

ANALYTIC STUDY FOR BASIC DEFENSIVE AND
OFFENSIVE MOVEMENTS FOR 1 st CLASS
SOCCER TEAMS FOR EGYPT

Productivity is one of the basic elements of economic development and growth. Its effects can be evidenced in all vital processes and in the society in general. Granted such a belief it is essential to secure the mobilization of available resources and work methods to achieve this productivity as a primary goal.

In Soccer realm the improvement in the team productivity is a critical factor for those who assume the responsibility of the teams administrative and technical affairs. Because of the severe competition in soccer it is important to get favourable results which cannot be attained without the enhancement of the players performance, i.e., the improvement in both defensive and offensive movements. If this is to be realized, a stable and reliable philosophy can be adapted and hence, the club as a collectivity of individuals and groups will be beneficial.

Therefore, the assessment and the analysis of basic defensive and offensive movements individually could be of great benefit to the soccer game on the assumption that such an analysis will lead to the identification of performance determinants and consequently the possibility of establishing objective criteria against which the productivity can be measured. In doing so the relationship between task accomplishment and perceived results can be objectively monitored. In other words it is a recognition of the variableness between what has been aimed at and what is actually accomplished.

Research basic objective:

The main thrust of the study is to measure, on individual basis, El ettehad Al-Sakandari team productivity which is represented in the pasitive and basic defensive and offensive movements during the 1st class soccer matches held in Alexandria yet, the relationship between productivity and results can be identified.

Sub-Objectives:

- To establish criteria for the basic defensive and offensive movements of first class players in the Arab republic of Egypt.
- To devise a list of field observation which contains the basic deffensive and offensive movements for each perceived tasks of the eleven players.
- To devise a list of atmospheric factors which anay affect the players performance.
- To specify the relative vital capacity for each player in relation to weight and height.

Research design

Technical design:

1. Field observation list:

- The field observation list has been devised in accordance with the latest specialised writing on the soccer game, e.y.
Csanadi Arpad(1965),
Wade Allen(1967),
Trimby Robin(1975),

Glanville Brian(1975),
Creek F.N.S.(1976)

- The Egyptian national team have been interviewed for collecting data about each players job within the team.
- Field observation have covered some unofficial matches to collect data about positional tasks in real playing situations.
- A positional lists have been prepared for seven jobs viz,
Goal keeper, Back, 3rd , 4th Backs, Middle Halves, Wing, Inside, Centre forward.
- Lists have been judged by experts(50 Arab and 30 overseas). Experts opinions and Comments help to put forth the final structure of above mentioned lists.

2. Atmospheric factors list:

Weather forecast specialists have been consulted in relation to atmospheric factors which may affect the players performance scientific equipments have provided essential information on: wind speed , humidity, tumperature.

3. The relative vital capacity:

The relative vital capacity has been measured for each player by dividing the vital capacity in cm^3 body surface area in m^2 .

Statistical Design:

The sample upon which the study has been carried out

consists of: Al Etthad team and 14 teams: Al Suez, Alahly, Altersana, Olimpy, Seka Hadid, Almasry, Zamalek, Mansoura, Mhalla, Ismaili, Tayran, Esko, Kafr Sheik, Plastic. Olimpy team bieng in Alex., has been put under observation twice thus, the total matches amount to 15 matches.

A variety of statistical methods have been used especially:
Percentage, Arithmetic mean or average, the standard deviation, the correlation coefficient, the sigma notation, tests of segneficance.

Administrative design:

To carry out the field work investigation it was necessary to correspond with several official bodies namely:- The

Chairman of Al-Ettehad

- Alexandria commessioner (police chief).

- The chairman of the general corporation for weather forecasting.

30 students from the faculty of sports Education for boys have been selected as assisstants after being trained for 2 weeks in the process of field observation.

Operational design:

Pilot study:

Pilot study has been completed by observation in three informal matches played by Al-Ettehad club against several teams before the season formally started.

The final experiment:

Field observation has been finally conducted Alexandria stadium . As previously mentioned, 15 matches have been covered which were played 14 teams including the club under inquiry.

Research Results

- It has been revealed that some of the managerial techniques used in industry for problem solving are applicable in administrating soccer. Using the concept of productivity was of great help in the analytical process and in detecting the rate of goal achievement which has been sorted out by measuring the performance individually.
- The role of productivity has proved valid in the establishment of a relationship between results and the average defensive and offensive movements. It has been revealed that the more the defensive and offensive movements are the more likely the result is favourable and vice versa.
- It has been found that the more interaction among players occurs the more likely goals can be scored. There is a significant variance in the period of scoring and other idle periods in terms of productivity.
- It has been confirmed that there is no critical position in the teams formation which could lead to goal scoring.

- It has been found that there is low correlation between atmospheric factors and the positive defensive and offensive movements.
- It has been confirmed that in the case of equalizing the productivity for both competing teams has no significant variance when measured against the predetermined productivity criteria.
- It has been found that the higher the productivity for any position in comparison with its counterpart the more likely favourable results can be achieved.
- It has been found that there is a high rate of correlation between the relative vital capacity for individual players and the rate of positive defensive and offensive movements and hence, the collective productivity.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Training:

- Effective training programmes should be used on job analysis so that points of strength and weakness could be detected.
- Primary training objective ought to be productivity achievement.
- Interaction among players should be emphasised so that positive defensive and offensive movements could be secured.

2. Trainers:

- Unbiased criteria should be established so that trainers can effectively evaluate positive movements.
- Basic defensive and offensive movements must be recorded between now and then so that comparisons could be objectively held.
- Practical and theoretical sessions on defensive and offensive movements should be conducted.
- Productivity doctrine should be adapted by trainers so that variety of techniques can be applied and hence, performance determinants may emerge.

3. Administrators:

- Administrators must rely on productivity criteria which are objectively established.
- Productivity concept may lead if objectively adapted, to turn the focus from any particular player to the basic movements themselves.
- Evaluation of performance on productivity basis could be invaluable educational tool as far as soccer fans are concerned. Such an approach should be emphasised by administrators.

4. Players:

- Self evaluation could be promoted if each player is provided by the necessary knowledge that concerned his basic movements in relation to other positions.

- Selfishness should be avoided on the ground that game is basically a collective one.
- Performance may be improved if the player learns that he is under systematic observation. Therefore, the player should be continuously informed of his progress and for consistency.

5. Researchers:

- Search for variables that affect productivity should proceed steps further in both human and physical terms. Such an endeavour will undoubtedly enrich soccer.
- Elements that concerned the height, weight and other body dimensions should be put under enquiry since it has been proved that such dimensions have a significant correlation with the basic positive defensive and offensive movements.
- Movements placing and timing ought to be of great further interest as, in the authors opinion, affect the productivity in its pure sense.
- It is recommended to apply the productivity concept on other games so that more generalization can be established.

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