

# SOME SUGGESTIONS TO THE THEMES AND TOPICS PROPOSED

## INTRODUCCION

Prevent what may happen in the future is something really complicated and risky, and is part of the more professional turf of the soothsayers. Although we are able to analyze the evolution of the game until the present time and this analysis will allow us to guess where can evolve different aspects of the game, does not mean that this same analysis could do in the same way by the coaches that are active in different teams or national teams from different countries, and, accordingly, not to introduce changes in any aspect. Only the coaches in active, attached to the own creativity of the players is what makes evolve a sport, although no doubt certain analyses can contribute to this predictable development. But without a doubt, the greatest impact of evolution of the game may come from the possible amendments and modifications of rules of the game. On this premise, and assuming the error of my interpretations, I am going to allow me to present some aspects which I personally believe that they can contribute to improving the handball in the new decade.

## 1. TACTICS AND STRATEGIES OF SUBSTITUTIONS OF PLAYERS.

### 1.1.REPLACEMENT OF GOALKEEPER BY FIELD PLAYERS IN SPECIAL MOMENTS (NUMERICAL INFERIORITY)

In recent years we have been observing some teams in national and international competitions to substitute the goalkeeper with a field player when they are in numerical inferiority to try to play in numerical equality, leaving the goal unguarded. This strategy appears upon the criterion based to create a new strategically alternative for playing in numerical inferiority. However, after analyzing several international matches in which this strategy has used, we consider the reported results do not seem to show many positive aspects. It get worse if we consider the important risks for the teams.

#### A) Conditions and requirements necessary to put it in practice and recommendations for aspects that should be measured in its use.

##### a) Who should be the player to make false goalkeeper?

One of the essential conditions is the choice of the player who makes false entry that we believe it must be a player of great quality and experienced to ensure not only the possession of ball – that is the case of Balic in Croatia-, but create a real danger for the defense claiming the defensive attention, with resources, etc., not being special important as a shooter. At the same time, in our point of view, this player must be the closest to the bench side, since the speed of implementation of the change is the key (Figure 1). The second reason that reinforces this idea is that the width of the attack - and the defence, as a result - is ensured by the

occupation of the end of the area of the “false goalkeeper”, in addition to the other end, which must also be seen in his post. Some teams have chosen the winger, but its development show two aspects: 1) or even sit in his post, fearing to be too far away to be able to change quickly; (2) The team clearly loses width providing defensive task. Other teams elect to the central back player, and although the structure attacker maintains a spatial balance, is too far away from the substitution area, which is compounded by the fact that it is relatively frequent that opponents have an advanced defense player the least hindering the communication between the back court players, because the central-goalkeeper does not attempt to move towards the interior of the defense, but rather delayed. In any case must be a player quick to make the change with the required speed.

**b) What should be his fundamental task?**

He must be able to properly fixing the defenders, and if it is possible, more than one. To cause these fixations, of course, it is necessary that he attacks to the goal, primarily starting with paths outward to change the direction of the interior, and at the same time, he must be able to pass the ball with some difficulty by the proximity and defensive pressure, and do it safely.

**c) What is what he should not do?**

First of all, he should not attempt to shoot, unless defenders left him a clear corridor for breakthrough; second, he should never compromised in fixations while avoiding the possible attacking fault, and thirdly he must not be delayed his return to the bench more than verify that the ball never again to his area. This does not necessarily mean that his task end up once it passes the ball, because I have seen in some particular cases that the following receiver changes the sense of the pass to see the defensive inclination, and the ball is lost because in space where a second before was the false goalkeeper already no onethen he's gone to again make the change.

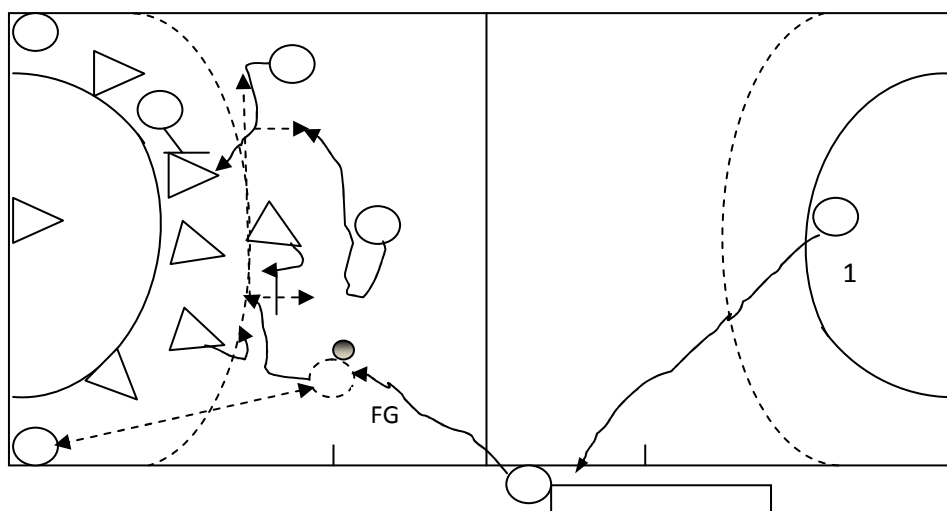


Figure 1.- General idea for using “false goalkeeper”

**d) How long should continue on the court before making the change again?**

It depends on several factors, but in any case it should remain on the court more than 25 seconds, since that time we can say that it has complied a sufficiently positive goal. Recommended should be 15 seconds, that together with 5 other players while they can endure, the team could get 30 seconds of possession.

**e) What they should do the rest of players?**

Although initially should be kept in their posts ensuring balance in the space available and the maximum width, especially the wingers, once that has been the possibility of fixations may undertake other actions or tactical procedures of those who customarily used equipment in equal or inferiority situations.

**f) What tactical means are more advisable?**

In addition to as stated above, I understand that default swaps positions, crossings and the circulation of players at other positions - well in the first as the second line players, become fundamental tactical means. The blocks in my opinion are not recommended because they can generate losses of ball easier - we must not forget that the risk in case of loss is very high-. Another idea must also be that fixation caused by false goalkeeper should be understood as a means to search for completions in the game 2 x 2 or 3 x 3 on the opposite side. A basic idea should be initially do 2 or 3 passes with rather slowly between the false goalkeeper and others nearby, to subsequently increase the rhythm and try to exploit opportunities in opposite area.

**g) When it is or is not appropriate to use it depending on the time of game?**

Perhaps the most suitable moment can be when we are with advantage on the scoreboard, because if we are losing the match, negative results are going to cause much more damage to the team, not only for fit a goal, but because you can certainly cause an impact to the players from a psychological point of view, especially those most directly involved in the loss of ball. Of course, it may also be appropriate at a time limit, when there is little time to finish the first part or the match. Evenly matched markers I think is excessive risk.

I don't think that it is desirable on the second possession that the team may have during the same exclusion, and in any case during the third, avoiding possible risks even in passive play.

If the situation chosen to use is 7 to 6 players - numerical equality that we turn into superiority - perhaps more timely actions surprise, always acting with two fixed pivots which retain more flattened defense, especially in those cases in which the defensive system of the adversary is very open and with special sense of the anticipation. Also in situations may be interesting to use it, even when the defending team is with 5 players by exclusion - in this case acting 7 against 5, also with two pivots-to ensure even more options to choose the pass a player clearly unchecked or breakthrough, and if that possible goal can be decisive in the match.

## **h) What you should not try to other players?**

We have already discussed the risks of use of the block in these circumstances. To this we should add that the concept of fixation should become understood as relative fixation and not absolute –not very close to the defender-, understanding it as not approaching the most advocates hamper the continuity of the pass, and allowing passes to be vague - we have seen several of these situations in which the pass is lost because it is aimed at the feet, for example. Of course, the players must be permanently dynamic and continuously offering with interact.

### **1.2.SUGGESTIONS TO COUNTER THE USE OF FALSE GOALKEEPER**

In connection with our first suggestion, we can also offer some ideas to deal with this strategic option from advocates. Among these alternatives are as follows:

#### ***A) Act with a defensive system 5: 1 in any of the following profiles of operation:***

- a) 5: 1 with deterrence to the central player*** (almost always is the key player as it is allowing the continuity of the area where is located the false goalkeeper to the other side, and forced to make long passes. If it is accompanied by attacking the odd from the far outside is likely the interception bearing in mind that false goalkeeper won't try to throw to the goal)
- b) 5: 1 in lateral zone in the opposite area to where is situated the false goalkeeper*** (normally the team uses false goalkeeper tends to look for solutions on the opposite side and this is where you have to reinforce the defense and make it more dense).
- c) 5: 1 Indian or flotation*** (creates much more incertitude to false goalkeeper and to all back court players and the defense can intercept passes or cause incorrect passes)
- d) 5-0 with the sixth defense player to the same level of the back court players*** and even behind them.

### **1.3.SUBSTITUTIONS OF LEFT-HANDED AND RIGHT-HANDED PLAYERS CHANGED FROM SIDE.**

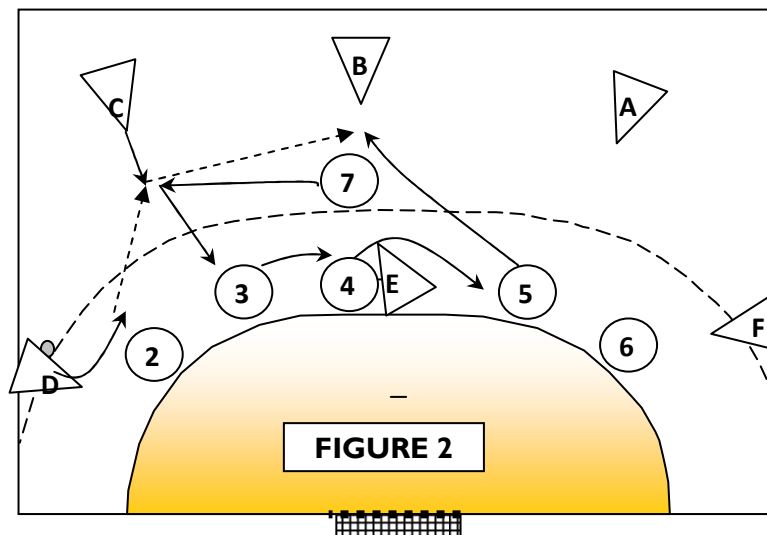
**1.3.1.** *Another idea that may pose as a surprise action in the substitutions of players may be the placement of the back court players changed their usual sides, in such a way that the right-handed occupies the right area and the left-handed the left zone. This momentary exchange to which defenders are not prepared can make action surprise 2 against 2 causing in those areas and to get numerical superiorities 2 x 1 for the wingers.*

### **1.4.DURING THE ORGANIZATIONAL PHASE, PROVOKE SUBSTITUTIONS OF THE OPPONENT TEAM TO CREATE A TACTICAL PROBLEM TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE STRATEGY OF 2-3 CHANGES ATTACK DEFENSE AND TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE LARGER SPACES DEFENSIVE IN SITUATIONS 4 AGAINST 4 OR SIMILAR.**

## 2. DEFENSE 5:1

### 2.1. DEFENSE 5: 1 WITH ROTATIONS OF POSTS AFTER ATTACK ON THE ODD:

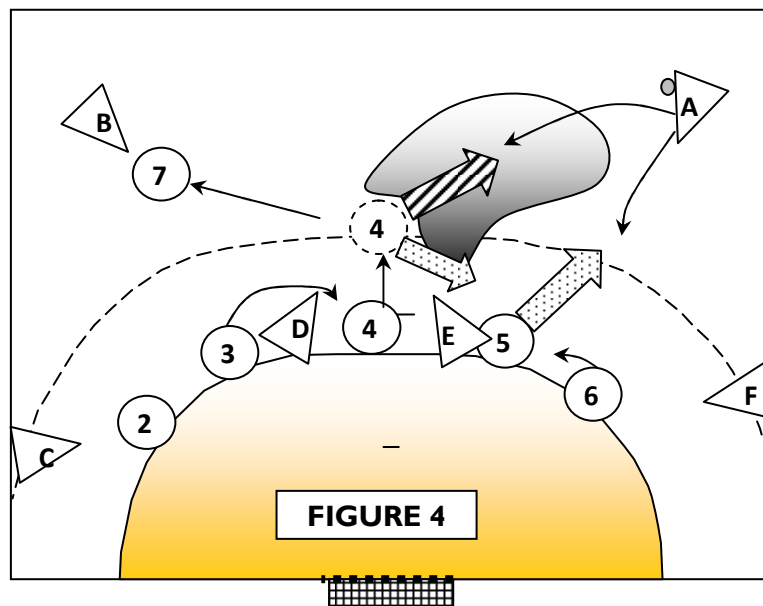
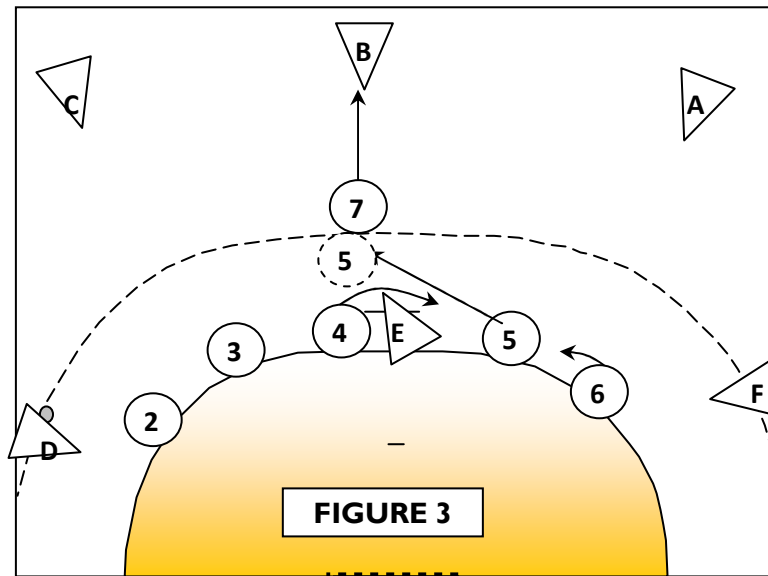
2.1.1. One of the possibilities that might arise in the future if we look at trends in defensive use of defensive areas in greater openness of the traditional of the specific post, in the sense that have considerably increased attacks by defenders on odd opponents in a surprising way, from outside the visual field of the opponent, may consist of used as a defensive system 5: 1, and coordinated with an attack on the opponent odd of the advanced player when receives the back court player from the winger, a new attack on the odd of the second defender of the opposite – central back player -to finally end with a rotation of defensive positions, as we can see in Figure 2. In this graph you can check how at the moment in which D is attacking to the goal, 7 suddenly appears from the outside of the visual field of C, with the possibility of intercepting the ball or deter the D-C pass. To leave the advanced position, the Defender 5 attacks also the odd B, while 3 and 4 pivoting clockwise performing the rotation of the posts. The advanced defender 7, once has deterred or harassed to C retrieves the position of left side defence, so that 3, 4, 5, and 7 defenders will rotate their initial defensive positions. The Defender 5 kept the advanced position until when he consider appropriate, and returns to perform the same attack to the odd at and repeats the same process on the other hand.



### 2.2. TEMPORARY CHANGES TO DEFENCE 4: 1: 1

2.2.1. Another possibility that can arise in the future is to make momentary transformation of this defensive system to one disposition 4: 1: 1, so that in a surprising way the traditional advanced 5: 1 move either forward or to one side, in both cases being replaced by a second advanced it placed around the 9-meter line, trying to hinder circulations and trajectories of other side attackers or ends, and make the connection with the pivot. This same situation can pose both if the attacking team is using a

disposition system 3: 3, as when performs transformations to 2: 4 circulating a player like second pivot (figure 3 and 4).



### 2.3. MODIFICATIONS OF THE INTERVENTION OF THE ADVANCED DEFENDER TO INCREASE THE INCERTITUDE OF THE ATTACKING TEAM.

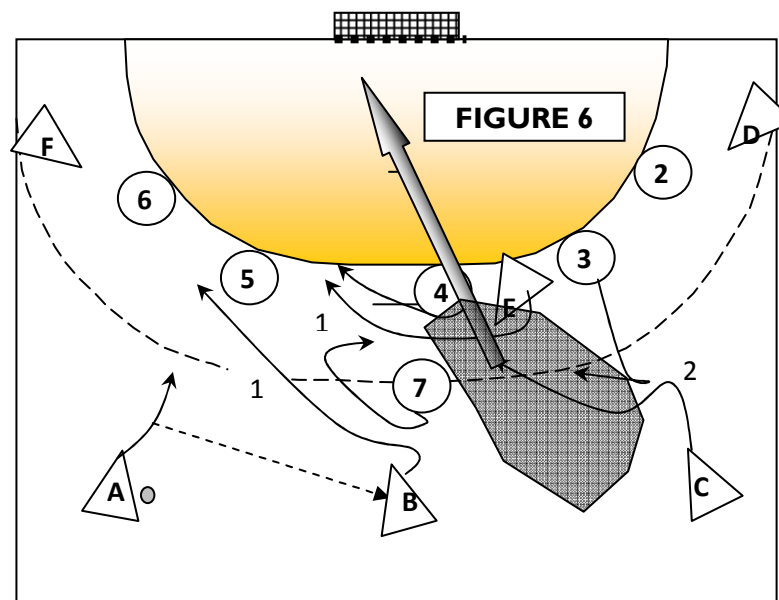
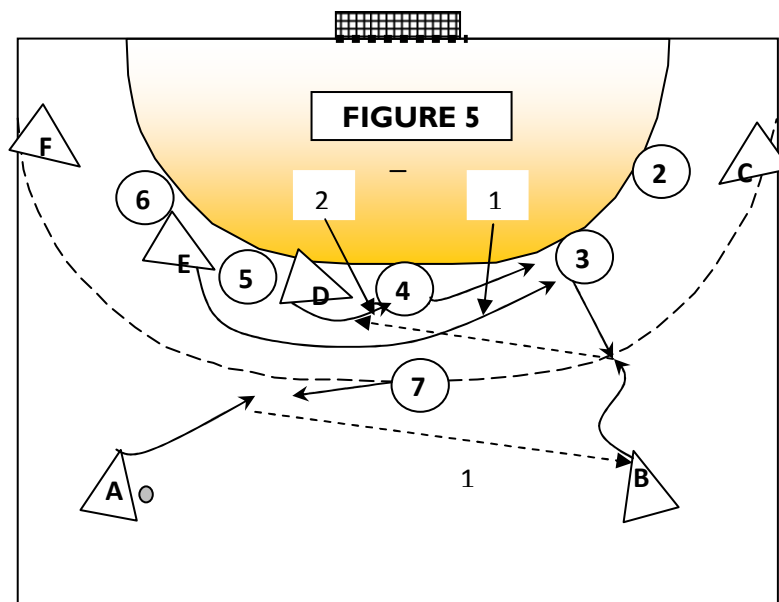
2.3.1. Another possibility of progress in the functioning of the defensive system 5: 1 might increase the variations of intervention of the advanced defending player made progress in various aspects: the depth of their displacement, the variation of harassment of alternative form on different players of attacking frontline, the combination of tactical intent on the same attacker (search for the interception, deterrence, harassment, the remote control, the attempt to

unbalance their opponent through defensive feints, etc.), the amplitude of the spaces it occupies, etc.

### 3. ATTACK AGAINST 5:1 DEFENSE:

3.1. Combining subsequent mobilizations by dragging a defender to the sides and moving to free spaces for different players, beginning with pivots together (figure 5).

3.2. Coordination simultaneous mobilizations to the defenders made by the pivot and central player, and the lateral back court player try to exploit the free spaces created (figure 6). In this graph we can check how the trajectories of B and E to the opposite side of the ball holder move to peer defenders to one side and extend the area of intervention for the lateral player who receives the ball, and this player takes advantage of this through his feints.



## **4. SPECIFIC SITUATIONS**

- 4.1. Increase of the possibilities of combinations of feints displacement and pass in the same action. For example, implementation by lateral attackers of feints to its strengths sides, coordinated with immediate pass feints into that area, and immediately change of direction towards its weakest area.
- 4.2. Increase of the fakes of turning around (rotation) in situations of proximity with its defenders.
- 4.3. With the advertisement of Passive Game increase strategies of attack and Defense (e.g. crossing in free-throw without receiving any of the two and shooting the player who execute the throw)
- 4.4. Increase the play in situations of numerical advantage (Superiority) with two pivots, attending the usual active defenses in inferiority in the last years.
- 4.5. Increased use of the defensive feints
- 4.6. Increase attacking actions of short-time in numerical superiority to take advantage more times and often in no more than 10-15 seconds.
- 4.7. New developments in defensive numerical superiority. For example, increase in the use of defensive systems such as the 4: 1: 1

## **5. 1 X 1 AGAINST GOALKEEPER SITUATIONS**

- 5.1. To fake shoots with the non-dominant arm and that he has the ball trying to unbalance the goalkeeper, and immediately to shoot with the other arm which has the ball.

**Juan ANTÓN-GARCÍA**  
**EHF LECTURER**  
**May, 14<sup>th</sup> 2011**