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# A Qualitative Examination of Player Perspectives on Corruption in Indian Cricket

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A QUALITATIVE EXAMINATION OF PLAYER PERSPECTIVES ON  
CORRUPTION IN INDIAN CRICKET

A Thesis Project

Presented in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for

the Degree of Bachelor of Science with

Honors College Graduate Distinction at Western Kentucky University

By

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2014

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## ABSTRACT

In a nation of 1.2 billion people, divided by 29 states, 18 languages and various different religions; the sport of Cricket seems to be the only love the country shares. So intense is the power of Cricket that India's political inclination towards other countries can be assessed from its Cricket schedule. It is a source of pride, economic benefit and political power; however the sport is currently facing numerous corruption scandals. The purpose of this study is to examine the popularity of Cricket related to the corruption issues currently facing the administrators, coaches and players. Specifically, this qualitative study examined player perspectives on corruption, focusing on match and spot fixing, by interviewing professional Cricketers currently playing in India. Outcomes will provide an understanding of the growth and development of Cricket in India, a description of the corruptions in the sport and an understanding of player perspectives regarding the aspects of the game and its problems. The data from this study can prove useful for sport managers in Cricket and other international sports.

Keywords: India, Cricket, Corruption, Qualitative, Sport

Dedicated to the best parents one could ask for.

Thank you Meem and Papa for all the hardship you went through to help me realize my dream, for the constant support and freedom and lastly for trusting me.

To my kid sister Mehar, who can be a handful at times and my two beautiful grandmothers. Thanks Dadi and Nani for your blessings.

I am forever indebted. Love you all so much.

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## VITA

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## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

“The heart of Cricket beats to an 18th-century beat. Sports codified in Victoria's reign like soccer, rugby, tennis; all pump to a modern rhythm, suitable for the television age. Cricket, on the other hand, beats to the rhythm of farm work, the harvest and long hours spent under a summer's sun” (Graham, 2014). Cricket often described as a gentlemen’s game was founded in Britain in the 16<sup>th</sup> century and was introduced in India by the British in 18<sup>th</sup> century during their colonization rule. Cricket originally played by the elites, always had an undertone of class bifurcation which fit perfectly with the then existing Indian caste system. Thick with the romanticism attached to old world notions of the ‘gentlemen’s’ game, if such sentiments were true of anywhere, it would be of India, for Cricket is ubiquitous in India (Bateman & Binns, 2014). In a nation of 1.2 billion people, divided by 29 states, 18 languages and various different religions; Cricket seems to be the only love the country shares. Calling Cricket a national obsession will be an insult to the feelings of 1.2 billion Indians, it’s a religion. A religion which rules the hearts and minds of Indians, whilst worshipping the Cricketer’s as Gods. Sachin Tendulkar, undoubtedly one of the finest Cricketers the world has seen, has his own temple in the small town of Bihar, India. So when I term Cricket as an Indian religion, it’s not an exaggeration but a mere fact.

Cricket has more than just the emotional value attached to it in India. “Sports play an influential role in the development of national identities. In the sense that sport acts as a divisive force, creating imagined communities that define themselves in terms of their physical and moral achievements in opposition to perceived rivals” (Paradiso,2010). The same is true for India when it comes to Cricket. Cricket is a huge part of India’s national identity. It’s a game where immense money, power, and politics are involved. ‘Cricket nationalism’ in India emerged not as a facet of indigenous anti-colonial politics, but from England’s need for nationally defined opponents on playing field (Sen, 2001). It would not be wrong to say that when India faces Pakistan on the field, it’s much more than Cricket. It’s a war both sides are trying to win, or at least that what one would reckon from the emotional intensity of the game. Despite being a part of the inaugural India Professional League (IPL) edition in 2008, Pakistani Cricketers were sidelined from the auction in 2009 in wake of the Mumbai Attacks in India which had alleged Pakistani involvement (Khan, 2012). The mounting political tension between India and Pakistan again showed in the game of Cricket. So intense is the power of Cricket that India’s political inclination towards other countries can be assessed from its Cricket schedule. India’s Cricket association, the Board Cricket Control of India (BCCI), is the richest Cricket association in the world, and exercises substantial influence on International Cricket Council (ICC) showing India’s power and domination in the sport.

Cricket is a game of bat and ball, and has three formats; Test Cricket, One-day and Twenty-20. All three formats of the game are identical to each other except for the time that is required to play the game. Based on the Twenty-20 format the Board Cricket Control of India (BCCI) in collaboration with the International Cricket Council (ICC) and

Lalit Modi, an Indian entrepreneur, launched the biggest Cricket league the world had ever seen, the Indian Premier League (IPL). In 2008, the IPL began competition in India, which saw cricketers from all around the world participating.

The IPL was the first professional cricket league of its kind and attracted a lot of sponsors and spectators internationally. Within a short span of two years the IPL was valued at \$2 billion (Pathak, 2009) with an average team worth of \$67 million (Smith & Schwatz, 2009). Cricket saw money like never before, but with the many positives also came some downsides, with corruption being the most prevalent one. Rumors and speculation of corruption involving Modi spread throughout India and the world. In 2010, the IPL and the BCCI forcefully removed Modi from his position as the IPL chairman following an inquiry of corruption, betting and money laundering (Premchandaran, 2010). The league had barely recovered from this shock when again in 2013; several players of IPL were arrested by the Delhi police under the charges of spot fixing and match fixing. “Match” fixing is the manipulation of the entire game’s result, whereas “spot” fixing is the manipulation of individual incidents within the game. An example of spot fixing would be the intentional occurrence of a no-ball, where the bowler oversteps the line delivering the ball (Serby, 2012).

Corruption, match fixing and spot fixing is not a new phenomenon in Cricket, nor is it limited to professional play in India. In the early 1990’s three international Cricketer captains in three separate incidences, were lost to lifetime bans (Serby, 2012). In 2011, three Pakistani Cricketers were caught by the London police on charges of engaging in deliberate acts of spot-fixing and all three were sentenced with jail time and were further banned by the ICC for a subsequent period of time. By the end of 2013, 14 International

Cricket players and 10 first-class Cricketers, also known as domestic players or players who have not yet played for their national team, had been handed over bans ranging from 6 months to lifetime by the ICC in various different cases of match fixing and spot-fixing. Of the 14 International Cricketers four were Indian and of the 10 first- class Cricketers, eight were Indian. Unfortunately, the number of spot and match fixing cases continues to rise in relation to the young IPL league. As many as nine Indian Cricketers were caught during the IPL for spot fixing between 2008 and 2013.

A common component of the match-fixing scandals around the world is the problem of legal and illegal gambling (Brooks, Lee & Kim, 2012). Currently in India, gambling is illegal. However, this does not deter those who bet on the game of Cricket. According to an estimate in 2014, the illegal gambling and betting market in India is worth \$49 billion and betting on sports is a huge portion of it (Kumar & Ashokan, 2014). This amount of money, essentially earned on a black market or a parallel economy, with no taxes realized, is harmful for the nation of India. It is also a reflection on the society and culture of India. The amount of money being made by those betting on Cricket impacts the game with players being bought and getting involved in fixing at all level in India.

## PURPOSE

Cricket is comparable to the National Football League (NFL) or Major League Baseball (MLB) in the United States in terms of popularity. It is also a source of pride, economic benefit and political power for India. The purpose of this study was to examine the phenomenon of Cricket in regards to the corruption currently facing the

administrators, coaches and players of the sport. Specifically, this study examined player perspectives on corruption, focusing on match and spot fixing, by interviewing professional and first-class Cricketers currently playing in India. The aim of this paper was to explore the player's perspective on the ever growing problem of corruption in the world of Indian Cricket. While there is much quantitative research in sport research and on the economics of Cricket there is limited qualitative research to examine player perspective on the sport and the recent scandals. This research gathered data and examined player attitudes and thoughts regarding the value of Cricket to India. In a country like India, where Cricket is treated like a religion and Cricketers like gods, for the first time it looked like the country was losing trust and interest for the game of Cricket. According to (Paradiso, 2010) the sport of soccer transcends social classes, economic disparities, ethnic and geographical origins, and religious affiliations, this is also true of Cricket in India. This research will contribute to the body of knowledge on a game that is gaining popularity around the globe, but facing challenges in the largest league in the world. This research focused on the relationship between corruption practices and popularity of Cricket, the real motivation for highly paid Cricketers and officials to fall in the trap of corruption and lastly the perspective of Cricketers on corruption and fellow corrupt Cricketers. The in-depth look at the game and the players is unique for this sport. It will inform and benefit sport administrators not only in Cricket but in other sports around the world. Player insight and opinion is not often included in the sport management research and there is an increasing push to do so. Through a phenomenological approach this paper will tell the story behind the rapid growth and problems facing an international game from the athlete's point of view.

## CHAPTER 2

### LITERATURE REVIEW

Many philosophers have tried to both define cheating, fraud, corruption and explain the moral implications of such behavior within the context of sport (Morgan, 2007). Definitions of cheating, fraud and corruption may differ in each country and culture due to a different heritage, history and law, yet it is universally accepted that the various forms of corruption are unethical (Brooks, Lee & Kim, 2012). Cheating, more specifically corruption, is nothing new, yet is becoming more widespread and to a certain extent is tolerated and defended. The first documented case of corruption in international sport was attributed to the fighter Eupolos of Thessalia, who successfully bribed three competitors, including a prior champion, during the Olympic Games of 388 B.C. (Maennig, 2005). Corruption in sport has been more prevalent since 18th century, and can range from administrative wrongdoing, bribery, doping, point shaving, match and spot fixing, along with many others unique to each sport. Corruption, in its many forms, also affects a broad spectrum of sports and is prevalent in every country (Maennig, 2005).

Sport plays an important social, cultural, political and economic role across the world which contributes to corruption and fraud issues we currently face as sport managers (Brooks, Aleem & Button, 2013). There is difficulty in managing corruption due to definitions and laws unique to each sport and the country where it is played. However, according to Bowman and Gilligan (2007) there are consistent elements of

corruption such as misuse of power, violation of trust and position, and personal or organizational financial benefits.

Match fixing related to illegal gambling, while not a new phenomenon in Cricket, is threatening to overtake doping as the greatest threat to the integrity and appeal of Cricket (Serby, 2012). “But there is a fundamental difference between athletes taking banned substances in order to perform better and sportsmen pretending to compete but actually deliberately underperforming” (Serby, 2012). People want to believe that Cricket is all about skill, courage and heroic endeavors and not about some seedy conversation in dingy hotel rooms or on mobiles, where the results of the game are being determined. The notion of Cricket is ironic to the current situation of the game as the concept of Cricket is above greed and corruption, and these assumptions have their roots in the mid-Victorian age.

The mere fact that the ICC has an anti-corruption unit would indicate problems with the image of the sport (Sen, 2001). Until recently Cricket governing bodies around the world were keen to play down the extent of match and spot-fixing. The in-house lawyer of ICC in 2007 wrote “Five years ago corruption threatened to tear international Cricket apart. Cricket is now back on the right path and the sport seems largely free from serious corruption but the risk remains” (Serby, 2012). These comments were shown to be naïve and wrong in the light of recent corruption scandals that rocked the Cricket community. Between 1980 and 2000, over 50 matches were subjected to match fixing allegations (Gross, 2006) but it was only in the late 1990’s that the governing bodies started acting upon it. Though the ICC was operational since 1909, it had little power to act until 1993 when it gained a full time secretariat (Gross, 2006). It is a widely

recognized fact that the ICC has taken lead in matters relating to the policing and fixing and focus is emphasized to Cricket's battle against corruption which in the recent years saw various International and first-class Cricketers jailed. Despite having a dedicated Anti-Corruption and Security Unit (ACSU), the ICC has proved to be powerless in prevention of corruption in the sport (Serby, 2012). Due to the secretive nature of corruption, it becomes very difficult for governing bodies to police the sport (Brooks, Lee & Kim, 2012), but the question remains whether it is possible for ICC to control corruption in Cricket in different countries without any judicial power? The governing bodies are still searching for answers to the corruption issues related to fixing and their own internal problems.

This review of literature summarized some of the problems facing Indian Cricket. This study examines the viewpoints of Indian professional Cricketers on such issues. As stated earlier, the aim of this paper is to describe the player's perspective on the problems of corruption in the world of Indian Cricket.

## CHAPTER 3

### METHODOLOGY

This is a qualitative phenomenological study examining the popular sport of Cricket in Indian and its current problem of corruption in the IPL and national teams. The characteristics of qualitative research include eliciting understanding and meaning, the researcher as the primary instrument, an inductive orientation to analysis and richly descriptive findings (Patton, 2002). A phenomenological approach describes meaning for several individuals and their lived experiences of a certain phenomenon, such as the issues present in Cricket (Creswell, 2007). This type of research does not provide a cause and effect relationship; the focus is toward personal interpretation and holistic treatment of the phenomena (Stake, 1995). This research describes the cultural phenomenon of Cricket, addressing corruption issues such as gambling and match and spot fixing, through the eyes of those who know it best, the Cricketers. According to McMillan & Schumacher (1993), descriptive and exploratory studies can greatly increase the knowledge about certain settings and problems. According to Patton (1985),

Qualitative research is an effort to understand situations in their uniqueness as part of a particular context and the interactions there. This understanding is an end in itself, so that it is not attempting to predict what may happen in the future necessarily, but to understand the nature of that setting, what it means for participants to be in that setting, what their lives are like, what's going on for

them, what their meanings are, what the world looks like in that particular setting and the analysis to be able to communicate that faithfully to others who are interested in that setting. The analysis strives for depth of understanding (p1).

This study strives to convey understanding of corruption issues in Cricket. Thus a qualitative approach was chosen. The purpose of understanding was guided by the question of what do professional Cricketers think of corruption issues in their beloved sport of Cricket?

Data collection for this study included interviewing professional and first-class Cricketers and document mining to support any conclusions. The Human Subjects application was submitted to the Institutional Review Board (IRB) at Western Kentucky University and was approved. Conducting a good interview is like participating in a good conversation by listening intently and asking questions that focus on examples and feelings (Eisner, 1998). According to Kvale (1996), interviews are difficult, but provide the richest source of information. The researchers designed semi-structured and open-ended questions to be asked of the Cricketers (Appendix A). These questions focused on the popularity of Cricket and recent corruption issues, specifically spot and match fixing which has been prevalent recently in the sport. In phenomena based research it is recommended that researchers focus on two broad and general questions regarding experience and context (Moustakas, 1994). This concept guided the question used in the study.

The researchers interviewed five professional and first-class Indian Cricketers via Skype. Five subjects is the minimum but acceptable number for this type of research. The interviews were recorded and later transcribed for accuracy. All interviews lasted

approximately 40 minutes. The players were open and willing to share their thoughts on the sport they love so much. This research is unique in that it provides an intimate look into the professional sport world and provides player perspectives into a complex and controversial topic.

At no point in research are qualitative and quantitative methods less alike than during analysis (Stake, 1995). While qualitative data is not generalizable the findings can be considered transferable to other similar situations. An inductive analysis of the interview data provided insight from inside the often closed and private world of professional sport. The analysis used in this study was based on the work of Moustakas (1994) and Creswell (2007). In phenomenological analysis the researcher will first describe any personal experiences with the issue, the purpose being to remove any experience other than that of the subjects from the data. The transcribed interviews are the primary data source used to highlight significant statements. These statements were listed, a process called horizontalization of the data, with each having significant worth for the results. From this process meaning units or themes are presented. For this study, a textural description, with examples from the interviewees is provided. Finally, a summary of the “essence” of the professional Cricketers experience is presented. According to Creswell (2007) results are usually long paragraphs that explains the “what” and “how” or the context of the lived situation.

## CHAPTER 4

### RESULTS

The aim of this paper was to explore and present the player's perspective on the phenomenon and growing problem of corruption in the world of Indian Cricket. As explained in the methodology this chapter will first briefly describe any of the researcher's personal experiences to address and confront any related bias. It is important that a qualitative researcher address their own thoughts and feelings before the results are presented. This majority of this chapter then summarizes the results with four major themes which emerged from the identified meaning units pulled from the interviews. Detailed description and interview quotes support the themes. Finally a descriptive paragraph will attempt to explain and summarize the overall "essence" of the experiences of the professional Cricketers.

Being born and raised in a sports family in India, the passion for Cricket comes naturally to me and I have followed and watched the sport closely over the years. With a number of friends and acquaintances playing and administering the sport in India, I have been lucky enough to understand Cricket in-depth. However this research is free of any personal bias or pre-formed notions of the game or the Cricket administration in India. The results of the study are purely based on the interviews and research on the material.

Five interviews were conducted over several days. All the interviews were carefully transcribed and reviewed several times by the researchers. While the researchers

interacted with the subjects via Skype, anonymity for all of the interviewees was important. The researchers did not attach any names to the recordings or the transcriptions. The interviewees were referred to as interview and subjects 1-5 on all recordings, documents and results. This system will also be used during presentation of the results.

Data analysis on the interviews employed an inductive process of comparing the data. The meaning statements were pulled from the transcribed data and listed. This comparison is a funneling process used to explain and describe the issue under study. Finally, four distinct themes emerged that helped to explain the professional Cricketer's viewpoint on corruption issues in the most popular sport in India. These themes address the phenomenon and research question for this study.

*Theme 1: Cricket is a vital part of Indian culture, its importance and meaning cannot be fully explained to those outside of India.*

All of the five interviewees expressed the importance of Cricket to Indian culture. It is difficult to express the passion from the subjects on this important theme. All five termed the sport a "religion" in India. Subject 1 stated "it is the only thing that binds our nation together." Subject 2 stated that, "modern Cricketers are gods, Cricket is a part of everyone's daily life, I can't explain it to you, and we breathe Cricket." The Indian athletes believe it is almost impossible for anyone outside of India to understand their passion for the sport. They made comparisons to football in England and Europe and American football and baseball in United States, but still believe that since Cricket is the "only" sport people really care about in India and that the comparisons are not strong enough. Subject 4 mentioned that "even the President of the United States, Barack

Obama wanted to see and understand Indian Cricket.” Subject 5 stated, “Cricket is absolutely vital to the culture and people of India.”

The passion for Cricket was obvious to the researchers. This overwhelming love for the sport of Cricket was what the subjects most wanted to discuss. It was also apparent to the researchers that moving toward a discussion of problems within the game was difficult for the players. However, the reality of the current situation led to honest and reflective dialogue with the players.

*Theme 2: Professional Cricketers believe the influence of money and fame is the reason for current corruption issues in the game at all levels.*

All five subjects mentioned the pressure to experience fame and make money. Other sport research has shown this is an issue in other sports across the world; this is certainly not unique to Indian Cricket. Subject 1 stated, “The fame and money to be made is one of the best and worse things about Cricket.” Subject 4 stated, “The pursuit of money and fame is the cause of the problems, and there is not as much money to be made as players think, so they can get caught up in the problems of match fixing.” He also stated, “Everyone knows corruption in sport is related to money, not the love of the game.” Subject 5 seemed disappointed and reflected on the gentleman’s and ethical considerations in Indian Cricket. He mentioned that, “cheating happens in all sports across the world, but it is wrong and the Indian perspective used to be different.” He was expressing that Indians do not cheat and have moral reasons not to; they have a “respect” for the sport that should prevent the problems of spot and match fixing. However, he goes on to say, “because of money, money, money, people cheat anyway, and it is so tempting that athletes are now fixing the games.” The disappointment he felt was obvious. Subject

3 was hesitant to admit to such problems, but did state, “These corruption issues are not as prevalent as the Indian media has made them out to be, however the problems that do exist are directly tied to fame and money.”

*Theme 3: Players are more to blame for the corruption than coaches or the administrators of governing organizations.*

This theme was one of the most interesting results from the study. Most of the corruption stories focus on administrators at the league and team level and even within the governing bodies. However, none of the players placed blame at this level. The players all felt it was their own actions as well as a lack of integrity that was to blame. They felt it was the players who should remember their “love” for the sport and not to “fall into the trap” of corruption. Subject 3 stated, “Corruption practices happen at all levels of Cricket and that the Cricketers should be punished, but he hated to talk about the negative side of the sport he loved so much.” He also mentioned the “lack of maturity” of some players and that they all have a “self-responsibility” not to cheat. All five of the subjects spoke of the politics of Cricket, but failed to elaborate on what this meant. They did reference the fact that certain issues begin early in Cricket and are present at the youth level. Families with money are able to provide opportunities for play on the best clubs and teams. Subject 5 stated the popularity of Cricket leads to more problems and that administrators “can’t stop it, it is up the players” and he believes corruption issues are also present in other Cricket playing nations. Subject 4 believes the Cricket board should be “more strict and enforce lifetime bans on those who would fix points or matches.”

*Theme 4: Cricket is the most important sport in India and corruption is an issue but does not ultimately harm the popularity or the importance of the game.*

While all the subjects recognized the serious issues facing their sport, none believe any long term harm will be done. All referred to the religious nature of the sport in India. They all truly believe the sport can endure any problems. Subject 1 stated that “fans probably feel betrayed, but will remain loyal to the sport.” He also stated this sport “binds the nation and will remain strong.” Subject 2 stated, “Corruption issues and fixing scandals may have shaken the fans trust but they will always cheer for the national team.” He felt fans were more likely to mistrust the professional league and players. Subject 3 felt the fans would “dislike certain bad elements or specific players,” but the game would never lose appeal.

Phenomenological research seeks to explore a unique concept or situation in different types of settings. The social, cultural and financial impact of sport on society is certainly a concept worthy of exploration. Many quantitative studies are present in sport academic research; however, qualitative inquiries are less common. Also, the body of academic research in sport tends to focus on mainstream and traditional sports, especially in the United States. This study is a unique look into the sport of Cricket from the player’s point of view. The essence of the findings here is Cricket is more than just a sport or entertainment to the country of India. Comparing a sport to religion and regarding athletes as gods might be symbolic in some countries, but it seems to be factual in India. The research also shows that no entity or phenomenon is above controversy and problems. The loyalty, pride and complete respect for the game and the country were evident during these interviews. While facing serious issues at the national and

professional level, the popularity and love of Cricket seemed unfazed. The athletes know the nuances of the game better than anyone. The opinions and factual information gathered during this process is vital to understanding this sport and problems facing administrators. This study revealed the players want to accept responsibility and deem respect and integrity for the sport as crucial, such information can be used when sanctions and punishment for fixing is considered. Many may find such dedication and devotion to sport a strange concept; however, these professional Cricketers have dedicated their lives in pursuit of success in the sport. As stated by the athletes themselves, it is “impossible to convey how important Cricket is to India.”

## CHAPTER 5

### CONCLUSIONS

The data from this study can prove useful for sport managers in Cricket and other sports. Outcomes provide an understanding of growth and development of Cricket in India, a description of the corruption in the sport and an understanding of player perspectives regarding the aspects of the game and its problems. Having the opportunity to examine player opinions toward a sensitive and highly controversial topic was unique for this country and in sport management research.

The themes that emerged show some interesting thoughts. The idea that players are ultimately responsible for corruption was surprising. However, financial incentives and fame related to corruption seem consistent with other sport issues, especially those in the United States. Also, the deep love for the game of Cricket is a social phenomenon in India and warrants further research. A comparison of attitudes toward sports between countries would be interesting. In the United States, love of sport varies and is different based on the setting. It would also be interesting to examine fan and other stakeholder's perspectives on corruption issues. There is really no sport in the United States where the nation unites as one. Also, there are those in America who despise the sport culture, especially at the collegiate level. However, if corruption issues are the focus of research there seems to be much similarity. As sport participation and popularity continues to grow across the world, there will continue to be problems. It is important for sport

researchers and administrators to consider player perspectives and keep an open mind on all sides of the issues. Sport governing bodies must also remain vigilant, determined and united for the sake of all stakeholders. The data will also provide a basis for further research on the subject, as it is a growing problem cricket playing nations have been facing in the recent past. With already existing anti-corruption cells both in the ICC and BCCI, the problem lies with the jurisdiction and lack of power lying in the hands of sports governing bodies. However, as these organizations continue to evolve and address corruption issues changes seem inevitable.

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## APPENDIX

### **Interview Guide:**

The interviews will begin with introductions and casual conversation via phone or Skype. The interviews will follow procedures described in the manuscript and required by the IRB at Western Kentucky University. The researcher will completely explain the purpose of the study and the IRB guidelines. All participants will review and sign the appropriate IRB and Human Subjects consent forms via email or fax, whichever is appropriate before the interview takes place. The following interview questions will be asked of all participants.

### **Interview Questions:**

- 1) Briefly explain the importance of Cricket in India.
- 2) Why is Cricket so popular in India?
- 3) What is the best thing about Cricket? What is the worst thing about Cricket?
- 4) What do you personally think about cheating/corruption in sport in general?
- 5) Why are there so many corruption scandals in Indian Cricket?
- 6) How has the IPL affected corruption in Cricket?
- 7) What do you think can be done to stop corruption and cheating in Indian Cricket?
- 8) Who is responsible for the problems? Talk about the administrators, coaches, players, roles etc.
- 9) How does corruption in Cricket impact others sports in Indian and beyond?
- 10) Do you think corruption is prevalent in other Cricket playing nations?

11) How is betting related to corruption? Do you think it should be legal?

12) How does sport corruption in India impact other areas of life in India?