

**Original Research Article**

**The Impact of Sponsorship on Brand Equity of  
Cellular Networks in Hyderabad Pakistan**

UNDER PEER REVIEW

**Abstract-** Wireless and mobile networks are quickly becoming the consequential type of network access for telecommunication services and with the emergence of modern technologies the number of users has also increased numerously. Similarly, In Pakistan advance facilitating promotions and improved service quality of mobile networks have enormously raised 161.24 million users of mobile networks till july-2019. Due to the innovative advancement and Hi-tech competition in the market the networks use different strategies to retain and sustain the brand equity such as, Linking the brand with an event via sponsorship enables companies to reach consumers' interest and attention by associating with the events that hold great importance to them. This research article is based on determining the effect of sponsorship on the components of brand equity such as brand loyalty, brand awareness and perceived quality. For this research the methodology was adopted by using the questionnaire based on 5-likert scale, and the primary data collection source was taken into consideration. The sample size taken for the research was 160 respondents. The reliability and regression analysis were used to determine the effects of sponsorships. The results of the reliability shows that the Cronbach's Alpha lies in the range of good and excellent, Furthermore, it indicate that the sponsorship have positive and significant impact on brand awareness, brand loyalty and perceived quality. Therefore, Managers need to increase the use of sponsorship as a tool, for effective marketing communication, sponsor events for which their customers are emotionally connected and use its attention for their brand and build strong brand equity. In a highly competitive environment, sponsorship activities can help telecom companies attain a complete edge over others

Keywords: Sponsorship, Brand Equity, Cellular Network, Perceived Quality

## 1. INTRODUCTION

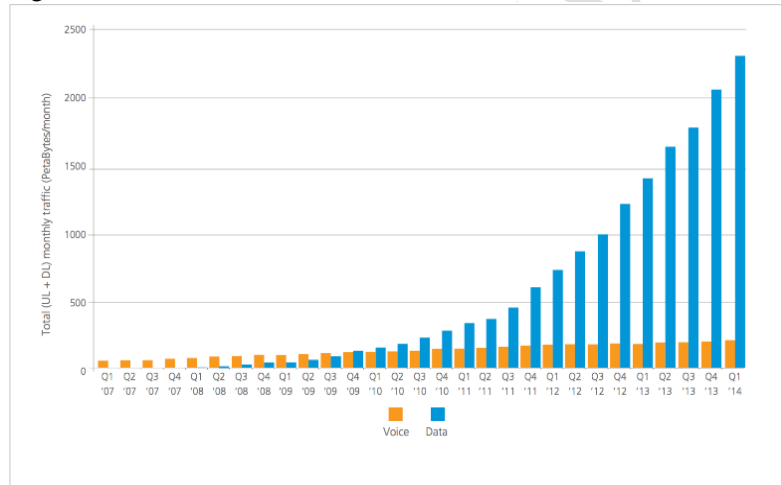
### Telecommunication Sector

Telecommunication means the channeling of messages, information, through electromagnetic channels (ITU 2012).

It is a broader terminology which incorporates a vast range of data transmitting technologies like telephones, fiber optics radio, television, internet etc.

Wireless as well as cellular networks are rapidly turning into one of the most essential type of network access for telecommunication services. There has been an evident development in the telecom industry in the past recent years and has now turned into one of the most important part of day to day and business activities.

Figure 1: The data traffic and cellular network



The data traffic and cellular network has experienced immense growth in recent years according to the State of the Internet Report of Akamai (2015).

According to worldatlas.com (2019), following are the world's leading cellular network companies

Figure 2: Details of the network companies

network companies

Qegwrhet	Rank	Company	Total subscribers (in millions)
	1	China Mobile	851.2
	2	Vodafone	469.7
	3	Airtel	348.1
	4	América Móvil	280.6
	5	Telefónica	276.5
	6	China Unicom	265.1
	7	MTN Group	234.7
	8	China Telecom	216.8
	9	Telenor	214.0
	10	VimpelCom	205.5

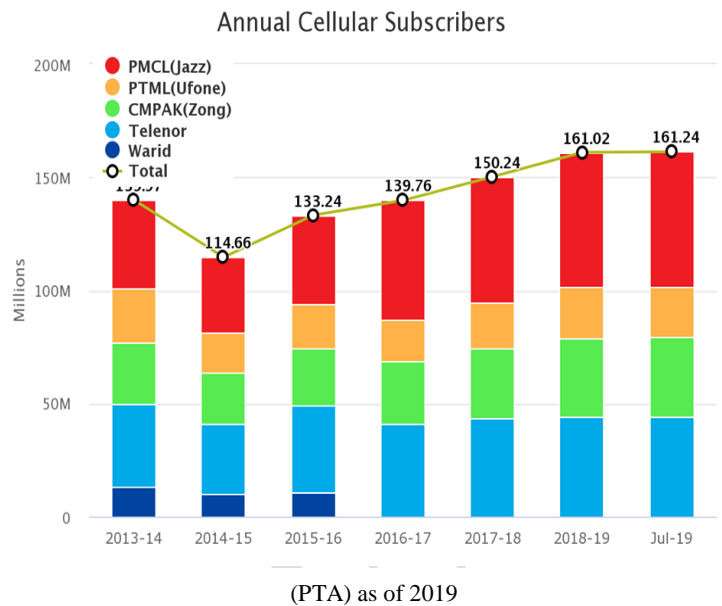
Worldatlas.com (2019)

### Telecommunication- Cellular Coverage in Pakistan

In 2008 Pakistan was considered as the world's 3<sup>rd</sup> fastest growing telecommunications market. Pakistan's telecom infrastructure is improving dramatically with foreign and domestic investments into fixed-line and mobile networks (Wilson 2009). There has been a steady yearly growth in Pakistan. Approximately 90% of Pakistanis live within areas that have cell phone coverage and more than half of all Pakistanis have access to a cell phone. (Pakistan country report 2011). With 118 million mobile subscribers in March 2012, Pakistan has the highest mobile penetration rate in the South Asian region. (PTA 2012).

According to the Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA) as of 2019, Jazz leads the market with 59 million subscribers, followed by Telenor with 29.3 million, Ufone with 23.1 million and Zong with 15.6 million.

Figure 3: Graphical representation of Annual cellular subscriber



### Sponsorship via Events in Pakistan

Sponsorship has been used as a tool to enhance the brands value and proved to be a significant tool for communication used by many telecom companies to promote their product and services, one such example is when a telecommunication company combines its image with various sports teams in PSL Such as Jazz with Lahore calendars, Zong sponsoring the Peshawar Zalmi's . Moreover, it is also seen that telecommunication sector is actively contributing in sponsorships through various national events such as PTCL Sponsors SHERDIL which is a power-packed Pakistani movie, which highlights the courageous Pakistan Air Force National Open polo championship by Zong and the Quaid e Azam gold cup 2013 are some examples of sponsorship activities by Pakistani mobile network companies.

### Brand Equity & Sponsorship

Brand equity refers to the term use to define the value of having a well-known brand, based on the idea that firmly established and reputable brands are more successful. More specifically, it's a set of brand assets and liabilities linked to a brand name and symbol, which add to or subtract from the value provided by a product or service. (Aaker 2013). One can promote brand equity to influence specific elements of the marketing mix strategies related to product, pricing, promotion, distribution and sales promotions. (Van rail et al., 2005).

The brand equity by means of brand name to the product or service and its dimensions in this model, includes perceived quality, brand loyalty, and awareness. Perceived quality refers to the subjective opinion of customer about the performance of a product. However, Brand loyalty is a positive feeling an individual has towards a brand and tendency to continue purchasing the same brand regardless of competing brand. Brand awareness refers to the extent to which a potential buyer is able to recall a brand in a product category. (Aaker

1991).

Recently, the traditional marketing communication tools such as, advertisements and sales promotions have faced intense challenges in desire to reach progressive and more fragmented markets also, in order to put an impact on target customers where thousands of messages are aimed at them at the same time. Due to these challenges, sponsorship has gained popularity as a more effective promotional tool. The spending and use of this tool has grown at a fast pace as compared to the traditional marketing tools like advertising or sales promotion. (Cornwell and Roy, 2003). Connecting the impact of captivating events with sponsorship helps the companies to catch consumer's interest and attention as they form an association of sponsorship with that event hence developing a positive image of the brand.

The relationship between brand equity and sponsorship is if it is used effectively it can maximize and build brand equity of the brand and help achieve sustainable profitability and growth of the company. (Azadi et al, 2015)

### Purpose of Research

This research is focused on identifying the effects of sponsorship on the brand equity by using the components of brand equity.

## *II. LITERATURE REVIEWS*

### Sponsorship and Brand Equity

1. Tsordia et al (2016), in their research of influence of sports sponsorship on brand equity & Purchase behavior of customers determined the relationship among various variables by following Aaker's brand equity model and Keller's brand engagement concept by building over the sponsorship between a basketball club & a software company. The study was aimed to examine the sports sponsorship affects brand equity and purchase behavior of the sponsor's product. The data was collected from 222 survey respondents and was further analyzed by using structured equation modeling techniques. The results of the study found that there are perceived fit between sponsee and team identification were influencing significantly sponsors brand equity constructs. The study further suggested extending Aakers model in the sports sponsorship context and magnifying the influence of perceived quality and brand engagement on team fans.
2. Tufail et al (2014) conducted a research to evaluate the impact of sponsorship and publicity on building brand equity. The instrument used was questionnaire which was distributed among major cities of Pakistan. For that research the Sample size of 200 respondents was taken into consideration, and the test run was hierarchical regression analysis. The finding of the research was suggested that there is positive effect of sponsorship and

publicity on brand equity. Moreover, The study also suggest that sponsorship and publicity provide a brand image in consumer's mind so that big firms should used sponsorship and publicity to build their brand equity.

3. Charumbira et al, (2015), in their research study which was conducted to determine the effect that how Zimbabwean companies use sport sponsorship as a brand equity building tool. In their research the author, collected data through eight Zimbabwean sports company by using questionnaire based techniques Descriptive statistical measures were used to analyze and present the quantitative data. The findings of the research were that companies use sponsorship for business consideration like return on their sponsorship investment. And also that the sponsorship is the part of integrated marketing communications and it is used in the different stages of product life cycle. It was suggested in the research that the sports companies should use sponsorship for launching a new product since sport events have coverage of all demographic segments.
4. Khuong et al, (2017), in their study which was aimed to investigate the impact of sponsorship on purchase intention and brand awareness .for this research the author used Structured questionnaires to collect the data, and the questionnaires were distributed to fans of V-league champions. The findings of this study showed that attitude and attention have affected purchase intention indirectly and the brand recognition also have a relationship with event sponsorship. Further, the study suggest that sponsorship can help in order to improve marketing position and in the business income.

### Sponsorship & Brand Awareness

1. Mikael (2014), in their research of sports sponsorship effects on the sponsor firm's customer-based brand equity in the context of Finnish team sports. Different interactions between the sponsor and fans were undertaken as a base for conceptual framework for this thesis. Due to this interaction processes, the sponsorship relationship affects the sponsor firm's brand awareness, brand image & brand associations, perceived quality, and brand loyalty or specifically firm's Brand equity has increased in the eyes of the customer. The data was collected by interviewing fans through 8 theme interviews among which the male fans between the ages of 25-35 were chosen from a focus group. The collected data was further analyzed by the principles of content analysis. The findings identified that Sports sponsorship has a significant and positive impact on the different factors of brand equity or more clearly on the most common factors of brand equity (brand awareness & brand image).
2. Grimaldi (2014), conducted a research to investigate the impact of sponsorship on brand awareness, corporate

image and brand association. The study of Heineken as an official sponsor of the UEFA Champions League was used to undertake the primary research. Hundred respondents from different nationalities between the ages of 18 and 37 were requested to fill up an online self-administered questionnaire. Through this research it has been found that majority of respondents are aware of the sponsor of the event, have a positive corporate image towards the sponsor. Based on these findings, it can be stated that sponsorship has a significant impact on brand awareness. Moreover, the researcher recommended that more research needs to be done in this area in order to have a better understanding and perspective of the effects of sport sponsorship.

3. Rasoul Azadi et al (2016), in their study investigated the impact of sponsorship in promoting brand equity in sportswear industry. They used descriptive surveys which were based on structural primary modeling. Sample size of 805 students and graduates of Iran through online questionnaires were used by the researcher. According to the results sponsorship has a significant and positive impact on raising brand awareness. Activities that involved distribution of goods and availability of your brand, along with the discount offers leads to a strengthened awareness of your brand.
4. Rowley et al (2008): in their research the impact of brand sponsorship of music festivals investigated the brand awareness, attitudes and their perception about negative impacts of alcohol sponsorship of UK music festival attendees towards brands that sponsored the event. It was an exploratory research in which primary data was collected by distributing questionnaires. Findings identified that sponsoring music festivals has significant impact on Brand awareness, Brand recall and Brand attitudes. It was also found that some of the respondents point out the consequences that sponsorship have in relation to alcohol sponsorship

***H1: "There is a significant impact of sponsorship on Brand Awareness."***

#### Sponsorship and Brand Loyalty

1. Aissa (2016) The impact of Game Sponsorship on Brand loyalty: Evidence from Algeria. The research signifies the relationship between sports sponsorship and brand loyalty. For data non-random sample was used and sample size of 345. The surveys were distributed in Algeria. The result concluded that the impact of sports sponsors on the brand loyalty. The research recommended that to promote the sports sponsorship use another communication channel such as advertising and public relations.
2. Levin et al (2004) in their research of effect of brand loyalty of NASCAR fans regarding sponsorship on

brand loyalty. The purpose of this research was to fill the gap of empirical research on the effect which sponsorship has over its sports fan loyalty towards brands. The author used tools by using a scale that includes attitude and behavioral components.. Empirical research was conducted between NASCAR fans and non-NASCAR fans. The research concluded that NASCAR fans loyalty to NASCAR sponsoring brands is significantly high. Further, the effect was significant on the attitude factor of brand loyalty.

3. Mazodier and Merunka (2012). Accomplishing brand loyalty through sponsorship: In this research author is trying to create brand loyalty through sponsorship. This model and evidence show the impact of sponsorship on brand loyalty. For data survey was conducted via email. and sample size were around 850 members. This research concluded that sponsorship impacts brand loyalty
4. Sirgy et al (2007), in their research of Impact of sponsorship on brand loyalty. The author was aiming to determine the coalesce of brand loyalty through sponsorship article in marketing communication. For this research , The sample size was in the scope of 244 to 475 with a sum of 1588 respondents. From studies the it was concluded and discovered that sponsorship impacts on brand loyalty. Moreover, The outcomes shown some level of support to the model.

***H2: "There is a significant impact of sponsorship on Brand Loyalty."***

#### Sponsorship and Perceived Quality

1. Donlan, Leah K. (2013) in his research of empirical assessment of factors affecting the brandbuilding effectiveness of sponsorship. The study was aimed to assess, in two different live sponsorship environments. This study employed a cross-sectional survey methodology, comparing brand equity for the sponsoring brands among both those exposed to the sponsorships and samples from the wider UK population. For this research the author categorized the sample in two events such as for athletes the sample size of 206 was selected and for cricket events the sample were taken sample n = 102 and for the athletics the sample size were taken n sample n = 141. However, the presence of sponsorship clutter in particular was found to impact negatively upon the perception of quality transferred to a brand through sponsorship. In order to use sponsorship to build a perception of quality, the findings suggest that sponsors must either select an exclusive, but potentially expensive, sponsorship, or develop the sponsorship through avoiding disorganized environments.
2. Pappu et al. (2015) in their research of corporate sponsorship effects on non-profit brand credibility and

perceived quality of the fast food chain, subway. The research was aimed to determine the impact of fit and comparability on the evaluation of the sponsored non-profits credibility and perceptions of quality. More specifically, in situations where the commercial sponsor assist the nonprofit causes. The research examined the reliability and validity of scales by using confirmatory factor analysis, the number of sample size were 195 for the research. The findings identified that fit affects brand credibility and perceived quality via position and function depending on the comparability of associates. It further suggested that clarity of positioning is an significant determinant of participants perceptions of brand credibility and also their perceived quality of sponsored cause.

3. Jung et al. (2015) conducted research to identify the relationship among brand perception, brand emotion, brand loyalty and brand identification for event sponsor company of sports in Korea. The study subject was a sponsor company ARENA and sample size of 246 male and female respondents. For data analysis Crouchbach's alpha ( $\alpha$ ) indicates the reliability of the data. Validity analysis was run for frequency analysis using Statistical Package of Social Science (SPSS) version 21.0. The techniques that were used are Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) that helps to test the Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA). The findings of the research was that the perceived quality positively impact the brand identification and brand emotion.
4. Bedi et al. (2018), in their research of Determinants of Customer Based Brand Equity in Indian Telecommunication Sector has considered the customer based brand equity as a valuable asset for the firms The purpose of the study was to develop a model that will include perceived quality, brand association, brand loyalty and brand awareness and explain their impact on customer based brand equity in Indian Telecommunication industry from customers perspective. The author used Preliminary inspection of Pearson's correlation matrix for validity analysis and the internal consistency method (using Cronbach coefficient alpha) to examine the reliability. The number of sample size included 312 respondents. The findings of the research showed that There is a significant relationship between perceived quality and customer-based brand equity in Indian telecommunication Sector and When quality of services is perceived to be high, consumers are satisfied and more likely to stay with the service provider.

**H3: "There is a significant impact of sponsorship on Perceived Quality."**

### III. METHODOLOGY

#### Research Model

$$BA=C+B1S+e$$

$$BL=C+B2S+e$$

$$PC=C+B3S+e$$

Where, sponsorship (S), brand awareness (BA), brand loyalty (BL), perceived quality (PL).

#### Research Instrument

The data of the research is primary source therefore the information collected directly form the individuals who are part of our research. For data collection we used 5 Likert scale measure as follow.

1. Strongly Disagree
2. Disagree
3. Neutral
4. Agree
5. Strongly Agree

Research data shows that how sponsorship affect brand loyalty, brand awareness, and perceived quality. The questionnaire was adopted by 2 sources.

Table 1: Layout of Questionnaire

Section	Variable	No. of items	Scale
1	Sponsorship	4	5-Likert scale
2	Brand awareness	4	5-Likert scale
3	Brand loyalty	4	5-Likert scale
4	Perceived quality	4	5-Likert scale

#### Sampling strategy

In this research the no of respondent selected randomly from different locations by targeting the different age group and to consider the impartiality in the research this research is taken from city because due to time restrict, budget restrict, and area restrict. The research is based on primary data therefore we used 'convenience sampling' which comes in non-probability sampling.

#### Research Variables

In research we show the relationship among variables, how independent variables affect dependent variables. It means dependent variables welcome the change and independent variable that cause the change. Variables defined as

anything that has quantity and quality that varies.

In this research study shows the effect of independent variable on dependent variables. Below table mention the research variables their relationship and measures.

Table 2: Hypothesis details

S.no	Hypothesis	IV	DV	Items	Technique
1	H1	Sponsorship	Brand Awareness	4	Reliability Analysis Regression Analysis
2	H2	Sponsorship	Brand Loyalty	4	Reliability Analysis Regression Analysis
3	H3	Sponsorship	Perceived Quality	4	Reliability Analysis Regression Analysis

#### Data Source

The data is the source used in the research in which the facts are gathered firsthand by the researcher for a specific research purpose. This research was conducted through primary facts. In this research the primary facts were gathered by distributing questionnaires to the respondents.

A sample size is a small portion of the population chosen for a survey. The facts have been gathered with the help of adopted questionnaire and the total numbers of respondents for this study were 160 from Hyderabad.

#### Population of the study

A research's population is also known as a well-defined group of persons or things known to have alike features. For this research the population of the study was targeted on the basis of the use of cellular networks and for that purpose the number of questionnaires were given to the 160 respondents. The target population was restricted to the users of cellular networks.

### IV. RESULTS AND INTREPRETATIONS

Table 3: Demographic details of respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	69	43.1
Female	91	56.9
Total	160	100.0

Age of respondent	Frequency	Percent
18- 25	131	81.9
26-35	23	14.4
36-45	1	0.6
45 and above	5	3.1

Total	160	100.0
Occupation of respondent	Frequency	Percent
Employed	46	28.7
Self – Employed	13	8.1
Unemployed	101	63.1
Total	160	100.0

The above table 1: Presents the demographic statistics, which interprets as the no of respondents involved in this research were 160. The Gender segregation was that out of 160 the Male were 43.1 % and female were 56.9%. While, in the age group 81.9% were from 18-25 range followed by 14.4 % in the age bracket of 25-35, 0.6% were from age group of 36-45 and 3.1 % from 45 and above age group. The occupation of respondent was distinguished in 3 categories employed, self-employed and unemployed. 28.7 % were employed, 8.1 % are self-employed and 63.1 were unemployed.

Table 4: Reliability test

Variables	Cronbach's alpha	No. of Items	Remarks
Sponsorship	.658	4	Good
Brand Awareness	.660	4	Good
Brand Loyalty	.737	4	Excellent
Perceived Quality	.737	4	Excellent

Interpretation: Table 2 indicates that the reliability analysis, among variables lies in the range of good and excellent. Which shows that reliability of sponsorship and brand awareness is in good range while the sponsorship and brand loyalty subsume with perceived quality lies in excellent range. The conclusion is that all studied variables are found reliable .

Table 5: Brand Awareness Tables

#### Model Summary

Variables	R	R-squared	Adjusted R-squared
Sponsorship(S) Brand Awareness(BA)	.507 <sup>a</sup>	.257	.252

a. Dependent Variable: Brand Awareness

b. Predictors: (Constant), Sponsorship

#### ANOVA

Model	Sig
1 Regression	.000 <sup>b</sup>

a. Dependent Variable: Brand Awareness

b. Predictors: (Constant), Sponsorship  
Coefficient

Model	Standardized Coefficients Beta	P-Value
(Constant)		.000
Sponsorship	.507	.000

Dependent Variable: Brand Awareness

Interpretation: above Table 3 indicates, that standardized beta between dependent variable and independent variables whereas p-value shows level of significance and R – square indicates overall fitness of the model. For brand awareness as an dependent variable the R-square was (.257) and A-Rsquare was (.252) with effect to the individual responses and analysis the major effect determined was of brand awareness towards sponsorship of cellular network ( $\beta = .507$ ,  $t=7.384$ ,  $P = 0.000 < 0.05$ )

This shows that sponsorship has a significant and positive impact on brand awareness, the sponsored events of the telecom companies increase the overall brand equity. Hence alternative hypothesis is accepted.

H1: There is a significant impact of sponsorship on brand awareness

Table 6: Brand Loyalty Tables

Model Summary

Variables	R	R-squared	Adjusted R-squared
Sponsorship(S) Brand Loyalty(BL)	.490 <sup>a</sup>	.240	.235

a. Dependent Variable: Brand Loyalty

b. Predictors: (Constant), Sponsorship  
ANOVA

Model	Sig
1 Regression	.000 <sup>b</sup>

a. Dependent Variable: Brand Loyalty

b. Predictors: (Constant), Sponsorship

Coefficient

Model	Standardized Coefficients Beta	P-Value
(Constant)		.000
Sponsorship	.490	.000

. Dependent Variable: Brand Loyalty

Interpretation: The Tables indicates that the relationship between sponsorship and brand loyalty has model fitness as

the R square value is 24%.ANOVA brand loyalty ( $\beta = .490$ ,  $t=7.063$ ,  $P = 0.000 < 0.05$ ) which shows that alternative hypothesis is accepted. The relationship is positive and significant. As the sponsored activities encourage telecom customer to be loyal to their respective networks. The sponsorship tool helps telecom sector to build brand equity. H2: There is a significant impact of sponsorship on brand loyalty.

Table 7: Perceived Quality Tables

Model Summary

Variables	R	R-squared	Adjusted R-squared
Sponsorship(S) Perceived Quality(PQ)	.267 <sup>a</sup>	.072	.066

a. Dependent Variable: Perceived Quality

b. Predictors: (Constant), Sponsorship  
ANOVA

Model	Sig
1 Regression	.001 <sup>b</sup>

a. Dependent Variable: Perceived Quality

b. Predictors: (Constant), Sponsorship  
Coefficient

Model	Standardized Coefficients Beta	P-Value
(Constant)		.000
Sponsorship	.267	.001

Dependent Variable: Perceived Quality

Interpretation: The above Table 5 indicates that the relationship between sponsorship and perceived quality has model fitness this is shown statistically of (sig.0.000). Whereas the R-square value of perceived quality remained (.072) and A-Square was (.0622), ( $\beta = 0.267$ ,  $t=3.489$ ,  $P = 0.001 < 0.005$ ). The relationship is positive and significant. The sponsored activities have an impact on the perceived quality of network as the people assumed the quality of the service with the sponsored activities. Hence our alternative hypothesis is proved.

H3: There is a significant impact of sponsorship on perceived quality.

## V. CONCLUSION AND LIMITATIONS

The research study was conducted to determine the effect of sponsorship on the components of brand equity in the perspective of Hyderabad, Pakistan's telecommunication industry. For this purpose, Three dependent variables were chosen for the study i.e.(Brand loyalty, Brand Awareness and Perceived Quality ) and how it is effected by the independent variable (sponsorship).

In such, a competitive environment where 5 major networks are all implicating strategies to enhance and increasing their



market share, sponsoring events has become an ultimate objective for them in order to build superiority of their services in the eyes of their customers and make them their active brand loyalists. Creating brand awareness with the help of events and use its positive image for the associative learning for the brand can give the network a competitive edge over others and result in increased sales followed by increased organizational value. The results demonstrate that sponsorship positively contributes in improving marketing communication performance of a company.

This study is restricted only at cellular networks; however, other sectors in telecom industry i.e. (landline services, internet service providers, etc.) are avoided due to the time constraints. The research was area constrained so therefore, the primary data was collected from the respondents in Hyderabad..

Lastly, there are many other promotional strategies that can help in building brand equity other than sponsorship that have not been discussed in this research due to required effectiveness in the analysis.

#### VI. Recommendations

Telecommunication sector is highly competitive so companies needs tools and strategies that help them differentiate from other brands. Sponsorship is an effective tool as shown by the study but the use of it in marketing activities is less in Pakistan when compared to traditional promotional tools. The use of this tool can help companies to attain a competitive edge over their competitors and help customers in differentiating brands in such a competitive environment.

The Telecom companies should launch their new offerings through sponsored events in increasing brand awareness and developing a positive attitude of their brand, and for testing their product through the buying and selling of their products in the event. They can better evaluate the attitude of their customers towards their new offerings.

The Telecom companies should use sponsorship tool as it indicates quality of the service provider.

The companies should use sponsorship to increase new customers as sponsorship increases the brand exposure.

The managers should use sponsorship in order to solve the problem of media clutter. Advertising helps in reaching a mass audience but due to the continuous bombardment of messages on customers its impact has been compromised. Sponsorship however has proven to solve this issue as it bypasses media clutter and creates a unique position in the minds of customers which is why it should be given more importance for improving marketing communications.

#### COMPETING INTERESTS DISCLAIMER:

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist. The products used for this research are commonly and predominantly use products in our area

of research and country. There is absolutely no conflict of interest between the authors and producers of the products because we do not intend to use these products as an avenue for any litigation but for the advancement of knowledge. Also, the research was not funded by the producing company rather it was funded by personal efforts of the authors.

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