



REVIEW OF RESEARCH

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PHYSICAL PROFILE CONDITIONS YOUNG FOOTBALL SCHOOL STUDENTS OF ELITE AND NON- ELITE LEVEL

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ABSTRACT

This research intends to investigate the profile of the physical condition of speed, endurance, agility, and explosive power of the Football School (SSB) students of elite and non-elite level. The method used was by survey where each sample consisted of 30 students at the elite and non-elite group. The physical condition components of students of elite level has average speed 6.91 seconds measured by 50 m sprint, aerobic endurance average 48.7 cc / kg / minute, agility average 18.33 measured by shuttle run, and leg muscle explosive power average 52.80 cm, while the non-elite level has speed profile average 8.28 seconds, durability average 39.43, agility average 19.46, and explosive power average 48 cm with 50 m run speed measurement test, aerobic endurance, agility by shuttle run test, and leg muscle explosive power by vertical jump test.



KEYWORDS: speed, endurance, agility, explosive power, Football School.

INTRODUCTION

The football competitions run by FIFA with the organizations below in continental, the sub-continent, until the nation levels continue to grow. The World Cup is the most prestigious football competition run by FIFA. The World Cup is held every four years since 1904. The last World Cup was held in Brazil in 2014 where Germany won the World Cup trophy for the 5th times since the World Cup was held for the first time. How is the position of Indonesia in the World Cup?

Indonesia as a nation has never been reported participating in the World Cup finals. The Indonesia national football team has not been able to get the pride achievement. The Indonesian national team reached the highest official achievement in the Sea-Games champion event champion in 1991, after that, the national team has never achieved achievement in official event. The Indonesia national football team that competed at the Sea- Games Singapore 2015 was even embarrassing defeated 5-0 by Thailand in semi-final round and lost 5-0 from Vietnam in the bronze medal or ranked 3rd.

Bompa (2015) states in order to achieve optimal performance of an athlete, he or she should do some: physical, technical, tactical and psychological preparation. Exercise in sports is something that is related to one another but the physical factor form the basis of the development of other factors. Technical and tactical factors should be prepared after the physical factor and the final determinant is psychological readiness to become a champion or perform optimally. The physical condition according to Bompa (2015) has to be prepared in training. The periodization of physical training is set at the

beginning of the training where common physical conditions are held 2-3 months and the physical condition for certain sport is held 2-3 months before the competition. The physical condition training at the competition time is intended only to get perfection or maintain the conditions that have been achieved at the preparation time. The characteristics of the football game requires every player able to run slowly (jogging), sprint, kick, intercept, heading the ball and all those physical activities should be performed for 2 x 45 minutes or 90 minutes adult football, 2 x 40 minutes or 80 minutes for junior football, and 2 x 20 minutes for under 12 years old players. Based on the data taken through several studies, (Reily: 2003) states that the distance covered by a football player when playing is 7000-12000 m. In addition to running activities for a long time, a footballer has also to be able to kick the ball hard, dribble nimbly and quickly, have good balance when doing body charge, good coordination to anticipate the movement of opponents and the and the moving ball. The physical condition required by footballer is relatively complex; almost all components needed when playing. FIFA as an organization that is responsible for the development of football in its website in 2004 disseminates data about the characteristics of elite football players. Characteristics of modern football games in fact can be performed by the characteristics possessed by football teams with players who have technical, tactical, mental, physical abilities as can be seen in Table 1 below.

Table 1 Characteristics of Elite Football Players According to FIFA

Height Weight	181 cm 74 kg
VO2 Max	60-65 cc
10 m Sprint Speed	1"78
20 m Sprint Speed	2"89
60 m Sprint Speed	7"43
Vertical Jump	63 cm

The physical condition of football player evidently has an important role when considering the results of the research. The above list more specifically states that the cardiorespiratory endurance component is the main asset for a football team to excel. The physical condition is an important factor that must be prepared by a football coach if the team led wants optimal performance (to be a champion) in a competition. Bompá (2015) states that physical condition of the basic ability that must be developed and built for athletes or sportsmen, including in football players. The physical condition is a major component that must be solidly built so that the techniques and tactics can be performed according to the needs. An athlete or a football team that does not have good physical condition ability should not expect the targets to be champions. The physical condition of football players grow and develop progressively since they start training from young until adult age. Football school is an organization or institution conducting football development from 7-15 years old. Football school provides very important basic skills, including coaching of physical condition, if this is not done then at any time until the achievement the objectives will not be achieved. Based on the description above, the researcher wants to know the physical condition of specifically components; speed, endurance, agility and explosive power of the Football School Students (SSB) in elite level and non-elite level.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research was survey research on major components of the physical condition of the Football School Students (SSB) in elite level and non-elite level. The research samples were 30 students of elite group and 30 students of non- elite group. Criteria of elite sample group are the best SSB students Yogyakarta selected by the researcher with consideration of main team players in their team/ Football School, ever won football competition between SSB in provincial level while the sample criteria of non-elite are students of SSB in Yogyakarta selected by the researcher with consideration of students of substitution players in SSB and has never won SSB competition at provincial level. The instruments used were 50 m sprint test, vertical jump test, multistage tests, and back and forth run test (shuttle run).

RESULTS

The measurement on components of speed, endurance, agility, and explosive power of the football school students of elite and non-elite level are obtained the results as follows:

Table 2. Profile of Physical Condition Components of Speed, Endurance, Agility, and Explosive Power of the Football School (SSB) Students of Elite Level

Physical Component	Average	Highest	Lowest Unit
Height	161,20	173	152 Cm
Weight	53,50	57	51 Kg
Endurance	48,7	53,1	40,5 cc/Kg.Minute
Speed	6,91	6,24	7,43 Second
Agility	18,33	17,10	19,40 Second
Leg Power	52,80	63	34 Cm

Table 3. Profile of Physical Condition Components of Speed, Endurance, Agility, and Explosive Power of the Old Football School (SSB) Students of Non- Elite Level

Physical Component	Average	Highest	Lowest	Unit
Height	151,2	166	136	Cm
Weight	38,5	48	35	Kg
Endurance	39,43	44,5	37,1	cc/Kg.Minute
Speed	8,28	7,13	9,57	Second
Agility	19,46	18,3	21	Second
Leg Power	48	60	36	Cm

The research results can be used as guidance of football school coaches in that want to optimize their students. The difference between elite and non- elite groups can be read in details seen in Table 4 below:

Table 4. Comparison of Physical Condition Profile of the Football School (SSB) Students of Non- Elite Level.

Physical Component	Average	Average	Unit
Height	161,20	151,2	Cm
Weight	53,50	38,5	Kg
Endurance	48,7	39,43	cc/Kg.Minute
Speed	6,91	8,28	Second
Agility	18,33	19,46	Second
Leg Power	52,80	48	Cm

DISCUSSION

The physical components have correlation or significant effect on performance or achievement of athletes. The research results of (2002) claims that there is significant correlation between aerobic fitness and anaerobic power on the elite football player performance. The components of endurance, speed, agility, and leg muscle explosive power between elite and non-elite groups have significant differences. The results are in line with the theory that to achieve optimal achievement according to the sport needs that must be prepared and owned by a player or an athlete. The main physical components are endurance, speed, and power in this research are represented by the aerobic endurance measured by using multistage test, the speed by 50 m sprint, agility measured by back and forth run test (shuttle run), power represented by leg muscle explosive power measured by vertical jump test. Good aerobic endurance is very supportive to a football team to be able to play in quick playing pattern (Bangsbo, 1991). The research results conducted by Abdul Aziz Rashid *et al* in 2002-2004 on the players at Singapore League clubs show that the final ranking standing has the correlation to aerobic endurance ability. The results of the second research is the explosive power component of leg muscle of the elite group has an average result 52.80 and the non-elite group 48 cm, which means the elite group has leg muscle explosive power better than the non-elite groups. The leg muscle explosive power has an important role in supporting the techniques in kicking the ball. The long shot technique requires good leg muscle explosive power. The shot aimed to score (shooting) must be done strongly (kicking the ball in high speed) so that it is not easily anticipated by the goalkeeper. With this provision, the leg muscle explosive power affected by the power and muscle speed components in the weight-bearing is very important role in supporting the performance of football player. The leg muscle explosive power plays an important role to perform kicking technique toward the goal (shooting) and to perform long pass techniques. The ability of speed and agility shows the similar results with the aerobic endurance and the explosive power component, the elite group has better average ability compared to non-elite group. In the context of young players with better speed and agility, then a football player will be easier to move quickly to do feinting techniques or movement combinations to create opportunities and ultimately the team can score a goal. The essence of football game is a team that scores more goals is the winning team, so that by the speed and agility ability, that would be easier to create chances to score. Many scoring chances mean a football team has greater chance of winning more games. The characteristics of physical ability on athletes differ among sports, in football especially, regarding the research results can be used as standard or target if team coach intends to perform optimally. Leslie Andrews Portes (2015) finds that goalkeeper and defenders are taller than midfielders and strikers. The agility and aerobic endurance of each position is insignificant for young elite football athletes.

CONCLUSION

The research results show significant differences in the components of the physical condition of aerobic endurance, speed, agility and leg muscle explosive power in elite and non-elite groups of the students. The elite group has the average ability better than the non-elite especially in terms of endurance which strongly supports football players to be able playing consistent for eighty minutes in the teen's football game. The aerobic endurance is a very important determinant component to support the performance of a football team to win the game. The results of this research are very useful for football coaches or the football school board by referring to this research, the training process should be directed to achieve the targeted physical condition as generated. Other components of physical condition do not mean unimportant but the dominant physical component in sport should be special concern so that the expectations in sport coaching development process can be achieved.

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