

Socialization of Rules of The Games and Management of Volleyball Match Events for Physical Education Students of Lambung Mangkurat University

Norma Anggara^{1*}, Elsa Ariestika², Rizal Ardiansyah³, Perdinanto⁴, Mita Erliana⁵

^{1,2,3,4,5}Physical Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Lambung Mangkurat University

Email: ^{1*}norma.anggara@ulm.ac.id, ²elsaariestika@ulm.ac.id, ³rizal.ardiansyah@ulm.ac.id,

⁴perdinanto@ulm.ac.id, ⁵mitaerliana@ulm.ac.id

(Norma Anggara* : Corresponding Author)

Received	Accepted	Publish
22-January-2026	16-February-2026	15-March-2026

Abstract – Rules of the games and management of volleyball match events are important roles to equip students of the Physical Education study program, Lambung Mangkurat University, where the output after graduating from college is not only to become teachers, but there are other field abilities such as managing sports match events. Despite the low experience and ability of students in managing match event management, a socialization of the rules of the games and management of volleyball match events for physical education students at Lambung Mangkurat University was carried out to improve event management skills among students in volleyball sports in Banjarbaru City, South Kalimantan. The method used in this activity consists of (1) planning stage, (2) implementation stage, (3) implementation stage, (4) evaluation stage with an observational study approach with qualitative methods. The results of this community service implementation show that the Socialization of Rules of the Games and Management of Volleyball Match Events for Physical Education Students at Lambung Mangkurat University has succeeded in providing an initial foundation in increasing interest and knowledge about volleyball refereeing to volleyball match management. Although it is acknowledged that the results of the observational analysis have not shown a maximum impact on the overall understanding of the participants, they have had a real positive impact. This activity provided insight through theoretical and practical approaches into volleyball regulations and refereeing.

Keywords: Management; Physical Education; Volleyball; Rules of The Games

1. INTRODUCTION

Volleyball is a sport that is known by all levels of society, both men and women, young and old, from village to international level (Bagas Pambudi et al., 2024). Volleyball is a sport that is known throughout the world, and is played in many competitions (Maula, Rizqi, 2024). In volleyball, there is a competition system that regulates the course of a match or tournament. Therefore, it is important for the organizing committee to understand the volleyball rules and create a competition system with the aim of bringing together all participants or teams for the competition (Sudarwati et al., 2023). This is supported by the existence of match equipment, one of which is the referee.

Referees are a vital part of a match. Poor refereeing can often lead to protests from players and coaches, and even trigger riots (Wasti Danardani et al., 2023). Referee errors can trigger spectators to throw anything they carry onto the court, thus stopping the match (Erta et al., 2023). Becoming a good volleyball referee requires considerable time and repeated practice (Mieke Souisa et al., 2021). In their duties, volleyball referees must blow the whistle, allow the player to serve, blow the whistle as quickly as possible after an error occurs in the game, and then signal who should serve along with the error signal (Tapo & Bile, 2020). In volleyball, if a technical error occurs by a player, there will be a penalty given for the technical error (Nur et al., 2024). Many things can cause technical errors (Ariestika, 2023). The importance of referees in a match is evident in the regulations of every sport, regardless of the size of the field used, and the refereeing of each sport is guaranteed by more than two referees, or one referee with

several assistant referees. This ensures careful supervision and observation, ensuring fair and accurate decisions, ensuring the match runs smoothly and without interruption (Dearing, 2019).

Therefore, this outreach activity is based on the mindset and understanding of physical education students at Lambung Mangkurat University, specifically regarding the competition system and regulations of volleyball, as well as match event management. Physical Education and Health students at Lambung Mangkurat University are a group at the university level that will equip them with knowledge and practical experience. As students, they not only complete theoretical courses but also tend to be active in field activities. However, learning activities outside of class are necessary, given the low level of student creativity in participating in sporting events, limited resources, and a lack of knowledge in managing match events, particularly volleyball, a popular sport in Banjarbaru, South Kalimantan Province. Furthermore, the number of volleyball referees at both the regional and national levels remains limited. The PBVSI provincial board recently held referee licensing training in 2020. This situation demonstrates an urgent need to improve understanding of volleyball match regulations. Therefore, the activity team, along with partners from the PBVSI Banjarbaru Regency/City Board, will collaborate to improve knowledge and understanding of volleyball match regulations among physical education students at Lambung Mangkurat University.

Thus, this community service aims to improve the skills and knowledge of physical education students, Lambung Mangkurat University in volleyball match regulations by utilizing collaborating partners, namely the City/Regency Management of PBVSI Banjarbaru, and is able to carry out volleyball match management at both city and provincial levels, up to national level to support student interests if they do not become athletes or after graduating from the physical education study program, Lambung Mangkurat University.

2. IMPLEMENTATION METHOD

In this activity the method used is a survey with a qualitative approach by Sugiyono (2020) which consists of (1) Planning Stage. In this planning stage, a predetermined plan is prepared to support the success of the activity through student observation, determining resource persons in delivering material and making permission letters to partners. (2) Implementation Stage. The process of implementing this community service is carried out in preparation, namely providing training by resource persons in theory on volleyball match rules. (3) Implementation Stage. After the theoretical training session is completed, it is continued with the implementation stage, namely students of the physical education study program, Lambung Mangkurat University are appointed as the organizing committee for the inter-class volleyball match event (internal) which is part of the output of the volleyball course with a project-based learning model that has been determined based on the committee structure accompanied by the service team lecturer during meetings 14-16. (4) Evaluation Stage. The importance of evaluation is carried out in order to improve if there is planning that does not match the implementation. Below are the stages of community service implementation activities as follows in the diagram below:



Figure 1. Stages of Implementation of Community Service

a. Preparation Stage

Before going into the field to implement the activity, the team will obtain a permit and assignment letter from the institution to be forwarded to partners to act as resource persons for the activity.

b. Implementation Stage

The team's activities began with a collaboration with the city/district management partners of PBVSI Banjarbaru, providing theoretical training on volleyball match rules. Following this, physical education students participated in a training session on volleyball match rules socialization.

c. Evaluation

After completing the implementation of the activity, the implementation team will evaluate the activities and understanding of physical education students and direct them to participate in training activities to obtain a volleyball referee license.

d. Feedback

The activity implementation team provided an evaluation and provided examples of implementation for the understanding of physical education students, Lambung Mangkurat University.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The community service program aimed to improve the skills and knowledge of volleyball game regulations at Lambung Mangkurat University's physical education students, utilizing a collaborating partner, the Banjarbaru City/Regency Board of PBVSI. The event took place at the JPOK Campus Volleyball Court, Lambung Mangkurat University, Banjarbaru. The program focused on promoting volleyball game regulations to support students' interests after graduating from the physical education program at Lambung Mangkurat University, whether they are athletes or not.

3.1 Preparation Stage

This community service begins with a planning stage to support the success of the activity through student observation, determining resource persons, and collaborating with the City/Regency PBVSI Banjarbaru management partners in disseminating volleyball match regulations. Each member has a specific role, including:

- a. Activity Responsible Person: responsible for the implementation until completion
- b. Implementation coordinator: responsible for determining resource persons for activities and collaborating with PBVSI Banjarbaru City/Regency management partners in providing information on volleyball match regulations.
- c. Internal Stakeholders: All community service members assist in the running of activities and act as activity contact persons in the licensing and implementation process.

3.2 Implementation Stage

The community service activity began with a theoretical explanation by a resource person from the Banjarbaru City/Regency PBVSI management, who holds a national-level volleyball referee license. The target group was physical education students at Lambung Mangkurat University who were currently teaching volleyball.

Participants in the Socialization Activity on *Rules of the Games* and Management of Volleyball Match Events for Physical Education Students at Lambung Mangkurat University

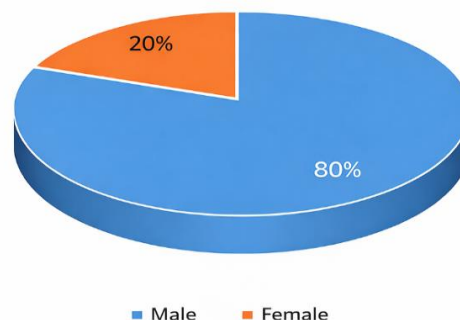


Figure 2. Participants in Community Service Activities

Figure 2 above shows that 80% of the students are male and 20% are female students currently teaching volleyball in the physical education study program at Lambung Mangkurat University. Figure 2 below illustrates the speaker's presentation to the participants.



Figure 3. Presentation of volleyball match rules

The material presented by the resource person provided education regarding referee signals and volleyball match rules. Participants were given knowledge and taught how to blow the referee's whistle to distinguish between a referee's whistle and a non-referee's whistle. Additionally, they practiced referee signals for serving, passing, blocking, and smashing. This outreach was conducted to directly train participants and encourage them to participate in volleyball matches if they are interested in obtaining a referee license. Furthermore, many students enthusiastically participated in the activity, which included a question-and-answer session.



Figure 4. Question and answer process by participants to the resource person

Figure 4 above, participants held a question and answer session with the resource person regarding volleyball match rules that often occur in professional matches. This shows that there was interaction between participants and a sense of curiosity in carrying out the activity. The resource person answered the questions directly and put them into practice using a whistle on the volleyball court.

3.3 Implementation Stage

In this implementation stage, in accordance with the agreement in the planning process, the community service team appointed physical education students, Lambung Mangkurat University who are currently teaching volleyball courses to participate in the activity as participants in the socialization of volleyball match rules in the JPOK campus environment,

Lambung Mangkurat University, Banjarbaru. Participants consisted of 100 Physical Education Students class of 2025. In addition, participants implemented the volleyball match rules that had been given by the resource person through referee signals both from valid match rules. In figure 5 below as follows.



Figure 5. Students apply the correct whistle blowing as a volleyball referee.

In Figure 5 above, the first step taken by the speaker was to provide an example of how to properly blow the whistle as a referee. After that, the students followed the technique. Next, the speaker provided further instructions, as shown in Figure 5 below.



Figure 6. Students apply the referee's signals during service.

In Figure 6 above, all students participating in the activity begin to apply the referee's signals for serving, line contact, passing, blocking, and smashing. This provides the foundation for learning the rules of volleyball.



Figure 7. Documentation of activity participants, resource persons and community service team

Figure 7 above shows that the community service implementation activities have been completed and a group photo was taken as documentation. After the activities were completed, physical education students at Lambung Mangkurat University were directed to create an internal competition event between classes as a form of implementation in the socialization of volleyball match regulations.

3.4 Evaluation Stage

The evaluation stage is crucial for identifying the strengths and weaknesses of the activities undertaken. Participants' skills still require significant improvement to create more volleyball and other sporting events in the future, and to foster interest in obtaining volleyball referee licenses at both the regional and national levels. The challenge in this implementation is related to the lack of activities related to official licensing for volleyball referees. Through more sustainable implementation and implementation of activities that have the potential to increase the credibility of human resources, both within the student community and existing stakeholders. Referee licensing training will facilitate the performance of match officials in Banjarbaru City in the future. Successful event management begins with an understanding of the competition rules and a sufficient initial foundation for maximizing activities.



Figure 8. Evaluation of the Implementation of Community Service Activities

After the evaluation, as shown in Figure 8 above, many participants still wanted to learn more about volleyball rules to maintain their progress and were also interested in obtaining a volleyball referee license at both the regional and national levels. Therefore, the output of the volleyball course will not only be able to practice basic techniques and volleyball theory, but will also foster interest in pursuing a career in volleyball refereeing. Below is a video of the implementation of an internal tournament after participating in referee training in the barcode image below as follows



Figure 9. Barcode link video of the implementation of the internal volleyball

Figure 9 above shows a video link for the implementation of inter-class physical education volleyball tournament activities, as a form of basic training in carrying out volleyball match events based on volleyball match regulations that have been socialized in the form of community service.

4. CONCLUSION

In line with the implementation of community service activities that have been completed by the community service team. Therefore, the conclusion is that the Socialization of the Rules of the Games and Management of Volleyball Match Events for Physical Education Students of Lambung Mangkurat University has succeeded in providing an initial foundation in increasing interest and knowledge about volleyball refereeing and volleyball match management. Although it is acknowledged that the results of the observational analysis have not shown a maximum impact on the overall understanding of the participants, they have had a real positive impact. This activity provides insight through a theoretical and practical approach in volleyball match regulations with the presence of referees. The success of this activity is also inseparable from the collaborative role of the community service team, which consists of lecturers who teach volleyball courses. Close collaboration between the community service team and the community allows the educational process to run smoothly, contextually, and adaptively.

REFERENCES

- Ariestika, E. (2023). Teknologi Augmented Reality Di Era 5.0 untuk Meningkatkan Pengetahuan dan Konsentrasi Peserta Didik Tingkat SMP Pada Pembelajaran PJOK. *Jurnal Sporta Sainatika*, 8(2), 234–243. https://doi.org/doi.org/10.24036/Sporta_Sainatika/vol8-iss2/337
- Bagas Pambudi, K., Pujiyanto, D., Eko Nopiyanto, Y., & Prabowo, A. (2024). Teaching Games For Understanding: Application of learning methods to volleyball material. *Indonesian Journal of Sport, Health and Physical Education Science*, 2(1), 41–47. <https://doi.org/10.58723/inasport.v2i1.147>
- Dearing, J. (2019). *Volleyball Fundamentals*. Amerika: Versa Pers.
- Erta, E., Dewi, H. S. C. P., Pembayun, N. S. R., Nugraha, A. C., & Fadilah, E. N. (2023). Pelatihan Manajemen Event Olahraga Bagi Siswa SMAN 1 Wonoayu. *Lumbang Inovasi: Jurnal Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat*, 8(1), 119–128. <https://doi.org/10.36312/linov.v8i1.1214>
- Maula, Rizqi, A. (2024). Pembinaan Prestasi Olahraga Bola Voli Di Klub Satria Sejati Kota Semarang Tahun 2024. *Journal Of S.P.O.R.T*, 8(2), 449–472. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.37058/sport_Pembinaan
- Mieke Souisa, Jacob Anaktototy, & Jusak Syaranamual. (2021). Socialitation and Simulation Game of the Volleyball Sand Sport in Babar Islands District of Southwest Maluku Regency. *GANDRUNG: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, 2(2), 234–251. <https://doi.org/10.36526/gandrung.v2i2.1384>
- Nur, L., Muslihin, H. Y., Stephani, M. R., Wibowo, R., Mustaqim, R., Sianturi, R., Annamayra, A., Malik, A. A., & Nilan, F. (2024). Effectiveness of Tactical Games Model Based on Teaching by Invitation for Enhance Learning Motivation and Physical Activity in Primary School Students. *JUMORA: Jurnal Moderasi Olahraga*, 4(1), 74–83. <https://doi.org/10.53863/mor.v4i1.1143>
- Sudarwati, S., Rahayu, A. C., & Garnida, S. C. (2023). Pelatihan Event Organizing sebagai Sarana Peningkatan Promosi Wisata Budaya Desa Jenisgelaran, Kecamatan Bareng, Jombang. *ABDI MASSA: Jurnal Pengabdian Nasional*, 3(5), 25–32.
- Sugiyono. (2020). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D (Edisi ke-3)*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Tapo, Y. B. O., & Bile, R. L. (2020). Pelatihan Manajemen Penyelenggaraan Turnamen Bola Voli Antar Pelajar Sma/Smk Sekabupaten Ngada-Nagekeo Bagi Mahasiswa Pjkr Stkip Citra Bakti. *Jurnal Abdimas Ilmiah Citra Bakti*, 1(1), 29–38. <https://doi.org/10.38048/jailcb.v1i1.82>
- Wasti Danardani, Syarif Hidayat, Made Agus Dharmadi, & Suwiwa, I. G. (2023). Evaluation of Sport Psychology Knowledge of Coaches at the Buleleng Volleyball Academy (ABVB). *Jurnal Mimbar Ilmu*, 28(3), 508–514. <https://doi.org/10.23887/mi.v28i3.60467>