ANNEXURE

Questionnaire

Please complete the Questionnaire containing two parts – Part A (for collecting certain information relating to the respondents) and Part B (for collecting views of the cricket administrators relating to Functional Dependence of Performance on Managerial Techniques: A Study of Cricket as a Game in India. Please respond by ticking the appropriate boxes. Your responses will be kept strictly confidential and will be used for research purpose only.

Part A

Gender: Male/ Female

Age: 21-30 years / 31-45 years / 46-60 years / above 61 years

Description: Corporate Person/ Entrepreneur/ Service holder/ Sports Background

Length of Service as Cricket Administrator: less than 5 years / 5-10 years / above 10 years

Part B

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<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Agreed</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagreed</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>The policy-makers are not adequately motivated to provide required leadership.</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>The role of the policy-makers in the development of players is satisfactory.</td>
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3. The policy-making bodies are committed to create and maintain a democratic environment for effective functioning.

4. Social networking initiatives at the national level and the international level are satisfactory.

5. Networking with the government and regulatory bodies is far from satisfactory.

6. The policy-makers could not visualise properly the emerging competitive scenario.

7. In terms of appropriate strategy formulation and initiation of pro-active measures, the performance of the policy-making bodies is satisfactory.

8. Increase in popularity of cricket has something to do with the corresponding decline in the other sports within the country.

9. Becoming and remaining competitive in the global place has been consequent upon continuous skill upgradation.

10. Provision for the state-of-the-art infrastructure has contributed substantially to the global competitiveness.
11. In popularising cricket, sponsorship and broadcasting rights are playing a major role in the recent years.

12. Marketing through creation of brand image is resulting in generation of valuable broadcasting rights.

13. Innovation in terms of newer form of games is helping in expansion and market penetration.

14. Substantial increase in revenue generation in the recent years is not necessarily arising only out of advertisement, telecasting rights, sale of merchandise, etc.

15. Substantial enhancement in the compensation package for the players and supporting staff has resulted in spotting and retaining talent.

16. Enhancement in revenue generation in the recent years has facilitated the process of nurturing and strengthening the administration of cricket.

17. Net worth and goodwill of the apex and state-level bodies have improved appreciably in the process of sustaining the competitiveness of the game.
18. Orientation and training do not always play a major role in staff development in the cricket organisations.

19. The process of delegation of authority does not necessarily depend on the effectiveness of communication.

20. The success of the policy-making bodies is largely due to their skills to manage different components of the sports sector.

21. Effective decision-making on a day-to-day basis is not necessarily the main issue before the person managing sports.

22. Impact of ever-developing technologies in the field of cricket is still not that much highly effective.

23. Handling of organisational politics and political behaviour does not necessarily depend on knowledge about and/or length of association with cricket organizations.

24. Changes have taken place basically at three different levels in a cricket organisation – individual, group and organisation.
25. The transformational leader does not necessarily encourage people in a cricket organisation to become motivated to work hard to achieve the organisation's goals.

26. In sport, particularly in case of professional programmes, it is in the best interest of all the owners and franchisees to help all the teams survive and grow.

27. Performance of the cricket organisations is not always related to consistent demand and annual growth.

28. What each cricket consumer sees and feels is quite subjective and, therefore, it is extremely difficult for the cricket marketers to ensure a high degree of consumer satisfaction.

29. A cricket fan in India may also demonstrate his/her degree of identification emotionally and outwardly.

30. It is not necessarily required for a cricket organisation to identify what companies are likely to expect in return for investing their resources.
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<td><strong>31.</strong></td>
<td>Taking resort to legal assistance by a cricket organisation's managers to resolve disputes is not always necessary.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>32.</strong></td>
<td>Fair understanding of how the law affects human resource management in the field of cricket is vital.</td>
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