



# **PRESENTATION**

By Arunabha Bhattacharyya





# INTRODUCTION

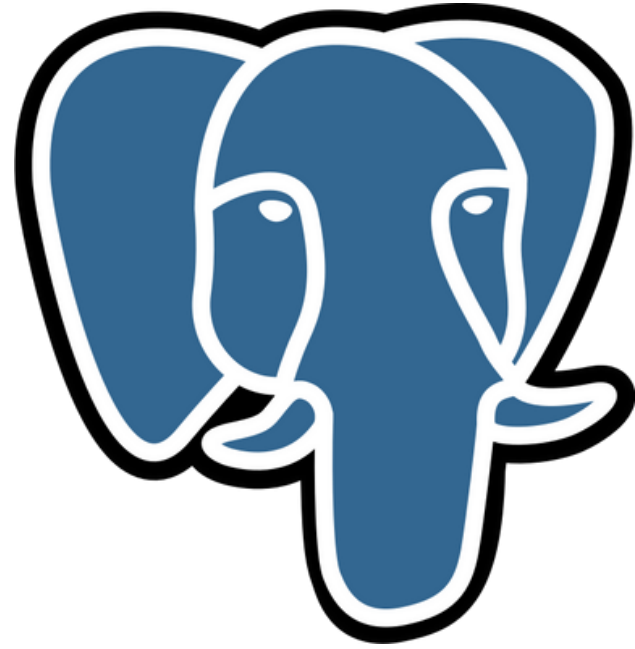
Indian football has a rich and diverse history that dates back to the late 19th century. Introduced during British colonial rule, football quickly gained popularity, especially in regions like West Bengal, Goa, Kerala, and the North-East. Over the years, India has developed a passionate fan base and a growing infrastructure to support the sport.



# PROJECT GOAL



The goal of this project is to analyze the Indian national football team's performance on AFC Competition over the years using Python. It explores match outcomes wins, draws, and losses to uncover patterns, growth, improvements, and setbacks. Through data analysis, we aim to evaluate the team's historical journey, performance trends, and identify key insights into their overall development.



# TOOLS



- The dataset was first sourced from Kaggle and imported into a PostgreSQL database. This ensured structured data storage and easy access for analysis. Tables were created, and the data was inserted for efficient querying and management
- Using Python in Jupyter Notebook, the data was fetched from PostgreSQL for exploratory data analysis (EDA). Various Python libraries were used to clean, visualize, and interpret patterns in the Indian football team's performance over the years.



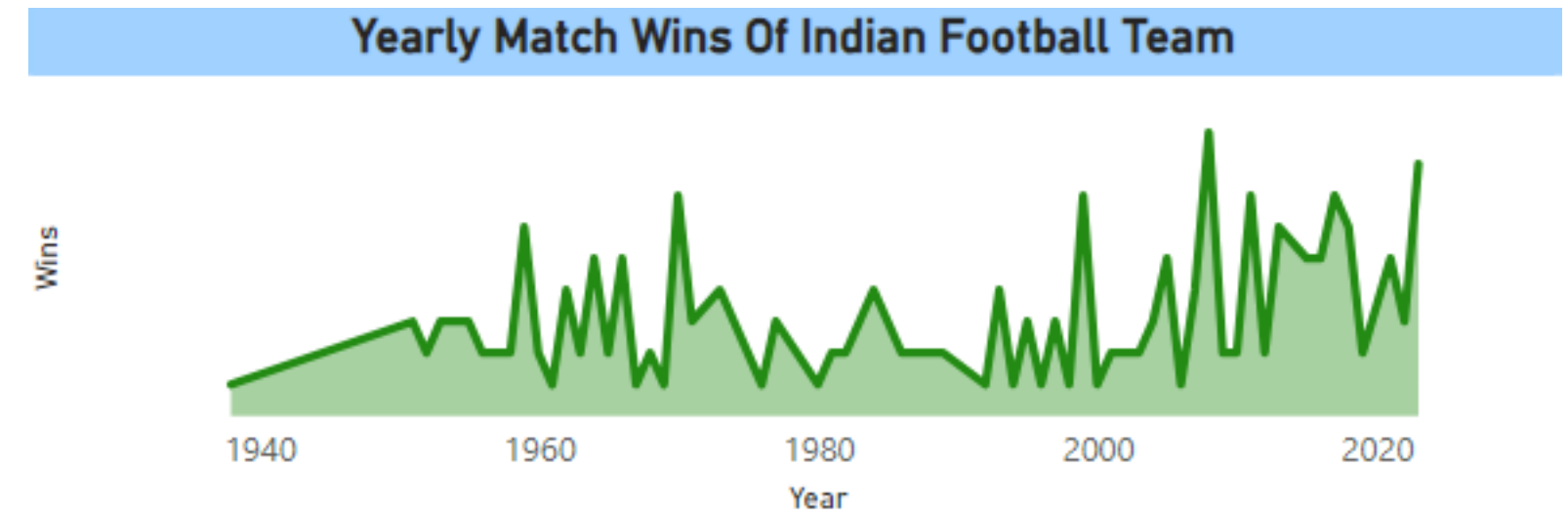
# ANALYSIS

As of 2024, the Indian Football Team holds the 124th position in FIFA rankings and 22nd in Asia. Since playing its first international match against Australia in 1938, India has participated in **533** matches in AFC Level Competition, securing **197** wins, **111** draws, and facing **225** losses, reflecting a long journey of growth, challenges, and determination in international football.

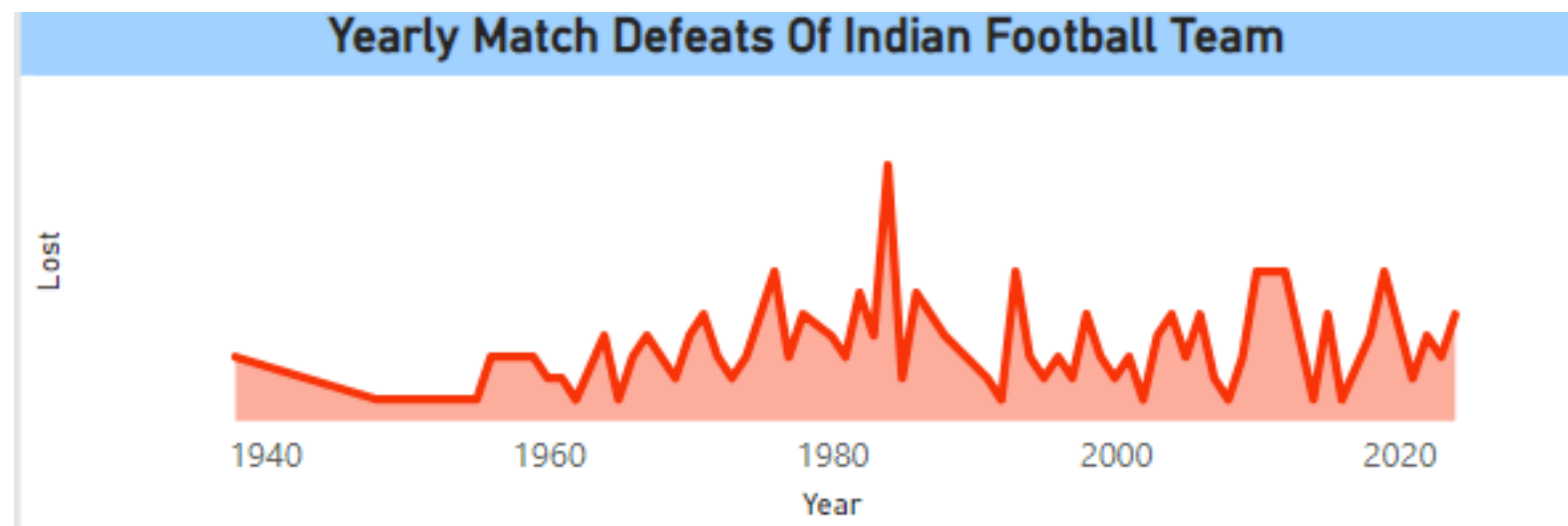


# WIN/LOSE

India's football win rate stands at 36%, with a noticeable rise since 2000. The upward trend in the winning graph highlights steady progress, while sharp spikes reflect standout performances in certain years, indicating the team's growing competitiveness and improved consistency on the international stage.



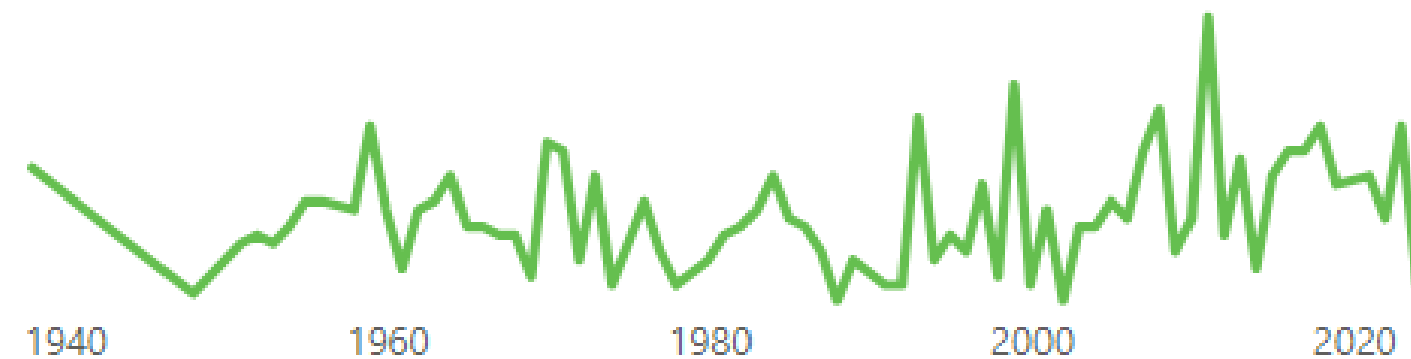
The defeat graph of the Indian football team shows a significant decline in the loss rate over the past 20 years, reflecting improved performance. A sharp peak around the 1980s marks a difficult phase, indicating poor form and results during that period in India's football history.



# GOAL SCORED/CONCEDED

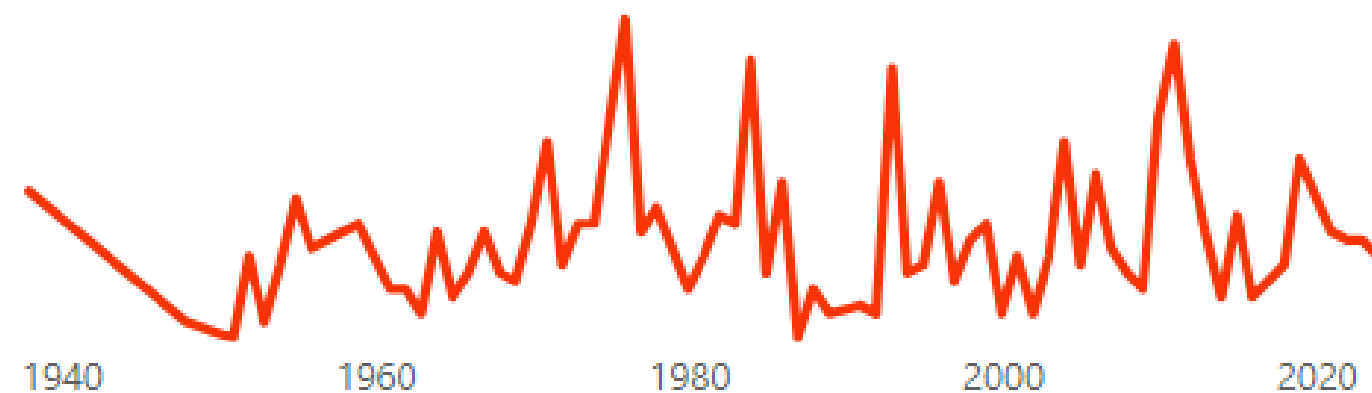
From 1938 to 2024, India scored 746 goals and conceded 854, averaging 1 goal scored and 2 conceded per match.

**Yearly Goal Scored Of Indian Football Team**



The goal-scoring graph of the Indian football team shows a noticeable rise after 2000, indicating a significant improvement in offensive performance. This upward trend reflects India's increased ability to score goals and a stronger attacking strategy in recent years.

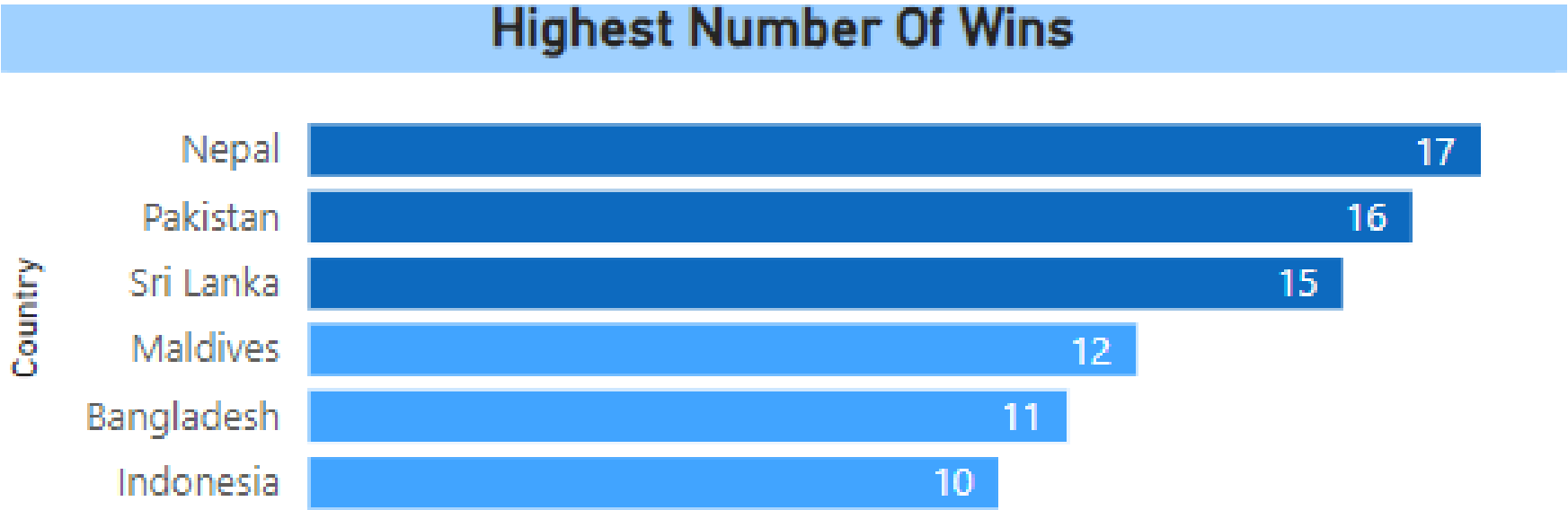
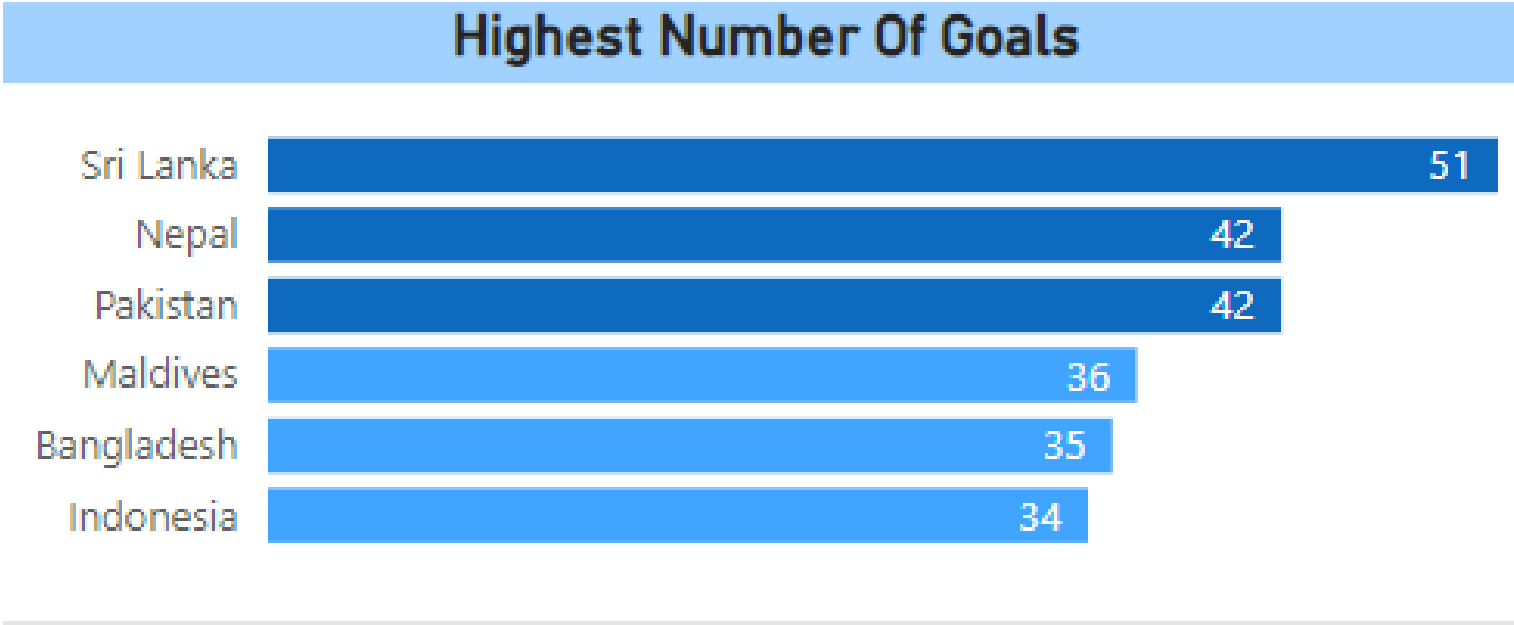
**Yearly Goal Conceded Of Indian Football Team**



The goal-conceded graph of the Indian football team peaked in the early 1980s and again after 2000, highlighting periods of weak defensive performance. These spikes indicate challenges in maintaining a solid backline during those phases of the team's journey.

# OPONENT TEAM

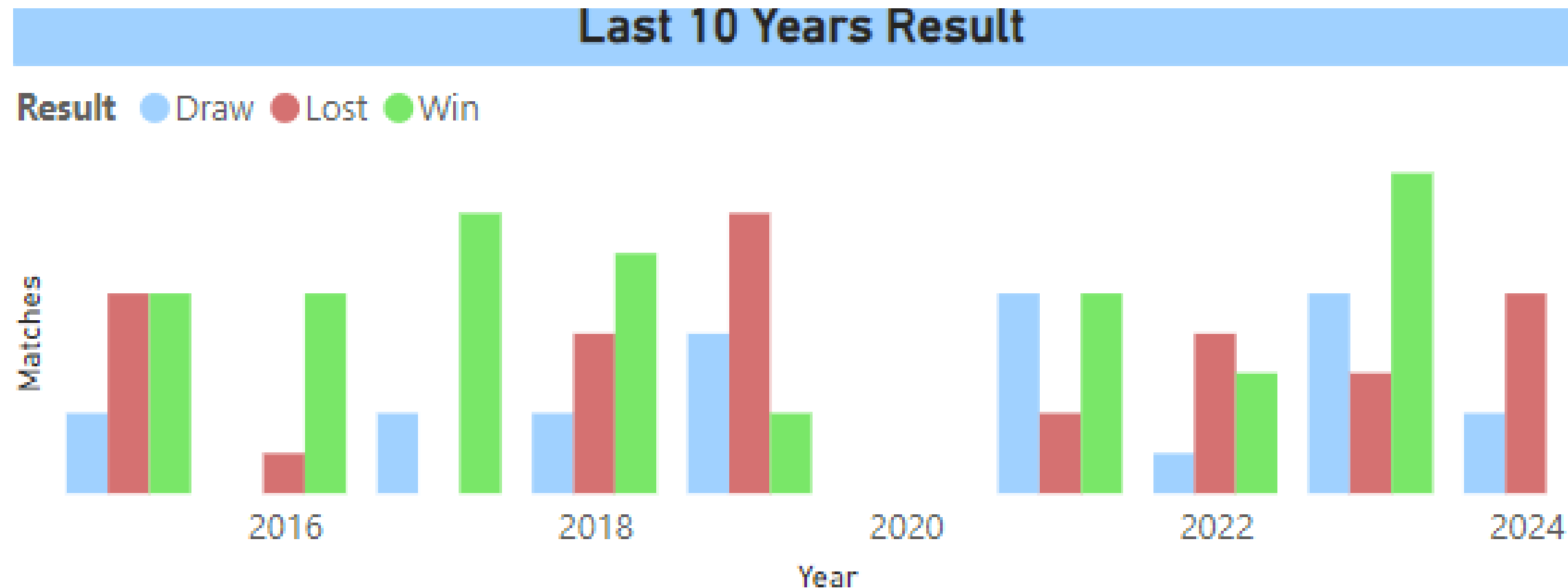
India has recorded the most victories against Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Maldives teams generally ranked below India. These wins primarily came in SAFF Championship matches, showcasing India's dominance in South Asian football and consistent success against regional rivals in the tournament over the years.



India scored the highest number of goals 51 against Sri Lanka, consistently winning by large margins whenever facing Sri Lanka, Nepal, and Pakistan. These dominant performances reflect India's strong attacking edge and superiority over its South Asian rivals, especially in regional tournaments like the SAFF Championship.



# LAST 10 YEARS PERFORMANCE



Between **2014** and **2024**, the Indian football team experienced both highs and lows. Notably, **2017** and **2023** were standout years with major wins and trophies. However, **2024** marked a disappointing low, with no victories recorded. Yearly performance often depends on player coordination, fitness levels, and a strong winning mindset to sustain consistency and success.

# BEST/WORST PERFORMANCE



Biggest Win

12 July 1963



7 - 0



India's biggest football win was a 7-0 victory against Sri Lanka in 1963. The team has also secured high-margin wins multiple times against countries like Cambodia, Malaya, and Laos, showcasing dominance in several international matches over the years.

India's worst football defeat came in 1955 against the Soviet Union, losing 1-11, playing without boots. This loss marked a turning point, as Indian football began to transform under the legendary coach **Syed Abdul Rahim**, ushering in a golden era.



Biggest Defeat

16 September 1955



1 - 11





# CONCLUSION

This analysis of the Indian Football Team highlights a journey marked by growth, setbacks, and revival. From early struggles and heavy defeats to rising win rates and regional dominance, the team has evolved significantly. Key factors like coaching, player mindset, and fitness have shaped performance. With continued focus and development, Indian football holds strong potential for greater success on the global stage.



# REFERENCES

**Dataset : <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/dipeshbaraik/indian-football-team-results-datasheet1938-2024>**

**About Indian Football : [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India\\_national\\_football\\_team](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India_national_football_team)**

**Python Programming : <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/r-data-analysis/exploratory-data-analysis-in-python/>**



**THANK YOU**