

THE ROLE AND THE IMPORTANCE OF REFEREES IN FOOTBALL

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Abstract: A referee is the leader of a football game. The referee has full authority to apply the Game Laws, according to the game to which he was appointed (Law no.5). Also the referee's decisions regarding the facts that are connected with the game are final. The referee is helped by 2 assistants (linesmen). In games played at the highest level there is also a fourth official. This one can replace the referee in the case when he is unable to lead the game anymore.

Introduction

In order to acquire the referee qualification, you should take a course organized by the Referee Commission from the County Football Association from of the County in which you live. This usually takes place in autumn-winter period, lasting 15 – 100 hours and Central Commission's recommendation being that all courses for football referees to take place between 15 November – 15 March. Though, each CFA can adapt the "Organization Regulation", with the agreement of CCA, according to the existing needs in that County and the conditions that they can ensure in order to have a proper organization of courses.

In order to get the badge of whistle knight, it does not matter if you are a boy or a girl, if you played or not football, the important thing is to like the king sport, to want to become a referee and to be able to make sacrifices for achieving this thing. Being a referee is not as simple as it seems. This activity involves, in addition to talent, a lot of work and many other things that you need to take into account if you want to have performance. [2] Those who have practiced or practice football, regardless of level, apart from the benefit of knowing the phenomenon they “feel” differently the game compared with those who had met with king sport only through the TV.

To become a referee you should pass both theoretical but also the practical tests:

I. Example of a theoretical test for referees [1]

Written test - Referees IV League – Suceava, February 2013

1. How will the referee act when it finds the existence of a racist behavior inside the stadium?
2. What decision should the referee take if the ball breaks or becomes damaged during the execution of a penalty kick as soon as it moves forward and before this is touched by another player or to hit the crossbar or goal post?
3. How should the referee act whether a substitute player enters the play field to replace another player at the beginning of the game, without the referee being informed of this change?
4. How does the referee act if at the beginning of the game he notices that the two goalkeepers have the same color and neither of them does not have a spare t-shirt?
5. What are the circumstances that the referee needs to take into account when he decides to apply the advantage or to end the game?
6. At the execution of a ball by the referee, after it touches the ground, the ball is bounced directly into the goal. What decision does the referee take?
7. What are the circumstances that the referee needs to take into account when he decides the elimination of a player who is guilty of preventing scoring a goal or a clear situation of scoring a goal?
8. How should the referee act if he forgets to raise the arm to show that it runs an indirect free kick, and the ball is sent directly to the other gate? Motivate your answer.
9. Each half should be extended in order to recover all the time lost due to:
10. Which are the ways to resume the game in which the contractor must send the ball with the foot forward-only?

II. Example of a physical test for referees

Scoring system for physical tests - Referees and assistant referees

GRADING	MINICOOPER TEST MIN 1500/1800 in 8 min	TREADMILL SPEED 50 M	TREADMILL SPEED 200 M
GRADE 5	Between 1500 – 1600 m	7,41 – 7,50 sec	34,01 – 35,00 sec
GRADE 5,5		7,31 – 7,40 sec	33,01 – 34,00 sec
GRADE 6	1601 – 1700 m	7,21 – 7,30 sec	32,01 – 33,00 sec
GRADE 6,5		7,11 – 7,20 sec	31,01 – 32,00 sec
GRADE 7	1701 – 1800 m	7, 01 – 7,10 sec	30,01 – 31,00 sec
GRADE 7,5		6,91 – 7,00 sec	29,01 – 30,00 sec
GRADE 8	1801 – 1900 m	6,81 – 6,90 sec	28,01 – 29,00 sec
GRADE 8,5	1901- 2000 m	6,71 – 6,80 sec	27,01 – 28,00 sec
GRADE 9	2001 – 2100 m	6,61 – 6,70 sec	26, 01 – 27,00 sec
GRADE 9,5	2101 – 2200 m	6,51 – 6,60 sec	25,01 – 26,00 sec
GRADE 10	≥ 2201 m	≤ 6,50 sec	≤ 25 sec

Note: To pass the physical tests, referees and assistant referees from the County squad must run over a distance of minimum of 1500 m, and referees and assistant referees from the fourth League squad should run over a distance of minimum 1800 m all in the time of 8 minutes.[1]

Material and method

The research was carried out with students from the VII and VIII classes from the General School No.9 Suceava, first semester, 2013-2014 year. There were formed 2 experimental groups:

- The experimental group “Steluța”: being formed from 2 football teams, each team having 8 students in the group;

- The experimental group “Champions”: being formed from 2 football teams, each team having 8 students in the group;

The experiment was carried out like this: experimental group “Steluța” played a football game, during the two halves of 25 minutes each, with no referee, and experimental group “Champions” played a football game, during the two halves of 25 minutes each, with a referee.

The aim of this work is to observe the level at which are the children at this age, how well do they know the game's rules and how do they react when they have to accept the decisions of the referees.

Results and discussions

The experimental group “Steluța” had difficulties in complying with the rules of the football game, there were 3 injuries because they did not use the necessary equipment, players argued all the time because they did not have a referee and the game was not held with fluency.

The experimental group “Champions” recorded a progress towards the first group because they had a referee and he imposed respect towards them and towards the game, there was no injury because the referee did not start the game until they had all the appropriate equipment for football game, due to some deviations from the regulation a player was eliminated.

- studying the behavior of the two experimental groups we can see that the first group was more disadvantaged because they did not have referees and the game took place after their own rules, and the second was much more disciplined and it is an example to others.

Conclusions and proposals

1. The chosen means, that is a match with the referees and one without referees are effective, the obtained results after the performed experiment being good.

2. The game must take place with referees because:

- lead the good performance of the game along with other assistants and officials

- ensure that the ball and players' equipment respect the regulation

- stop, suspend or end the game at any moment if any of the Game Laws stipulation is broken (the used term for the referee's action is, “at his discretion”)

-ensure that any player who bleeds is sent off the game field to receive care - takes disciplinary actions (warning, flashcards, elimination)

regarding the players (holders or not) and regarding the two teams' officials if he considers that a felony has been committed

3. A proposal would be that football games to be held with the referees still from the earliest age in order to become familiar with compliance of a regulation, education of the fair play spirit.

Bibliography:

[1] Game regulation and guidelines for football referees, Publisher: The National Council for physical education and Sport, 1972 p. 82-87

[2] <http://www.frf-cca.ro>

Titlul: Rolul și importanța arbitrilor în fotbal

Cuvinte cheie: arbitru, fotbal, probe fizice

Rezumat: Un arbitru este conducătorul unui joc de fotbal. Arbitrul are autoritate deplină pentru a pune în aplicare Legile Jocului, în concordanță cu meciul la care a fost numit (Legea nr.5). De asemenea deciziile arbitrului cu privire la faptele legate de joc sunt definitive. Arbitrul este ajutat de 2 arbitri asistenți (tușieri). În jocurile disputate la cel mai înalt nivel există și un al patrulea oficial. Acesta îl poate înlocui pe arbitru în cazul în care acesta se află în imposibilitatea de a mai conduce meciul.

Titre : Le role et importance des arbitres en football

Mots-clés: arbitre, le football, tests physiques

Résumé: Un arbitre est le leader d'un match de football. L'arbitre a pleine autorité pour appliquer les lois du jeu, selon le jeu auquel il a été nommé (Loi n ° 5). Aussi les décisions de l'arbitre sur les faits qui sont connectés avec le jeu sont sans appel. L'arbitre est aidé par deux assistants (juges de lignes). Dans les jeux joués au plus haut niveau, il ya aussi un quatrième officiel. Celui-ci peut remplacer l'arbitre dans le cas où il n'est pas en mesure de mener le jeu plus.