Kirkendall et al. (2010) studied unique profile of injury and risk of injury. In recent years, there have been numerous attempts at conducting injury prevention trials for specific injuries or for injuries within specific sports to provide evidence useful to the sports medicine and sports community. Football has been a focus of a number of randomized injury prevention trials. MEDLINE was searched with the first order keywords of “injury prevention” and “sport”. This list was restricted to “clinical trial” or “randomized controlled trial” which had been conducted on children and adults whose goal was preventing common football injuries. Authors objective was to find studies with an exercise-based training program, thus projects that used mechanical interventions were excluded. A structured, generalized warm-up has shown to be effective at preventing common injuries in football, reducing injuries by about one-third. The huge participation numbers in the worldwide family of football would suggest that any reduction in injury should have public health impact. Professionals in sports medicine need to promote injury prevention programs that have been shown to be effective.

Orhan et al. (2010) studied the characteristics of the somatotypical profiles of high performance, adult, male Tukcell super league football players in Turkey. The somatotypical values of 24 Genclebirli_i football team (GB) and 24 Genclebirli_Ofta_Football Team (GBO) players are elaborated for this study. It is aimed to identify football players physical profile and somatotypical values in correlation with the positions they play. Anthropometric standardization reference manual (ASRM) and international biological program (IBP) references were pursued for antropometrical measurments. Triceps, subscapular, supraspinal measurements and the thickness of calf and skin, humerus bicondyler, femur bicondyler, bicepsgirth, weight, and height measurements were used in somatotypical calculations. The somatotypical calculations and analyses were completed using Somatotype1.1 programe, and statistic program for social scinces (SPSS) is used for statistical evaluation and ANOVA analyses. Consequently, no significant differences were found among the team players.
Hogget and Stott (2010) study seeks to examine what theory of crowd psychology is being applied within public order police training in England and Wales and what accounts of crowds, police strategies and tactics subsequently emerge among officers who undertake this training. The study uses a multi-method approach including observations of public order training courses, interviews with students and instructors, and the dissemination of questionnaires. The analysis suggests that a form of crowd theory associated with the work of Gustave Le Bon has become institutionalised within police training. This in turn is leading to a potentially counter-productive reliance on the undifferentiated use of force when policing crowds. The study illustrates that such training outcomes not only are counter to the recent developments in evidence, theory and policy but also undermine the police's ability to develop more efficient and effective approaches to policing crowds. The study provides a systematic review of public order training which demonstrates how crowd theory is used as a rationale and justification for the use of tactics based on undifferentiated force. It makes suggestions for improving police training so that updates in policy and theory can be translated into operational practice.

Cometti et al. (2001) assessed muscular strength and anaerobic power of elite, sub elite and amateur soccer players to clarify what parameters distinguish the top players from the less successful. He tested 95 soccer players from the French first division (elite), second division (sub elite), and amateurs and determined the isokinetic strength of the knee extensor and flexor muscles at angular velocities from – 120 degrees x s(-1) to 300 degrees x s(-1). Vertical jump, 10 m sprint, 30 m sprint and maximum ball speed during shooting were also measured. The elite players had higher knee flexor torque than the amateurs at all angular velocities (p<0.05), except at 300 degrees x s(-1). The hamstring/quadriceps ratios proposed with two different methods were significantly lower in the amateur group than in the elite group (p<0.05), except at 300 degrees x s (-1). Maximum ball speed during shooting and speed over 30 m sprint were not different between elite, subelite and amateur players while speed over a 10 m sprint was significantly slower in amateur players and faster in the elite group (p<0.05). Although performance in soccer is not determined only by measurable variables, professional player differ from amateurs in terms of knee flexor muscle strength and short-distance sprinting speed. Based on these findings we conclude that hamstring strength is extremely important in soccer players for joint stabilization during various tasks, notably in eccentric action. Further, short-sprinting
performance may mirror actual game situations at high level and could be an important determinant of match-winning actions.

Reilly et al. (2000) studied A multidisciplinary approach to talent identification in soccer” by was to apply a comprehensive test battery to young players with a view to distinguishing between elite and sub-elite groups on the basis of performance on test items. Thirty-one (16 elite, 15 sub-elite) young players matched for chronological age (15-16 years) and body size were studied. Test items included anthropometric (n=15), physiological (n=8), psychological (n=3) and soccer-specific skills (n=2) tests. Variables were split into separate groups according to somato type, body composition, body size, speed, endurance, performance measures, technical skill, anticipation, anxiety and task and ego orientation for purposes of univariate and multivariate analysis of variance and stepwise discriminate function analysis. The most discriminating of the measures were agility, sprint time, ego orientation and anticipation skill. The elite players were also significantly leaner, possessed more aerobic power (9.0 +/- 1.7 vs 55.5 +/- 3.8 ml x kg (-1)) and were more tolerant of fatigue (P < 0.05). They were also better at dribbling the ball, but not shooting. We conclude that the test battery used may be useful in establishing baseline reference data for young players being selected onto specialized development programmes.

Seifried and Meyer (2010) Studied on documenting how Major League Baseball (MLB) and the National Football League (NFL) utilize nostalgia through their sport facilities to showcase the past, present and even the future. This study involved the collection and examination of several facility elements through a facility audit. Data was collected on nostalgia inducing elements by using facility and renovation documents/blueprints and announcements, archived data, published websites, facility visits, and interaction/contact with front office employees. The collected information led the researchers to determine that MLB and NFL teams use specific strategies or tactics within their facilities to create or evoke nostalgia. Furthermore, there are opportunities for each organization to attract more live and remote spectators to their venue and organizational-sponsored events in order to establish or maintain membership in their fan nation through methods which center on enhancing the nostalgic experience.
West and Lamsal (2008) Studied thorough review of previous quantitative literature dedicated to the development of ratings for college and professional football teams, and also considers various methods that have been proposed for predicting the outcomes of future football games. Building on this literature, the paper then presents a straightforward application of linear modeling in the development of a predictive model for the outcomes of college football bowl games, and identifies important team-level predictors of actual bowl outcomes in 2007-2008 using real Football Bowl Subdivision (FBS) data from the recently completed 2004-2006 college football seasons. Given that Bowl Championship Series (BCS) ratings are still being used to determine the teams most eligible to play for a national championship and a playoff system for determining a national champion is not yet a reality, the predictive model is then applied in a novel method for the calculation of ratings for selected teams, based on a round-robin playoff scenario. The paper also considers additional possible applications of the proposed methods, and concludes with current limitations and directions for future work in this area.

Dolles and Soderman (2005) Studied formation and the diversity of most types of organizations going international are well researched. However, some aspects of postmodern life, such as sports and entertainment, are presently growing in importance and management complexity. Team sports, and especially football, are capturing more and more of the minds of people in the developed world. Many great football clubs are successful on the pitch but show sizable economic deficits. A global strategy with a strong focus on Asia seems to be the new recipe of the top clubs. Our stated conclusion is a need for a practical theory of professional sports going global. Existing concepts appear unsuitable, and a new theoretical approach is therefore the basis for our construct to develop the general principles of the football business and its international dimensions. Finally, four elements are described and explained, necessary for sustainable internationalization of the football business.

Athanasopoulou et al. (2012) Studied seeks to investigate the importance of facilities and staff for football fans in Greece. A survey was carried out during two matches of Superleague games with a convenience sample of 312 spectators. A structured questionnaire was used with scales based on previous research. Factor analysis revealed four reliable factor dimensions: facilities design; staff; facilities maintenance, and quick & easy access. Staff and quick & easy access are shown to be the most important dimensions for respondents followed by the other two. Results also indicated that there are significant differences in the importance assigned to these 4 factor
dimensions among different levels of age; education; income, and marital status. This study is limited to one sport and on a convenience sample of football fans. Future research can validate further these findings and increase their generalisability. The results of this study challenge sport managers to manage effectively the design of the stadium; the processes of entry and exit of fans; the environment of the game; and the quality of stadium facilities.

Coates (2011) Local political and community leaders and the owners of professional sports teams frequently claim that professional sports facilities and franchises are important engines of economic development in urban areas. These structures and teams allegedly contribute millions of dollars of net new spending annually and create hundreds of new jobs, and provide justification for hundreds of millions of dollars of public subsidies for the construction of many new professional sports facilities in the United States over the past decade. Despite these claims, economists have found no evidence of positive economic impact of professional sports teams and facilities on urban economies. We critically review the debate on the economic effects of professional sports and their role as an engine of urban economic redevelopment, with an emphasis on recent economic research.

Silva (2009) Studied Edson Arantes do Nascimento, better known to the world as Pelé. Here, I offer a brief biography of the man, attempting to see how the concepts of race and modernity in Brazil have influenced Pelé’s life and his trajectory as Brazil’s most well-known black professional. Though Pelé is widely considered to be “the athlete of the 20th century,” he remains a controversial figure in today’s Brazil. The controversies involving and surrounding Pelé gain further significance when we pause to reflect that he, is the most famous Brazilian in the world, internationally recognized for being the best football player of the 20th century. My objective here is to break apart and analyze some of the many meanings surrounding Pelé as a public figure in Brazil and to respond to a few of what I consider to be the main questions regarding this man and his history as a football star. The following article, which is part of my doctoral dissertation, undertakes a preliminary exposition and analysis of these questions which, in spite of Pele's international fame, are little known and rarely explored outside of Brazil.

Fuller et al (2011) Studied background Sport and exercise have long-term health benefits, but there is also a risk that participants will sustain injuries and/or ill health from these activities.
For this reason, international sports governing bodies have a responsibility to identify the risks that exist within their sport and to provide guidance to participants and other stakeholders on how these risks can be controlled within acceptable levels. To demonstrate how Federation International de Football Association (FIFA), as football's governing body, uses a risk management framework to identify, quantify, mitigate and communicate the risks of injury and ill health in football for men, women and children in all environments. All the research papers published by FIFA's Medical Assessment and Research Centre (F-MARC) during the period 1994 to 2011 were reviewed and categorised according to an established sport-related risk management framework. F-MARC investigated and mitigated 17 areas of risk to footballers' health in a coherent and consistent approach through the process of risk management.