentina 5529 8 Iran 55 26 9 Ukraine 5508 10 Japan 5443 Competitions See also: List of futsal competitions men's team AMF region competitions affiliated with Fifa other AMF Futsal World Cup competitions Fifa Futsal World Cup Futsal Confederations Cup Futsal Mun dialito Grand Prix de Futsal Asian Indoor Championships and Martial Arts Games Southeast Asian Games CAFA Futsal Championship EAFF Futsal Championship WAFF Futsal Africa Africa Futsal Cup of Nations North African Futsal tsal Tournament North America Central America Concacaf Futsal Championship Central America Concacaf Futsal Oceania Oceania Futsal European Championship UEFS Futsal Men's Championship Ofa Futsal Potsal Cup Baltic Cup Potsal Nordic Women's Potsal Cup, AMF Region National Competitions affiliated with Fifa Other Competitions AMF Futsal Women's World Cup Women's Futsal World Tournament Asian AFC Women's Futsal Asian Indoor Martial Arts Championships Southeast Asian Games CAFA Futsal WAFF Futsal Championship North America, Central American and Caribbean South America Femenina de Futsal Oceania Europe UEFS Futsal Women's European Championship Futsal Club Championships AMF Region Competitions affiliated with AMF Men's Competitions AMF Affiliated Men's Competitions affiliated with Fifa World Cup AMF for South American Clubs Kop La Libertadores de Potsel 5 AFC Interstate Clubs South American Copa Libertadores de Games Futsal at Lusophony Games Fifa National Team Competitions Men's International Competition Year City Country Wins Third Place 4 Fifa Futsal World Cup 1989 Rotterdam Netherlands Brazil Netherlands Brazil Netherlands United States Belgium 1992 Hong Kong Brazil Brazil Brazil Spain Spain Spain 1996 Barcelona Spain Spain Spain Spain 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