

**CAREER DEVELOPMENTS OF
THE FIFA WORLD CUP
CHAMPION NATIONAL TEAM
HEAD COACHES**

Dr. Bahadır BAYARSLAN



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Editor in chief: Berkan Balpetek

Editor: Prof. Dr. Mehmet Mustafa YORULMAZLAR

Cover and Page Design: Duvar Design

Printing : AUGUST-2023

Publisher Certificate No: 49837

ISBN: 978-625-6507-34-0

© Duvar Publishing

853 Sokak No:13 P.10 Kemeraltı-Konak/Izmir/ Turkey

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DECLARATION

This book (Career Developments of the FIFA World Cup Champion National Team Head Coaches) has been prepared in English by Bahadır BAYARSLAN, who successfully graduated from Marmara University Health Sciences Institute Sports Management Sciences Doctorate Program on 09.01.2023. It was produced from the doctoral thesis on " FIFA VE UEFA Futbol Organizasyonlarında Şampiyon Milli Takım Teknik Direktörlerinin Deneyim ve Kariyer Gelişimi Süreçleri (Career and Development Processes of Champion National Team Coaches in FIFA and UEFA Football Organizations)", conducted under the supervision of Mehmet Mustafa YORULMAZLAR and with the Turkish language and Turkish name.

PREFACE

This book, " FIFA ve UEFA Futbol Organizasyonlarında Şampiyon Milli Takım Teknik Direktörlerinin Deneyim ve Kariyer Gelişimi Süreçleri (Career and Development Processes of Champion National Team Coaches in FIFA and UEFA Football Organizations)" is derived from the doctoral thesis written by Bahadır BAYARSLAN with its Turkish language and name. The academic advisor of this doctoral thesis is Prof. Dr. Mehmet Mustafa is YORULMAZLAR. Ethics committee approval of this doctoral thesis was given by Marmara University Health Sciences Institute Ethics Committee on 13.07.2020 with protocol number 2020-62. Before the defense and publication of the thesis, a part of the different side of content which is inside the thesis was published at 23.12.2022 in the Journal of Mediterranean Sports Sciences as an article. The doi number of the article is "<https://doi.org/10.38021asbid.1203279>". The findings published in the article titled "Examination of Coach Experience Periods of UEFA European Football Champion National Team Coaches" has not included in the thesis and this book.

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INTRODUCTION

Football is one of the most difficult games to learn and master. The range of skills and techniques required to control and move the ball over a 360-degree range of possibilities under regular pressure from opponents, using virtually every part of the body, is a learning and mastering process that involves a long period of practice, training and development. The added complexity of the game's decision-making process and the constant difficulty in positioning the ball correctly increase the difficulty of the learning process. Players must learn how to work with each other as they engage with their eleven-player opponents while simultaneously interacting with their own teammates and being part of the team. Players need to be aware of their roles and responsibilities in the game.

However, despite the recognition that the process of learning to play football is long and gradual, there seems to be a very common perception about the learning process of the coach in the manager position of the football team. The coach's focus is on preparing players to perform at the highest level both effectively and efficiently during a match, a tournament or a league duration. An effective coach has to make various decisions, starting with the choice of player he prefers to start the game, evaluating the performances of his own players and opponents; These decisions can be decisions that bring victory or even championships. Being accurate in these decisions is possible with the development of a certain experience, technical knowledge and management skills (Özsoy, 2023).

The global expansion of coaching science in recent years has generated a clear need to provide a systematic description of Coach (coach) development. In an attempt to determine the effect of elite coaches' education and knowledge application skills and their experiences on success, many authors have conducted research on the origins of the knowledge and success gained by elite coaches (Gould et al., 1987; Gould et al., 1990; Salmela, 1995).

The increasing professionalization of coaching has also led to great activity in the field of coach development. For example, hundreds of universities around the

world offer coaching training programs. In addition, national and international federations of almost every sport, especially football, provide coaching training. It has been found that more experienced coaches perceive themselves as more talented in planning, evaluation, management and training of athletes (Bayarslan et al., 2023).

Many studies have shown the importance of past experiences as the main sources of coaching information (Gould et al., 1990; Irwin et al., 2004; Jones et al., 2004).

The experience of the trainer has been reported by many authors as one of the predictors that affect the perception of effectiveness of trainers (Jones et al., 2003; Gilbert & Trudel, 2001; Feltz et al., 1999).

One of the factors that most affect the expectations of the players is the success of the coach, and successful coaches gain more competence (Manley et al., 2010). In this case, an important aspect to consider in the experience and reputation of the coaches is the achievements. The analysis of these achievements is an important scientific study in terms of the profile of coaches.

Experience as a senior player is a valuable source of information (Werthener & Trudel, 2006), and coaches with a higher background as a player are more confident coaches (Feltz et al., 2009). Also, the coach's experience as a player is important for him to understand the stress and emotions of the competition (Hanin, 2007).

However, there is also a successful group of coaches who often emerge without any experience as athletes. This situation questions the importance of experience as a professional athlete in coach performance. In fact, coaches are known to have successfully reached the highest level even without a high-level acting career, as is the case with José Mourinho today (Carter and Bloom, 2009). Experience gained as a top player is an advantage, but not a sufficient condition to become a football coach because it requires certain knowledge to develop certain tasks (Alberda & Murphy, 1997).

A different perspective on this situation is that experience is necessary as an assistant coach for coaches who do not have experience as a player (James, 2007). Experience as a coach, assistant coach and player is essential for a high level of good performance, especially in football (Mielke, 2007).

According to Bronfenbrenner's theory of ecological systems, professional development of coaches will occur when they regularly participate in social interactions and field-related activities that become more complex over time (Bronfenbrenner, 1979-1999). Therefore, in order to better understand the development and success of football coaches, it would be useful to examine the processes and situations that focus on developmental pathways and activities.

Given the importance of experience in trainers' knowledge and naturally in their success, it is important to understand how this translates into competence (Gilbert & Trudel, 2001). This book describes the head coaches development profile of champion teams in FIFA World Cup Finals.

Football

Football is a sports branch that derives from the English words foot: “foot”, ball: “ball” and is called “foot ball”, as well as being the only team game played with the feet. In addition, football can be easily practiced at all age levels, by large masses, in almost all fields and on all grounds (Acet, 2005).

Football is played in the form of "a highly coordinated sport in which aerobic and anaerobic requirements are used consecutively, and factors such as agility, flexibility, mobility, balance, muscular and cardiorespiratory endurance, coordination affect the efficiency of football players together", played 11 to 11 within the framework of certain rules. described (Serin, 2019).

Therefore, football is a sport played between two teams of eleven players with a spherical ball. In addition to being known in every country of the world, it is played by millions of players, followed by billions of people, and is considered the most popular sport in the world with its massive power. Football; It is a team sport in which two teams try to throw the ball into the opposing team's goal as

much as possible within a certain game time and following the game rules. In the competition where the team that scores more goals wins, this goal is achieved through different technical behaviors (Franks MI and Macgarry, 2003). Football, which is followed by the majority of the world's population and is one of the most popular sports in every country, is seen as the largest cultural object in the world.

Football Game

Football match, in 100x70m field size, in order to be able to dominate each other for 90 minutes or to be successful, many skills such as sprinting, jog running, turns, stealing, sliding intervention, shooting, double combat, tactical behaviors, perception and decision making skills during the competitions. It is a combat sport in which it is performed consecutively or at different times (Bangsbo et al., 2003; Fybort et al., 2016).

The game of football is played on a rectangular field with a goal post at each end. The object of the game is to score a goal using any part of the body except the arms and hands to get the ball into the opponent's goal. Only goalkeepers are players who are allowed to touch the ball with their hands or arms while the ball is in play, within certain limits. Other players often use their feet to kick or pass the ball, but may instead use their heads or torso to kick the ball. According to individual sports branches, game sports and football have a different and complex structure according to team sports (Apaydın and Doğan, 1995).

The Laws of the Game were codified in 1863 by the Football Association in England. Football is administered internationally by the federation called the Fédération Internationale de Football Association in French, the International Federation of Football Associations, which organizes the World Cup every four years. FIFA is the number one manager of world football with its feature of being the most authorized institution in world football. All football-related decisions, including the rules of the game, are taken by the International Football Association.

History of Football

As it is understood from historical monuments, it has been learned that football was played in the form of irregular hands, arms, feet and even fighting against opponents in Asia and Egypt in 3000 BC (Saçaklı, 1995; Apaydın and Doğan, 1995). In Egypt, which is considered to be one of the oldest civilizations, human figures playing ball have been found in the wall paintings in the tombs. The first game that can be considered the ancestor of today's football is the game played by the Romans, called "Harpastum", which is thought to have been developed to improve the soldiers' ability to practice and maneuver their war tactics. In the first volume of Kaşgarlı Mahmut's book "Divan-ı Lügat-it Türk", in Seyid Ali Ekber's "Hıtay-ı 4Name" and in the books "Baybars History" and "Timur History", there is a language called "Tepük" by the Turks. It is written that they played the game of foot ball. Football, which was loved by the people and the nobility, gradually started to cause competition between villages and towns, disrupt the social order and become a danger of civil war, on April 13, 1314, King II. Banned by Edward. In Renaissance Italy; It is understood from the engravings and posters that a game called "Quico del Calcio" was played in Bologna and Florence (Akşar and Merih, 2006). Football, played as "Tepük" in Turks and "Calcio" in Italians, was found in different times and civilizations without knowing each other (Elmas, 2017). The game of football, which was used only for the development of military skills at the beginning, has been blended according to certain rules and has become similar to today's situation (Bozdemir, 1998). For the first time in 1860, the game of football was subject to certain rules. "Cheltenham" is the place where the referee is mentioned for the first time in this game. In 1868, a 14-rule football match was ruled by 2 referees on the field and an off-field table referee named 'umpire' (Durna, 1997).

Development of the Football Game

Cambridge University students played an important role in shaping football as it is today. In England, where the first club was founded in 1855 and the

federation was established 8 years later, it is clear that the first football organizations in the world took place in this country, although it is discussed whether football started here in the past (Atabeyoğlu, 1972).

Football, which has become widespread by constantly changing from the past to the present, took its closest form to the present in the 17th century and after that it followed a course as follows (Akşar and Merih, 2006):

- 1841 Acceptance of the soccer ball being in the shape of a perfect sphere.
- Collecting football rules under the name of 1848 "Cambridge Rules" and playing the first football match between students in Cambridge with these rules.
- 1855 An English team going abroad for the first time to play football, thus laying the foundation of football in Germany.
- 1857 Founding of the first football club Sheffield Club in England.
- 1863 Founding of the Football Association of England (FA) and modern football birth
- 1870 The British, who lived in Portugal, started to spread football here.
- 1871 "King's Cup" or "England's FA Cup" matches begin. Goalkeepers start to catch the ball with their hands.
- 1872 England – Scotland: First international match.
- 1875 Putting crossbars in goals and allowing headshots.
- 1876 Adoption of the Corner rule.
- 1879 Opening the way to professionalism by bringing a football player from Glasgow to Darwen with a money offer.
- 1882 Establishment of the “International Board” authorized to make changes in the rules of football.
- 1885 The official recognition of professionalism in England.
- 1886 Adoption of the offside rule.
- 1889 Establishment of football federations in Denmark and the Netherlands.
- Giving full authority to the referee in 1890 football matches.

- 1891 Adoption of the penalty rule.
- 1893 Establishment of the first federation in the Americas in Argentina.
- 1895 Women's first football match in England.
- 1899 Determination of duration as 90 minutes, dimensions as 118.4 x 91.4.
- 110,802 people watched the 1901 Sheffield United – Tottenham Hotspur FA Cup final.
- 1902 Austria beat Hungary 5-0 in the first international match played outside England.
- 1903 Acceptance of the average.
- 1904 Belgium, France, Denmark, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland establish "FIFA".
- 1906 South Africa beat Brazil 5-0 in Brazil in the first match of the Intercontinental.
- 1907 Acceptance of not counting the position of a player at home as offside.
- The first appearance of football at the 1908 London Olympic Games.
- 1930 The first World Cup (Jules Rimet Cup) organized by FIFA was held in Uruguay.
- 1954 Establishment of the “Association of European Football Associations” (UEFA).
- The start of the 1956 European Champion Clubs' Cup.
- The 1963 European Cup Winners' Cup begins to be played.

Importance of Football

Watching or playing football provides an indescribable pleasure (Partridge et al., 1993). Although many sports fields have influenced people in the development process of world history, no sports branch has been as popular as football (Ongan and Demiröz, 2010). Football is a professional activity that is open to developments every day, a scientific research topic, an exciting show for the audience, and a commercial activity reaching extraordinary dimensions in

five continents in terms of social science. (Papahristodoulou, 2008). Football, with its large mass structure, can also direct socio-economic life. Today's professional football, even amateur football, has become an economic sector and a field of study. The products of football have ceased to be just a 90-minute match, and due to their mass appeal, they are used in clothing, food and beverage, perfume, licensed products, etc. increasing its diversity and strengthening its relationship with other sectors day by day (Ataçocuğu & Zelyurt, 2016). In addition, thanks to international football tournaments, it has qualities that enable countries to be promoted on international platforms and even affect international relations in a positive way. Due to its attractiveness and its applicability with pleasure in various societies, it has cost large masses and has become the focus of attention of millions of people (Günay and Yüce, 2008). It is emphasized that the development of football sport has reached 3 billion people in the world through the media (Sunay, 2009).

Football and its Globalization

Football became professional with the coming of the rules and made progress in the form of formation of teams, leagues and national/international federations (Elmas, 2017). While various European countries established their own leagues after England, FIFA, the International Football Federations Union, was established in 1904 to spread football tournaments that only England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales had organized in the past (Yıldırım, 2008).

FIFA (Federation Internationale De Football Association)

The International Football Association Board (IFAB) was established in 1884 in order to set standard rules for matches between England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, and its first meeting was held in London on June 2, 1886. FIFA (Fédération Internationale de Football Association), which is the Association of International Football Federations, was founded on 21 May 1904 with the representatives of France, Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland

and Sweden. The first general assembly was held in Paris on 23 May 1904. Robert GUERIN was elected as the first president of FIFA at the general assembly. In the second general assembly held on 10-12 June 1905, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy and England became members. FIFA took football under its control by determining its players in 1904, and the first international match was held between Belgium and France in the same year. After 1910, the first members of FIFA from outside of Europe joined the union: South Africa (1910), Argentina (1912), Chile (1912) and the USA (1913). French lawyer Jules RIMET, who was elected as FIFA president on March 1, 1921, came up with the idea of organizing an organization to bring different cultures, different religions and different languages together, and he realized this in 1930. The first World Cup was held in Uruguay, named after Jules RIMET, the founder of the organization, and resulted in Uruguay winning the trophy (Akşar and Merih, 2006). The name of the organization was changed to the World Cup in 1974. The purpose of the World Cup organized by FIFA was actually the same with the five basic principles of FIFA (Akşar and Merih, 2006):

- To promote the development of football by all appropriate means.
- To provide friendly relations between match organizations and countries and federations.
- To prevent abuse of football and inappropriate methods and practices by keeping all football federations under control.
- Not to discriminate between race, religion and politics in football.
- To resolve conflicts that may occur between member federations.

Today, FIFA is the governing body of world football, headquartered in Zurich, Switzerland. It is run by the General Secretariat. The person responsible for implementing the decisions of the Executive Board is the FIFA Secretary General. FIFA General Secretariat is also responsible for the financing and all kinds of preparation, implementation and regulation of the organizations organized by FIFA. The FIFA World Cup organization and other FIFA football competitions

are the most important organizations. FIFA (Fédération Internationale de Football Association), which is the governing body of football in the world, has 211 national federations. The world regions are divided into six confederations (<https://www.footballhistory.org/>, Retrieved October 19, 2022):

- Confederation of African Football (CAF),
- Asian Football Confederation (AFC),
- Union des Associations Européennes de Football (UEFA),
- Confederation of North, Central American and Caribbean Football Association (CONCACAF),
- Oceania Football Confederation (OFC)
- Confederacion Sudamericana de Fútbol (CONMEBOL)

Football Team

The word team has many definitions. They are people who come together to bring a responsibility to a conclusion by combining their abilities with various specialties (Donnollen, 1998; Efil, 2006). They are mini-structures created by people who have the same goal and similar performance as a goal, determine a similar style on their responsibility, and complete their deficiencies (Straub, 2002).

National Team

Concerning the meaning of the sports team, two or more people having a similar structure, having similar thoughts about the shared goals when together, sharing the results of the activities with each other, revealing a similar effect and communication, having a similar opinion about the community, It is described as having independence as an individual and instrumental situation and being accepted as a cluster with interpersonal reciprocity (Carron & Hausenblas, 1998).

It is the most important sports team for the national team, the athlete, the coach and all the stakeholders of football, and for each individual who is bound to his country by citizenship. Achievements with the national team are also considered

a common value for the whole country. While revealing the factors that cause success in the teams, while considering the internal factors, namely the management structure of the club, the club's facilities, technical staff, and athletes; supporters, media organizations and competitors on the field are considered as external factors (Onağ et al., 2013).

Head Coach

The Turkish Football Federation (TFF) defined professional coaches as follows; "Technical men who have made a written contract with a club, are paid more than they have made within the scope of football activities, and have received a professional team license from the TFF" (TFF Technical Men's Status and Working Principles Instruction, 2009, p.1).

In the first stage, technical directors are the practitioners of training to organize continuous and collective activities aimed at revealing and developing the characteristics of the individual, strengthening his natural dynamism and showing a positive reaction to the external environment. In the second stage, the technical director is defined as a person who makes it easier for group members to jointly perform tasks and functions that they cannot find the opportunity to perform individually, and who has undertaken the responsibility of management (Kolludar, 1988). For this reason, a coach should be in communication with the athletes enough to convey his knowledge to the athletes and know what they expect from him (Sevim, 1998).

A positive coach-athlete relationship, which is formed in an environment where positive communication processes are passed and positive relationships are established, not only increases athlete motivation and athlete satisfaction, but also provides a suitable environment for athletes to develop their skills (Altıntaş et al., 2012). In the sports environment, the relationship between the athlete and the coach is important in terms of both the psychosocial and physical development of the athletes (Jowett & Cockerill, 2003). In the sense of modern sports, the coach is the person who carries the athletes to the peak of their performance, helps

them realize their physical, social, emotional and mental capacities and prepares them for the matches (Erdem, 2005).

The duties of coaches regarding their athletes and clubs in general can be summarized as follows:

- To train and improve the athletes by using their technical and tactical skills within the team.

To conduct various investigations and researches in order to ensure the continuity of the athletes or to increase the potential of the current athletes.

- To assist athletes' versatile, physical-physiological, psychological and social development

To prevent injuries to athletes by taking all possible safety precautions.

Maintaining and improving the health of athletes on a regular basis

- Making evaluations of the athletes periodically with measurements and tests by making the most suitable development for the team (Çalışkan and Göral, 2015).

Head Coaches as Manager

Management is the art of ensuring the realization of actions and actions that combine the efforts of individuals in order to achieve the goals in the most accurate, most efficient and fastest way (Sunay, 2009). The most basic principle of being a good team in football is to be well managed. This is the basic principle of every institution and organization (Özsoy, 2023). The person responsible for the management of the football team, the football players, the technical team and every issue related to the team is the coach. The coach can manage not only the technical and tactical matters, but also the economic and administrative matters of the club. In some European leagues, coaches are also responsible for the club budget and transfer budget. For this reason, it would be correct to look at technical directors as managers.

WORLD CUP

French lawyer Jules RIMET, who was elected as FIFA president on March 1, 1921, came up with the idea of organizing an organization to bring different cultures, different religions and different languages together, and he realized this in 1930. The first World Cup was held in Uruguay, named after the founder of the organization, Jules RIMET, and resulted in Uruguay winning the trophy. The name of the organization was changed to the World Cup in 1974 (Akşar and Merih, 2006). The World Cup is a men's football competition held every four years by the International Association of Football Associations (FIFA). In the tournament known as the World Cup Finals, 32 teams representing 32 different countries compete and the tournament lasts for about a month. The qualifying phase for the World Cup Finals lasts for the three years before the finals. The World Cup is the most watched sporting event in the world. For example, the 2006 FIFA World Cup Final held in Germany attracted a global audience of 715.1 million people (Bridgewater, 2010).

FIFA World Cup Champion National Team Head Coaches

The FIFA World Cup is called "the most prestigious tournament in the world" on the official website of FIFA, the International Football Organization and the original name of the Federation Internationale de Football Association.

Table 1. FIFA World Cup Champion Team Head Coaches
(<https://www.transfermarkt.com.tr>, Accessed on 25 June 2022)



FIFA	Head Coach	National Team
2022	Lionel Scaloni	 Argentina
2018	Didier Deschamps	 France
2014	Joachim Löw	 Germany
2010	Vicente Del Bosque	 Spain

2006	Marcelo Lippi	 Italy
2002	Luiz Felipe Scolari	 Brasil
1998	Aime Jacquet	 France
1994	Carlos Alberto Parreira	 Brasil
1990	Franz Beckenbauer	 Germany
1986	Carlos Bilardo	 Argentina
1982	Enzo Bearzot	 Italy
1978	Cesar Menotti	 Argentina
1974	Helmut Schön	 Germany
1970	Mario Zagollo	 Brasil
1966	Alf Ramsey	 England
1962	Aymore Morea	 Brasil
1958	Vicente Feola	 Brasil
1954	Sepp Herberger	 Germany
1950	Juan Lopez	 Uruguay
1938	Vittorio Pozzo	 Italy
1934	Vittorio Pozzo	 Italy
1930	Alberto Suppici	 Uruguay

In the tournament, which has been repeated once every 4 years since 1930; The Brazilian national team has won the cup 5 times with 5 different coaches and is the national team that has won the most trophies in the tournament. Italy, Argentina and Germany have won the trophy 4 times each, and Italy is the only team that enjoyed the trophy consecutively in 1934 and 1938 with the same coach. Uruguay and France have won the cup twice. England and Spain took the trophy to their museum once each.

FIFA World Cup Champion Team Head Coaches Continental Division

Table 2. Head Coaches Continental Division

Continent	Head Coach	Championship
Europea		12 Cup - %55 Success
America(south)		10 Cup - %44 Success

The winning national team coaches of the 22 World Cup finals held from the past to the present are made up of European and South American coaches in terms of nationality. Looking at Table-2, European coaches have been successful in winning 12 out of 22 cups, and with a winning rate of 55%, it shows that the success rate of coaches trained in the European continent is higher. In the first years of the World Cup, Argentina and Brazil football men made their mark on the national teams, which made their presence felt in the cup with Uruguay, and achieved a success rate of 10 cups in South America and a success rate of 45%.

Nationality of FIFA World Cup Champion National Team Head Coaches

Table 3. Nationalities of FIFA World Cup Champion coaches
(<https://www.transfermrkt.com.tr>, Accessed on 25 June 2022)

FIFA	Head Coach	National Team	Nationality
2022	Lionel Scaloni	 Argentina	 Argentina
2018	Didier Deschamps	 France	 France
2014	Joachim Löw	 Germany	 Germany
2010	Vicente Del Bosque	 Spain	 Spain
2006	Marcelo Lippi	 Italy	 Italy
2002	Luiz Felipe Scolari	 Brasil	 Brasil
1998	Aime Jacquet	 France	 France
1994	Carlos Alberto Parreira	 Brasil	 Brasil
1990	Franz Beckenbauer	 Germany	 Germany
1986	Carlos Bilardo	 Argentina	 Argentina
1982	Enzo Bearzot	 Italy	 Italy
1978	Cesar Menotti	 Argentina	 Argentina
1974	Helmut Schön	 Germany	 Germany
1970	Mario Zagollo	 Brasil	 Brasil




1966	Alf Ramsey	 England	 England
1962	Aymore Morea	 Brasil	 Brasil
1958	Vicente Feola	 Brasil	 Brasil
1954	Sepp Herberger	 Germany	 Germany
1950	Juan Lopez	 Uruguay	 Uruguay
1938	Vittorio Pozzo	 Italy	 Italy
1934	Vittorio Pozzo	 Italy	 Italy
1930	Alberto Suppici	 Uruguay	 Uruguay

One of the remarkable details in the history of the FIFA World Cup is that all the national team coaches of the countries that have been cup lovers have won championships in the national teams of which they are citizens. All of the 22 FIFA World Cups, the first of which took place in 1930, resulted in the success of their own national coaches.

Ages of the FIFA World Cup Champion National Team Coaches

Table 4. Champion National Team Coaches Ages

(<https://www.transfermarkt.com.tr>, Accessed on 25 June 2022)

FIFA	Head Coach	National Team	Age
2022	Lionel Scaloni	 Argentina	44
2018	Didier Deschamps	 France	49
2014	Joachim Löw	 Germany	54
2010	Vicente Del Bosque	 Spain	59
2006	Marcelo Lippi	 Italy	58
2002	Luiz Felipe Scolari	 Brasil	53
1998	Aime Jacquet	 France	56
1994	Carlos Alberto Parreira	 Brasil	51
1990	Franz Beckenbauer	 Germany	44
1986	Carlos Bilardo	 Argentina	48
1982	Enzo Bearzot	 Italy	54
1978	Cesar Menotti	 Argentina	39
1974	Helmut Schön	 Germany	58
1970	Mario Zagollo	 Brasil	38
1966	Alf Ramsey	 England	46

1962	Aymore Morea	 Brasil	50
1958	Vicente Feola	 Brasil	48
1954	Sepp Herberger	 Germany	57
1950	Juan Lopez	 Uruguay	42
1938	Vittorio Pozzo	 Italy	52
1934	Vittorio Pozzo	 Italy	48
1930	Alberto Suppici	 Uruguay	31

The average age of 21 coaches who have won the FIFA World Cup is 50. The distribution shows the ages of 21 outstanding coaches in their 30s, 40s and 50s when they reached their career peak.

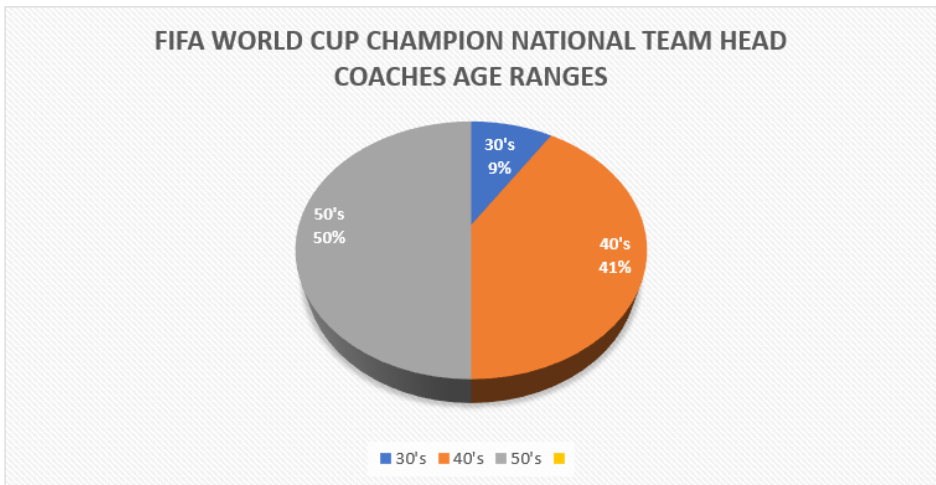


Figure 1. Age ranges

As can be seen from the graph, 9% of the 21 elite coaches who have succeeded in winning the World Cup have become world champion coaches in their 30s, 41% in their 40s, and 50% in their 50s.

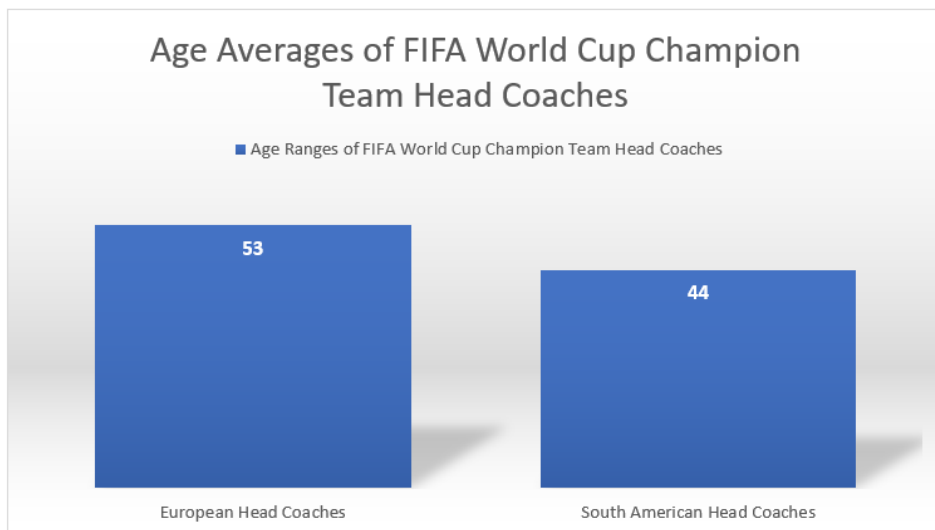


Figure 2. Age Averages of FIFA World Cup Champion Team Head Coaches

In the chart, the coaches of 11 European teams that were successful in the World Cup have an average age of 53, and 10 South American coaches have an average age of 44.



Professional Football Player Career Status of FIFA World Cup Champion National Team Coaches

Head Coaching, like other professions, is a set of systematic studies made with a series of training, preparation and practice. At this point, one of the most important points is that the coach has field practice and can benefit from all kinds of experiences that can contribute to his coaching life by doing the game one-to-one. The time that the coach stays on the field as an active football player is an experience that cannot be underestimated. At this point, it is important to draw attention to the time that World champion coaches play active football.

Table 5. Head Coaches Football Player Careers

(https://www.transfermrkt.com.tr, Accessed on 25 June 2022)

FIFA	Head Coach	National Team	Player Career
2022	Lionel Scaloni	 Argentina	21 years
2018	Didier Deschamps	 France	21 years
2014	Joachim Löw	 Germany	17 years
2010	Vicente Del Bosque	 Spain	16 years
2006	Marcelo Lippi	 Italy	13 years
2002	Luiz Felipe Scolari	 Brasil	8 years
1998	Aime Jacquet	 France	15 years
1994	Carlos Alberto Parreira	 Brasil	---
1990	Franz Beckenbauer	 Germany	19 years
1986	Carlos Bilardo	 Argentina	12 years
1982	Enzo Bearzot	 Italy	17 years
1978	Cesar Menotti	 Argentina	11 years
1974	Helmut Schön	 Germany	17 years
1970	Mario Zagollo	 Brasil	18 years
1966	Alf Ramsey	 England	12 years
1962	Aymore Morea	 Brasil	13 years

1958	Vicente Feola	 Brasil	---
1954	Sepp Herberger	 Germany	15 years
1950	Juan Lopez	 Uruguay	---
1938	Vittorio Pozzo	 Italy	6 years
1934	Vittorio Pozzo	 Italy	6 years
1930	Alberto Suppici	 Uruguay	8 years

As can be seen in the table, almost all of the elite coaches who have won the World Cup have played active football. 86% of the national team coaches who won the 22 championship finals are made up of coaches who have a football career. Italy national team coach Vittorio Pozzo, who won the cup twice in a row in 1934 and 1938, was reflected in the graphics in a single unit to ensure consistency in the results. Now let's look at the football career times of the coaches. In addition, in this section, it is possible to examine the active football period of the coaches from two different continents, Europe and South America, who won the World Cup, and see the ties and differences between them.



Figure 3. Football durations of FIFA World Cup Champion National Team Head Coaches

In the chart, only 3 of the 21 national team coaches who won the World Cup started their coaching career without any active football career and showed a high level of success. All of the 18 coaches who have remained on the field as active football players have played football for 5+ years and those who have played football for 10+ years have a large share with a total of 15 coaches. It is understood that the existence of a footballer career has an important role in the transition to coaching.

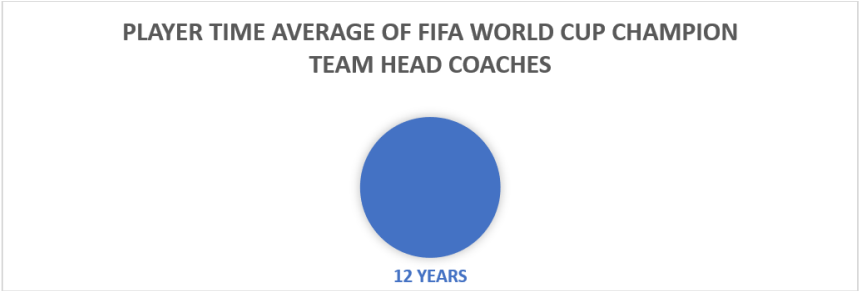


Figure 4. Average playing time of FIFA World Cup Champion Team Head Coaches

The first one was made in 1930 and the last one took place in 2018. As a result of 21 World Cups, the average of active footballing period of 18 coaches who have a football career among 21 coaches who have won the championship is 12 years.

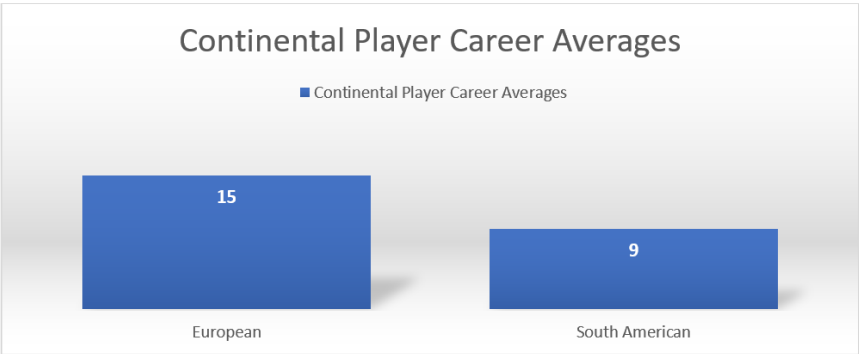


Figure 5. Player Career Averages of FIFA World Cup Champion Team Head Coaches

In the graph, it is shown that the average active football life of 11 coaches who coach the national teams of 5 European countries that won the FIFA World Cup is 15 years, and the average active football life of 9 coaches who have coached the national teams of South American countries consisting of the Brazil-Argentina-Uruguay trio is 9 years. At this point, it can be easily said that the national team coaches of the European continent countries, which have more World Cup wins, can continue their professional football period significantly longer, and at this point, the duration of playing and playing football games is longer.

Player Positions and Coaching Style

Since more than 85% of the national team coaches who won the FIFA World Cup make the transition to coaching after their active football career, it is necessary to examine the effects of the position of the coaches in their footballing life on the game formats and preferences in their coaching lives. It would be right to share data with the coaches by giving details about the defense as the first region of the game, the midfield as the second region, the attack (forward) as the third region, and finally which of the goalkeeper groups. With the help of these data, we can find the opportunity to see the players of which region among the elite coaches. Another important point is to find the answer to the question "Can a connection be established between the region in which the coaches play in their active football life and the game system they prefer during the coaching process?", and it is aimed to obtain data that will help us in the future. It is aimed to prepare the ground for examining the management of the transition process from player to coach by seeking answers to questions about the situations of making a game without defending, exiting from the midfield and concluding in the offensive section, as well as the role structure of the players working in these regions, as a requirement of the game setup, as required by the game setup in football.

Professional Football Career Positions of FIFA World Cup Champion National Team Coaches

Table 6. Locations where FIFA World Cup Champion head coaches play football (<https://www.transfermarkt.com.tr>, Accessed on 25 June 2022)

FIFA	Head Coach	National Team	Player Position
2022	Lionel Scaloni	 Argentina	Defense
2018	Didier Deschamps	 France	Midfielder
2014	Joachim Löw	 Germany	Midfielder
2010	Vicente Del Bosque	 Spain	Midfielder
2006	Marcelo Lippi	 Italy	Defense
2002	Luiz Felipe Scolari	 Brasil	Defense
1998	Aime Jacquet	 France	Midfielder
1994	Carlos Alberto Parreira	 Brasil	---
1990	Franz Beckenbauer	 Germany	Defense
1986	Carlos Bilardo	 Argentina	Midfielder
1982	Enzo Bearzot	 Italy	Defense
1978	Cesar Menotti	 Argentina	Forward
1974	Helmut Schön	 Germany	Forward
1970	Mario Zagollo	 Brasil	Forward

1966	Alf Ramsey	 England	Defense
1962	Aymore Morea	 Brasil	Goalkeeper
1958	Vicente Feola	 Brasil	---
1954	Sepp Herberger	 Germany	Forward
1950	Juan Lopez	 Uruguay	---
1938	Vittorio Pozzo	 Italy	Midfielder
1934	Vittorio Pozzo	 Italy	Midfielder
1930	Alberto Suppici	 Uruguay	Midfielder

The table shows the positions played by the football coaches who won the World Cup. There is no information about the active football lives of the national team coaches who won the world cup in 1950 (Juan Lopez-Uruguay), 1958 (Vicente Feola-Brazil) and 1994 (Carlos Alberto Parreria-Brazil). In the research, it was learned that they started football as a coach. In addition, all of the coaches who do not have a football career are the coaches of the national teams of the America (South) continent.

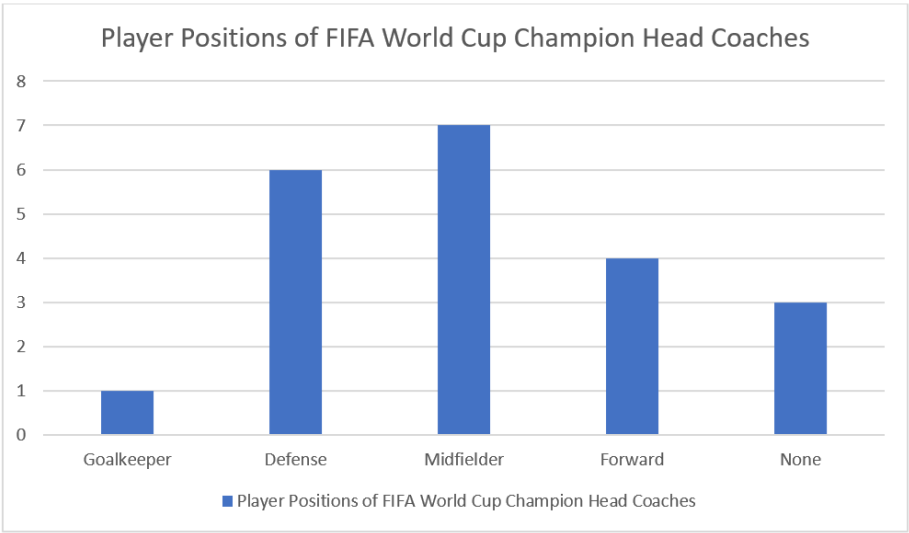


Figure 6. Player Positions of FIFA World Cup Champion Head Coaches

Looking at the graph, the density of midfielders among the FIFA World Cup Champion national team head coaches whose playing positions are examined draws attention. Considering the playmaker characteristics of midfielders in football, it is possible to say that the players who manage the connection between the defense and the striker in the 2nd region of the football field, as a coach, contribute to planning and management from the side of the field.

The Tactical Formations as Game Systems of FIFA World Cup Champion National Team Coaches When the Goal Achieved

A system is a combination of various parts that make up a whole. While each of the team players forms the whole on the rectangular football field measuring 105 x 68 m, it aims to take the most correct position where the principles of systematic attack and defense can be applied. At this point, many game systems have been developed since the 1860s and have continued until today. Of course, every period and every coach has their own different methods and field planning. At this point, we will examine which coach achieved success with which game system. Based on the final match of the FIFA World Cup Champion, especially the final

match, the "arrangement of the players on the field, that is, how they are positioned in their field of duty" will be accepted as the basic measure and when we examine the game systems, the game plans will be discussed in 3 main groups as defensive, offensive and double-sided.

In all team sports, including football, the task distribution of team players on the field can be considered just like the areas of expertise in other professions. For this reason, players acquire a position in the field according to their feet, height, physical characteristics (jumping, running abilities, reflexes, etc.), which they use more frequently to hit the soccer ball, and perform their duties within the scope of the game understanding of their position. The player positions and the position taken on the field together with the start of the game give us a game plan idea. From this idea, a clue to a coach's plan can be obtained.



Picture 1. Two Way Game Editing

(<https://www.transfermarkt.com.tr>, Retrieved May 25, 2022)

In the 1970 World Cup Final match, Brazil national team coach Mario Zagallo determined the defensive line with his 4-way defense system, and the forward 4-way forward using the two midfielders 5 and 8 playing in front of the defense, using both sides, was used both in the attack and for support purposes. He also took the field with a planning aiming to stop the opposing team and find a score

with many men in defense. Thus, he determined the game system with 6 players in both defense and attack and was successful.



Picture 2. Offensive Game Editing

(<https://www.transfermarkt.com.tr>, Retrieved May 25, 2022)

In order to be successful, it is desirable to have both physical and technical and tactical skills at very high levels (Bozdoğan & Kızılet, 2017). In triple defenses, although it is generally desired to be more productive offensively and to increase the chance of scoring goals with multiple players in the midfield and the opponent's half, the defense is also a risky game system that leaves large areas to the opponent. 1986 FIFA World Cup Champion Argentina national team coach Carlos Bilardo, who managed to use this system correctly, achieved victory at the end of the tournament with midfield and attacking players suitable for the system.



Germany

1990 World Cup Final Game System

Starting line-up: 3-5-2 defensive








Picture 3. Defensive Game Editing

(<https://www.transfermrkt.com.tr>, Retrieved May 25, 2022)

In 5-point defense systems, which are based on triple defense, it is aimed that the wing players participate in the defense, take a close position, and the midfielders in front of the defense take a controlled position and shorten the team length. In the 1990 FIFA World Cup Finals, it is seen that Germany coach Franz Beckenbauer achieved success with a defensive game plan. However, it has been revealed that the tactical knowledge level of the coach has a very important role in the success of the team, it is possible to be successful against a team with a good tactical understanding and a higher level of staff structure, and the tactic to be applied should change according to the course of the competition (Müniroğlu et al., 2011). If so, the tactics and game system may vary according to the opponent and different conditions. The way to success is when the players adapt to the basic tactic and auxiliary tactic (Müniroğlu et al., 2011).

Table 7. Tactical Formations of FIFA World Cup Champion Head Coaches
(<https://www.transfermrkt.com.tr>, Access date: 25 May, 2022)

FIFA	Head Coach	National Team	Tactical Formation
2022	Lionel Scaloni	 Argentina	4-3-3 Offensive
2018	Didier Deschamps	 France	1-4-2-3-1 Bidirectional
2014	Joachim Löw	 Germany	1-3-4-3 Offensive
2010	Vicente Del Bosque	 Spain	1-4-1-4-1 Bidirectional
2006	Marcelo Lippi	 Italy	1-4-2-3-1 Offensive
2002	Luiz Felipe Scolari	 Brasil	1-4-3-3 Offensive
1998	Aime Jacquet	 France	1-4-3-3 Bidirectional
1994	Carlos Alberto Parreira	 Brasil	1-4-4-2 Bidirectional
1990	Franz Beckenbauer	 Germany	1-5-3-2 Defensive
1986	Carlos Bilardo	 Argentina	1-3-5-2 Bidirectional
1982	Enzo Bearzot	 Italy	1-3-5-2 Offensive
1978	Cesar Menotti	 Argentina	1-4-3-3 Offensive
1974	Helmut Schön	 Germany	1-4-3-3 Defensive
1970	Mario Zagollo	 Brasil	1-4-4-2 Offensive
1966	Alf Ramsey	 England	1-4-4-2 Bidirectional
1962	Aymore Morea	 Brasil	1-4-4-2 Offensive

1958	Vicente Feola	 Brasil	1-4-4-2 Offensive
1954	Sepp Herberger	 Germany	1-3-4-3 Offensive
1950	Juan Lopez	 Uruguay	1-4-3-3 Offensive
1938	Vittorio Pozzo	 Italy	1-4-3-3 Offensive
1934	Vittorio Pozzo	 Italy	1-4-3-3 Offensive
1930	Alberto Suppici	 Uruguay	1-4-3-3 Offensive

In the table, it is seen that the coaches who won the FIFA World Cup have systematically applied the game with defensive-offensive and double-sided planning from past to present and they have been successful.

The important point to note in the table is; The coaches who apply a 4-player game plan in defense basically attack the game and/or double-sided; that is, it would be correct to say that they do tactical planning on the basis of both defensive and offensive competence. The basis of tactical practices is team goals, personal skills put into service, and styles of acting together in accordance with the game (Karakuş et al., 1996; Sayarı, 2000; Tütüncü, 1996). Lack of tactics and strategy is one of the main reasons for the bad performances of the teams (Ali, 1998). Therefore, coaches should be serious about reflecting game strategies on the field, game system and tactical formation.

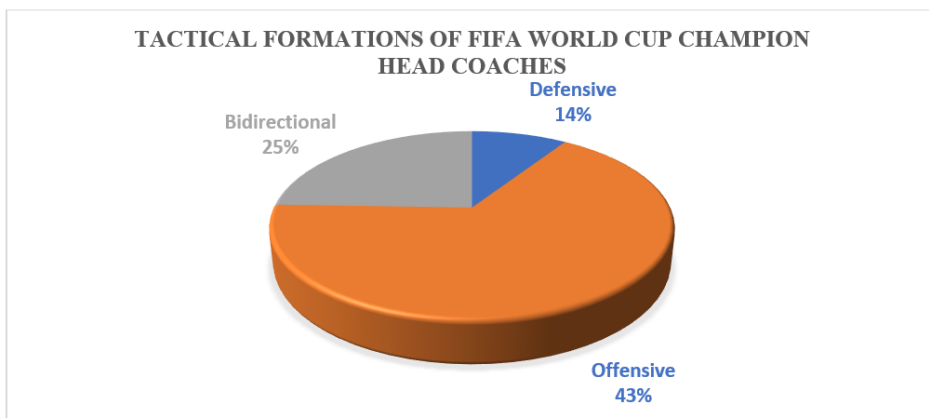


Figure 7. Finals games tactical formations distribution of FIFA World Cup Champion coaches




As seen in the graph, it is seen that the coaches who won 18 of the 21 world championships in the history of the FIFA World Cups preferred to use both offensive-priority aspects of the game in their final preferences, up to 90% in total.

FIFA World Cup Champion National Team Coaches Before Reaching the Goal Achievement in Professional Football Careers Championship

Football is a game in which 2 teams of 11 players each struggle to dominate each other. Each player acts in line with team goals with the desire to win individually. It is extremely important to score and win trophies in professional football. Salary is not the only external motivation source of an athlete in professional football. Showing a superior performance and even being a champion team player can open doors for a professional footballer's career, such as the opportunity to play in national teams and to take part in international championships. Success in football career is of course a tremendous situation that instills confidence in a possible coaching situation after active football, such as respectability and the reason for being preferred as a result of getting ahead in the competition. In other words, outstanding achievements in the career of a football

player are a reason for trust and prestige, far from prerequisites, for both sports managers and the public when choosing an elite coach.

Table 8. Football career achievements of FIFA World Cup Champion coaches
(<https://www.transfermarkt.com.tr>, Access date: 25 June 2022)

FIFA	Head Coach	National Team	Championship/Cup
2022	Lionel Scaloni	 Argentina	N
2018	Didier Deschamps	 France	N+I+WC+EC
2014	Joachim Löw	 Germany	-----
2010	Vicente Del Bosque	 Spain	N
2006	Marcelo Lippi	 Italy	-----
2002	Luiz Felipe Scolari	 Brasil	N
1998	Aime Jacquet	 France	-----
1994	Carlos Alberto Parreira	 Brasil	-----
1990	Franz Beckenbauer	 Germany	N+I+WC+EC
1986	Carlos Bilardo	 Argentina	N+I
1982	Enzo Bearzot	 Italy	N
1978	Cesar Menotti	 Argentina	N
1974	Helmut Schön	 Germany	-----
1970	Mario Zagollo	 Brasil	2xWC

1966	Alf Ramsey	 England	N
1962	Aymore Morea	 Brasil	-----
1958	Vicente Feola	 Brasil	-----
1954	Sepp Herberger	 Germany	-----
1950	Juan Lopez	 Uruguay	-----
1938	Vittorio Pozzo	 Italy	-----
1934	Vittorio Pozzo	 Italy	-----
1930	Alberto Suppici	 Uruguay	-----

*N:National, I:International, WC:World Cup, EC:European Championship

As seen in the table, it is understood that the national team coaches who won the World Cup have won national and international championships at the club level in their professional football careers, and even some coaches have won the World Cup and European Championships at the national team level.

It is seen that among the national team coaches who won the first 7 tournaments of the World Cup, apart from the coaches who do not have an active football life, other coaches have not won a championship in their football careers.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE FIFA WORLD CUP WINNING NATIONAL TEAM HEAD COACHS AS PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL PLAYERS

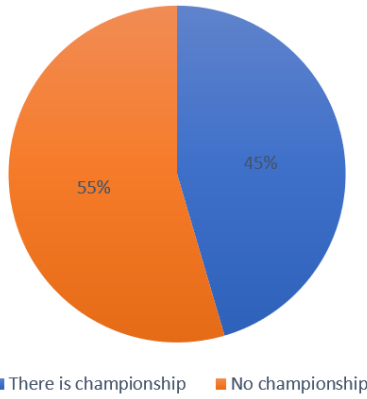


Figure 8. The championship of the FIFA World Cup winning national team head coaches as professional football players

In the graph, it is seen that 12 of the national team coaches who won the World Cup did not win a championship in their football career, 10 of them won the championship and the group that won the championship with a rate of 45% is in the minority. Among the coaches who won the championship as a result of the World Cup finals, there are those who have also served as football players in the World Cup champion national teams.

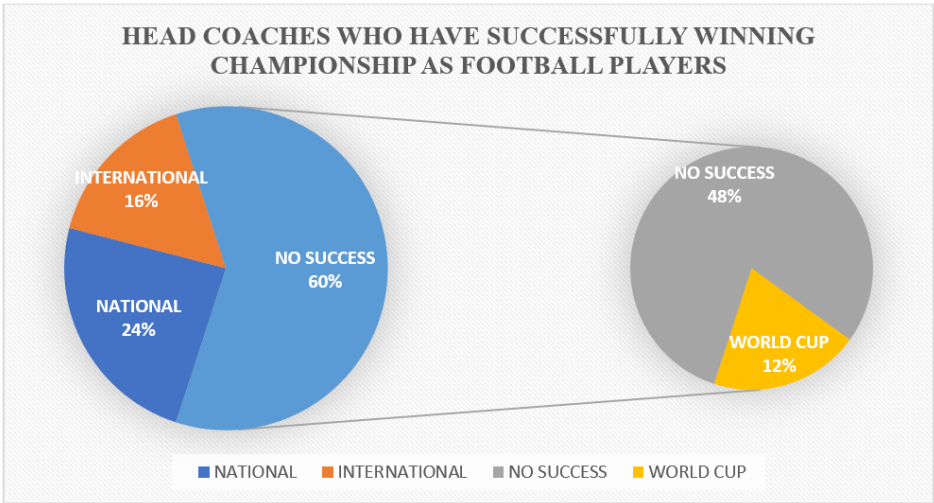


Figure 9. Head coaches who have successfully winning championship as football players



In the graphic, 10 coaches who have won the championship as football players have won club and league championships at the national level. Three of the coaches have won league championships and international tournaments at club level. While only 3 coaches were football players, he was able to win the World Cup with the national team, and also experienced national and international club successes.

In addition, one of the details that draw attention regardless of the graphic is that Franz Beckenbauer and Didier Deschamps, who won the World Cup during their football career, also achieved victory in the European Championship as national team players. Another detail at this point is that these two coaches were captains of the clubs and national teams they played in their football careers. This can be considered as an indication that they are successful in transferring leadership characteristics from the field to the edge management. Among the coaches, Mario Zagallo has won the World Cup 2 times with the Brazilian national team in his active football career.

Professional Experience Year Intervals of FIFA World Cup Champion National Team Coaches Before Reaching Target Achievement

Table 9. Professional Experience Year Intervals of FIFA World Cup Champion Coaches (<https://www.transfermarkt.com.tr>, Access date: 25 June 2022)

FIFA	Head Coach	National Team	Head Coaching Start
2022	Lionel Scaloni	 Argentina	2018
2018	Didier Deschamps	 France	2001
2014	Joachim Löw	 Germany	1992
2010	Vicente Del Bosque	 Spain	1984
2006	Marcelo Lippi	 Italy	1982
2002	Luiz Felipe Scolari	 Brasil	1982
1998	Aime Jacquet	 France	1976
1994	Carlos Alberto Parreira	 Brasil	1967
1990	Franz Beckenbauer	 Germany	1984
1986	Carlos Bilardo	 Argentina	1971
1982	Enzo Bearzot	 Italy	1964
1978	Cesar Menotti	 Argentina	1970
1974	Helmut Schön	 Germany	1946
1970	Mario Zagollo	 Brasil	1967

1966	Alf Ramsey	 England	1955
1962	Aymore Morea	 Brasil	1948
1958	Vicente Feola	 Brasil	1937
1954	Sepp Herberger	 Germany	1930
1950	Juan Lopez	 Uruguay	1946
1938	Vittorio Pozzo	 Italy	1912
1934	Vittorio Pozzo	 Italy	1912
1930	Alberto Suppici	 Uruguay	1928

The table shows the years when the national team coaches who won the FIFA World Cup started their coaching profession.

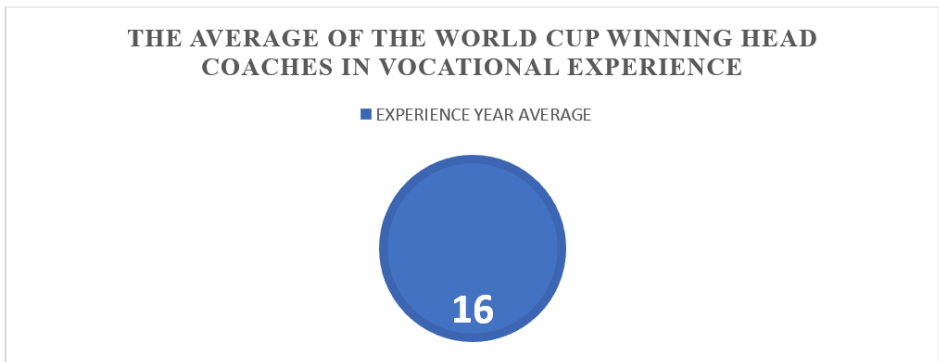


Figure 10. The average of the world cup winning head coaches in vocational experience














In the chart, we see the average years of experience of the 21 national team coaches who won the FIFA World Cup before they became World Champions.

This data, which points to a fairly long average of 16 years of experience in coaching, gives the impression that a success that is difficult to catch is based on a long working period.

FIFA World Cup Champion National Team Head Coaches Before Reaching the Goal Achievement in Professional Coaching Careers Championship

Everyone needs appreciation, regardless of the job they do. Receiving trophies and medals in sports is the pinnacle of being appreciated and rewarded. As proud as it is for an athlete to be proud of the championships he has achieved, the same is true for the coach. Winning a trophy is a sign of superiority in sports. It is a great prestige and honor. It is not a situation that ends with the end of a championship. Trophies impose extra responsibilities on athletes or teams and improve performance to improve performance. This also applies to coaches. Just as much as athletes and spectators, maybe even more, coaches love competition. And a rivalry must ultimately be crowned. Therefore, trophies are the most valuable object and the most permanent proof of the victory achieved as a result of great efforts for both athletes and coaches. Especially for a coach, winning a trophy is the most obvious proof of competence.

Table 10. Coaching career achievements of FIFA World Cup Champion coaches (<https://www.transfermarkt.com.tr>, Access date: 25 June 2022)

FIFA	Head Coach	National Team	Championship/Cup
2022	Lionel Scaloni	 Argentina	1xCopa America
2018	Didier Deschamps	 France	1xLigue1.+4xFrance Cup+ +2xFrance Super Cup
2014	Joachim Löw	 Germany	1xGerman Cup+ 1xAustria Bundesliga
2010	Vicente Del Bosque	 Spain	2xLa Liga+2xSpain Super Cup+1xUEFA Cup+ 2xChampions League+ 1x UEFA Super Cup
2006	Marcelo Lippi	 Italy	5xSerieA+ 5xItaly Super Cup+ 1x UEFA Cup+ 1xChampions League
2002	Luiz Felipe Scolari	 Brasil	2xSudamerica+ 6xBrasil SerieA+ 2xLibertadores
1998	Aime Jacquet	 France	1xLigue1+ 1xFrance Super Cup
1994	Carlos Alberto Parreira	 Brasil	1xBrasil SerieA+ 2xAsia Champ.
1990	Franz Beckenbauer	 Germany	-----
1986	Carlos Bilardo	 Argentina	-----
1982	Enzo Bearzot	 Italy	-----
1978	Cesar Menotti	 Argentina	-----
1974	Helmut Schön	 Germany	1xUEFA Euro

1970	Mario Zagollo	 Brasil	-----
1966	Alf Ramsey	 England	1xPremier League
1962	Aymore Morea	 Brasil	-----
1958	Vicente Feola	 Brasil	-----
1954	Sepp Herberger	 Germany	-----
1950	Juan Lopez	 Uruguay	-----
1938	Vittorio Pozzo	 Italy	1xOlympic+ 1xWorld Cup
1934	Vittorio Pozzo	 Italy	-----
1930	Alberto Suppici	 Uruguay	-----

When we look at the achievements of the coaches who won the FIFA World Cup in the table, in the coaching lives of the national team careers before the world championship, the first thing that stands out is that about half of the 20 coaches are trophy winners and the first success of the other half is the World Cup championship.

Another detail that immediately catches the eye is that the coaches started their careers with the national team with a serious reference in the 90s and eventually achieved success in the World Cup. The coaches have achieved a serious club success before the national team. Some of them even achieved victory in international tournaments such as UEFA Champions League, UEFA Cup, Super Cup, Libertadores, Cup America as well as national leagues.

**PRE-NATIONAL TEAM CHAMPIONSHIPS OF THE
NATIONAL TEAM HEAD COACHES THAT WIN THE FIFA
WORLD CUP**

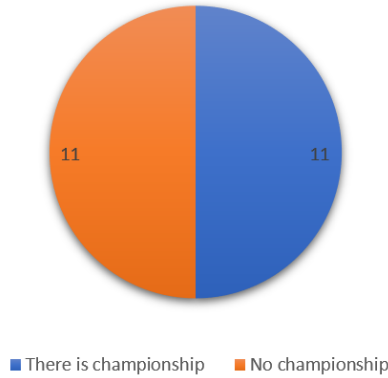


Figure 11. Pre-national team championships of the national team head coaches that win the FIFA World Cup

In Figure 11, one of the coaches who won the FIFA World Cup, the 1934 and 1938 champion Italy national team coach Vittorio Pozzo won the championship twice in a row, if evaluated separately here, it can be seen that 11 coaches did not have a cup and / or championship before the national team, 11 coaches. It is understood that he started to work for the national team after various successes.

**HEAD COACHES WHO HAVE SUCCESSFULLY WINNING
CHAMPIONSHIPS IN FIFA WORLD CUP**

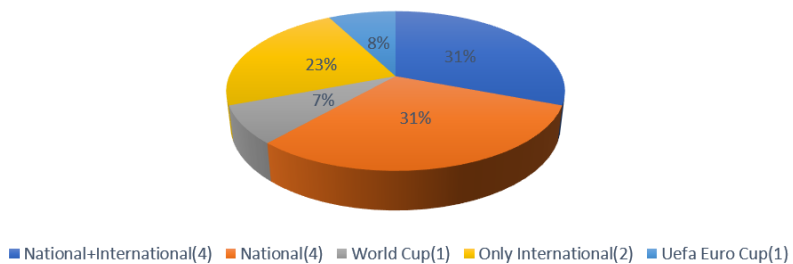


Figure 12. Head coaches who have successfully winner championships in FIFA World Cup

In Figure 12, it is seen that the coaches who won the FIFA World Cup are equally distributed in national and international successes on club basis. It is possible to say that the coaches in the first years of the championship had successes only at the level of international and national teams, and after 1990, modern football men switched to coaching in national teams after national and international successes at the club level.

Examining the coaches who did not have any success as a coach before the FIFA World Cup can contribute to our interpretation.

Table 11. Managers without championship success before becoming FIFA World Cup Champions (<https://www.transfermarkt.com.tr>, Retrieved 25 June 2022)

FIFA	Head Coach	Success Before World Cup	Coaching Experience
1990	Franz Beckenbauer	-----	1984-6 years(6 year active)
1986	Carlos Bilardo	-----	1971-15 years(13 year active)
1982	Enzo Bearzot	-----	1964-18 years(16 year active)
1978	Cesar Menotti	-----	1970-8 years(8 years active)
1970	Mario Zagollo	-----	1967-3 years(1 year active)
1962	Aymore Morea	-----	1948-14 years(9 years active)
1958	Vicente Feola	-----	1937-19 years(7 years active)
1954	Sepp Herberger	-----	1930-24 years(20 years active)
1950	Juan Lopez	-----	1946-4 years(4 years active)
1934	Vittorio Pozzo	-----	1912-22 years(20 years active)
1930	Alberto Suppici	-----	1928-2 years(2 years active)

In Table 11, it is striking that most of the 11 coaches who have won the World Cup, who have not had success as a coach before, are below 16, which we calculate as general coaching experience years, and their active coaching experience period is below 14 seasons/year.

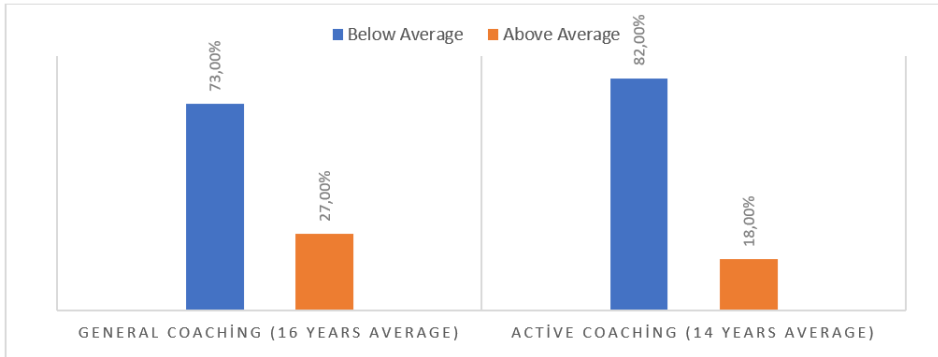


Figure 13. Coaching times of coaches without success before the FIFA World Cup Championship

In Figure 13, among the coaches who have won the World Cup, it is seen that 8 of the 11 coaches who have not had success as a coach before, are below the general coaching average and 3 of them are above the 16-year period we have determined as the general coaching experience year, and the ratio is 73% to 27%. have been shown to have. In the average of years of experience, where we have determined the active period as 14 seasons/years, it is seen that 9 of 11 coaches have below average with 82%, 2 coaches have above average experience with 18%.

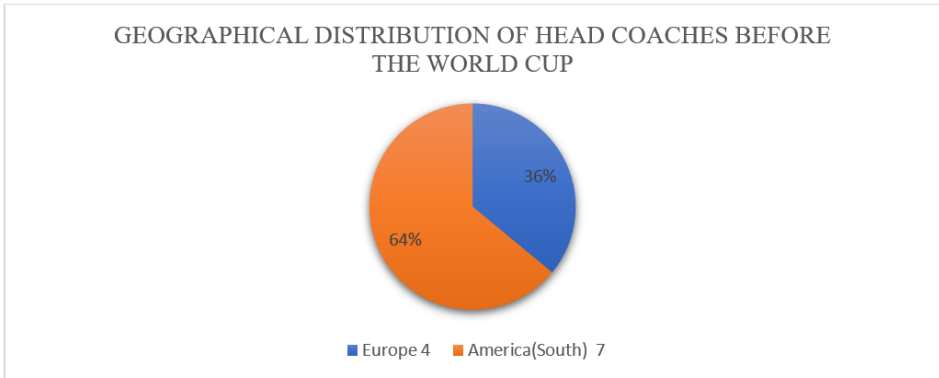


Figure 14. Geographical distribution of head coaches with no pre-FIFA World Cup Championship success

When analyzed in Figure 14, it is seen that 4 out of 11 coaches are coaches of the national teams of the European continent in terms of career success before the World Cup and it covers 36%. On the other hand, 7 coaches are the coaches of the national teams of the America (South) continent, which constitutes 64%.

Let's examine the coaches who have had successes as a coach before the FIFA World Cup and contribute to the comparison and interpretation.

Table 12. Head coaches with championship success before becoming FIFA World Cup Champions (<https://www.transfermrkt.com.tr>, Accessed on 25 June 2022)

FIFA	Head Coach	Coaching Achievements before the World Cup	Coaching Experience
2022	Lionel Scaloni	1xInternational	2018-4 years(4 years active)
2018	Didier Deschamps	7xNational	2001-17 years(14 years active)
2014	Joachim Löw	2xNational	1992-22 years(21 years active)
2010	Vicente Del Bosque	4xNational 4xInternational	1984-26 years(23 years active)
2006	Marcelo Lippi	10xNational 2xInternational	1982-24 years(24 years active)

2002	Luiz Felipe Scolari	6xNational 4xInternational	1982-20 years(20 years active)
1998	Aime Jacquet	2xNational	1976-22 years(19 years active)
1994	Carlos Alberto Parreira	1xNational 2xInternational	1967-27 years(21 years active)
1974	Helmut Schön	1xInternational	1946-28 years(28 years active)
1966	Alf Ramsey	1xNational	1955-11 years(11 years active)
1938	Vittorio Pozzo	2xInternational	1912-26 years(24 years active)

It is remarkable at first glance that among the coaches who have been successful in winning the World Cup, those who had success as a coach before the World Cup had values above the average of 16 years of general experience and 14 seasons/years of active coaching time.

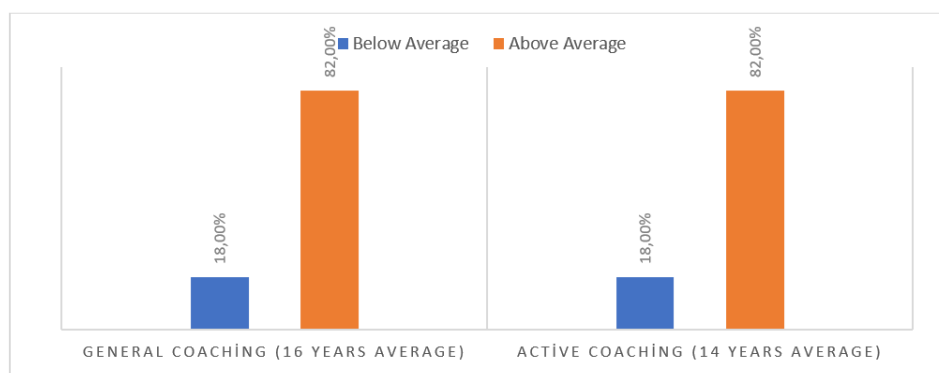


Figure 15. Coaching times of success before the FIFA World Cup Championship

In Figure 15, 9 of the 11 coaches who have won successes and trophies in their coaching career before the World Cup, among the coaches who have won the World Cup, have an experience of more than 16 years of general coaching experience, and 2 of them are under the 16-year period that we have determined as the general coaching experience year. and it was shown that they have a ratio of 82% to 18%. In terms of active experience, which we have determined as 14

seasons/years, it is seen that 9 of 11 coaches have an average of active experience years with a rate of 82%, and 2 coaches have an average of active experience years with a rate of 18%.

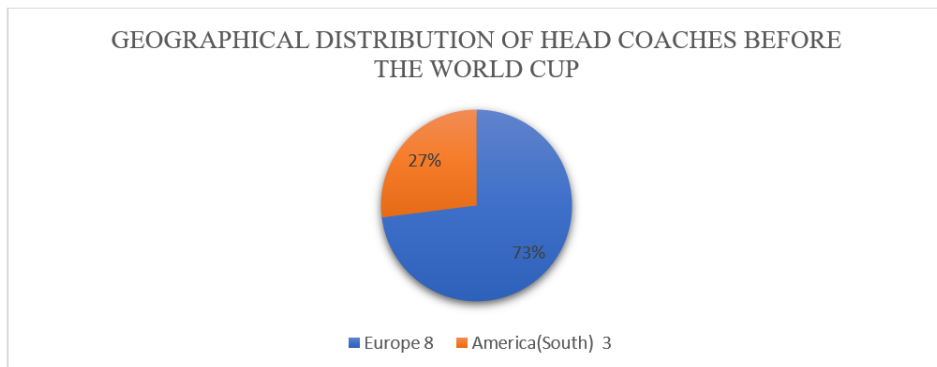


Figure 16. Geographical distribution of head coaches with pre-FIFA World Cup Championship success

When analyzed in Figure 16, in terms of career success before the World Cup, it is seen that 8 out of 11 coaches consist of the coaches of the European continent country national teams and cover 73%, and 3 coaches are South American.

National Team Experiences of FIFA World Cup Champion National Team Coaches in Professional Football Life Before Reaching Target Success

One of the most special achievements that can be achieved for professional football players is to wear the national team jersey of the country to which they are a citizen and feel a sense of belonging. In fact, many professional athletes want to fight for their national teams by making great sacrifices for this purpose, ignoring injury, fatigue, club goals or personal situations. In football, every tournament and every league participated in the lower age categories, together with the club infrastructure works, is also an opportunity to be selected for the national team in the lower age categories. It is very important for the career







development of young football players to take part in the lower age categories with the national team jersey at a young age.

Players who can reach the level of the national team at a young age can be caught on the radar of bigger clubs, and if they play in a big club infrastructure; They gain advantages for the first team that coaches and managers can potentially capitalize on and give chances. Acceptance to the national team in professional football is known as an indicator of prestige, such as gaining a high rank.

Every success in the career of a professional football player is undoubtedly an important factor for coaches to start their coaching career with an advantage. It can be relatively easy for career athletes to take charge and be adopted as a coach. For successful national team coaches, let's examine the status of nationality in football player careers and examine the situation of contributing to coach experience and success in practice.

Table 13. Nationality status of coaches as players before becoming FIFA World Cup Champions (<https://www.transfermarkt.com.tr>, Accessed on 25 June 2022)

FIFA	Head Coach	National Team	Player Career Nationality Status
2022	Lionel Scaloni	 Argentina	A National 7 Matches/1 Goal
2018	Didier Deschamps	 France	A National 103 Matches/4 Goals
2014	Joachim Löw	 Germany	U 21 - 5 Matches
2010	Vicente Del Bosque	 Spain	A National 20 Matches/2 Goals
2006	Marcelo Lippi	 Italy	U 23 - 2 Matches
2002	Luiz Felipe Scolari	 Brasil	-----
1998	Aime Jacquet	 France	A National – 2 Matches

1994	Carlos Alberto Parreira	 Brasil	-----
1990	Franz Beckenbauer	 Germany	A National 103 Matches/14 Goals
1986	Carlos Bilardo	 Argentina	A National 2 Matches/1 Goals
1982	Enzo Bearzot	 Italy	A National – 1 Match
1978	Cesar Menotti	 Argentina	A National 11 Matches/2 Goals
1974	Helmut Schön	 Germany	A National 16 Matches/17 Goals
1970	Mario Zagollo	 Brasil	A National 33 Matches/4 Goals
1966	Alf Ramsey	 England	A National 32 Matches/3 Goals
1962	Aymore Morea	 Brasil	A National 3 Matches
1958	Vicente Feola	 Brasil	-----
1954	Sepp Herberger	 Germany	A National 3 Matches/2 Goals
1950	Juan Lopez	 Uruguay	-----
1938	Vittorio Pozzo	 Italy	-----
1934	Vittorio Pozzo	 Italy	-----
1930	Alberto Suppici	 Uruguay	-----

In the table, it is striking that for the national team coaches who won the FIFA World Cup, the number of coaches working as a national team player in their careers is high. Out of 15 national football coaches, 10 are from the European continent and 5 are from the Americas (South) Continent, and the European

coaches are the group with the highest number of national careers. While 10 of the 11 European coaches have had a career as a national football player, only 5 of the 10 South American coaches have achieved the success of wearing the national jersey. From this point of view, it can be said that the criterion of being a national player is more meaningful for the federation managers of European countries in the selection of coaches.

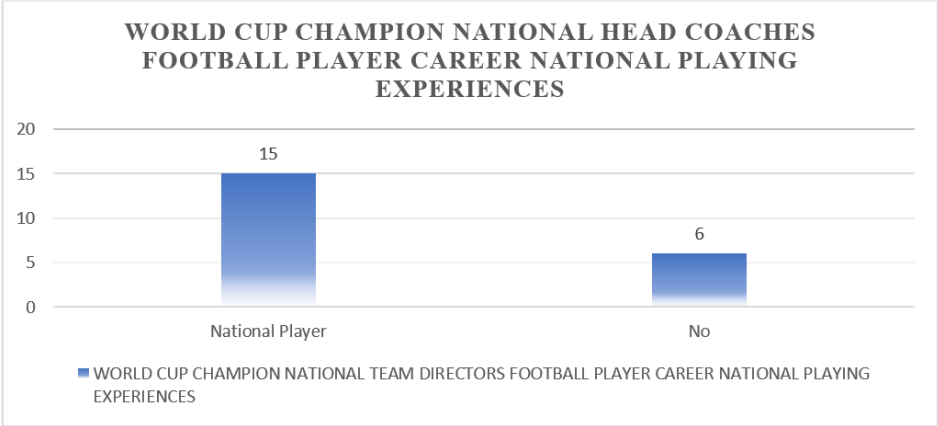


Figure 17. World cup champion national team directors football player career national playing experiences

In Figure 17, national team experiences in the careers of football players are shown for the national team coaches who won the FIFA World Cup.

Table 14. Managers who have served as a national player before becoming FIFA World Cup Champions (<https://www.wikipedia.org>, Retrieved 25 June 2022)

FIFA	Head Coach	National	Player Career National Player
2002	Luiz Felipe Scolari	 Brezilya	-----
1994	Carlos Alberto Parreira	 Brezilya	No player career information
1958	Vicente Feola	 Brezilya	No player career information
1950	Juan Lopez	 Uruguay	No player career information
1934 1938	Vittorio Pozzo	 Ítalya	-----
1930	Alberto Suppici	 Uruguay	-----

In the table, we see the coaches who do not have national team experience in their football careers for the national team coaches who won the FIFA World Cup. In total, 3 of the 6 coaches represent South American countries with no career information as football players. Of the 6 coaches who do not have the title of national football player, 5 of them are from South American countries and 1 of them is from the European continent.

A group of coaches, on the other hand, took part in the national teams of the country as football players before becoming a coach in their professional football careers, and also succeeded in winning the world cup as a football player.

Table 15. Coaches who became World Cup champions as national players before becoming FIFA World Cup Champions
(<https://www.wikipedia.org>, Retrieved 25 June 2022)

FIFA	Head Coach	Player Career National Class	World Cup Winner
2018	Didier Deschamps	A Milli - 103 Maç/4 Gol	1998
1990	Franz Beckenbauer	A Milli – 103 Maç/14 Gol	1974
1970	Mario Zagallo	A Milli – 33 Maç/4 Gol	1958-1962

As can be seen in the table, there are coaches who won the FIFA World Cup in the national teams of the country as football players before becoming a coach. Out of a total of 20 coaches, only 3 of the 15 national players have experienced this success as a national athlete. In fact, Brazil national team coach Mario Zagallo was a player in the national team that won the FIFA World Cup 2 times in a row.

FIFA World Cup Champion National Team Coaches Taking Task as Coaches in Teams Where They Served as Professional Footballers Before Reaching the Goal Success



It has become inevitable to be considered as a coach in the cases where professional football players, whose careers are full of successes and who have been team captains by coming to the forefront with their leadership qualities in the teams they play, have established ownership and emotional bonds in the history of the club and before the fans. When such athletes end their sports careers, the most natural option is to start coaching in a sports club where they feel and feel a sense of belonging before, or to be appointed after having experience in coaching.










At this point, the coaches of the national teams that won the FIFA World Cups and UEFA European Football Championships may have taken part in the teams they played as football players before in their coaching careers and in the communities where they have proven themselves as players, one or more times.

It will be beneficial for the course of the research to examine what kind of contribution this situation can make to the experience of the trainer.

Table 16. Coaching experiences of FIFA World Cup Champion coaches
in the teams they play football

(<https://www.transfermarkt.com.tr>, Access date: 25 June 2022)

FIFA	Head Coach	National Team	Head Coaching Career Starting Team Levels
2022	Lionel Scaloni	 Argentina	Argentina
2018	Didier Deschamps	 France	France-Marsilya-Juventus
2014	Joachim Löw	 Germany	Frauenfeld-Studgart-Karlsruher
2010	Vicente Del Bosque	 Spain	Spain-Real Madrid
2006	Marcelo Lippi	 Italy	Lucchese
2002	Luiz Felipe Scolari	 Brasil	CSA-Juventude
1998	Aime Jacquet	 France	France-Olympic Lyon
1994	Carlos Alberto Parreira	 Brasil	-----
1990	Franz Beckenbauer	 Germany	Germany-Bayern
1986	Carlos Bilardo	 Argentina	Argentina-Estudientes-San Lorenzo
1982	Enzo Bearzot	 Italy	Italy-Torino
1978	Cesar Menotti	 Argentina	Argentina-Boca Juniors -Rosario Central
1974	Helmut Schön	 Germany	Germany-SG Dresden

1970	Mario Zagollo	 Brasil	Brasil-Botafogo
1966	Alf Ramsey	 England	England
1962	Aymore Morea	 Brasil	Brasil-Botafogo
1958	Vicente Feola	 Brasil	-----
1954	Sepp Herberger	 Germany	Germany-Tennis Borussia Berlin
1950	Juan Lopez	 Uruguay	-----
1938	Vittorio Pozzo	 Italy	Torino
1934	Vittorio Pozzo	 Italy	Torino
1930	Alberto Suppici	 Uruguay	-----

In the table, we see beginning of the head coaching experiences of the national team head coaches who won the World Cup in the teams they played as football players.

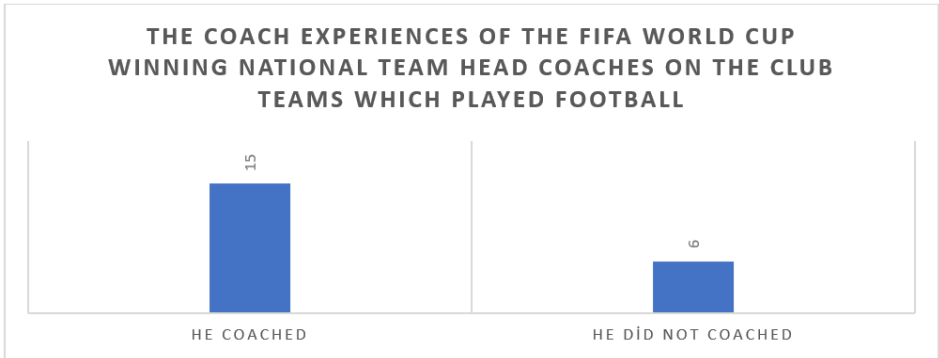


Figure 18. The coach experiences of the FIFA World Cup winning national team head coaches on the club teams which played football

In Figure 17, 15 coaches coached the teams they previously served as players, while 6 coaches did not work as coaches in the club team they played football.
















FIFA World Cup Champion National Team Managers Serve as Assistant Coaches Before Reaching Goal Success

Professional football has differences in terms of accumulating and applying the technical and mental skills that can make the best contribution to the team game as a player, after a long preparation period, waiting patiently until a position in the team and continuous time can be taken, and continuing to work. Depending on the ability and conditions of some players, it may be earlier than others, while others may be later. At this point, the fact that the coaches also take part as a coach is formed by the combination of some conditions.

Football players have the opportunity to work with many coaches throughout their professional careers and to learn different information from each coach. At the end of their football career, they can join a team that they feel close to and get along well with, and they can work as an assistant or assistant coach for the coach. In this way, behind an experienced coach with the experience of the player, the team can choose the way to comprehend and develop the team game and the management strategies of the players from the side of the field. Many coaches may find it especially important to seize such an opportunity and the benefits of being an assistant to an experienced coach.

As football is a team game, the success of the coach is the product of good teamwork. For this reason, it is inevitable for a good coach to prefer assistant coaches, and for a good coach candidate to be with a wise coach. Here, it is important to examine the assistant coaching experiences of the coaches who have achieved the most important achievements in the world at the level of the national teams, in order to understand the way that leads the World and European Champion national team coaches to success.

Table 17. Assistant coaching status of FIFA World Cup Champion coaches
(<https://www.transfermrkt.com.tr>, Access date: 25 June 2022)

FIFA	Head Coach	National Team	Assistant Coachig Experience
2022	Lionel Scaloni	 Argentina	Sevilla 2016-17 Argentina 2017-18
2018	Didier Deschamps	 France	-----
2014	Joachim Löw	 Germany	Stuttgart 1995-96/Almanya 2004-06
2010	Vicente Del Bosque	 Spain	Castilla CF 1984-87
2006	Marcelo Lippi	 Italy	-----
2002	Luiz Felipe Scolari	 Brasil	-----
1998	Aime Jacquet	 France	-----
1994	Carlos Alberto Parreira	 Brasil	-----
1990	Franz Beckenbauer	 Germany	-----
1986	Carlos Bilardo	 Argentina	-----
1982	Enzo Bearzot	 Italy	İtalya 1970-74
1978	Cesar Menotti	 Argentina	-----
1974	Helmut Schön	 Germany	Almanya 1956-64
1970	Mario Zagollo	 Brasil	-----
1966	Alf Ramsey	 England	-----

1962	Aymore Morea	 Brasil	-----
1958	Vicente Feola	 Brasil	-----
1954	Sepp Herberger	 Germany	-----
1950	Juan Lopez	 Uruguay	-----
1938	Vittorio Pozzo	 Italy	-----
1934	Vittorio Pozzo	 Italy	-----
1930	Alberto Suppici	 Uruguay	-----

The table shows the list of national team coaches who won the FIFA World Cup and their assistant coaching status. It is seen that very few of the champion coaches from past to present have passed from apprenticeship to mastership with a coach. For example, Germany, which took the trophy to its museum 3 times, used two of the coaching choices in favor of the coach it trained from within the technical team. All of the coaches who have worked as assistant coaches are from the national teams of European Continent countries such as Germany, Italy and Spain, which are the ones who take the trophy to their museums the most.



Figure 19. Assistant coaching experiences of the World Cup winner national team head coaches

In the figure, it is shown that 4 of the 5 coaches who have worked as assistant coaches among the national team coaches who won the FIFA World Cup, especially work in the national teams, and only one of them has experience of assistant coaching at the club level.

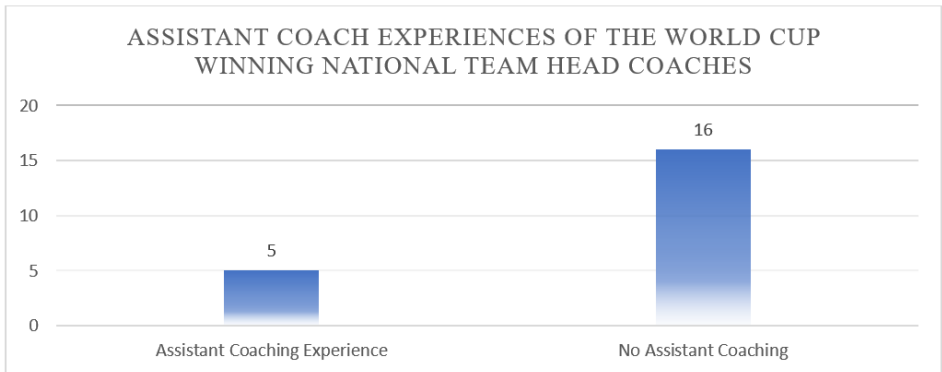


Figure 20. Assistant coaching experiences of the World Cup winning national team head coaches

In the figure, it is seen that 16 of the 21 national team coaches who won the FIFA World Cup do not work as assistant coaches, and 5 coaches assist an expert coach.















Youth Coaching Experience of FIFA World Cup Champion National Team Head Coaches Before Reaching Target Success


In all individual and team sports, including football, the place where the first training starts, in other words, the basic training of sports is infrastructures. The more solid foundations the first teachings are based on, the more permanent and correct learning takes place. For the athlete, the sportive and ethical values gained in his first training are extremely valuable. Infrastructures, which are like a school in this way, are important for the development of coaches as well as athletes.

In football, youth coaches are more advantageous in adopting a game system and testing its viability. In an infrastructure environment where there is no pressure from fans and media, and manager expectations are at a lower level, the coach's range of action can be wider. In this way, infrastructure coaches who can more easily implement their own projects during training and matches may also have a tremendous opportunity in terms of gaining coaching experience.

For the coaches of the national teams that won the FIFA World Cups, it will be useful for us to understand the impact of the different experiences of the coaches who have achieved significant success on their career success.

Table 18. Infrastructure coaching experience of FIFA World Cup Champion coaches (<https://www.transfermarkt.com.tr>, Access date: 25 June 2022)

FIFA	Head Coach	National Team	Infrastructure Coachig Experience
2022	Lionel Scaloni	 Argentina	-----
2018	Didier Deschamps	 France	-----
2014	Joachim Löw	 Germany	-----
2010	Vicente Del Bosque	 Spain	Real Madrid 1990-99
2006	Marcelo Lippi	 Italy	Sampdoria 1982-1985
2002	Luiz Felipe Scolari	 Brasil	-----
1998	Aime Jacquet	 France	-----
1994	Carlos Alberto Parreira	 Brasil	-----
1990	Franz Beckenbauer	 Germany	-----
1986	Carlos Bilardo	 Argentina	-----
1982	Enzo Bearzot	 Italy	Torino 1964-1967
1978	Cesar Menotti	 Argentina	-----
1974	Helmut Schön	 Germany	-----
1970	Mario Zagollo	 Brasil	-----
1966	Alf Ramsey	 England	-----

1962	Aymore Morea	 Brasil	-----
1958	Vicente Feola	 Brasil	-----
1954	Sepp Herberger	 Germany	-----
1950	Juan Lopez	 Uruguay	-----
1938	Vittorio Pozzo	 Italy	-----
1934	Vittorio Pozzo	 Italy	-----
1930	Alberto Suppici	 Uruguay	-----

The table shows the youth coaching experiences of the coaches who won the FIFA World Cup. In the organization that has been held since 1930, among the successful coaches, Italy national team coach Enzo Bearzot, who won the 1982 World Cup, Marcelo Lippi, the Italy national team coach, who won the 2006 World Cup, and Spain national team coach, who was the 2010 World Cup champion, Vicente Del Bosque, was the youth player trainer.

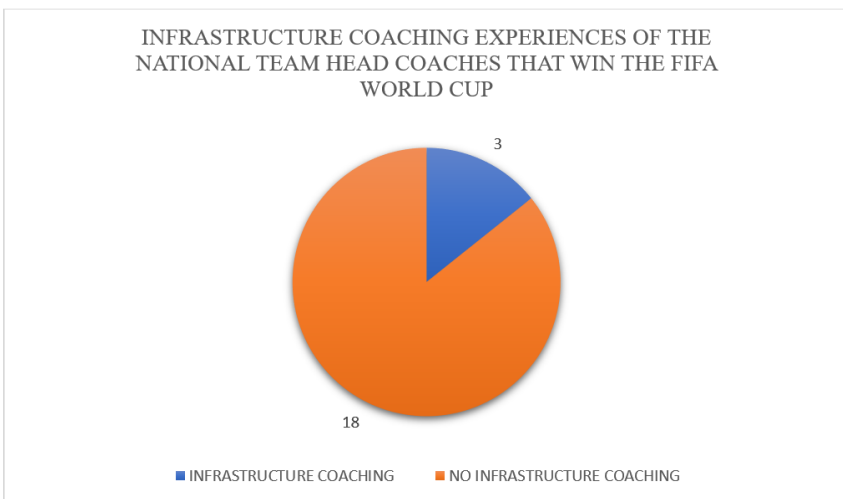


Figure 21. Infrastructure coaching experience

In the figure, 18 of the 21 successful coaches who have won the FIFA World Cup are seen to have peaked as coaches without any youth coaching experience. 85% of coaches do not have youth coaching experience.



Number of Teams that FIFA World Cup Champion National Team Head Coaches Worked as Managers Until Target Achievement

When players say goodbye to active football and the thought of a career in coaching arises, they want to take action immediately. At this point, as can be understood from the experience processes we have examined above, technical directors; Active football players can step into coaching by starting the coaching of the team where they ended their career, by working as a youth coach, as an assistant to an experienced coach, or by finding the opportunity to directly manage a team by using the advantages brought by the career of a football player.

At this point, until the national team coaches who won the FIFA World Cup and reach the top as career success. We reach the results of a long-term professional experience average, which we have examined with tables and graphics, to the research results of understanding how many different teams they have experienced. It is clear that it will make a significant contribution.

The main situation to be measured under this heading is how many different teams and after how many seasons of work experience the coaches are deemed worthy of such an important task during the coaching process until they reach the level of national team coaching. The status of the coaches working in the same team more than once will be counted as one, but the season numbers will be added to the analysis as they have worked with different teams and will be reflected in the tables and graphics.

Table 19. Number of teams and seasons coached by FIFA World Cup Champion coaches (<https://www.transfermarkt.com.tr>, Access date: 25 June 2022)

FIFA	Head Coach	National Team	Number of Coaching and Active Seasons in Different Teams Except for the National Team Before the World Cup
2022	Lionel Scaloni	 Argentina	2 Team – 4 Season
2018	Didier Deschamps	 France	3 Team - 9 Season
2014	Joachim Löw	 Germany	8 Team - 11 Season
2010	Vicente Del Bosque	 Spain	4 Team – 21 Season
2006	Marcelo Lippi	 Italy	11 Team – 21 Season
2002	Luiz Felipe Scolari	 Brasil	12 Team – 15 Season
1998	Aime Jacquet	 France	4 Team – 15 Season
1994	Carlos Alberto Parreira	 Brasil	9 Team – 16 Season
1990	Franz Beckenbauer	 Germany	-----
1986	Carlos Bilardo	 Argentina	4 Team – 9 Season
1982	Enzo Bearzot	 Italy	1 Team – 1 Season
1978	Cesar Menotti	 Argentina	2 Team – 4 Season
1974	Helmut Schön	 Germany	3 Team – 5 Season
1970	Mario Zagollo	 Brasil	1 Team – 2 Season

1966	Alf Ramsey	 England	1 Team – 8 Season
1962	Aymore Morea	 Brasil	7 Team – 9 Season
1958	Vicente Feola	 Brasil	2 Team – 10 Season
1954	Sepp Herberger	 Germany	1 Team – 2 Season
1950	Juan Lopez	 Uruguay	-----
1938	Vittorio Pozzo	 Italy	3 Team – 13 Season
1934	Vittorio Pozzo	 Italy	3 Team – 13 Season
1930	Alberto Suppici	 Uruguay	-----

In the table, it is seen how many different teams they have gained experience in the process until the goal success for the FIFA World Cup champion national team coaches. What strikes us at first glance in the table is that 3 coaches did not have any coaching experience before they were appointed to the national team, and they did not work as a coach at the head of a team even for one season. The three coaches in question did not coach at a different team and league level until they reached the level of national team coaching, and they stepped into their coaching lives in national teams.

As mentioned above, the main point to be measured is how many different teams and after how many seasons of work experience the coaches are deemed worthy of such an important task until they reach the level of national team coaching or in the coaching process other than national team coaching. For this reason, examining the team and season averages by graphing it will allow a clearer understanding of the contribution of the situation to the coaching process.



Figure 22. Pre-national team coaching experiences of the national team head coach of the FIFA World Cup champions

In the graph, for the coaches who won the FIFA World Cup, the general average of how many different teams they worked in other than the national team can be considered as 4 and the average of the season as 10 seasons. In this case, for 17 of 21 coaches who have the experience of coaching, they have to have worked in at least 4 teams other than the national teams and have coached for at least 10 seasons on average. At this point, it creates the feeling that more equal choices are made in terms of merit and that more emphasis is placed on coaching experience and competency in the process of choosing and hiring national team coaches.









Official Number of Matches and Average Points of FIFA World Cup Champion National Team Head Coaches in the Tournament until the Target Achievement

The FIFA World Cup, as an international football tournament, covers the process that ends with the group matches, quarter-finals, semi-finals and final matches, in which the champion team is determined. Every win at this point is the key to the next round. There is no compensation for the mistakes made. The coach and players must collect the maximum points with a minimum margin of

error during the tournament. It is clear that the number of official matches in both tournaments, the points received and the calculation of points per match will contribute to finding the answer to our research question.

Table 20. Number of championship matches and average points of FIFA World Cup Champion coaches (<https://www.transfermrkt.com.tr>, Access date: 25 June 2022)

FIFA	Head Coach	National Team	Number of championship matches and average points				
			M	W	E	L	A
2022	Lionel Scaloni	 Argentina	7	6		1	2.57
2018	Didier Deschamps	 France	7	6	1		2.71
2014	Joachim Löw	 Germany	7	6	1		2.71
2010	Vicente Del Bosque	 Spain	7	6		1	2.57
2006	Marcelo Lippi	 Italy	7	6	1		2.71
2002	Luiz Felipe Scolari	 Brasil	7	7			3.00
1998	Aime Jacquet	 France	7	7			3.00
1994	Carlos Alberto Parreira	 Brasil	7	6	1		2.71
1990	Franz Beckenbauer	 Germany	7	6	1		2.71
1986	Carlos Bilardo	 Argentina	7	6	1		2.71
1982	Enzo Bearzot	 Italy	7	4	3		2.14
1978	Cesar Menotti	 Argentina	7	5	1	1	2.29

1974	Helmut Schön	 Germany	7	6		1	2.57
1970	Mario Zagollo	 Brasil	6	6			3.00
1966	Alf Ramsey	 England	6	5	1		2.67
1962	Aymore Morea	 Brasil	6	5	1		2.67
1958	Vicente Feola	 Brasil	6	5	1		2.67
1954	Sepp Herberger	 Germany	6	5		1	2.50
1950	Juan Lopez	 Uruguay	4	3	1		2.50
1938	Vittorio Pozzo	 Italy	4	4			3.00
1934	Vittorio Pozzo	 Italy	5	4	1		2.60
1930	Alberto Suppici	 Uruguay	4	4			3.00

The table shows the number of official matches, the number of wins, draws and losses and the average points per match for the FIFA World Cup Champion national team coaches during the tournament.



Figure 23. Average of the tournament official matches of the FIFA World Cup champion national team and head coaches

In the graph, we see that the 22 national teams that won the FIFA World Cup played 138 matches in total in the tournaments, and champion national team completed the tournament by playing an average of 6 matches.

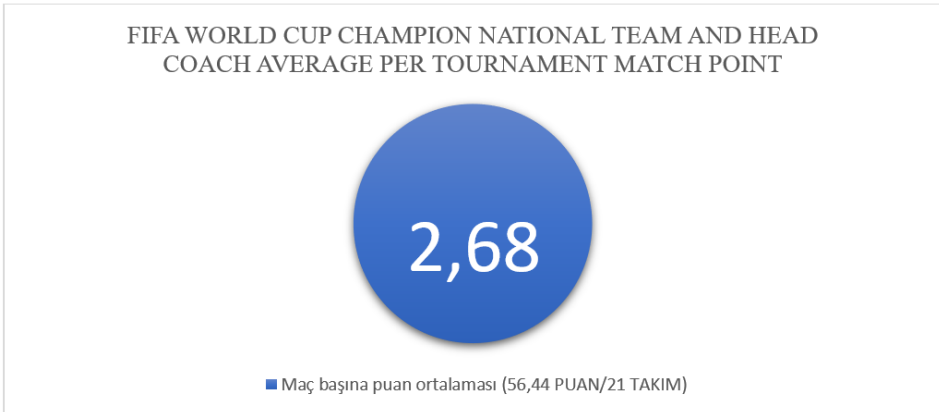


Figure 24. FIFA World Cup champion national team and head coach average per tournament match point

In the figure, it is understood that the 22 national teams that won the FIFA World Cup collected 59.01 points in total in the tournaments and a coach aiming to become a champion by participating in the tournament should make his plans on an average of 2.68 points per game at this point.

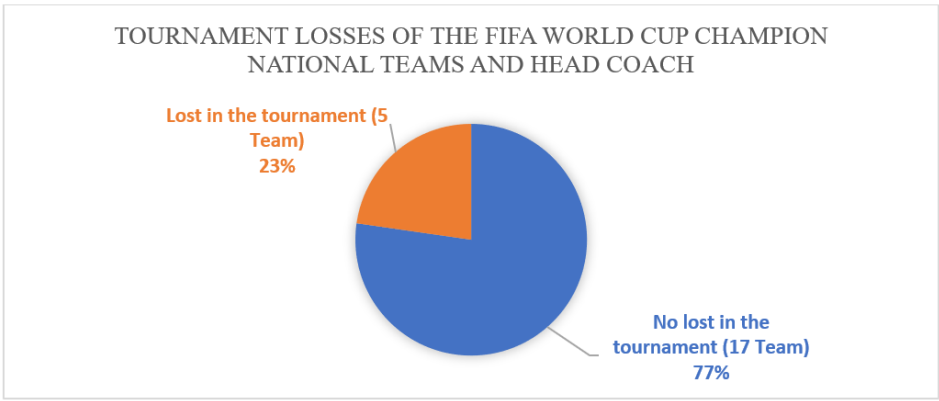


Figure 25. Tournament losses of the FIFA World Cup champion national teams and head coach

In the figure, 5 of the 22 national teams that won the FIFA World Cup have succeeded in becoming champions despite losing once in the tournaments. The defeat rate of champion national teams and their coaches is 23%. In addition, 17 national teams with a rate of 77% completed the tournament as undefeated together with their players and technical team.

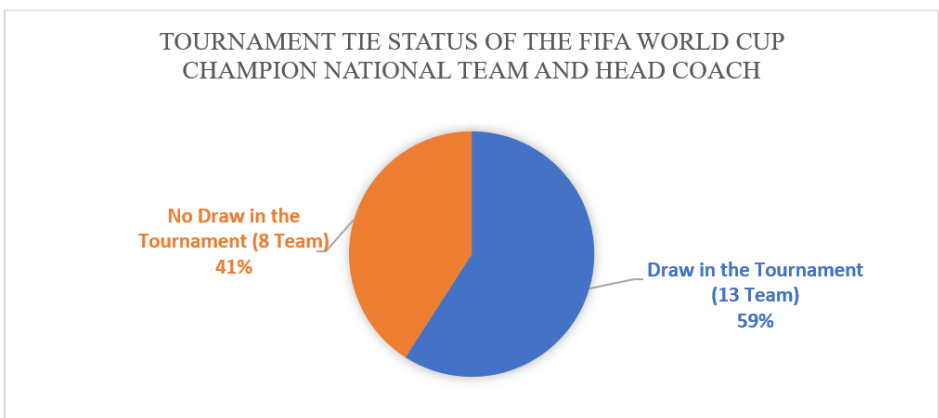


Figure 26. Tournament tie status of the FIFA World Cup champion national team and head coach

In the figure, 13 of the 22 national teams that won the FIFA World Cup have succeeded in becoming champions, although they have completed at least 1 match in the tournaments in a draw. The draw rate of the champion national team and their coaches is 59%.

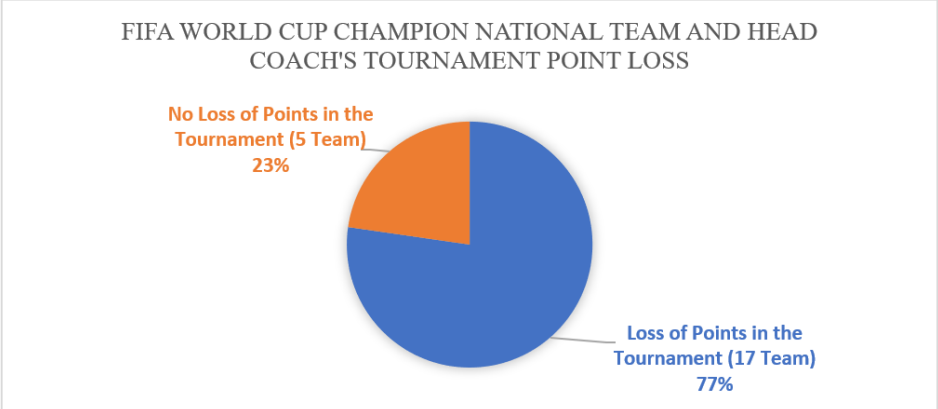


Figure 27. FIFA World Cup champion national team and head coach's tournament point loss

In the figure, 17 of the 22 national teams that won the FIFA World Cup won at least 1 match in the tournaments with a draw or loss, and 5 teams won the championship with an average of 3.0 points per game without losing any points. The 3.0 Mbp rate of the champion national team and their coaches is 23%.

Official contract tenure of FIFA World Cup and UEFA European Football Champion National Team Coaches














Coaching stands out as the profession with the most variability in professional football. Considering the situation that recruitment or termination is inevitable, whether at the club or national team level, and that it is not technically and officially possible to change nearly 30 football players all of a sudden, changing the head coach together with the team is seen as a possible solution. While this is

the case, sports club managers should be very careful and try to make the right decision in the selection of the coach who is the manager of the football team.

Employment contracts or other names and written documents under the name of contract-contract, which determine the terms and limits of duty of coaches like football players, are drawn up and signed on the condition that they agree before starting work. With the beginning of the contract, both parties are obliged to fulfill their responsibilities towards each other. The contract may be terminated due to failure or other reasons. When an assignment will be made to a position that requires high skill, knowledge, experience and responsibility, such as national team coaching, the working time is as important as the right person.

Table 21. National team contract periods of FIFA World Cup Champion coaches (<https://www.transfermarkt.com.tr>, Accessed on 25 June 2022)

FIFA	Head Coach	National Team	Contract Periods
2022	Lionel Scaloni	 Argentina	2 August 2018 31 December 2026
2018	Didier Deschamps	 France	8 July 2012 31 December 2022
2014	Joachim Löw	 Germany	12 July 2006 31 July 2021
2010	Vicente Del Bosque	 Spain	17 July 2008 30 June 2016
2006	Marcelo Lippi	 Italy	1 July 2004 12 July 2006
2002	Luiz Felipe Scolari	 Brasil	11 June 2001 9 August 2002
1998	Aime Jacquet	 France	16 February 1994 12 July 1998
1994	Carlos Alberto Parreira	 Brasil	1 January 1992 31 July 1994
1990	Franz Beckenbauer	 Germany	12 September 1984 8 July 1990

1986	Carlos Bilardo	 Argentina	23 February 1983 31 July 1990
1982	Enzo Bearzot	 Italy	30 September 1977 18 June 1986
1978	Cesar Menotti	 Argentina	1 August 1974 31 July 1982
1974	Helmut Schön	 Germany	4 November 1964 21 June 1978
1970	Mario Zagallo	 Brasil	1 January 1970 1 August 1974
1966	Alf Ramsey	 England	27 February 1963 1 May 1974
1962	Aymore Morea	 Brasil	1961 1963
1958	Vicente Feola	 Brasil	1958 1961
1954	Sepp Herberger	 Germany	1 January 1936 7 June 1964
1950	Juan Lopez	 Uruguay	1946 1955
1938	Vittorio Pozzo	 Italy	1 December 1929 5 August 1948
1934	Vittorio Pozzo	 Italy	1 December 1929 5 August 1948
1930	Alberto Suppici	 Uruguay	1 July 1928 1 July 1932

In the table, the tenure intervals in which the FIFA World Cup winning national team coaches achieved their target success are seen together with the official contract dates.

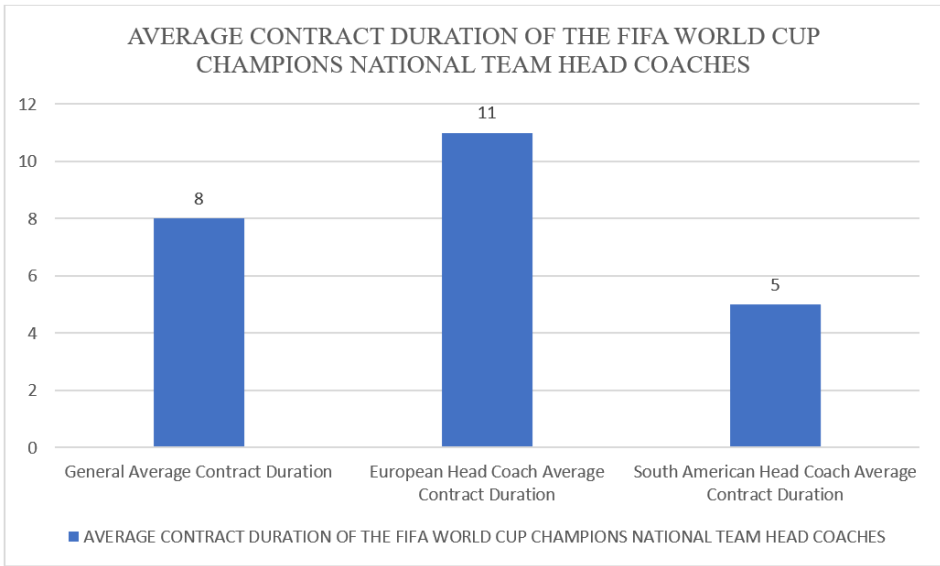


Figure 28. Average contract duration of the FIFA World Cup champions national team head coaches

The figure shows the average of the tenure intervals in which the FIFA World Cup-winning national team coaches achieved their target success. An average contract period of 8 years was calculated for 21 successful national team coaches and is shown in the table. At this point, it can be said that the technical directors achieved an average of long tenure in the process of achieving success with their teams.


In addition, it would be useful to make a separate analysis on this subject for European and South American coaches, whom we have previously evaluated from different perspectives. As shown in the chart, the contract duration of the European coaches is 11 years, which is above the general average, while the South American national team coaches are seen at the level of 5 years, which can be called almost half of the general average. While this situation may indicate that successful national team coaches in European football are organized within a long-term plan and program. It can be interpreted as a planning based on more

success-oriented or short-term plans in the national teams of South American countries.

The Connection Between the Contract Start and End Times of FIFA World Cup Champion National Team Head Coaches with Their Teams While Reaching the Target Success and the Time of Achievement

After the review of the official employment contracts for the FIFA World Cup winning coaches, the period from the beginning of the contract to the success of the championship of the coaches who officially started their duties should be examined.

Table 22. The period between the start of the national team contract and the championship of FIFA World Cup Champion coaches
(<https://www.transfermarkt.com.tr>, Accessed on 25 June 2022)

FIFA	Head Coach	National Team	Contract Periods
2022	Lionel Scaloni	 Argentina	4 years
2018	Didier Deschamps	 France	8 years
2014	Joachim Löw	 Germany	2 years
2010	Vicente Del Bosque	 Spain	2 years
2006	Marcelo Lippi	 Italy	1 year
2002	Luiz Felipe Scolari	 Brasil	4 years
1998	Aime Jacquet	 France	2 years
1994	Carlos Alberto Parreira	 Brasil	6 years

1990	Franz Beckenbauer	 Germany	3 years
1986	Carlos Bilardo	 Argentina	5 years
1982	Enzo Bearzot	 Italy	4 years
1978	Cesar Menotti	 Argentina	10 years
1974	Helmut Schön	 Germany	0-1 year
1970	Mario Zagollo	 Brasil	3 years
1966	Alf Ramsey	 England	1 year
1962	Aymore Morea	 Brasil	0-1 year
1958	Vicente Feola	 Brasil	18 years
1954	Sepp Herberger	 Germany	4 years
1950	Juan Lopez	 Uruguay	9 years
1938	Vittorio Pozzo	 Italy	5 years
1934	Vittorio Pozzo	 Italy	2 years
1930	Alberto Suppici	 Uruguay	8 years

In the table, the time between the start of the task and the achievement of the target achievement for the national team coaches who won the FIFA World Cup is shown on a yearly basis. There are coaches who won the world championship in their first tournament within 0-1 years, as well as the situation of achieving success after a long period of 18 years.

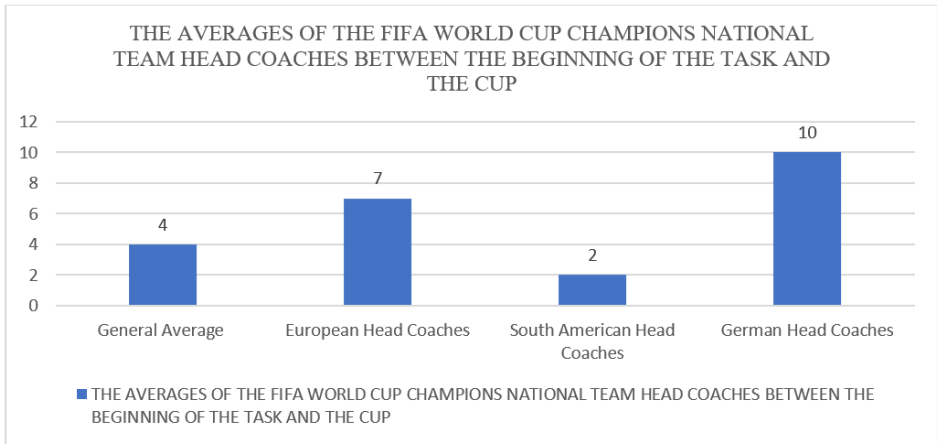


Figure 29. The averages of the FIFA World Cup champions national team head coaches between the beginning of the task and the cup

The figure shows the average of the times until the status of winning the World Cup, based on the date of appointment for the national team coaches who won the FIFA World Cup. When the 21 coaches who won the trophy are evaluated as the period between the beginning of the contract and the trophy, it is generally seen that a great success has been achieved after a working period of at least 4 years from the beginning of the contract. The situation in European coaches was revealed after a working period of up to 7 years, and it is seen that the German national team coaches, who opened the gap on the basis of time, achieved great success after long and patient working periods. South American coaches, on the other hand, have been successful in the cup after an average of 2 years of work.

Term of Duty of FIFA World Cup Champion National Team Head Coaches after World Championship

The highest level of success for football coaches and especially for national team coaches is the trophies and championships they have won with the national team. At this point, the most valuable of the championships is to achieve victory in the finals such as the FIFA World Cup and UEFA European Football Championship, which are known as the biggest football tournaments. After each

goal achieved in football, new goals must be set. For a top coach and elite athletes, each achievement sets the stage for new challenges. After great success, there are 2 options for elite athletes and coaches, either to set a new plan and goals for the better with the team they are in, or to join a different team or league for another challenge. A World or European Champion national team coach may receive many new job offers. Those who have an ongoing contract or an extension with a new contract will continue their duties in the national teams, and there are cases where the contract expires at the end of the tournament or recently and they leave their job to coach another team. Remaining in office after great successes in the coaching of the national team can increase the expectation for greater achievements or in terms of maintaining the status at the top. But stability is very valuable in success.

Table 23. Retention of FIFA World Cup Champion coaches after the World Cup (<https://www.transfermarkt.com.tr>, Accessed on 25 June 2022)

FIFA	Head Coach	National Team	Post-World Cup Retention
2022	Lionel Scaloni	 Argentina	Likely +4 years
2018	Didier Deschamps	 France	+7 years
2014	Joachim Löw	 Germany	+6 years
2010	Vicente Del Bosque	 Spain	-----
2006	Marcelo Lippi	 Italy	-----
2002	Luiz Felipe Scolari	 Brasil	-----
1998	Aime Jacquet	 France	-----
1994	Carlos Alberto Parreira	 Brasil	-----

1990	Franz Beckenbauer	 Germany	+4 years
1986	Carlos Bilardo	 Argentina	+4 years
1982	Enzo Bearzot	 Italy	+4 years
1978	Cesar Menotti	 Argentina	+4 years
1974	Helmut Schön	 Germany	+4 years
1970	Mario Zagollo	 Brasil	+8 years
1966	Alf Ramsey	 England	+1 year
1962	Aymore Morea	 Brasil	+3 years
1958	Vicente Feola	 Brasil	+10 years
1954	Sepp Herberger	 Germany	+5 years
1950	Juan Lopez	 Uruguay	+10 years
1938	Vittorio Pozzo	 Italy	+14 years
1934	Vittorio Pozzo	 Italy	+2 years
1930	Alberto Suppici	 Uruguay	+7 years

The table shows the duration of post-championship of the national team coaches who won the FIFA World Cup. The first detail that stands out is that the coaches in the table mostly continue their duties after the World Cup. However, 5 coaches are seen to have left their posts after the World Cup.

Table 24. Official Contract Periods for Managers Leaving After the World Cup

FIFA	Head Coach	National Team	Official Contract Periods for Managers Leaving After the World Cup
2006	Marcelo Lippi	 İtalya	1 July 2004 12 July 2006
2002	Luiz Felipe Scolari	 Brezilya	11 June 2001 9 August 2002
1998	Aime Jacquet	 Fransa	16 February 1994 12 July 1998
1994	Carlos Alberto Parreira	 Brezilya	1 January 1992 31 July 1994
1990	Franz Beckenbauer	 Almanya	12 September 1984 8 July 1990

The table shows the 5 coaches who left after the World Cup and their official contract periods. Considering that the contract periods of the 3 coaches, including Marcelo Lippi, Luis Felipe Scolari and Carlos Alberto Parreira, are generally 8 years on average and the coaches who have won the World Cup, leave after the cup, the average between the start of their duty and the championship in the cup is 4 years. It is understood that their contracts were kept short and no changes were made after the World Cup. On the other hand, Aime Jacquet and Franz Beckenbauer, on the other hand, are below the average contract duration of the World Cup winning coaches, but it can be understood that they are in parallel with the average time between the start of the task and the championship in the cup.

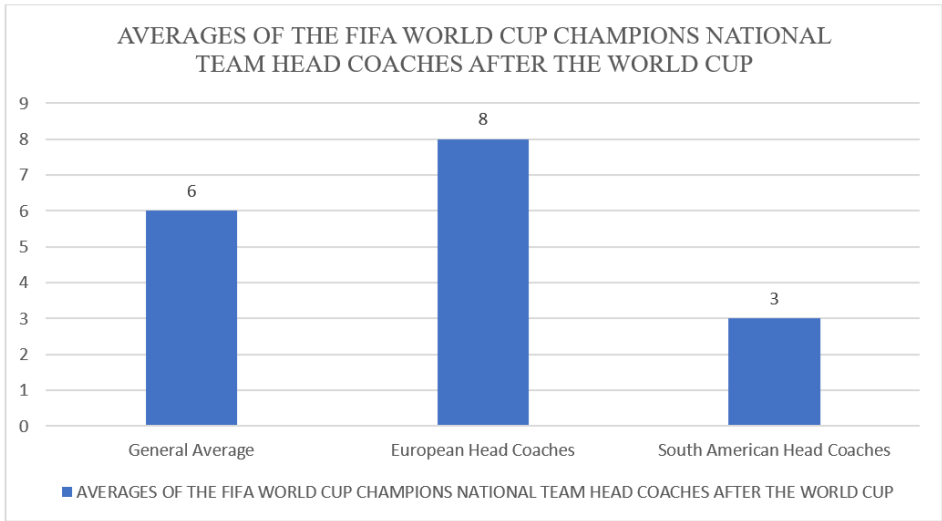


Figure 30. Averages of the FIFA World Cup champions national team head coaches after the World Cup

In the graph, it is understood that the average duration of the 16 coaches who continue their duties after the championship of the FIFA World Cup-winning national team coaches is 6 years, and although the European coaches continue to work for an average of 8 years, the South American national team coaches remain on duty for an average of 3 years.

DISCUSSION

Similar and different aspects of champion national team coaches who have achieved success in the highest level of organization in world football were investigated. When compared with the inferences obtained from different previous studies;

1-) Football, which creates local and regional conflicts and presents the image of us/the other clearly, especially in international matches; plays an important role in the process of providing a national attitude and establishing an identity (Talimciler, 2014: 58-59). The common feature of the national team coaches in the study is that they have achieved success in their profession with the same national feelings. When examined in terms of the national team - nationality relationship; It was seen that all of the national team coaches worked in the national teams of their own country. As a result of the cup finals that took place between 1930-2022, all 21 coaches became champions with the national team of their own country.

2-) Older professionals are thought of as having limited abilities, unmotivated, resistant to change, and unable to learn new things (Posthuma & Campion, 2009). On the contrary, it has been proven in the literature that older workers do not differ from younger workers in many respects (Ng & Feldman, 2012).

Contrary to the results of previous studies, it was understood that the national team coaches who achieved championship success at older ages were superior in number. In addition, when examined in terms of age ranges; The average age of 21 coaches who have won the FIFA World Cup is 50. In addition, the coaches of 11 European teams that were successful in the World Cup were found closer to the European average with an average age of 53. It was determined that 10 South American coaches achieved success in World Cups at an earlier age compared to their European colleagues, with an average age of 44.

Although there are managers with two different average age ranges in two different cups, European managers are more disadvantaged than their South American counterparts on the average age of success.

However, there are differences between the characteristics of different trainers (Geeraerts, Vanhoof & Van Den Bossche, 2019). Younger coaches are considered to be more creative and innovative, while older teachers are considered to have greater subject knowledge and management skills. However, no difference was found when the motivation to achieve goals and social skills were compared according to the age of the coach (Dimec & Kajtna, 2009). According to the age ranges, it is understood that the national team coaches who won the FIFA World Cup are not older on average.

3-) Experience as a senior player is a valuable source of information (Werthener & Trudel, 2006) Many high-performance sports coaches share an interconnected theme: each has a history as an elite athlete in their sport before becoming a coach (Mielke, 2007).

Among the 21 national team coaches who have won the World Cup, 86% are made up of coaches who have a football career. 18 coaches who have actively played football have a large share. The average of active football player period was 12 years. It has been seen that the average active football life of 11 coaches who coach the national teams of 5 European countries, which won the FIFA World Cup, is 15 years, and the average active football life of 9 coaches who have coached the national teams of South American countries consisting of Brazil-Argentina-Uruguay trio is 9 years. It can be said that the long and stable active footballing periods of European-based coaches directly contribute to their coaching lives. Most champion coaches have been described as outstanding players in their sport. In addition, the trainer's experience as a player is important for him to understand the stress and emotions of the competition (Hanin, 2007).

4-) Professionally important qualities of a coach are one of the factors and prerequisites for the effectiveness of the competitive activity of the athlete (Babushkin, 1985; Malinovsky & Petrovska, 2017; Martens, 2014).

When examined in terms of the position they played in their professional football careers; Among the FIFA World Cup Champion national team coaches, the density of midfielders draws attention with an average of 33%.

5-) While using the concepts of formation and system mostly interchangeably, it would not be correct to talk about an open formation as in the example of total football. In any case, every football player will still have a position on the field (Akşar, 2005).

When examined in terms of the game system; In the history of FIFA World Cups, it was seen that the coaches who won 18 of the 22 world championships in total preferred to use both sides of the game as offensive priority, with a total of 86% in their final preferences. The defensive game system was preferred below 20%. Based on the theoretical analysis of scientific resources devoted to sports, the experience of scientists studying the influence of different characteristics of a coach on the formation of effective interaction with an athlete is generalized, namely: professional qualifications are purposefully and effectively formed (Volyanyuk, 2006; Lozhkin 2004). If so, the position that the coach plays as a football player and the game system he plans as a coach can be a reflection of this general experience. When examined in terms of football position and coach game system; It is clear that an offensive game mentality has dominated the 50-year period covering the first 12 finals of the FIFA World Cup. Until the mid-1980s, goalkeeper, midfielder and forward-based coaches achieved success mainly with the offensive game approach, and the coaches who won 13 of the 22 finals in total preferred offensive football.

6-) As a sport activity and subject of interaction, the trainer is the carrier of certain personal characteristics and professional image (Malinovsky & Petrovska, 2017, 2018).

Therefore, success in the career of a football player is important for the rapid acceptance of the coach. However, on the contrary to this situation in the study findings, it was seen that most of the national team coaches who had won the championship did not win a trophy in their footballer careers. When examined in terms of championship achievements in professional football careers; It was seen that 12 of the national team coaches who won the FIFA World Cup did not win a championship in their football career, 10 of them won the championship and the

group that won the championship with a rate of 45% was in the minority. It is understood that coaches have not won a championship in terms of professional image as athletes to a large extent. Coaches with a higher background as players are more confident coaches (Feltz et al., 2009). This view from past studies shows that even if the coach is not very popular as a player, he is likely to achieve great success in his profession as a coach.

7-) Being in the national staff has a positive effect on the transfer fee. Because only the most talented players of that country were selected for the national cadres (Bayarslan, 2023).

When examined in terms of the national team in their professional football life; For national team coaches who have won the FIFA World Cup, it is striking that the number of coaches who take part in their careers as national team players is high. Fifteen of the 21 coaches have served as football players in the national teams of their country, and 7 of them are seen as having no experience with the national team in their football career. Of the 15 national football coaches, 10 are from the European continent and 5 are from the Americas (South) Continent, and the European coaches are the group with the highest number of national careers. While 10 of the 11 European coaches had a career as a national football player, it was seen that only 5 of the 10 South American coaches had the success of wearing the national jersey. From this point of view, it can be said that the criterion of being a national player is more meaningful for the federation managers of European countries in the selection of coaches. As the players increase their visibility and popularity while representing their country, they increase their value positively (De Sousa Martins, 2015).

8-) Many studies have shown the importance of past experiences as the main sources of coaching information (Gould et al., 1990; Irwin et al., 2004; Jones et al., 2004)

When the trainer is examined in terms of years of experience; When we look at the time period covering the period until the national team coaching and the process selected on the basis of the year the champion national team coaches

started coaching in the FIFA World Cup finals, it was seen that the average years of experience before becoming World Champion for the 21 winning national team coaches were 17 years. It was concluded that the champion coaches were professionally experienced.

9-) One of the factors that most affect the expectations of the players is the success of the coach and it gives more competence to the successful coaches (Manley et al., 2010).

When examined in terms of coaching achievements; When we look at the success of the FIFA World Cup-winning Coaches in their national team careers in their coaching lives before the world championship; The first thing that stands out is that about half of the 21 coaches are trophy winners and the other half are the World Cup champions for their first success. One of the FIFA World Cup winning coaches, 1934 and 1938 champion Italy national team coach Vitorio Pozzo has won the championship twice in a row. It is understood that he started his duty for the national team. The coaches who have the cup have achieved a serious club success before the national team. Some of them even achieved victory in international tournaments such as UEFA Champions League, UEFA Cup, Super Cup, Libertadores as well as national leagues.

10-) When the World Cup winner national team coaches are examined in terms of their coaching experiences in the teams they play as football players, 10 coaches have worked as coaches in the teams they have served as players before, and 11 coaches have not worked as coaches in the teams where they play football. Considering the length of the football careers of the European coaches for the champion national team coaches, it was seen that they had coaching experience in one or more teams where he spent his active football life, and they took steps or gained experience in a team that was confident in their coaching career.

11-) Experience as a coach, assistant coach and player is essential for a high level of good performance, especially in football (Mielke, 2007).

When examined in terms of assistant coaching experience; It was seen that 16 of the 21 national team coaches who won the FIFA World Cup did not work as

assistant coaches, and 5 coaches assisted an expert coach. Germany, who took the trophy to its museum 3 times, used two of the coach's selections in favor of the coach it trained from within the technical team. All of the coaches who have worked as assistant coaches are from the national teams of European Continent countries such as Germany, Italy and Spain, which are the ones who take the trophy to their museums the most. According to the literature, experience as an assistant coach is necessary for coaches who do not have experience as players (James, 2007). However, very few of the champion national team coaches have experience as assistant coaches.

12-) Technical directors working in infrastructure have critical responsibilities in order to raise skilled and intelligent athletes (Hurley, 2011).

When examined in terms of youth coaching experience; Of the 21 successful FIFA World Cup-winning coaches, 18 are seen to have peaked in coaching without any youth coaching experience. 85% of coaches do not have infrastructure experience.

13-) When examined in terms of the number of teams managed; For the national team coaches who won the FIFA World Cup, the general average of how many different teams they worked in other than the national team was calculated as 4 and the season average as 10 seasons. In this case, for 17 of 21 coaches who have the experience of coaching, they have to have worked in at least 4 teams other than the national teams and have coached for at least 10 seasons on average. It is seen that the average of the minimum season durations of the teams that the FIFA World Cup European national team coaches coached before the national team is different. At this point, it is understood that there are differences in the work experience processes of the coaches who have assimilated different football culture in the same tournament and have been successful by competing on behalf of the national team.

14-) When the finals are examined in terms of the number of official matches and the average score; We see that the 22 national teams that won the FIFA World Cup played a total of 138 matches in the tournaments and each champion national

team completed the tournament with an average of 6 matches. It is understood that the 21 national teams that won the FIFA World Cup have collected 56.44 points in total in the tournaments and a coach aiming to become a champion by participating in the tournament should make his plans on an average of 2.68 points per game at this point. In total, 17 of the 21 national teams that won the FIFA World Cup reached the championship with at least 1 match in the tournament, with a draw or loss, and 5 teams with an average of 3.0 points per game without losing any points. The 3.0 Mbp rate of the champion national team and their coaches is 24%. Although 5 of the 21 national teams that won the FIFA World Cup lost once in the tournaments, they succeeded in becoming the champions. The defeat rate of the champion national team and their coach is 23%. In addition, 17 national team players and technical team with a rate of 77% completed the tournament as undefeated. A total of 13 of the 21 national teams that won the FIFA World Cup have succeeded in becoming champions, although they have drawn at least 1 match in each tournament. The draw rate of the champion national team and their coaches is 59%.

15-) When the national team is examined in terms of tenure; The average of the tenure intervals in which the national team coaches who won the FIFA World Cup achieved their target success are shown. An average contract period of 8 years was calculated for 21 successful national team coaches and is shown in the table. While the contract duration of European coaches is 10 years, which is above the general average, South American national team coaches are seen at the level of 4 years, which can be called almost half of the general average. It is understood that the contract periods of the national team coaches who have been successful in the FIFA World Cup finals in the teams where they have achieved their target success are different from each other on average. In fact, the European continent national team coaches who have won the World Cup live with an average of 10-year contract, while in South American countries, the contract periods expire in a shorter period and differ from the national teams of European countries in terms of long-term planning with the same coach.

16-) When the connection between the duration of the contract and the time of success is examined; When the national team coaches who won the FIFA World Cup are examined on the basis of the date of commencement, it is seen that a great success has been achieved after a working period of at least 4 years. It was understood that the situation in European coaches was revealed after an overtime situation that lasted up to 7 years. South American coaches, on the other hand, were successful in the cup after an average of 2 years of work.

17-) When examined in terms of post-championship tenure; After the championship, it was seen that the majority of the national team coaches who won the FIFA World Cup continued their duties after the World Cup. It was understood that the average duration of 16 coaches who continued their duty after the championship was 6 years after the cup, and that the South American national team coaches remained on duty for an average of 3 years, although European coaches continued to work for an average of 8 years.

CONCLUSIONS

National team coaches who achieved victory in the FIFA World Cup finals, the processes that brought them to the top as a successful manager were examined in the light of the analysis of the data obtained. The results obtained;

- 1-) It was concluded that the national team coaches who were successful in the FIFA World Cup finals were successful in the national teams of their country of citizenship.
- 2-) Although the national team coaches who were successful in the FIFA World Cup finals were in the 45-60 age range in terms of density, it was determined that the coaches who won the FIFA World Cups were in the average age range closer to the lower limit. The age range of 45 and 60 was interpreted as the golden period in terms of coaching success.
- 3-) It has been determined that more than 85% of the national team coaches who have been successful in the FIFA World Cup finals actively play football. In both cups, it was seen that successful coaches had an average of 10 years or more playing career.
- 4-) When the positions they played in the career of the football player were examined, it was seen that the champion coaches in the FIFA World Cup finals were mainly midfielders.
- 5-) It was seen that the national team coaches who were successful in the FIFA World Cup finals adopted a two-way system in which offensive football was prioritized at a rate of over 80% in their game systems, and that the coaches made their final planning with a 20% emphasis on defense.
- 6-) More than 50% of the national team coaches who won the FIFA World Cup Championship showed similarity as they did not experience a championship in their active football lives.
- 7-) 15 of the 21 national team coaches who won the FIFA World Cup took part in the national teams of their country as football players. From this point of view, it can be said that the criterion of being a national player is

more meaningful for the federation managers of European countries in the selection of coaches.

- 8-) It was seen that the national team coaches who won the FIFA World Cup Championship were accepted to the national team coaching position with an average of 15 to 25 years of professional experience.
- 9-) It has been observed that the national team coaches who won the FIFA World Cup Championship have both national and international successes on a professional basis, on a club basis.
- 10-) It was seen that most of the 21 coaches who won the FIFA World Cup Championship had coaching experience in one or more teams where they spent their football careers.
- 11-) Of those who worked as assistant coaches for the coaches of the national teams that won the FIFA World Cup Championships, 4 of them worked in the national teams and 2 of them worked at the club level. The number of assistant coaches was seen to be quite low.
- 12-) When we consider the infrastructure experiences of the successful coaches who won the FIFA World Cup, it was seen that 18 out of 21 coaches, 86%, did not have any infrastructure experience, and 3 coaches with a 14% share had served as infrastructure coaches.
- 13-) It was observed that the average of the minimum season durations of the teams that the FIFA World Cup winner national team coaches coached before the national team was different.
- 14-) It was concluded that the national team coaches who won the FIFA World Cup should set their tournament goals as a minimum average of 2.60 points over an average of 5 matches.
- 15-) It has been understood that the contract periods of the national team coaches who have been successful in the FIFA World Cup finals in the teams where they achieve their target success are between 5 and 10 years on average.

17-) It was seen that the national team coaches who won the FIFA World Cup won the cup after a working period of at least 4 years.

18-) It was seen that the majority of the national team coaches who won the FIFA World Cup continued their duties after the finals. It was understood that the average duration of the 16 coaches who continued their duty after the FIFA World Cup Championship was 6 years after the cup.

As a result, when we look at the career development processes of champion national team coaches in the FIFA World Cup finals in the light of the data we have obtained, the champion coaches;

- Having a bond of citizenship in terms of belonging and culture
 - Be between the ages of 40-55
 - Having a long footballing career
 - Being a national athlete in his football career
 - Average 20 years of coaching experience
 - Having an average of 4 teams before the national team and various national- international successes with the teams he coached
 - Making a long-term plan and contract with the national team
- situations appear as common points.

It is understood that European coaches stepped into their national team careers after gaining relatively more experience than their South American counterparts. Although the number of European coaches who won the World Cup is more than the South American coaches, the number of teams they work with and their average success rates are close, apart from the national team. It is understood that in European football, acting and coaching processes are longer for national team coaches. This situation evokes the feeling that the coaching experience and competence of the national team coaches in European football are given more importance in the process of being deemed worthy of duty. It was seen that the average number of teams and experience periods of the European national team

coaches before the national team was close to each other, and successful coaches in European football took charge in the national teams after a stable work experience.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In football, which is accepted as the most popular sport in the world, there is no study in the literature that examines the experience, tenure and success processes of national team coaches who have won the championship in the history of the FIFA World Cup, followed by the majority of the world's population, in the literature. This study has made a significant contribution to the career planning training of football coaches throughout the world, and most importantly to the academic literature.

It will be effective to concentrate on two questions while presenting the proposal about the study. The first of these questions; “How should a coach who wants to be successful in professional football manage his career and development process as a sports manager?” is the question.

- According to the results of the study, every coach can have the opportunity to coach at an elite level, whether he has a football career or not. At this point, it is essential for coaches to improve themselves. However, those who have a football career or even transition to coaching as a senior football player are in a much more advantageous position.
- Coach experience can be developed by assisting a coach or as a youth coach.
- According to the results of the study, elite coaches have achieved great success by improving their professional lives with active work and continuous game and match experience. For this reason, professional continuity is seen as important.
- Progress towards the goal step by step with goal-oriented planning, should build on solid foundations by catching the necessary experience and success in order.
- The duty of a coach is not only to run or to show how the sport is done (Yorulmazlar, 2021). Being aware of the fact that coaching is a sports management job, he should gain the skills to manage the process and the team by planning the right technical team and player, and also give his right to practice.

Another question that will contribute to the suggestions regarding the study is; “How should sports managers follow the right decision point to reach the target success in choosing the right coach in professional football, especially at the national team levels?” is the question.

First of all, when sports managers or sports club officials come together for the selection of a coach, especially if a decision will be made for an important task at the level of national teams, one should be careful about merit, with this awareness of responsibility.

- Prospective coaches should be targeted and carefully analyzed. The information about the coach candidates, who are expected to lead to success with the targeted success, should be evaluated in terms of different parameters such as the results obtained in this study, and it should be tried to make the right decision.
- In the achievements of the national team, it is important that the coaches as well as the players work in the national teams of the country of which they are citizens, in order to be able to work with their national feelings.
- Considering the fact that success in national teams is a situation that can be achieved after years of long planning and working time, the margin of error in the selection of a coach should be minimized.

At this point, the responsibility rests with the sports managers who manage the country's football. In this case, it is important to have the necessary knowledge and management skills on the subject, including the information obtained in this study, at the point of choosing a possible coach of these managers or supervising a coach and his team on duty.

In this study, it is extremely important for the development of the country's sports that football managers and sports managers in general have received academic training in the field of sports sciences and that professionalism should be prioritized at the point of decision-making that requires professional expertise.

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