

Three Sessions of Indian Super League: A Systematic Review on Performance

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Abstract

Background: In modern India the Indian Super League (ISL) is top professional and popular league in the game of Football. The ISL was started in 2013 with 8 teams. The study was framed to review the performance of three ISL session that is 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20. To the best of our knowledge, there is no research that has examined the team performance of any session of ISL. **Objectives:** The main objective of this study is to analyze the three session of Indian Super League (ISL) in respect of Goal, Ball passions & Passing accuracy, Discipline, Attendance and Miscellaneous. **Methods & Materials:** All information of Last 3 session of Indian Super League (ISL) before pandemic that is 2017-2018, 2018-2019, 2019-2020 were collected for this study and the data was taken from ISL official Web sites and other different search engines and sources. **Result and Conclusion:** The present study contributes to the current research on performance analysis in Indian Super League by establishing more comprehensive and detailed technical profiles of three sessions on Indian Super League. This could be an important step to provide information on every sessions of Indian Super League. This study is the first step in exploring technical aspects of every session of Indian Super League.

Keywords: Indian Super League (ISL), Football, AIFF.

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INTRODUCTION

Sport is accepted as part of society and culture throughout the world. Sports and games also effect on social processes, human values, social life and International affairs. It is Universal in the sense that it is practiced in every country and yet it does not always take the same form in each country [1].

The football was developed day by day in India. The game football was introduced in India by British soldiers in the mid-nineteenth century. The game spread because of the efforts of Nagendra Prasad Sarbadhikari.

The movement of football in India during British Empire circulated around the Calcutta because Calcutta was then the capital of India. Sarada FC was the oldest Indian football club. Calcutta FC was the first club to be established in 1872. Other clubs include

Dalhousie Club, Traders Club and Naval Volunteers Club was established during that period [2].

In 1888 the Durand Cup was founded by then India's Foreign Secretary, Mortimer Durand at Shimla, The Durand Cup is the third oldest football competition behind the FA Cup and the Scottish Cup [3] and in India it was the oldest tournament (Durand Cup). After that different club was established around Kolkata.

In 1889 India's oldest and current team Mohun Bagan A.C. was founded as "Mohun Bagan Sporting Club". This was the first club to be under the rule of the army. Both Hindus and Muslims players played in it. Several football clubs like Calcutta FC, Sovabazar and Aryan Club were established in Calcutta during the 1890s. Tournaments like the Gladstone Cup, Trades Cup and Cooch Behar Cup also started around this time. During that time R B Ferguson Football Club was established on February 20, 1899 in Thrissur, Kerala

and it was the oldest football club in the southern part of India.

Then IFA (Indian Football Association,) was established of the state of West Bengal. It is the oldest Football Association in India and was founded 1893 [4].

The IFA had organized many historical tournaments like the Trades Cup, the Gladstone Cup, the Cooch Behar Cup and the coveted IFA Shield, prior to the incorporation of Calcutta Football League in 1898.

However, Indian football has come to this place through many ups and downs. The All India Football Federation (AIFF) is the governing body of Indian football and is under the jurisdiction of Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India. The AIFF was set up in 1937 and got FIFA Affiliation 1948. In 1954 AFC provide affiliation to AIFF The AIFF sanctions and runs all competitive football tournaments and leagues at a national level, namely the Indian Super League, I-League and Super Cup. The federation also indirectly manages local football competitions through the state associations. The federation is also responsible for managing the India national football team, as well as the women's team and the various youth national sides. The AIFF is also part of the South Asian Football Federation, the organization that runs football in South Asia. The federation is currently based in Dwarka, Delhi [5].

In modern India the Indian Super League (ISL) is top professional and popular league. It is organized by the Football Sports Development and is supported by the All India Football Federation. The main sponsor is the Hero Moto Corp that's why it is officially called Hero Indian Super League. The competition was founded on 21 October 2013 with the goal of growing the sport of football in India and increasing its exposure in the country. The league began in October 2014 with eight teams. During its first three seasons, the competition operated without official recognition from the Asian Football Confederation (AFC), the governing body for the sport in Asia. The league currently comprises 11 clubs. Each season of the tournament generally runs from November to March. During the league stage of the competition, each club plays against all the other clubs in a round-robin style. At the end of the league stage the team with the most points gets declared the Premiers and presented with a trophy named League Winners' Shield, and the top four clubs qualifies for the play-offs. The season then culminates with the ISL Final to determine the Champions who are presented with the ISL Trophy. The club who win the League Winners' Shield are granted to participate in the AFC Champions League and the club who win the ISL Trophy are granted to participate in the AFC Cup

[12]. The main objective of this study is to analyses the performance systematically of each session.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The study is conceptualized to analyze the performance systematically for the last three sessions of Indian Super League before this pandemic and the problem was stated as 'Three sessions of Indian super league: A systematic review on performance'.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The main objective of this study is to analyze the three session of Indian Super League (ISL) in respect of Goal, Ball passions & Passing accuracy, Discipline, Attendance and Miscellaneous.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

All information of Last 3 session of Indian Super League (ISL) before pandemic that is 2017-2018, 2018-2019, 2019-2020 were collected for this study and the data was taken from <https://www.indiansuperleague.com>, <https://www.indiansuperleague.com/schedule-fixtures> [13], <https://www.indiansuperleague.com/stats> [14], https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2017%E2%80%9318_Indian_Super_League_season [15], https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2018%E2%80%9319_Indian_Super_League_season [16], https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2019%E2%80%9320_Indian_Super_League_season [17], world cup and different websites.

Inclusion Criteria

1. Three sessions of Indian Super League (ISL) were select for this study that is 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-2020.

The study was analyzed under the following five area:

1. Goal,
2. Ball Passions and Passing accuracy
3. Discipline
4. Attendance
5. Miscellaneous

Exclusion Criteria: Others ISL sessions and other areas was not considered for this study.

ANALYSIS PROCEDURE:

The researcher analysis the three session on the basis of Goal (Goal scored in 1st & 2nd half, total number of Goal, Goal scored per match, Goal scored from penalty and normal goal) Ball Possession and Passing Accuracy (Winning & Losing Team Ball Possession, Total Passes, Winning & Losing Team Passing Accuracy), Discipline (Yellow & Red card, Total Fouls), Attendance (Total Highest & Lowest in single venue), Miscellaneous (Total Main Referee, Clean Sheets, Total Corner, Shot on Target, Total Cross). Further it was presented in flow chart below for clear understanding. Further it shown in Figure I and II.



Fig-I

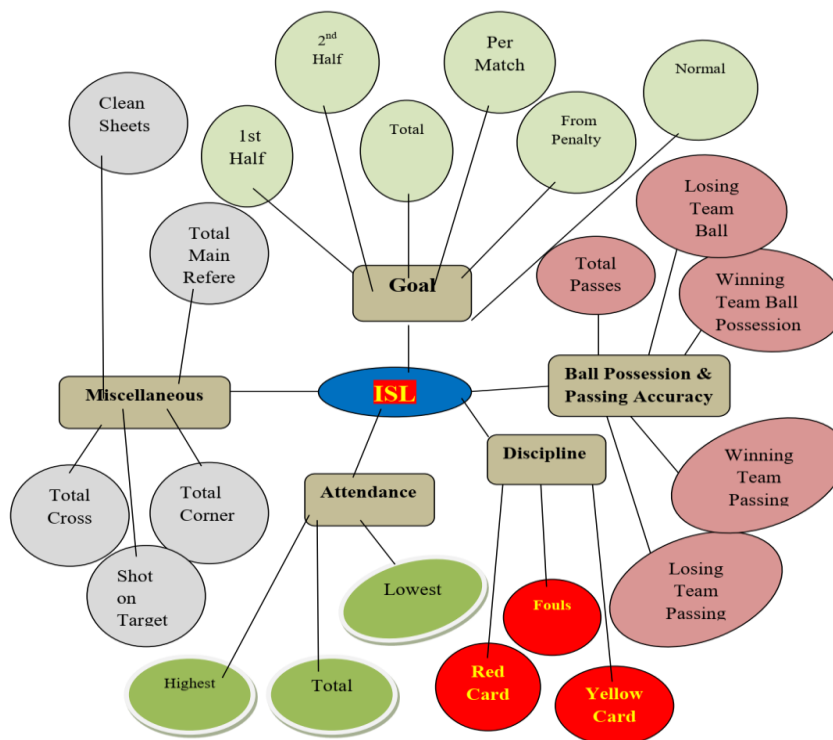


Fig-II

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The current study established technical performance profiles of Indian Super League based on three different sessions to identify the differences between the three different sessions. To the best of our knowledge, there is no research that has examined the team performance of any session of ISL.

Goal:

The data of Goal showed that highest goal was done in the session 2019-20 out of these three session and if consider the goal/match 2019-20 was the highest.

At the same time in every session it was observed that more goals were scored in 2nd half than the 1st half. The result indicate that in the session 2017-18 the percentage of goal scored in 1st half was 39.46% and 60.54% goal scored in 2nd half. In case of 2018-19 session the goal scored in 1st half was 44.10% and 55.90% in 2nd half. In the session 2018-19 it was If we compare the percentage of goal scored from penalty we saw that near about 11.5% goal scored from penalty in the session of 2019-20 where as in the session 2017—18 it was 10.73% and in the year 2018-19 was 8.66%. In 2019-20 session percentage of goal scored 42.18% and 57.18% respectively 1st and 2nd half.

If we see the goal scored from penalty then we found that more goals scored in 2019-20 ISL session than other two sessions and same result occurred in

respect of normal goals (Table-1). The graphical presentation of the above mentioned result shown in Fig-III.

Table-1: Goals of Indian Super League (ISL) from 2017-2018, 2018-2019 and 2019-2020

Sl. No	Events	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020
1	Goal	261	254	294
2	Goal/Match	2.75	2.67	3.095
3	1 st Half	103	112	124
4	2 nd Half	158	142	170
5	From penalty	28	22	34
6	Normal Goal	233	232	260

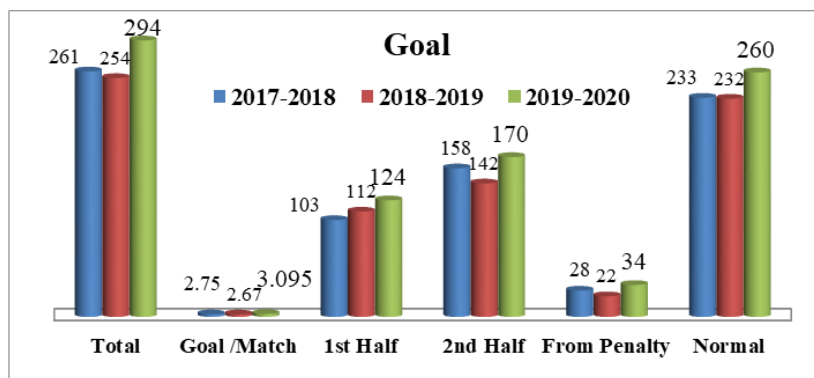


Fig-III: Graphical Presentation 3 Indian Super League (ISL) session in respects of goal related events

Ball Possession and Passing Accuracy

The study indicate that total passes in a single session was higher in the session 2017-18 but in case of winning team ball position and Winning Team Passing

Accuracy was higher in 2018-19 session than other 2 sessions (Table-2). The graphical presentation of the above mentioned result shown in Fig-IV.

Table-2: Ball Possession & Passing Accuracy of three ISL sessions

Sl. No	Events	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020
1	Winning Team Ball Possession	49.711	50.88	49.68
2	Losing Team Ball Possession	50.289	49.12	50.32
3	Winning Team Passing Accuracy	68.08	69.01	68.54
4	Losing Team Passing Accuracy	67.36	68.01	68.47
5	Total Passes	81.434K	78.991 K	72.022 K

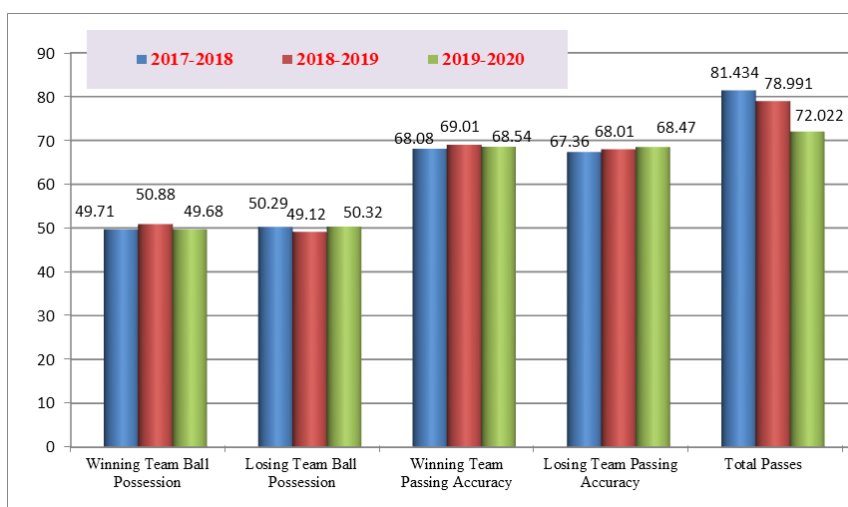


Fig-IV: Graphical Presentation of 3 ISL sessions in respect of Ball Possession and Passing Accuracy

Discipline

From this study we can found that the total no of fouls committed in the session 2017-18 but the total numbers of cards (Red & Yellow) concede was higher

in the 2019-2020 session than other two sessions (Table-3). The graphical presentation of the above mentioned result shown in Fig-V.

Table-3: Discipline of three ISL sessions

Sl. No	Events	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020
1	Red Card	20	16	23
2	Yellow Card	361	356	439
3	Fouls	2624	2321	2605

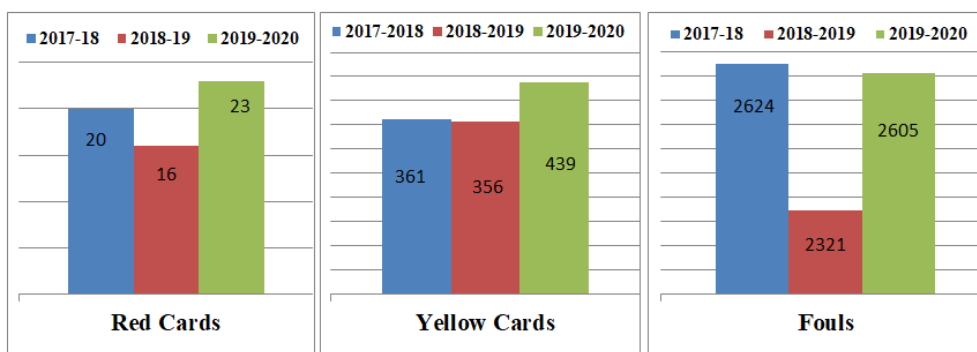


Fig-V: Graphical Presentation of 3 ISL sessions in respect of Discipline

Attendance

The total number of attendees on field was highest in the session 2017-2018. Also study indicate that total attendees were lowest in the session 2019-20 but it was also observed that the last matches were played in closed door due to pandemic in this session

otherwise the result may differ. This discussion was made on the basic of on field spectators only and other medium of viewer was not included in this study (Table-4). The graphical presentation of the above mentioned result shown in Fig -VI.

Table-4: Attendance of three ISL sessions

Sl. No	Events	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020
1	Total Attendance	1,399,409	1,131,304	1,226,912
2	Highest Attendance	37,986	41,202	50,102
3	Lowest Attendance	1,121	3,134	1,000

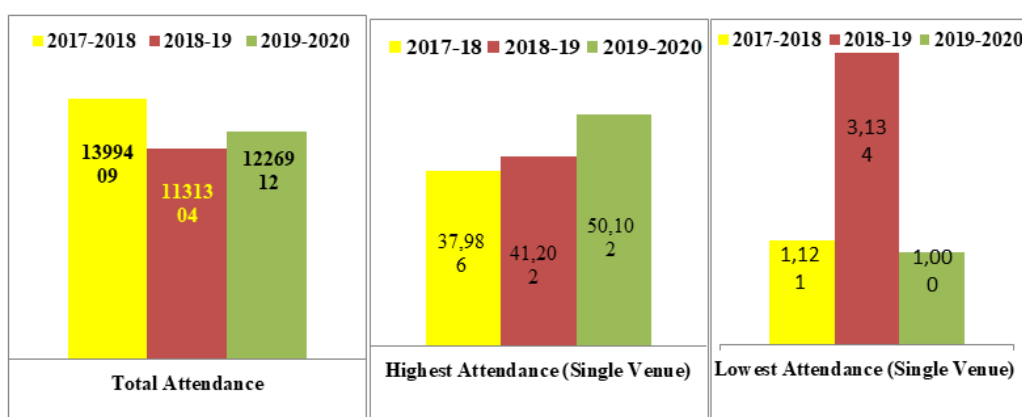


Fig-VI: Graphical Presentation of 3 ISL sessions in respect of Total Attendance

Miscellaneous

In this study Total Main Referee, Clean Sheets, Total Corner, Shot on Target and Total Cross were consider as miscellaneous. A referee is required to conduct a match responsibly on the field. Out of 3

sessions, more referees were in the 2019-2020 session to conduct the matches.

Out of 3 sessions, the number of total crosses was higher in 2017-18 sessions. The total number of shots on targets was higher in the 2017-18 session but

the total number of corners was higher in the session 2018-19.

The phrase clean sheet in soccer means a team or goalie has finished a game without conceding a goal. When the goalkeeper and defenders have successfully kept the ball out of their team's goal for the duration of a game, the scoreboard will show "0", meaning the team has kept a clean sheet [18]. This study indicates that 2018-19 session was on top in clean sheets than the other two session.

The study also revile that in the session 2017-18 total shorts on target were more than other two session and in case of total corner 2018-19 session was on Top.

The total number of Corners is higher in 2018-19 and the total number of Shot on target is less but the total number of Clean Sheets is more than the remaining 2 sessions (Table-5). The graphical presentation of the above mentioned result shown in Fig –VII & VIII.

Table 5: Miscellaneous information of three ISL sessions

Sl. No	Events	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020
1	Total Main Referee	18	18	21
2	Clean Sheets	51	52	45
3	Total Corner	893	1020	967
4	Shot on Target	958	783	855
5	Total Cross	2459	2181	2383

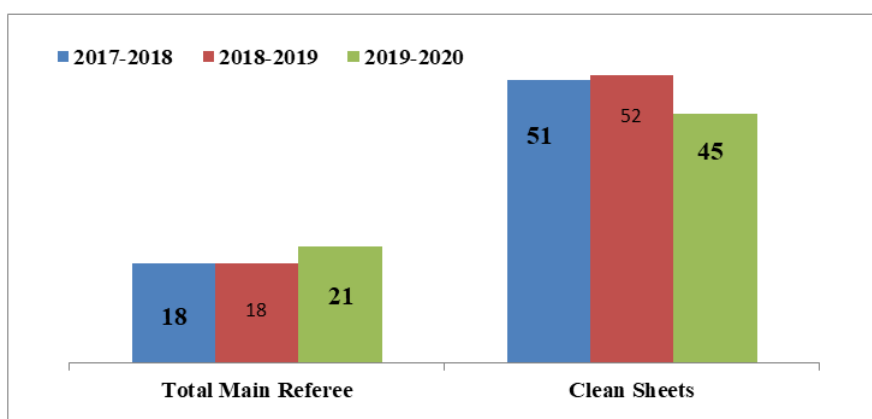


Fig-VII: Graphical Presentation of 3 ISL sessions in respect of Miscellaneous

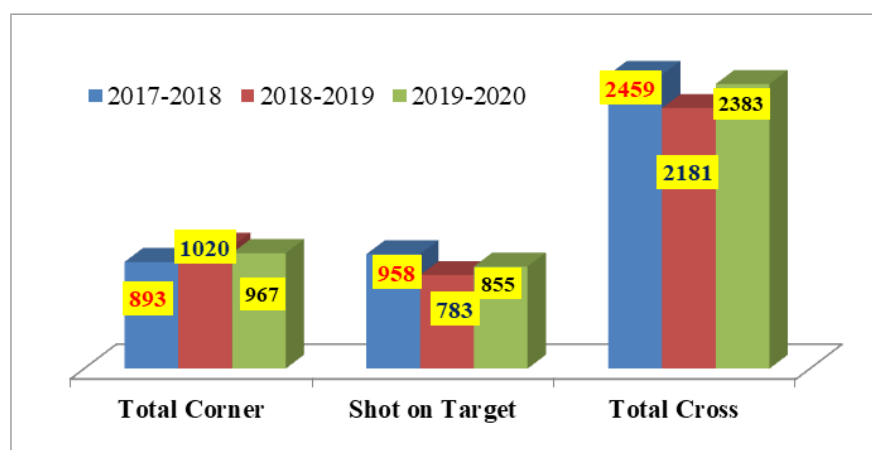


Fig-VIII

CONCLUSIONS

The present study contributes to the current research on performance analysis in Indian Super League by establishing more comprehensive and detailed technical profiles of three sessions on Indian Super League. This could be an important step to

provide information on every sessions of Indian Super League.

This study is the first step in exploring technical aspects of every session of Indian Super League. However, there are still opportunities to expand the level of this research by adding relevant information

in future research. A growing availability of positional data has led to innovations in match analysis in recent years. This investigation will lead the future researcher to conduct this kind of research. Future research on performance profiles might profit from this work by including variables based on positional data into the performance profiles and thus expanding performance analysis from technical variables to tactical variables.

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CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors of the present study declare that they have no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

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