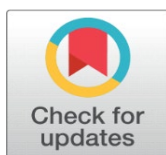
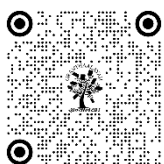


A TACTICAL ANALYSIS ON THE PHASE OF TRANSITION FROM DEFENSE TO ATTACK IN FOOTBALL

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ABSTRACT

Hybrid learning in football education combines traditional face-to-face instruction with ICT-enhanced online learning, using quadruple quadrants and flip learning. Emerging nations like India need this method due to high transportation costs and time-consuming commuting. Utilizing digital tools improves sports education. The use of game-based learning and ICT-based learning in sports education is crucial for promoting sports mindfulness and achieving high instructional standards. This approach attracts rivals and fosters long-term athlete collaboration. It also challenges traditional learning by offering online resources outside the study hall, allowing flexible application of strategic knowledge without compromising educational benefits. This study focuses on football tactical analysis using semantic mining to identify teams' strengths and weaknesses. Utilizing a sophisticated Bayesian belief network, this innovative approach aims to meticulously analyze and derive attack and defense scenarios from meticulously curated pre-recorded match videos within the realm of football. The systematic methodology involves the classification of various shots and replay scenes, the extraction of vital audiovisual components, and the seamless identification of transitional moments from defense to attack, all achieved through the implementation of advanced heuristic algorithms. This in-depth study seeks to scrutinize and evaluate the effectiveness and significance of these transitional instances within the domain of football education, shedding light on their potential impact and relevance in enhancing tactical understanding and strategic decision-making processes and enhancing the overall understanding of dynamic gameplay sequences.

Keywords: Hybrid Learning, Quadruple Quadrant, Flipped Learning, ICT-Based Learning, Semantic Mining, Bayesian Belief Network, Systematic Methodology, Audiovisual Components, Tactical Analysis, Implementation, Heuristic Algorithms, Tactical Understanding



1. INTRODUCTION

Football is a game with technical and tactical components, which is crucial in the modern football period, (Brackenridge et al., 2020). A player's ability with the ball is not the only factor in winning or losing. Since football is a team sport, the team members must have mutual understanding. Because of this, football demands more than just technical skill; it also requires "game intelligence," or the ability to precisely evaluate strategies that are appropriate for the situation. Thus, "the spontaneous actions of a player or a group of players in response to a situation in a match, whether attacking or defending," can be used to characterize tactical play(FIFA, 2004). When England and Scotland played their first international football match in the late 1800s, their formation was akin to that of rugby, and tactics were not as well-known. The Scottish player concentrated on passing to make use of their number of players on the field, whilst the English team relied on the individual skill of their player. Football is an invasion sport, thus there are always

two phases to a play: the team attacking the opponent's goal and the team defending it. Additionally, there are times during a game that are referred to as the transition phase. These can be either positive or negative, involving an attack to defense or defense to attack, and they can occur at any point during the game. These four football moments are the focal points of every football game. Throughout the last 200 years, coaches from all around the world have created strategies that will help them win the game. The principles of play were first proposed by English Football Association (EFA) director Allen Wade in his 1968 book "The F.A. Guide to Training and Coaching." In this book, football tactics were developed using the principles of play to guarantee that a team develops goals that are similar to what they would accomplish during specific practice or game situations (Wade & Guide, 2008). The modern football game requires tactical awareness and understanding because the game's pace is always shifting. The team's tactics determine its playing style and mindset, indicating whether it will play possession football, attacking football, or counterattacking football, among other things. Knowledge and awareness of tactics are somewhat lacking at the grassroots level thus making an amateur coach deprived of the tactical components related to the game. (Jones & Welton, 1979) in his book stated that "Football is, in theory, a very simple game as depicted in a statement of Kevin Keegan that his strategy of winning the matches was to "score as many goals as possible".

Football coaching manuals and books include specific skills and tactics. Among the various strategies are team formations like (4-4-2) which stands for (four defenders, four midfielders, and two attackers) and is a more conventional and common team formation worldwide. Another strategy could be defensive, like using a defensive formation of (4-5-1) and taking a more attacking tack from a team that plays (4-3-3). Strategies are designed to address a particular opponent's tactical play or to operate in a particular situation. Players and coaches with intelligence will be able to predict the opportunities that will arise from every phase or moment of play with the help and growth of tactical knowledge. Intellectually gifted athletes with tactical intelligence know when to maintain ball possession and when to set up attack opportunities. Tactically astute players move throughout the game, anticipating the movements of both their opponents and their teammates. This allows them to create gaps and spaces in their opponents' defensive formation, which eventually provides enough room for an attack. The same is true for defenders; one who is tactically astute foresees the attacking players' movements and either stops their passing or makes them make a mistake. The components of tactical genius include "quickness with which the troops move, quick maneuvering on the ground, leg strength, focus, diligence, and the men's faith in their leader." Bonaparte, Napoleon (FIFA, 2004) In an interview, Pep Guardiola, the manager of Manchester City and formerly of Barcelona, stated that "tactics are the essential part of the coaching process." Using this method, the coach develops strategies based on the caliber of the players and their game intelligence (Guardiola, J, n.d.). In an interview, television pundit and football expert Stevie Grieve stated that tactical knowledge should be developed and the media should embrace its technicality because doing so would help to develop coaches' competencies at the grassroots level, alter public perception, and change the conversation about football as a whole (Grieve, S, n.d.). According to European literature, developing an athlete's tactical skills is crucial for building the competencies of the coaches who will train them. This small training module helps coaches in Europe and the Asia-Pacific region learn tactical information. Since these coaches lack resources or literature for tactical knowledge, it will help close the knowledge gap.

2. EVOLUTION OF TACTICS IN MODERN FOOTBALL

The team formation in football is the foundation of all tactics, consisting of defenders, midfielders, and attackers. Over the past century, different teams have used various formations to depict their visual position and focus on the attacking side. The Pyramid Formation (2-3-5) was introduced in 1980 and provided a balance between attackers and defenders. The Danubian school of football, a variant of the (2-3-5), was primarily used by Austrians, Czechs, and Hungarians. The Metodo system, developed by Vittorio Pozzo, was introduced in the 1930s. The successful WM system (3-2-2-3) was developed in the early 1930s, with attackers representing the W and midfielders and defenders forming the M. The (4-2-4) system replaced the (3-3-4) system in the 1950s, offering a mix of defense and strength in their attack. The Dutch coach Rinus Michels created the "Total Football" theory, allowing any outfield player to substitute for another player during a game. The current formation has been in use since the early 1990s. A formation like 4-4-2 requires a lot of work from midfielders, as one must assist the attackers in their attack, while the other must play the "holding role" to assist the defenders. Goalkeepers are crucial to the outcome of the game, and the formations have evolved over time to suit different teams' needs and preferences. Arsene Wenger, the legendary manager of Arsenal, believes that the best formation for football is 4-4-2, as it covers 60% of the pitch and allows for more attacking tactics. Modern football teams

often use formations like (4-3-2-1) or (4-4-2) diamond, where more bodies are in the center of the pitch, or (4-1-2-1-2), where the defensive midfielder creates space for the playmaker on the deep side and the full backs provide width. Modern football teams have begun to use wingbacks as an attacking option, such as (4-2-3-1) where two defensive midfielders support the defense when the attack is fully committed. Defensive formations like (4-1-4-1), (4-5-1), (4-2-3-1), and (5-4-1) have greater midfield superiority, making it harder for the attacking team to pass the ball or move it inside the central channels. Unorthodox formations, such as the 4-3-1-3 formation, have been modified to suit the team's preferred style of play. The 3-second rule, enforced by Johan Cruyff, Pep Guardiola, Jurgen Klopp, and Mauricio Pochettino, is a fundamental aspect of modern football. To improve tactical skills and respond quickly and efficiently in various situations, players must improve their cognitive abilities. The game's tactical analysis has evolved over the past century, and teams must adapt their formations to achieve their goals.

3. TACTICAL ANALYSIS

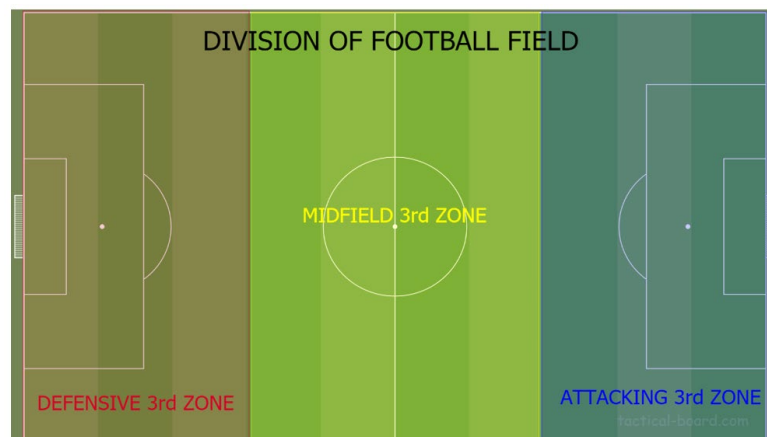
The ability of a team or individual player to read the game and carry out precise instructions is a common definition of tactical analysis. Football tactics include establishing a set-piece routine, counterattacking, and forming a defensive shape to prevent opponents from entering their goal area and scoring goals. Four football moments serve as the foundation for the analysis of football tactics. In 1968, English Football Association director "Allen Wade" penned "The FA Guide to Training and Coaching," wherein Allen Wade officially announced the five principles of attack and defense. The revolutionary methodology that revolutionized the sports industry was these ten principles of play. These guidelines have served as the benchmark for the evolution of play styles, and coaches have recognized their value. As a result, various sports, including field hockey and rugby, have adopted them (Wade & Guide, 2008). These ten rules of play center on these four phases of a football game:

- Moment of attack
- Moment of defense
- Moment of transition from Defense to attack
- Moment of transition from attack to defense

This study aims to analyze the moment of transition from defense to attack.

To transition is to go from one condition or tactic to another. In football, transition is a dynamic process that occurs most of the time throughout a game. Defense to attack, also known as counterattack, is the process by which the opposing team immediately initiates an offensive play to take advantage of the disorganized defense and establish a successful offensive play when they regain possession of the ball. Numerous football teams throughout the world have adopted this tactic, which involves one team sitting back in their own half and waiting for the other team to make a mistake so they can take advantage of the open play spaces to move up the field and win the game. Formations like (3-5-2) and (5-3-2) take advantage of this tactical opportunity. On the football field, a moment of transition from defense to attack could occur from any zone. Here is the Field division, which popularly uses universally;

From L to R: team attacking Defensive 3rd, 3rd, Attacking 3rd& From R to L team attacking will have Defensive 3rd, Midfield 3rd and Attacking 3rd vice-versa.



4. IMPORTANT KEYS AND PRINCIPLES OF ATTACKING

- **DEFENSIVE 3RD** – It is the teams own defending 3rd area when they are attacking from their side to the opponent's side of the field. Construction of attack from defensive 3rd develops with the support of principles of attack i.e., penetration, support/depth, mobility, width, improvisation/creativity. Usually, the attack builds from defensive 3rd during certain situation such as restart of play from goal kick, throw-ins, free-kicks, re-gaining ball possession from opponent players in defensive 3rd zone of defending team's own half.
- **MIDFIELD 3RD** – Midfield 3rd area is an (imaginary) zone located in both side of the football field i.e., from team's own half to the opponent's own midfield 3rd area. Construction of attack from midfield 3rd develops with the support of principles of attack i.e., penetration, support/depth, mobility, width, improvisation/creativity. Usually, the attack builds from midfield 3rd during certain situations such as throw-ins, free-kicks, re-gaining ball possession from opponent players in midfield 3rd zone
- **ATTACK 3RD** – Attacking 3rd area is located in the defensive 3rd area of the opponents, it is vice-versa for both the teams who are playing against each other. Construction of attack from attacking 3rd develops with the support of principles of attack i.e., penetration, support/depth, mobility, width, improvisation/creativity. Usually, the attack builds from attacking 3rd during certain situation such as restart of play from throw-ins, free-kicks, corners and also from re-gaining the ball possession from the defending team, in their defensive 3rd zone of defending team's own half.

5. THE FIVE MAIN PRINCIPLES OF ATTACK ARE AS FOLLOWS

1) PRINCIPLE OF PENETRATION

Penetration: is to play the ball through the defenders or behind the defender into the deep attacking 3rd through pass or dribble. The principle of penetration says that during ball possession, there should be penetration in the opponent's danger zone for a potent attack. Attacking teams shared objective should be reaching defensive third area of the opponent's goal and taking more attempts towards it. The objective of this tactical principle is to prepare offensive player to overtake any opponent directly or sometimes misbalancing the defensive shape for the purpose to attack in the promising area i.e., goal area. Taking advantage of space provided with purposeful on and off ball movement. For Example: playing through ball, wall pass, dribbling past defenders to create space and sometimes shooting directly towards the goal. (Clemente et al., 2014; Wade & Guide, 2008)

2) PRINCIPLE OF SUPPORT/DEPTH

This principle says that there should be enough support and depth given to offensive player who is attacking thus creating more chances for the offensive attempts and goal penetration. To maintain possession and move the ball down the field, the Attacking player on the ball needs support from Forward, Back and Side to facilitate attacking options. Angles, distance and timing of passes also become important. Options should be provided from the teammates from the front, back (first attacker or player who is in possession) and both the sides of the field. For support/depth to execute, it requires good intelligence of the awareness of the opponent player positioning and vision to spread in the when the team have possession of the ball. It becomes more important when the offensive players are in the scoring zone i.e., attacking 3rd. Example could be when a player is does not have enough space to move with the ball then they should be passing the ball options provided to them by the teammates to maintain the possession of the ball.

3) PRINCIPLE OF MOBILITY

Mobility: Reflects the ability to interchange positions and provide good movement to support the play creates attacking opportunities. Mobility means "movement". This principle of attack justifies that movement is essential for any successful attack to happen in the football pitch. Mobility of the players without the ball regulates the success of the attack. Teammates who anticipate that the ball is likely passed toward them, should increase more movement off the ball to provide additional choices for the attacker who is creating the attack. The main aim of this principle is to provide mobility to open up the defensive organization of the opponent's team thus creating spaces in between to penetrate towards the goal for the successful attempts. It is essential that teammates recognize the dynamic progressions that permit them to improve their superiority during the attacking phase. One such example could be movement off the ball from the striker or winger expecting their midfielders to create and pass a through ball or long ball towards their path

in the attacking 3rd zone. This principle of mobility is the fundamental concept needed for all the other principles of attack.(Clemente et al., 2014; Wade & Guide, 2008)

4) PRINCIPLE OF WIDTH

This tactical principal of attack means utilizing the all length and breadth of the football field to give more options to the teammates who are in the possession of the ball. The main aim of this principle is to expose the empty play spaces by the team who has the possession of the ball. Usually for this to happen, wingers and full backs uses the width of the field to attract defenders out of their defensive organizational shape, which is from vital-zones (i.e. central channel) to the non-vital zones (i.e. lateral channel) thus developing more spaces between the defense for the offensive player and creative midfielders to exploit. For Example when ball the is played to the right winger in the attacking 3rd zone, opponents left full back and center back is attracted towards him thus exposing the spaces for the offensive team players to utilize it for their successful process of attack.(Clemente et al., 2014)

5) PRINCIPLE OF IMPROVISATION/CREATIVITY

Improvisation or creativity means developing unexpected or unpredictable play to break down defense of the opponents in order to take successful attempts towards the goal. Utilizing individual skills such as feints or combining with the teammates to play them through ball or scoping ball over defensive line for the incoming teammates who is making a trigger run to develop successful opportunities for the offensive team. Constructing the attack from the unpredictable situation and catching the defending team off guard with the creative movement on and off the ball during the play. It is mostly termed as individual brilliance to create chances out of nowhere.

The prime focus of the study is based on the transition from Defense to attack and it has three sub-variables;

- *Defensive 3rd Counter Attack*
- *Midfield 3rd positional attack*
- *Attacking 3rd Re-start quick attack*

6. TACTICAL ANALYSIS WITH TECHNOLOGY FOR FOOTBALL EDUCATION

Numerous technological developments, including GPS technology, video base motion analysis, and programmed tracking systems, have been made in the past 2 decades to analyze match strategies. This provides coaches with accurate tactical trends and plans, which in turn aid in their ability to make tactical decisions at the highest levels of many international sports and events. Numerous studies have been conducted to examine the tactical aspects of the game, such as an examination of the different players' penalty-kicking patterns, which the German coach used to his advantage during a game, which actually had a favorable impact on the outcome.

Similar research was conducted during the FIFA World Cup between Germany and England, when the emphasis was placed on using long balls against the English team because the English team's defense was found to have trouble handling long balls. (Nopp & Buschmann, 2010).

In this way, performance analysis contributes significantly to the information-gathering process that helps coaches design approaches based on various game aspects. A coach reads the game,' according to the paper by Perl et al. (2013), implying that they understand the pattern of play. With this in mind, the authors focused on creating pattern-based tactical analysis, which has been successfully conducted by artificial neural networks (ANNs) for a few years. Although it has shortcomings, it can be utilized to transform intricate match situations into a pattern of play. These sequential patterns could potentially be applied to statistical analyses. In order to identify and examine the F.C. Barcelona team's counterattacking strategy, Sarmiento et al. (2011) employed the observational approach, which is a sequential analysis using SDIS-GSEQ software to record data. Hence providing valuable resources for other coaches to utilize in their training. Similar to how (M.A. & N., 2013) employed video content analysis to examine whether or not ball possession during a game results in victory, the study shows that players should be well-aware of the concepts and playing style that could act as a catalyst for improved performance at various stages. Consequently, since these techniques are useful for dissecting game features (tactics) and identifying critical components that contribute to a winning outcome, coaches may choose to employ them. It also has a disadvantage as it takes an immense amount of time. The "machine learning" method, a type of artificial intelligence that uses algorithms to recognize patterns of play using positional information, was employed, according to the study by (Herold et al., 2019), to analyze the tactical aspect of attacking play in football. Despite this technology, not much research has been done on it, and observations have been made such as the fact that

it does not analyze "visual exploration," which affects players' tactical decisions during games. The analyst continues to use the observation notation analysis, which takes a lot of time but is dependable. The authors of the research (Hosseini & Eftekhari Moghadam, 2011) employed a unique technique known as the play-break structure to identify the attack conditions throughout the game and goal occurrence from broadcast recordings using a Bayesian belief network (BBN). The attacking team and the type of attack from the (sides and center) area were identified and presented as strategic information, and they also used heuristic standards through a post-preparing level. In this investigation, there was also a high percentage reliability of the outcomes about the aim circumstance. (Arede et al., 2015) examined the offensive tendencies of counterattacking in football using a mixed method methodology that included sequential analysis with coach interviews. This study made a significant contribution by offering unique perspectives on match analysis and qualitative content analysis content. Combining these categories for analysis makes a difference since it makes it possible to identify and examine the behavioral patterns that coaches use. With the use of modern technology, coaches can learn more about tactical analysis and design plans for specific practice scenarios or game situations by using this knowledge at practice or in competition. The tactical analysis of sports has recently drawn an extensive amount of attention from the computer application and sports science communities worldwide.

7. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of this study are;

- 1) To prepare and analyze tactical components on the moment of transition from Defense to attack in football.
- 2) The efficiency of quantifying transition from Defense to attack on the outcome of match.

8. DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- 1) With the aid of the analysis software Nacsport, analysis will perform.
- 2) This study is based on the phase of transition from Defense to attack.
- 3) This study is delimited to the final match of Men's Hero Indian Super league (ISL) 2023-2024 season only.

9. LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

- 1) The Nacsport analysis software might have its limitations.
- 2) An error of measurement during the systematic evaluation of the data could be recognized as the limitation of the study.
- 3) During the recording of the live match of the game, the recorded video of the match may have its limitations.
- 4) It's not a given that an attack will always occur during a counter-attack in the variable of Defense-to-attack transition. The current study did not address this component.

10. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

With the aid of analysis software, this study aims to impart the essential tactical knowledge and ability to analyze a football game. This study will provide an understanding of the tactical elements required when attacking and switching from defense to attack.

- 1) Any coach or player might be capable of analyzing the tactical elements of the transition from defense to attack in a very practical manner thanks to the analysis software.
- 2) It will assist a wider segment of society in developing technical knowledge of the tactical aspects of the game and interpreting it in a way that best suits their requirements.
- 3) This research will bridge the gaps left by the current lack of materials to develop strategic proficiency with the use of analysis software.
- 4) Such an analysis will assist aspiring football coaches in developing their critical thinking skills and broadening their perspective on the game, ultimately leading to increased effectiveness as a coach.

11. NACSPORT AND ITS PROCEDURE AND METHODOLOGY

Nacsport: It is a range of sports analysis tools used by coaches, clubs and analysts all over the world to improve sports performance. It can analyze athletes, teams and opponents using a large suite of analysis tools which give them the power to analyze, strategize and win.

These tools were developed by New Assistant Coach Sport SL, a multinational organization with teams in France and the United States and a global network of distributors. The company is founded in Spain. With a wide range of analysis tools available, Nacsport users can evaluate players, teams, and rivals, giving them the ability to plan, analyze, and succeed. There are several supplementary tools and five primary software packages that specialize on different facets of sports analysis.

They are Basic, Basic+, Scout, Pro, and Elite, arranged from starter to flagship. From learners to expert analysts, these five tools are designed for a variety of users.

In simple terms, there are three parts to the Nacsport workflow:

- Data Collection
- Analyzing data and
- Providing insights.

Stage 1: Data Collection

Gathering game footage and data is the first step in the workflow. We have the option to record the video personally or obtain it from an alternative source, such as an internet platform or a TV show. Similarly, one has the option of importing the data from third-party sports data suppliers or gathering it manually by tagging the game footage. A tagging window, which is a set of buttons related to various aspects of the game, including goals, shots, passes, players, areas of the field, etc., is created in order to gather game data. Press these buttons during the game in order to view the video. By categorizing the video, this produces a number of brief clips along with pertinent information that may be accessible for in-depth examination at a later phase of the procedure.

Stage 2: Data Analysis

The data and video that have obtained are filtered and used in the second step of the procedure. A graphical dashboard can be created, reports can be created, video can be drawn on, activities can be compared, and many other things can be done. In fact, it can eliminate the first step and move directly to this step given that you are using an external data supplier. For a genuinely original analysis and insights, one can also merge your customized data collection with outside data. It's crucial to remember that stages 1 and 2 can be completed live or after the game. The second choice entails the possibility of gaining insightful knowledge about the game that may influence the team's game plan.

Stage 3. Presenting Insights

Sharing the results of the video analysis with athletes and other coaches is the final step. Professional video presentations may be easily created with Nacsport and shown straight from the program, exported as a stand-alone video, or even published to our internet platform for convenient sharing. In short, Nacsport can accomplish this. While there is obviously much more to each step of the process, for the time being this concise synopsis should provide users with a decent understanding of the workflow.

12. THE BENEFITS OF USING NACSPORT

There are numerous advantages to use Nacsport. Among them are:

- **Identifying Strengths and Weaknesses:**

With Nacsport, users can evaluate workouts and games to determine the finest qualities and shortcomings. By recognizing these areas in the group, we can create training plans that will enhance each player's and the team's overall performance. However, opposition analysis will assist in creating winning game plans that provide them the advantage.

- **Improving Technique:**

Using Nacsport to analyze videos, users can obtain comprehensive knowledge on motor movement and technique. This enables athletes to make minor modifications and enhance their overall performance once more.

- **Developing Strategy:**

With Nacsport, users can examine game and training session videos to find patterns and trends in the gameplay. One can develop tactics to win more games and enhance the performance by having a better grasp of how opponents play and how the team functions in various scenarios.

- **More Effective Communication:**

Sharing the analysis insights with colleagues, coaches, and other analysts is made possible with Nacsport. Everyone can improve team performance and accomplish shared objectives by being on the same page and having access to the same information.

- **Save Time:**

With Nacsport, users can locate particular acts and occurrences in game videos fast and analyze them. Considering that users don't have to painstakingly watch the entire video, this saves users a ton of time. Furthermore, one can analyze and strategize very rapidly with all of the available interactive features. Ideal for analysts and busy coaches. To sum up, Nacsport is an effective instrument that lets users perform better in sports. One can pinpoint the areas of weakness, pick up new skills and tactics, and collaborate with teammates to accomplish objectives in any sport thanks to its sophisticated video analysis features.

Selection of Subject:

- Men's Indian Super League (ISL) finalist for the season 2023-2024, i.e. Mohan Bagan Super Giant [MBSG] VS Mumbai City FC [MCFC].

Source of Data

- Pre-recorded match videos of Men's Indian Super League (ISL), final match for the season 2023-2024.

13. SAMPLING DESIGN

A purposive sampling technique will be adopted to select the samples:

- Men's Indian Super League (ISL) finalist for the season 2023-2024, i.e. Mohan Bagan Super Giant [MBSG] VS Mumbai City [MCFC].

14. GENERAL INFORMATION OF THE MATCH ARE

Hero Indian Super League (ISL) Final Match

Date: 04/05/2024

Venue: Vivekananda Yuba Bharati Krirangan Stadium, Kolkata

Kick Off Time: 19:30

Mohan Bagan Super Giant [MBSG] Vs Mumbai City FC [MCFC]

Mohan Bagan Super Giant [MBSG]

HEAD COACH



**ANTONIO LOPEZ
HABAS**



Mumbai City Fc [MCFC]

HEAD COACH



PETR
KRATKY



15. DATA COLLECTION

Sl. No.	Sub variable	No. of Samples
1	Defensive 3 rd Counter-attack	17
2	Attacking 3 rd Re-start quick attack	41
3	Mid.3 rd Positional attack	26
4	Total no. of Samples throughout the game	84

16. ANALYSIS OF THE DATA AND FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

This part of the study contains information about the final match that was examined for this study. Nacsport software is used as an analysis tool for the analysis of data.

1) Defensive 3rd Counter Attack

The counter attack begins from the defensive 3rd zone of the team who is defending. The development of attack in this transition is significantly influenced by the principles of attack. When a team on the defensive quickly builds an attack towards the opponent's goal, turning the opposition into the offensive team. The defensive third counterattack typically occurs when a team in defense intercepts a pass or snatches the ball from their opponent, regaining possession of the ball. They then quickly move the play forward to build the attack and take advantage of the openings created by their opponent's imbalanced defensive shape.

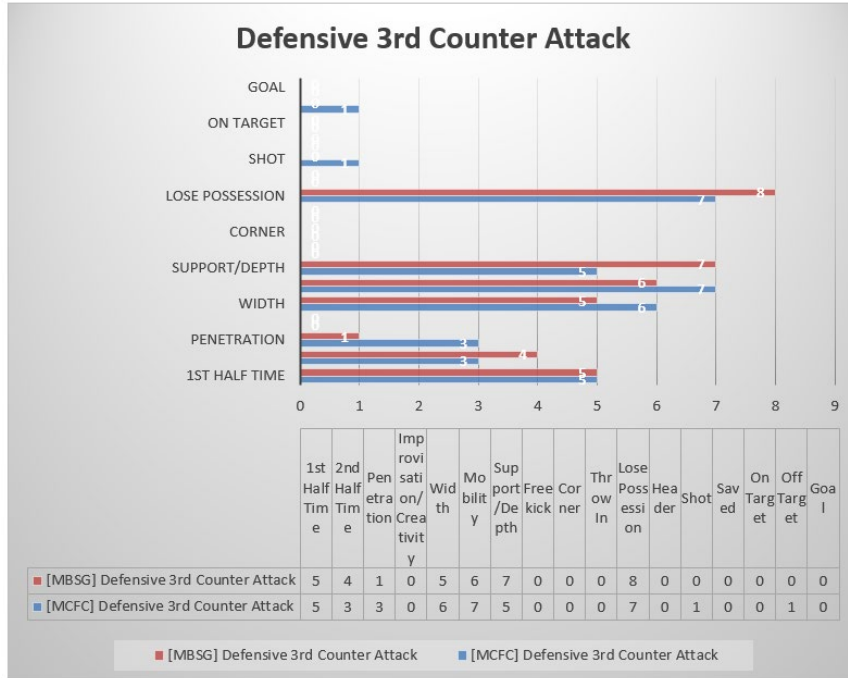
The sub-variable Defensive Third Counterattack, along with the graphic descriptors and accompanying chart, illustrate the distinction and quantification of this phase of transition from defense to attack.

Graphic Descriptors



In this graphic descriptor, all the green dots indicates the transition point on Attacking 3rd of the field. These dots are directly related with the analyses data in the chart.

Transition Details Chart



We analysed the data with the aid of Nacsport, drawn these graphic descriptor and cluster bar chart which indicates that the transition from defense to attack in DEFENSIVE 3rd are almost similar in both the teams Mohan Bagan Super giant[MBSG] & Mumbai City FC[MCFC], but this chart clearly shows that Mumbai City FC[MCFC] attacks effectively with one of the critical tactical principle i.e PENETRATION which means exploiting the Attacking 3rd of MBSG that creates more goal scoring chance. This makes a challenging situation for MBSG defenders in the Defensive 3rd zone.

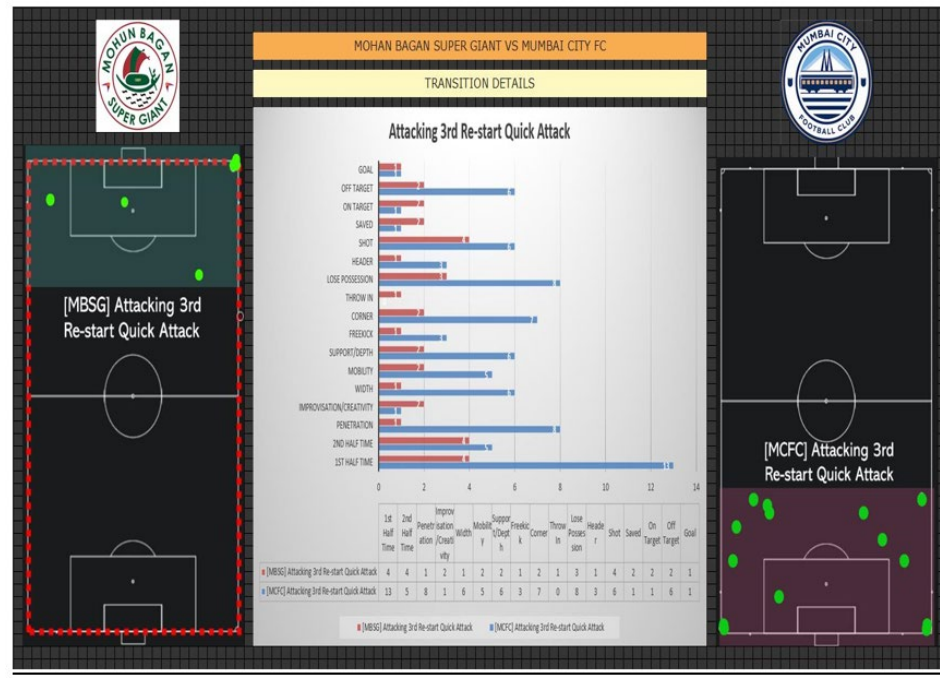
Total Transition from defense to attack in DEFENSIVE 3rd

Defensive 3 rd Counter Attack	1 ST Half Time	2 ND Half Time	Total
MBSG	5	4	9
MCFC	5	3	8

17. ATTACKING 3RD RE-START QUICK ATTACK

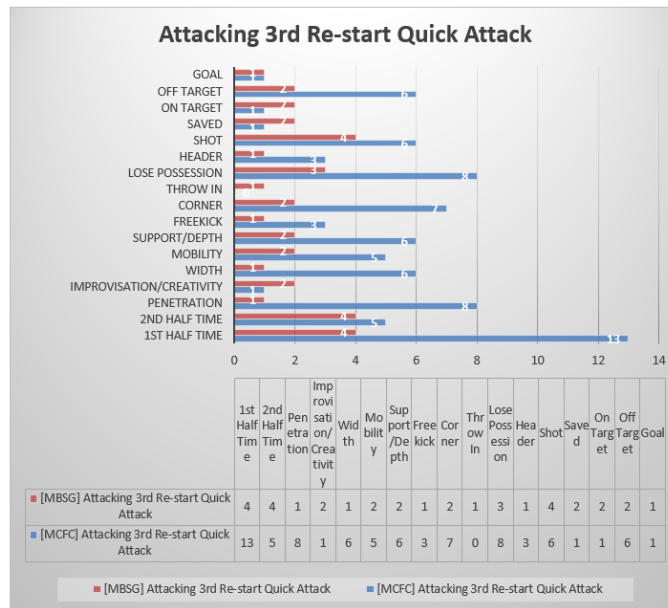
The transition from attacking 3rd usually happens when a defending team intercepts the pass or snatches the ball from their opponents' error, thus re-gaining the possession on the ball and with a quick forward passage of play, they construct the attack and exploit the spaces created by their opponent's imbalance defensive shape. In this Re-start quick attack set pieces (Corner kick, Free-kick, Throw-ins and Penalty kick) plays a significant role in attacking since, it's in the opponent half where a slight mistakes can turn into critical situation in defending. The sub-variable Attacking 3rd Re-start Quick Attack, along with the graphic descriptors and accompanying chart, illustrate the distinction and quantification of this phase of transition from defense to attack.

Graphic Descriptors



In this graphic descriptor, all the green dots indicates the transition point on Attacking 3rd of the field. These dots are directly related with the analyses data in the chart.

Transition Details Chart



We analysed the data with the aid of Nacsport, drawn these graphic descriptor and cluster bar chart which indicates the details of transition from defense to attack in ATTACKING 3rd. Here this chart clearly indicates that MCFC, utilization of tactical principles and makes the transition smooth and effective, as this chart shows the significant difference between MBSG & MCFC.

Total Transition from defense to attack in ATTACKIN 3rd

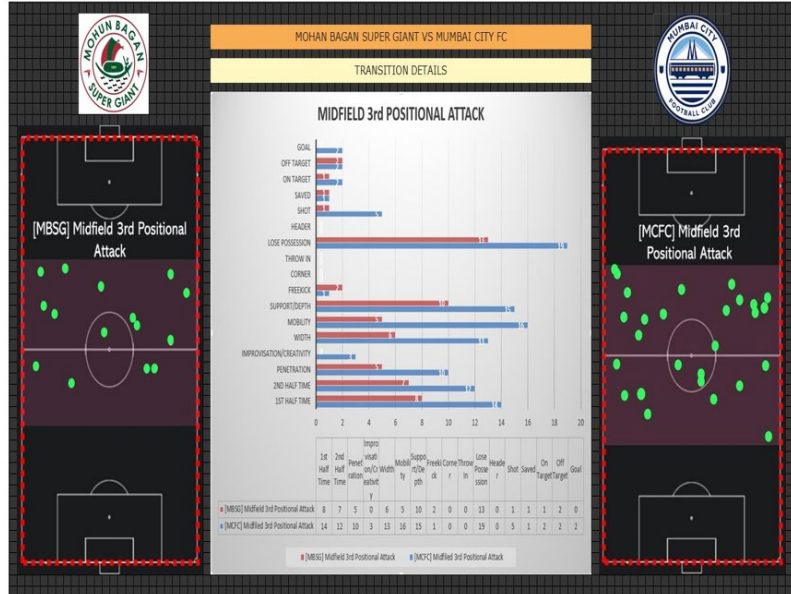
Attacking 3 rd Re-start Quick Attack	1 ST Half Time	2 ND Half Time	Total
MBSG	4	4	8

MCFC	13	5	18
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18. MIDFIELD 3RD POSITIONAL ATTACK

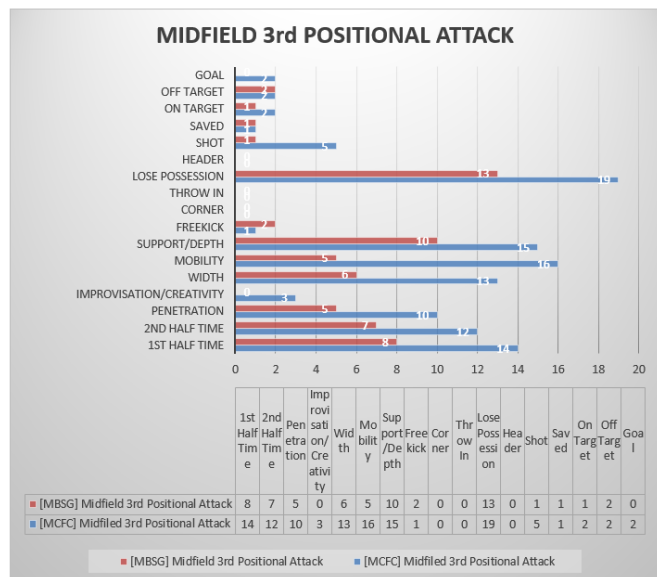
Transition of attack from midfield 3rd is very common, as most of the football is played between this central areas as it is located on both side of the pitch. The counter attack from midfield 3rd usually happens when a defending team intercepts the pass or snatches the ball from their opponents thus re-gaining the possession on the ball and with a quick forward passage of play or positional play, they construct the attack and exploit the spaces created by their opponent's defensive mistakes. The sub-variable Midfield 3rd Positional Attack, along with the graphic descriptors and accompanying chart, illustrate the distinction and quantification of this phase of transition from defense to attack.

Graphic Descriptors



In this graphic descriptor, all the green dots indicates the transition point on Attacking 3rd of the field. These dots are directly related with the analyses data in the chart.

Transition Details Chart:



We analyses the data with the aid of Nacsport, drawn these graphic descriptor and cluster bar chart which indicates the details of transition from defense to attack in MIDFIELD 3rd. This chart express the strulling of MBSG in keeping the ball possission and re-gaining the ball possission from MCFC. It also indicates the lack of implementing the tactical perinciples thus, it affects in the transition in resulting unsuccessful transition.

Total Transition from defense to attack in ATTACKIN 3rd

Midfield 3 rd Positional Attack	1 ST Half Time	2 ND Half Time	Total
MBSG	8	7	15
MCFC	14	12	26

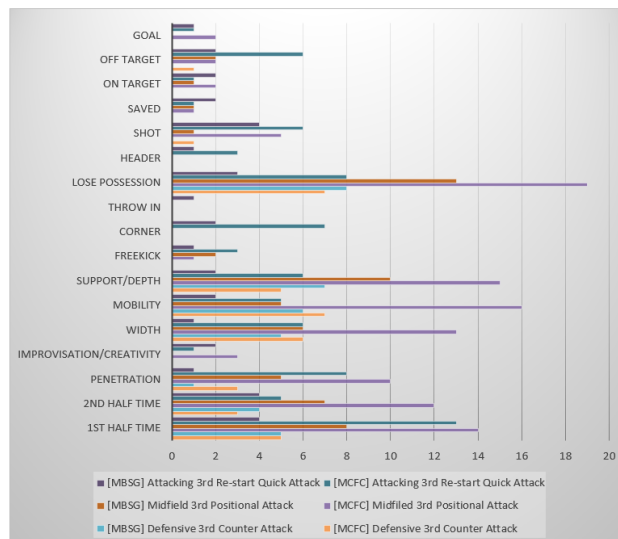
19. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The graphic descriptor and chart given below is the comparison of MBSG and MCFC, frequency of transition from defense to attack in different zone according to sub-variables of the study. This graphic descriptor and chart are directly drawn from the Nacsports analyses data. This comparison clarified the implementation of tactical principles of attack during the transition from defense to attack.

Graphic Descriptors



Transition Details Chart



	1st Half Time	2nd Half Time	Penetration	Improvisation/Creativity	Width	Mobility	Support/Depth	Freekick	Corner	Throw In	Lose Possession	Header	Shot	Saved	On Target	Off Target	Goal
[MBSG] Defensive 3rd Counter Attack	5	4	1		5	6	7				8						9
[MBSG] Midfield 3rd Positional Attack	8	7	5		6	5	10	2			13		1	1	1	2	15
[MBSG] Attacking ...-start Quick Attack	4	4	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	3	1	4	2	2	2	8
[MCFC] Defensive 3rd Counter Attack	5	3	3		6	7	5				7		1			1	8
[MCFC] Midfield 3rd Positional Attack	14	12	10	3	13	16	15	1			19		5	1	2	2	26
[MCFC] Attacking ...-start Quick Attack	13	5	8	1	6	5	6	3	7		8	3	6	1	1	6	18

Here, after the analysis of data and comparing the frequencies of transition from defense to attack in different zones i.e. Attacking 3rd, Midfield 3rd& Defensive 3rd.

Sub-variables	MBSG	MCFC
Defensive 3 rd Counter Attack	9	8
Attacking 3 rd Re-start Quick Attack	8	18
Midfield 3 rd Positional Attack	15	26
TOTAL	32	52

Resulting MCFC has the most transition in different zones and creates more Goal scoring chance effectively during the whole match on the other hand MBSG is struggling to make transitions and lack of implementing tactical principles of play to create chance for transition. Thus, the quantifying of transition from defense to attack has a significant impact on the outcome of the match. The final match of Hero Indian Super League (ISL) between Mohan Bagan Super Giant [MBSG] VS Mumbai FC [MCFC] held on Date: 04/05/2024, Venue: Vivekananda Yuba Bharati Krirangan Stadium, was won the match at the score line of [MBSG 1] – [MCFC 3].



20. CONCLUSION

In light of the aforementioned, the goal of the current study was to provide insight knowledge of tactical behaviour during the transition from defense to attack and also the implementation of tactical principles of play effectively to achieved successful transition during the match, which has a direct impact on the outcome of the match. A tactical analysis, by employing techniques of data collection and analysis utilizing the software Nacsport has great potential to uplift the performance on field as well as in sports education. Tactical analysis in football should be an integral process for all the coaches to crack down the game pattern so that the quality of tactical insight and knowledge are enhance to the optimal level. In addition, the content analyses data can further be utilize for the sports educational purpose. This can be a significant learning aid to gain insight tactical knowledge of game and identifying the key elements of the game.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

None.

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None.

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