

Analysis of Performances and Predominance of Strategies and Tactics in Fifa 2010 Football World Cup



Physical Education

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D. Ramesh

Ph.D. Research Scholar, Department of Physical Education, TNPE & SU, Chennai, Tamilnadu, India.

Dr. A.Praveen

Assistant Professor, Department of Physical Education, Central University, Pondicherry, India

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to make a descriptive analysis of performances and predominance of strategies and tactics in FIFA 2010 Football World Cup. The format of the tournament involves two phases, namely, qualification phase and World Cup Finals phase. A qualification phase, which took place over the preceding three years, determined which teams qualify for the tournament together with the host nation(s). 204 Countries entered for qualification phase of World Cup 2010. Of the 204 countries entered, 32 teams were selected for World Cup 2010. Of the 32 teams competing for the title at venues within the host nation(s) over a period of about a month; this phase was often called the World Cup Finals. The 32 teams were divided into 8 Groups of A to H and the matches were played from 22nd June, 2010 to 25th June, 2010 and subsequently. The following four teams were qualified to play semi finals: (1) Uruguay (2) Netherlands (3) Germany and (4) Spain. For this study, the performances and tactics of semi final teams were considered. Apart from the descriptive analysis the primary data collected were subjected to statistical analysis using ANOVA to find out the significant differences if any among the groups and scheffe's post hoc test was used. It was concluded based on the primary data collected and statistical analysis, there were significant differences among the teams on Attack pass and Defending pass. It was concluded that the Spain was significantly better than Germany, Uruguay, Netherlands on attack pass and defending pass which was significantly related to winning performance strategies and tactics.

Introduction

Football is truly an International sport. The conditioning of the football player is similar to that for an athlete who participate in other contact sports that require running, speed, agility, neuromuscular coordination and endurance. Strength and power in the muscles of the legs are more important. Daily exercises for the abdomen such as sit ups with the soles of the feet flat on the ground are most important to develop muscular endurance. Football players must work with strength training programme as it brings about beneficial changes on the adaptation process. The vertical jump has been employed as measure of explosive leg strength which is associated with the kick performance in football. In the development of the game of football, skills have come into play an increasingly vital role in the quest for victory. Top level teams perfect the skills and change them into a highly refined and sophisticated art and are constantly searching for better training. There are number of skills involved in the game of football like dribbling, kicking, ball control, volleying, trapping and application to different situations. Perfection of these skills and execution of them successfully are having direct impact on the total performance in the game (Luxbacher, 1996).

There are various individual skills and team tactics needed to play effective football. Football is in theory a very simple game, as illustrated by Kevin Keegan's famous assertion that his tactics for winning a match were to "score more goals than the opposition". However, well-organised and well-prepared teams are often seen beating teams with supposedly more skillful players, even over time. Coaching manuals and books generally cover not only individual skills but tactics as well. In doing so this study would analyse different skills and tactics employed by teams fought in Semi Finals of the World Cup 2010 Competition and find out how far these strategies contributed for their winning performances (Reilly, 1996).

Methodology

The purpose of the study was to make a descriptive analysis of performances and predominance of strategies and tactics in FIFA 2010 Football World Cup. The format of the tournament involves two phases, namely, qualification phase and World Cup Finals phase. A qualification phase, which took place over the preceding three years, determined which teams qualify for the tournament together with the host nation(s). 204 Countries entered for qualification phase of World Cup 2010. Of the 204

countries entered, 32 teams were selected for World Cup 2010. Of the 32 teams competing for the title at venues within the host nation(s) over a period of about a month; this phase was often called the World Cup Finals. The 32 teams were divided into 8 Groups of A to H and the matches were played from 22nd June, 2010 to 25th June, 2010 and subsequently. The following four teams were qualified to play semi finals: (1) Uruguay (2) Netherlands (3) Germany and (4) Spain. Uruguay and Netherlands competed on 6th July 2010 at Cape Town and Germany and Spain competed on 7th July, 2010 at Durban. For this study, the performances and tactics of semi final teams were considered. Apart from the descriptive analysis the primary data collected were subjected to statistical analysis using ANOVA to find out the significant differences if any among the groups and scheffe's post hoc test.

Results

The results presented in Tables I andto IV proved that there were differences in performance strategies and tactics exhibited by semi finalist teams through different passes and the obtained data were further subjected to statistical analysis using ANOVA and the results presented in Table I on Attack passes exhibited by the four teams during semi finals.

Table I
ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE ON THE MEANS SEMI FINALISTS PERFORMANCE STRATEGY AND TACTIC ON ATTACK PASSES

Uruguay	Means Values			Source of Variance	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Squares	F
	Netherlands	Germany	Spain					
12.40	18.50	16.20	32.90	Between	2408.60	3	802.87	12.12*
				Within	2385.40	36	66.26	

Table F-ratio at 0.05 level of confidence for 3 and 36 (df) =2.87.

* Significant at 0.05 level

Table I shows that the mean values on performance strategy and tactic variable, Attack Pass for Uruguay was 12.40 Netherlands was 18.50 and Germany was 16.20 and Spain was 32.90. The differences were subjected to statistical analysis and it was found that the obtained F value 12.12 was greater than the required F value of 2.87 to be significant at 0.05 level. Hence, it was found that there were significant differences between the groups tested. Since significant differences were obtained the data were further subjected to statistical treatment using Scheffe's confidence interval and the results are presented in Table II.

Table II
Scheffe's Confidence Interval Test Scores on Attack Pass

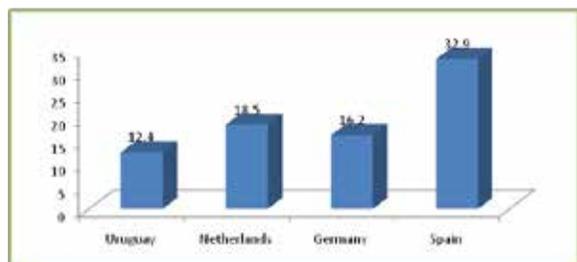
MEANS					Required CI
Uruguay	Netherlands	Germany	Spain	Mean Difference	
12.40	18.50			6.10	9.63
12.40		16.20		3.80	9.63
12.40			32.90	20.50*	9.63
	18.50	16.20		2.30	9.63
	18.50		32.90	14.40*	9.63
		16.20	32.90	20.50*	9.63

* Significant at 0.05 level

The results presented in Table II showed that the required confidence interval to be significant at 0.05 level was 9.63. The following mean comparisons were significant at 0.05 as the obtained value was greater than the required value to be significant. Uruguay Vs Spain players was 20.50, Netherlands Vs Spain players was 14.40 and Germany Vs Spain players was 20.50. The following mean comparisons were not significant at 0.05 as the obtained value was lesser than the required value to be significant. Netherlands Vs Germany players was 2.30, Uruguay Vs Netherlands players was 6.10 and Uruguay Vs Germany players was 3.80.

The mean values presented in Table II were presented through a bar diagram in Figure I for better understanding of the results.

Figure I
Bar Diagram Showing the Mean Values in Attack Pass among Uruguay, Netherlands, Germany and Spain Players



The results comparing of semi finalists' performance strategy and tactic on Defense Pass during semi final competitions of FIFA 2010 world Cup is presented in Table III.

Table III
ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE ON THE MEANS SEMI FINALISTS PERFORMANCE STRATEGY AND TACTIC ON DEFENSE PASS

Means Values				Source of Variance	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Squares	F
Uruguay	Netherlands	Germany	Spain					
9.60	14.10	17.10	18.80	Between	487.80	3	162.60	10.03*
				Within	583.80	36	16.22	

Table F-ratio at 0.05 level of confidence for 3 and 36 (df) =2.87

* Significant at 0.05 level

Table IV shows that the mean values on performance strategy and tactic variable, Defense Pass for Uruguay was 9.60 Netherlands was 14.10 and Germany was 17.10 and Spain was 18.80. The differences were subjected to statistical analysis and it was found that the obtained F value 10.03 was greater than the required F value of 2.87 to be significant at 0.05 level. Hence, it was found that there were significant differences between the groups tested. Since significant differences were obtained the data were further subjected to statistical treatment using Scheffe's confidence interval and the results are presented in Table IV.

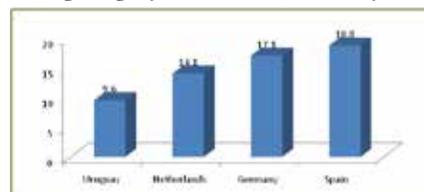
Table IV
Scheffe's Confidence Interval Test Scores on Defense Pass

MEANS					Required CI
Uruguay	Netherlands	Germany	Spain	Mean Difference	
9.60	14.10			4.50	4.76
9.60		17.10		7.50*	4.76
9.60			18.80	9.20*	4.76
	14.10	17.10		3.00	4.76
	14.10		18.80	4.70	4.76
		17.10	18.80	1.70	4.76

* Significant at 0.05 level

The results presented in Table IV showed that the required confidence interval to be significant at 0.05 level was 4.76. The following mean comparisons were significant at 0.05 as the obtained value was greater than the required value to be significant. Uruguay Vs Germany players were 7.50 and Uruguay Vs Spain players were 9.20. The following mean comparisons were not significant at 0.05 as the obtained value was lesser than the required value to be significant. Uruguay Vs Netherlands players were 4.50, Netherlands Vs Germany players was 3.00, Netherlands Vs Spain players was 4.70 and Germany Vs Spain players was 1.70. The mean values presented in Table IV were presented through a bar diagram in Figure II for better understanding of the results.

Figure II
Bar Diagram Showing the Mean Values in Defense Pass among Uruguay, Netherlands, Germany and Spain Players



Conclusions

1. It was concluded based on the primary data collected and statistical analysis, there were significant differences among the teams on Attack pass and Defending pass.
2. It was concluded that the Spain was significantly better than Germany, Uruguay, Netherlands on attack pass and defending pass which was significantly related to winning performance strategies and tactics.

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