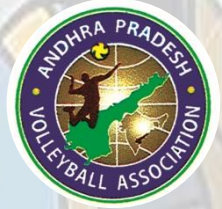




VOLLEYBALL FEDERATION OF INDIA **31ST FEDERATION CUP VOLLEYBALL CHAMPIONSHIP**



FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Organized by
West Godavari District Volleyball Association
Under the auspices of
Volleyball Federation of India &
Andhra Pradesh Volleyball Association
From 11th to 18th March 2018
Bhimavaram (ANDHRA PRADESH)



BULLETIN NO. 4 **(14.03.2018)**

Get Involved Keep the Ball Flying



VOLLEYBALL FEDERATION OF INDIA

31st Federation Cup Volleyball Championship for Men and Women
BHIMAVARAM (Andhra Pradesh)
11th to 18th March 2018



Schedule of 15.03.2018

Day 5		15.03.2018		Thursday	
Match No	League Matches			Pool	Time
F 07	Kerala	Vs	Tamil Nadu	RRL	07:30
M 11	Services	Vs	Haryana	B	09:00
M 12	Tamil Nadu	Vs	Karnataka	A	15:00
M 13	Indian Railways	Vs	Indian Universities	B	16:30





VOLLEYBALL FEDERATION OF INDIA

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CIRCULAR 4

To
All Team Managers / Coaches

Sub: Prize Money Dance Competition

This is to inform you that the Organizing Committee has extended an invitation to all the participants to join the dinner on 15th March 2018, 20.00 hrs. onwards Cosmopolitan Club.

In order to celebrate the occasion in a glorified way, The Organizers intended to hold a Dance Competition in Men & Women categories. The Best Dancer in each category will be awarded with Rs.5000/- . The Interested candidates are requested to contact in the VFI camp office.

Chairman
Control Committee

DATE : 14.03.2018
PLACE : Bhimavaram, AP.



VOLLEYBALL FEDERATION OF INDIA

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Origin of volleyball

On February 9, 1895, in Holyoke, Massachusetts (USA), William G. Morgan, a YMCA physical education director, created a new game called *Mintonette* as a pastime to be played (preferably) indoors and by any number of players. The game took some of its characteristics from tennis and handball. Another indoor sport, basketball, was catching on in the area, having been invented just ten miles (sixteen kilometers) away in the city of Springfield, Massachusetts, only four years before. **Mintonette** was designed to be an indoor sport, less rough than basketball, for older members of the YMCA, while still requiring a bit of athletic effort.

The first rules, written down by William G Morgan, called for a net 6 ft 6 in (1.98 m) high, a 25 ft × 50 ft (7.6 m × 15.2 m) court, and any number of players. A match was composed of nine innings with three serves for each team in each inning, and no limit to the number of ball contacts for each team before sending the ball to the opponents' court. In case of a serving error, a second try was allowed. Hitting the ball into the net was considered a foul (with loss of the point or a side-out)—except in the case of the first-try serve.

After an observer, Alfred Halstead, noticed the volleying nature of the game at its first exhibition match in 1896, played at the International YMCA Training School (now called Springfield College), the game quickly became known as *volleyball* (it was originally spelled as two words: "*volley ball*"). Volleyball rules were slightly modified by the International YMCA Training School and the game spread around the country to various YMCAs.

Refinements and later developments

The first official ball used in volleyball is disputed; some sources say that Spalding created the first official ball in 1896, while others claim it was created in 1900.^{[4][5][6]} The rules evolved over time: in the Philippines by 1916, the skill and power of the set and spike had been introduced, and four years later a "three hits" rule and a rule against hitting from the back row were established. In 1917, the game was changed from 21 to 15 points. In 1919, about 16,000 volleyballs were distributed by the American Expeditionary Forces to their troops and allies, which sparked the growth of volleyball in new countries.^[4]

The first country outside the United States to adopt volleyball was Canada in 1900.^[4] An international federation, the Fédération Internationale de Volleyball (FIVB), was founded in 1947, and the first World Championships were held in 1949 for men and 1952 for women.^[7] The sport is now popular in Brazil, in Europe (where especially Italy, the Netherlands, and countries from Eastern Europe have been major forces since the late 1980s), in Russia, and in other countries including China and the rest of Asia, as well as in the United States.^{[2][3][7]}

Beach volleyball, a variation of the game played on sand and with only two players per team, became a FIVB-endorsed variation in 1987 and was added to the Olympic program at the 1996 Summer Olympics.^{[4][7]} Volleyball is also a sport at the Paralympics managed by the World Organization Volleyball for Disabled.



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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.^[11] 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.^[12] 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 backrow 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.^[13]

At the 1988 Games, KarchKiraly 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.^[14] In both games Brazil's women team beat the United States for the gold medal.^[15]



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Press Coverage Day 4

కాస్మోపాలిటన్ క్లబ్ లో కొనసాగుతున్న వాలీబాల్ పోటీలు

భీమవరం, ప్రభ న్యూస్ : స్థానిక కాస్మో పాలిటన్ క్లబ్ లో జరుగుతున్న 31 వ ఫెడరేషన్ కప్ వాలీబాల్ ఛాంపియన్ పోటీలు రసవత్తరంగా జరుగుతున్నాయి. రెండోవ రోజు మ్యాచ్ 1 లో కర్ణాటక జట్టు కేరళ జట్టులు పోటీ పడగా కర్ణాటక జట్టు విజయం సాధించింది. మ్యాచ్ 2 లో పంజాబ్ జట్టు, తమిళనాడు జట్టులు పోటీ పడగా పంజాబ్ జట్టు విజయం సాధించింది. మెన్ విభాగంలో మ్యాచ్ 1 లో కర్ణాటక జట్టు కేరళ జట్టు పోటీ పడగా కర్ణాటక జట్టు విజయం సాధించింది. మ్యాచ్ 2 లో పంజాబ్ జట్టు తమిళనాడు జట్టులు పోటీ పడగా పంజాబ్ జట్టు విజయం సాధించింది. మ్యాచ్ 3 లో ఇండియన్ రైల్వే ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ జట్టులు పోటీ పడగా ఇండియన్ రైల్వే జట్టు విజయం సాధించింది. ఉమెన్ విభాగంలో ఇండియన్ రైల్వే, మహారాష్ట్ర జట్టులు పోటీ పడగా ఇండియన్ రైల్వే విజయం సాధించింది.



ఆటగాళ్ల జోరు.. డ్రేక్లకుల హుషారు

భీమవరం లెక్కన్, న్యూస్ టుడే: ఆటగాళ్ల జోరు డ్రేక్లకుల్లో హుషారును సొంపుతుంది. భీమవరం కాస్మో క్లబ్ ఆవరణలో ఫెడరేషన్ కప్ వాలీబాల్ పోటీలు రసవత్తరంగా జరుగుతున్నాయి. దేశంలో వివిధ ప్రాంతాల నుంచి వచ్చిన జట్లు నువ్వా నేనా అన్నట్లు తలపడుతున్నాయి. రెండో రోజు మంగళ వారం కర్ణాటక, కేరళ, పంజాబ్, తమిళనాడు, ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్, మహారాష్ట్ర, ఇండియన్ రైల్వేస్, ఇండియన్ యూనివర్సిటీస్ జట్లు హోరాహోరీగా తలపడ్డాయి. టోర్నీ కార్యనిర్వాహక అధ్యక్షుడు డీపీ

సుబ్బరాజు అధ్యక్షులలో ప్రతి మ్యాచ్ లో ఉత్తమ క్రీడాకారుడికి రూ.5 వేలు నగదు బహుమతి అందజేస్తున్నారు. వాలీబాల్ సంఘం జాతీయ ఉపాధ్యక్షుడు, రాష్ట్ర కార్యదర్శి ఎ.రమణరావు పోటీలను పర్యవేక్షిస్తున్నారు. కాస్మో పాలిటన్ క్లబ్ అధ్యక్ష, కార్యదర్శులు గోకరాజు రాము, తటవర్తి కృష్ణమూర్తి, సంయుక్త కార్యదర్శి అల్లూరి పద్మరాజు, జిల్లా సంఘం ప్రతినిధులు డి.శ్రీనివాస రాజు(డీఎస్), నారాయణరాజు టోర్నీ నిర్వహణను పర్యవేక్షిస్తున్నారు.

విజేతలు వీరే
పురుషుల విభాగంలో మొదటి మ్యాచ్ లో కర్ణాటక జట్టు కేరళ జట్టుపై, రెండో మ్యాచ్ లో పంజాబ్ జట్టు తమిళనాడు జట్టుపై విజయం సాధించింది. మూడో మ్యాచ్ లో ఇండియన్ రైల్వేస్ జట్టు ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ పై, ఇండియన్ యూనివర్సిటీస్ హర్యానాపై, మహిళల విభాగంలో తొలి మ్యాచ్ లో ఇండియన్ రైల్వేస్ జట్టు మహారాష్ట్ర జట్టుపై విజయం సాధించింది.



గెలుపొందిన కర్ణాటక వాలీబాల్ జట్టు



జాతీయ వాలీబాల్ సంఘం ఉపాధ్యక్షుడు రమణరావును సన్మానిస్తున్న ప్రముఖులు



విజయం సాధించిన కేరళ జట్టు



తలపడుతున్న కర్ణాటక, కేరళ క్రీడాకారులు



కేరళపై విజయం సాధించిన కర్ణాటక జట్టు



భీమవరం:
వాలీబాల్ పోటీలు హోరాహోరీగా సాగుతున్నాయి. భీమవరంలో

హోరాహోరీ

రసవత్తరంగా ఫెడరేషన్ కప్ వాలీబాల్ పోటీలు

కాస్మోపాలిటన్ క్లబ్ ఆవరణ క్రీడాకారులతో సందడిగా మారింది. రాష్ట్ర వాలీబాల్ అసోసియేషన్, రాష్ట్ర స్పోర్ట్స్ అథారిటీ అధ్యక్షులతో జిల్లా వాలీబాల్ అసోసియేషన్ నిర్వహిస్తున్న 31వ ఫెడరేషన్ కప్ వాలీబాల్ ఛాంపియన్ షిప్-2018 పోటీలు మంగళవారం రసవత్తరంగా సాగాయి. పోటీలను తిలకించడానికి భీమవరం పరిసర

ప్రాంతాల నుంచి క్రీడాకారులు ఉత్సాహంగా తరలివస్తున్నారు. రాష్ట్రంలో తొలిసారిగా ఫెడరేషన్ కప్ వాలీబాల్ పోటీలు నిర్వహించడం మరింత ఆసక్తి కలిగిస్తోంది. **మహిళావర్గం..** పురుషుల విభాగంలో మూడు మ్యాచ్ లు జరిగాయి. కర్ణాటక - కేరళ మధ్య జరిగిన పోరులో 23-25, 26-24, 25-22, 17-25,

15-11 స్కోరుతో కర్ణాటక జట్టు విజయం సాధించింది. పంజాబ్-తమిళనాడు మధ్య జరిగిన పోటీలో 25-20, 22-25, 24-26, 25-18, 15-05 స్కోరుతో పంజాబ్ జట్టు విజయం సాధించింది. ఇండియన్ రైల్వేస్-ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ జట్టు మధ్య జరిగిన మ్యాచ్ లో 25-14, 25-22, 25-18 పాయింట్లతో వరుసగా మూడు సెట్లు గెలిచి ఇండియన్ రైల్వేస్ విజయం ధంకా మోగించింది. మహిళల విభాగంలో ఒక మ్యాచ్ జరిగింది. ఇండియన్ రైల్వేస్-మహారాష్ట్ర మధ్య జరిగిన పోటీలో 25-16, 25-11, 25-15 స్కోరుతో ఇండియన్ రైల్వేస్ విజయం సాధించింది.



VOLLEYBALL FEDERATION OF INDIA

31st Federation Cup Volleyball Championship for Men and Women
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Action of the Day



A moment of match between Punjab & Karnataka Men Teams



A moment of match between Indian Railways & Andhra Pradesh Women Teams



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Date: 14.03.2017 (WEDNESDAY)

Day 4 Results (MEN)

Match No	Group	Team	Beat	Team	Set Score	Set 1	Set 2	Set 3	Set 4	Set 5	Total	Duration (Min)
M 08	A	Punjab	Bt.	Karnataka	3-2	25-21	25-19	18-25	21-25	15-09	104-99	112
1 st Referee : Mr. T. Arunachalam (KER)				2 nd Referee : Mr. K. Kanagaraj (TN)				Scorer : Mr. D. Netaji (AP)				

M 16	B	Services	Bt.	Indian Railways	3-2	26-24	20-25	22-25	25-21	15-13	108-108	110
1 st Referee : Mr. Narendra Kshatriya (GUJ)				2 nd Referee : Mr. S. Nageswara Rao (AP)				Scorer : Mr. L. George (AP)				

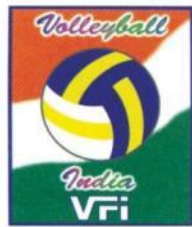
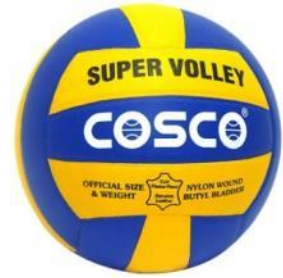
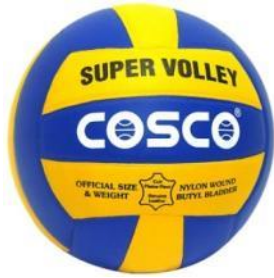
M 10	A	Kerala	Bt.	Tamil Nadu	3-0	25-19	25-20	25-20	--	--	75-59	66
1 st Referee : Mr. M. Daniel (AP)				2 nd Referee : Mr. P. Subba Reddy (AP)				Scorer : Mr. K. Rama Chandrudu (AP)				

Date: 14.03.2017 (WEDNESDAY)

Day 4 Results (WOMEN)

Match No	Group	Team	Beat	Team	Set Score	Set 1	Set 2	Set 3	Set 4	Set 5	Total	Duration (Min)
F 06	RRL	Indian Railways	Bt.	Andhra Pradesh	3-0	25-12	25-06	25-07	--	--	75-25	50
1 st Referee : Mrs. Basanti Das (WB)				2 nd Referee : Mr. R. A. Pandey (MP)				Scorer : Mr. P. Subba Reddy (AP)				

Official Balls & Nets For this Championship



website of
VOLLEYBALL FEDERATION OF INDIA
www.volleyballindia.com

Best Wishes from

