

## 7 HISTORY AND SPORT : THE STORY OF CRICKET

### CONCEPTS

Cricket grew out of the many stick and ball games played in England. By the 17th century it evolved enough to be recognisable as a distinct game. It became so popular that its fans did not mind to be fined for playing it on Sunday instead of going to church.

#### **HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF CRICKET AS A GAME IN INDIA**

Cricket was given its unique nature by the history of England.

Peculiarities of cricket

- A match can go on for five days and still end in a draw.
- Length of the pitch is specified — 22 yards — but the size or shape of the ground is not.

#### **Reasons :**

- Cricket rules were made before the Industrial Revolution when life moved at a slow pace.
- Cricket was played on the commons. Each common had a different shape and size. There were no designed boundaries or boundary hits.

#### **The First Written Laws of Cricket (1744)**

- Principals shall choose from among the gentlemen present two umpires who shall absolutely decide all disputes.
- Stumps must be 22 inches high and bail across them six inches.
- Ball must be between 5 to 6 ounces.
- Two sets of stumps 22 yards apart.

The world's first cricket club was formed in Hambledon in 1760s.

The Marylebone Cricket Club (MCC) was founded in 1787. In 1788 the MCC published its first revision of the laws and became the guardian of cricket's regulations.

A series of changes in the game occurred in the 2nd half of the 18th century.

- It became common to pitch the ball through the air.
- Curved bats were replaced by straight ones.
- Weight of ball was limited to between 5½ to 5¾ ounces.
- Width of the bat was limited to four inches.
- A third stump became common.
- Three days had become the length of a major match.
- First six seam cricket ball was introduced.

Cricket as a game changed and matured during the early phase of the Industrial Revolution but remained true to its origins in rural England.

Unlike other games, cricket has refused to remake its tools with industrial or man-made materials. Protective equipment, however, has been influenced by technological change.

#### **The Game and English Society**

The organisation of cricket in England reflected the nature of English society. The players of this game were divided into two categories.

- **Amateurs** : These were the rich who played for pleasure. They were gentlemen.
- **Players** : These were the professionals who played for money.

Rules of cricket were made to favour the gentlemen. These gentlemen did most of the batting. Their superiority over players made only the batsmen captains of teams.

It was said that “the battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton.”

### **THE SPREAD OF CRICKET**

Cricket remained a colonial game. It was its colonial oddness that made it difficult to be accepted by other people. It was played in colonies by the white settlers or the local elites who wanted to copy their white masters.

This game became very popular in the Caribbean. Success in cricket became a measure of racial equality and political progress.

Through the early history of Indian cricket, teams were not organised on geographical principles and it was not till 1932 that a national team was given the right to represent India in a test match.

### **Cricket, Race and Religion**

The first Indian club, the Calcutta Cricket Club, was established in 1792.

The first Indian community who were to play cricket were the Parsis. They founded the first Indian Cricket Club, the Oriental Cricket Club in Bombay in 1848. This became a precedent for other Indians who in turn established clubs based on the idea of religious community. By the 1890s there was talk of a Hindu Gymkhana and Islam Gymkhana. The colonial government encouraged communal clubs and institutions. Cricket began to be organised on communal and racial lines. This was Quadrangular tournament because it was played by 4 teams — Europeans, Parsis, Hindus and Muslims. Later it became Pentangular when a fifth team was added namely the Rest. By 1930s and 1940s many people including India’s most respected political figure, Mahatma Gandhi, condemned the Pentangular for dividing India on communal lines.

### **THE MODERN TRANSFORMATION OF CRICKET**

Modern cricket is dominated by Test and One-day internationals, played between national teams.

**Decolonisation and Sport** : Decolonisation was a process which led to the decline of English influence in many areas including sports.

The colonial favour of world cricket during the 1950s and 1960s can be seen from the fact that England and the other white Commonwealth countries, Australia and New Zealand continued to play matches with South Africa. It was only with political pressure from countries of Asia and Africa (recently decolonised) combined with liberal feeling in Britain that forced the English cricket authorities to cancel a tour by South Africa in 1970.

### **COMMERCE, MEDIA AND CRICKET TODAY**

The 1970s were the decade in which cricket was transformed.

1971 saw the first one-day international being played between England and Australia in Melbourne.

In 1977 the game was changed forever by an Australian television tycoon, Kerry Packer. He saw cricket as a money-making televised sport. He signed up 51 of the world’s leading cricketers and for almost two years staged unofficial tests and One-day Internationals under the name of World Series Cricket. Packer drove home the point that cricket was a marketable game which could generate huge revenue. Continuous television coverage made cricketers celebrities. Television coverage also expanded the audience and children became cricket fans. Multinational companies

created a global market for cricket. This has shifted the balance of power in cricket. India has the largest viewership for the game and hence the game's centre of gravity shifted to South Asia. This shift was symbolised by the shifting of the ICC headquarters from London to tax-free Dubai. The innovations in cricket have come from the practice of sub-continental teams in countries like India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka — *doosra* and the reverse swing are Pakistani innovations. Today the amateur is replaced by the professional, one-day game has overshadowed test cricket.

## I. SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT

### A. NCERT TEXTBOOK QUESTIONS

**Q.1. Test cricket is a unique game in many ways. Discuss some of the ways in which it is different from other team games. How are the peculiarities of Test cricket shaped by its historical beginnings as a village game? [2011 (T-2)]**

**Ans.** The two peculiarities of Test cricket are :

- That a match can go on for five days and still end in a draw. No other modern day team sport takes even half as much time to complete. Baseball completes nine innings in less than half the time that it takes to play a limited overs match.
- That the length of the pitch is specified — 22 yards — but the size or shape of the ground is not. No dimensions of the playing area are mentioned for cricket.

The reason behind these oddities is that cricket was the earliest modern team sport to be codified. Cricket was a game before hockey and soccer and hence gave itself rules and regulations so that it could be played in a uniform and standardised manner.

Originally cricket matches had no time limits. This was because the rhythms of village life was slower and cricket rules were made before the Industrial Revolution. Modern factory labour was paid by hours and hence games had to be codified and time limited to fit the routines of industrial city life. When cricket originated, there were no such limits or restrictions.

Cricket was originally played on public property known as commons. The size of this land varied from one village to another, so there were no designated boundaries or boundary hits. This brought about the second oddity of cricket.

If you look at the game's equipment, you can see how cricket both changed with changing times and yet fundamentally remained true to its origins in rural England. Cricket's most important tools are all made of natural, pre-industrial materials. The bat is made of wood as are the stumps and the bails. The ball is made of leather, twine and cork. Even today both bat and ball are hand-made, not industrially manufactured. The material of the bat changed slightly over time. Once it was cut of a single piece of wood. Now it consists of two pieces, the blade which is made out of the wood of the willow tree and the handle which is made out of cane that became available as European colonialists and trading companies established themselves in Asia. Unlike golf and tennis, cricket has refused to remake its tools with industrial or man-made materials: plastic, fibre glass and metal have been firmly rejected.

**Q.2. Describe one way in which in the nineteenth century, technology brought about a change in equipment and give one example where no change in equipment took place.**

**Ans.** As far as protective equipment in cricket is concerned, it has been influenced by technological

change. The invention of the vulcanised rubber led to the introduction of pads in 1848 and protective gloves soon afterwards. Today's cricket cannot be imagined without helmets made of metal and synthetic lightweight materials.

However, cricket's most important tools are all made of natural, pre-industrial material. The ball, for example, is still hand-made. It is made of leather, twine and cork. These balls are not industrially manufactured.

**Q.3. Explain why cricket became popular in India and the West Indies. [2011 (T-2)]**

**Ans.** Cricket was a colonial game limited to countries that had once been part of the British empire. It took root only in countries that the British conquered and ruled. The British imperial officers brought the game to the colonies where it was played either by them or by the local elites who wanted to copy the habits of their colonial masters as in India.

Despite the exclusiveness of the game it became popular in India and West Indies. Success in cricket became a measure of racial equality and political progress.

**Q.4. Give brief explanations for the following :**

- *The Parsis were the first Indian community to set up a cricket club in India.*
- *Mahatma Gandhi condemned the Pentangular tournament.*
- *The name of the ICC was changed from the Imperial Cricket Conference to the International Cricket Conference.*
- *The significance of the shift of the ICC headquarters from London to Dubai.*

**Ans.** • The Parsis were the first Indian community to set up a cricket club in India, the Oriental Cricket Club in Bombay. This was as a consequence of the Parsi contact with the British. The Parsis were brought into close contact with the British because of their interest in trade and were the first Indian community to westernise.

- Mahatma Gandhi condemned the Pentangular tournament as he felt that it was a divisive competition that went against the need of the hour. At a time when the nationalists were trying to unite India's diverse population, the Pentangular tournament divided them on communal lines and the colonial government encouraged these divisions.
- The name was changed because of decolonisation. This was a process by which the British influence in many areas, one of them sports, declined. Cricket was no longer the monopoly of the imperial powers. Cricket was becoming international. In time, it came to be accepted that the laws of cricket could not continue to be framed for British or Australian conditions of play and they became part of the technique of all bowlers, everywhere in the world.
- The break-up of the British empire brought about a shift in the balance of power in cricket. This shift was taken to its logical conclusion by globalisation. Since India had the largest viewership for cricket as compared to other cricket playing nations the shift was towards South Asia. The transfer of ICC headquarters from London to tax-free Dubai is a clear symbol of this shift.

**Q.5. How have advances in technology, especially television technology, affected the development of contemporary cricket?**

**Ans.** Advances in television technology have certainly affected the development of contemporary cricket. Cricket has become more attractive to television audiences, endured and changed the nature of the game. Cricket now became a marketable game.

- Cricket boards sold television rights to television companies and reaped profits.
- Television channels sold television spots to companies. They aired their commercials and advertised their commodities to a large number of audience. They made huge profits.
- Continuous television coverage made cricketers celebrities.
- Cricketers became rich. They were paid by cricket boards and also by companies whose commercials they endorsed.
- Cricket audience expanded. Cricket was taken to the smaller towns. Children also became cricket fans.
- People could watch and learn by imitating their heroes.
- Cricket entered the global market. A match at Melbourne could be watched at Mumbai.
- Balance of power shifted to South Asia as most viewership was from here. ICC headquarters shifted from London to tax-free Dubai.

## OTHER IMPORTANT QUESTIONS (AS PER CCE PATTERN)

### B. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS [1 MARK]

**Q.1. In what ways is the game of cricket unique and different from other games?**

- (a) A cricket match can go on for five days and still end in a draw; football and baseball do not last so long
- (b) The grounds in cricket can be of any shape — oval, circular, and of any size
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) The length of the pitch is specified 22 yards

**Ans.** (c)

**Q.2. There were revision of laws by MCC between 1770s and 1780s. They were:**

- (a) The weight of the ball and the width of the bat were specified
- (b) The first leg-before law was published in 1774
- (c) The third stump became common, and the first six seam cricket ball was created
- (d) All the above

**Ans.** (d)

**Q.3. The West Indies win in Test Series against England in 1950, had two ironical features. They were:**

- (a) The victory was considered a national achievement, a way of demonstrating that West Indians were equals of white Englishmen
- (b) The captain of the winning West Indies team was a white Englishman
- (c) West Indies cricket team represented not one nation but several dominions which became independent countries later
- (d) both (b) and (c)

**Ans.** (d)

**Q.4. There was a quarrel between the Bombay Gymkhana (a Whites only club) and the Parsi Club, because :**

- (a) The Parsis complained that the public park was left unfit for cricket because the polo polies of the Gymkhana Club dug up the surface

- (b) The colonial authorities were prejudiced in favour of their own White compatriots
- (c) The White cricket elite in India offered no help to the enthusiastic Parsis
- (d) All the above

Ans. (d)

**Q.5. The rivalry between the Parsis and the racist Bombay Gymkhana ended when:**

- (a) the Parsis built their own Gymkhana to play cricket
- (b) a Parsi team beat the Bombay Gymkhana in cricket in 1889
- (c) both (a) and (b)
- (d) none of the above

Ans. (c)

**Q.6. When were the first written “Laws of Cricket” drawn up? (CBSE 2010)**

- (a) 1703
- (b) 1744
- (c) 1750
- (d) 1760

Ans. (b)

**Q.7. When was the world’s first cricket club formed?**

- (a) 1744
- (b) 1774
- (c) 1760s
- (d) 1780s

Ans. (c)

**Q.8. When was the Marylebone Cricket Club founded?**

- (a) 1760
- (b) 1787
- (c) 1788
- (d) 1895

Ans. (b)

**Q.9. Which of these features for cricket were laid down in the 1770s and 1780s?**

- (a) First leg-before law was published
- (b) A third stump became common
- (c) Creation of first six-seam cricket ball
- (d) All the above

Ans. (d)

**Q.10. The reason that cricket has originated from the villages is/are**

- (a) Cricket matches had no time limit
- (b) Vagueness of the size of the cricket ground
- (c) Cricket’s most important tools are all made of pre-industrial materials
- (d) All the above

Ans. (d)

**Q.11. Which Australian player tried to play with an aluminium bat?**

- (a) Kim Hughes
- (b) Don Bradman
- (c) Dennis Lillee
- (d) Jeff Thompson

Ans. (c)

**Q.12. In the matter of protective equipment, how has cricket been influenced by technological change?**

- (a) The invention of vulcanised rubber led to the introduction of pads in 1848
- (b) Protective gloves
- (c) Helmets made out of metal and synthetic lightweight materials
- (d) All the above

Ans. (d)

**Q.13. What were the rich who played cricket for pleasure called?**

- (a) Amateurs
- (b) Professionals
- (c) Commons
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

Ans. (a)

OR

**Which among the following is associated with the professionals? (CBSE 2010)**

- (a) They considered sport a kind of leisure
- (b) The poor who played it for living
- (c) Playing for pleasure and not for money
- (d) The rich who played it for pleasure

Ans. (b)

**Q.14. The poor who played cricket for a living were called**

- (a) needy
- (b) entertainers
- (c) professionals
- (d) commons

Ans. (c)

**Q.15. Who wrote a novel titled 'Tom Brown's School Days' which became popular in 1857?**

- (a) Thomas Arnold
- (b) Kim Hughes
- (c) Thomas Hughes
- (d) John Middleton

Ans. (c)

**Q.16. Which 'professional' batsman led the English cricket team in 1930 for the first time?**

- (a) David Gomer
- (b) Len Hutton
- (c) Garry Sobers
- (d) Derek Underwood

Ans. (b)

**Q.17. Which of these statements is correct about the spread of cricket?**

- (a) Cricket remained a colonial game
- (b) It spreads only in Europe
- (c) It came to be played all over the world
- (d) It was limited to England only

Ans. (a)

OR

**Cricket did not become popular in the countries in South America because :**

- (a) South American countries were not under American, Spanish and Portuguese influence
- (b) Unlike other games like football and hockey, cricket remained a Britain colonial game
- (c) It was a part of British colonial game
- (d) It was limited to the countries that was not the part of British empire (CBSE 2010)

Ans. (b)

**Q.18. In which of these countries was cricket established as a popular sport?**

- (a) South Africa, Zimbabwe
- (b) Australia, New Zealand
- (c) West Indies, Kenya
- (d) All the above

Ans. (d)

**Q.19. When and where was the first non-White club established?**

- (a) End of 18th century, India
- (b) End of 19th century, West Indies
- (c) Mid-19th century, South Africa
- (d) Beginning of 19th century, Zimbabwe

Ans. (b)

**Q.20. What was the term 'tournament' called initially?**

- (a) Triangular
- (b) Quadrangular
- (c) Angular
- (d) Pentangular

Ans. (b)

**Q.21. Which among the following was considered as the 'Rest' in the history of the Gymkhana?**  
(CBSE 2010)

**OR**

**With the addition of the fifth team, the tournament later came to be called 'Pentangular'.  
What was the fifth team called?**

- (a) United (b) Rest (c) Free (d) Unlimited

**Ans.** (b)

**Q.22. The quadrangular tournament did not include which of the following teams?**  
(CBSE 2010)

- (a) the Parsis (b) the Europeans (c) The Hindus (d) the Rest

**Ans.** (b)

**Q.23. Which of these Indians condemned the Pentangular?**

- (a) S.A. Barelvi (b) A.F.S. Talyarkhan (c) Mathatma Gandhi (d) All the above

**Ans.** (d)

**Q.24. Who was Palwankar Baloo?**

- (a) A Congress leader (b) A soldier (c) A Dalit cricketer (d) A Brahmin priest

**Ans.** (c)

**Q.25. Why was 1971 considered a landmark year?**

- (a) First One-Day International was played between England and Australia  
(b) Television coverage expanded the popularity of international cricket  
(c) India, Pakistan boycotted South Africa  
(d) India entered the world of test cricket

**Ans.** (a)

**Q.26. Who was Kerry Packer?**

- (a) British tycoon (b) Australian television tycoon  
(a) Sri Lankan rebel (b) None of these

**Ans.** (b)

**Q.27. How did the cricket boards become rich?**

- (a) By organising large number of matches  
(b) Through patronage from rich industrialists  
(c) By selling television rights to television companies  
(d) None of the above

**Ans.** (c)

**Q.28. The ICC headquarters shifted from London to**

- (a) Sydney (b) India (c) Dubai (d) Singapore

**Ans.** (c)

**Q.29. When was the first World Cup successfully staged?** (CBSE 2010)

- (a) 1972 (b) 1973 (c) 1974 (d) 1975

**Ans.** (d)

**Q.30. Name the hockey player from India who won many Olympic gold medals.**

- (a) Balbir Singh (b) Dhyan Chand (c) Dhanraj Pillai (d) Gagan Ajit Singh

**Ans.** (b)

- Q.31. Polo was a game invented by the \_\_\_\_\_**  
 (a) French (b) Dutch  
 (c) Colonial officials in India (d) Germans  
**Ans. (c)**
- Q.32. The first hockey club in India was started in**  
 (a) Bombay (b) Madras (c) Bangalore (d) Calcutta  
**Ans. (d)**
- Q.33. How many times has India won the Olympic gold medals in hockey?**  
 (a) Five (b) Six (c) Eight (d) Nine  
**Ans. (c)**
- Q.34. Name India's national game.**  
 (a) Hockey (b) Football (c) Boxing (d) Cricket  
**Ans. (a)**
- Q.35. In which country was cricket played for the first time?**  
 (a) England (b) Rome (c) Spain (d) India  
**Ans. (a)**
- Q.36. About how many years ago was cricket played in England?**  
 (a) 200 years ago (b) 300 years ago (c) 400 years ago (d) 500 years ago  
**Ans. (d)**
- Q.37. In which year did India enter the world of Test Cricket? (CBSE 2010)**  
 (a) 1877 (b) 1926 (c) 1927 (d) 1932  
**Ans. (d)**
- Q.38. Who was the finest Indian Test captain of 1932 test team?**  
 (a) Lala Amarnath (b) Palwankar Baloo (c) C K Naidu (d) Ranjit Singh  
**Ans. (c)**
- Q.39. The first test was played between**  
 (a) England and Australia (b) Australia and Pakistan  
 (c) New Zealand and Australia (d) Pakistan and Bangladesh  
**Ans. (a)**
- Q.40. Which Indian national leader believed that sport was essential for creating a balance between the body and the mind?**  
 (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Mahatma Gandhi (c) Sarojini Naidu (d) Maulana Azad  
**Ans. (b)**
- Q.41. Which among the following is not associated with amateurs? (CBSE 2010)**  
 (a) The rich who played it for pleasure (b) Who considered sport a kind of pleasure  
 (c) Pleasure of playing and not for money (d) Player who played it for a living  
**Ans. (d)**
- Q.42. The world series cricket was started by : (CBSE 2010)**  
 (a) C.K. Nayudu (b) Palwankar Baloo  
 (c) Kerry Packer (d) Dennis Lillee  
**Ans. (c)**

**Q.43. The centre of gravity of cricket has shifted from the old Anglo-Australian axis to :** (CBSE 2010)

- (a) America (b) South Africa  
(c) South Asia (d) New Zealand - Australia

**Ans.** (c)

**Q.44. India entered the world of test cricket in 1932, a decade and a half before she became independent because :** (CBSE 2010)

- (a) Test cricket was organised as a contest between different parts of the British Empire, not between different sovereign states  
(b) The Civil Disobedience Movement had been started by Mahatma Gandhi  
(c) It was evident that India would become independent soon enough  
(d) The British were partial towards India and allowed her to play

**Ans.** (a)

**Q.45. Who was the first test captain of Indian cricket team?** (CBSE 2010)

- (a) Sunil Gavaskar (b) Kapil Dev  
(c) C.K. Naidu (d) None of these

**Ans.** (c)

**Q.46. MCC stand for :** (CBSE 2010)

- (a) Marylebone Cricket Club (b) Marylebone Cricket Council  
(c) Marylebone Cricket Conference (d) Marylebone Cricket Corporation

**Ans.** (a)

**Q.47. The Pentangular tournament was replaced by Ranji Trophy after independence as :** (CBSE 2010)

- (a) It was a colonial tournament  
(b) Only four religious communities instead of five agreed to play  
(c) The Europeans had left India  
(d) Ranji Trophy was rival of Pentangular tournament

**Ans.** (d)

**Q.48. Which community played cricket for the first time in India?** (CBSE 2010)

- (a) The Muslims (b) The Parsis (c) The Hindus (d) None of these

**Ans.** (b)

**Q.49. Which city has International Cricket Council Headquarters?** (CBSE 2010)

- (a) London (b) Dubai (c) Paris (d) Mumbai

**Ans.** (b)

**Q.50. At which of the following places was the world's first cricket club formed?** (CBSE 2010)

- (a) Marybone (b) Hambledon (c) Melbourne (d) Adelaide

**Ans.** (b)

**Q.51. The Parsis were the founders of which cricket club?** (CBSE 2010)

- (a) Marylebone Cricket Club (b) National Cricket Championship  
(c) Oriental Cricket Club (d) Indian Cricket Club

**Ans.** (c)

**Q.52. What is the length of the cricket pitch? (CBSE 2010)**  
(a) 22 yards (b) 25 yards (c) 20 yards (d) 30 yards

**Ans.** (a)

**Q.53. Why did Mahatma Gandhi condemn the Pentangular tournament? (CBSE 2010)**

- (a) He thought cricket was a waste of time
- (b) He was opposed to the composition of teams based on communities
- (c) It was a colonial tournament
- (d) He did not want Indians to play an English game

**Ans.** (b)

**Q.54. Early cricket clubs in India were established on the basis of religion. Which one of the following did not exist? (CBSE 2010)**

- (a) The Hindu Gymkhana
- (b) The Sikh Gymkhana
- (c) The Islam Gymkhana
- (d) The Parsi Gymkhana

**Ans.** (b)

**Q.55. Which of the following changes was introduced as a result of the MCC's revision of the laws of cricket?**

- (a) The overarm bowling
- (b) The limited-overs match
- (c) The reverse swing
- (d) The doosra

**Ans.** (a)

**Q.56. Which one of the following is not true? (CBSE 2010)**

- (a) The name of the ICC was changed from the Imperial Cricket Conference to the International Cricket Council
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi supported the Pentangular tournament
- (c) The ICC headquarters shifted from London to Dubai
- (d) The origins of Indian cricket are to be found in Bombay

**Ans.** (b)

**Q.57. 'Reverse Swing' was introduced in the subcontinent to : (CBSE 2010)**

- (a) Move the ball on bouncy pitch
- (b) Move the ball on dry pitch
- (c) Move the ball on dusty, unresponsive wicket under clear skies
- (d) Move the ball on a dusty pitch under monsoon conditions

**Ans.** (c)

**Q.58. Which game was exported from colonies to Britain? (CBSE 2010)**

- (a) Cricket
- (b) Polo
- (c) Hockey
- (d) Football

**Ans.** (a)

### C. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS [3 MARKS]

**Q.1. Explain how cricket began in England and the way it was played till 1744.**

**Ans.** Cricket grew out of the many stick and ball games played in England 500 years ago, under a variety of rules.

The word bat, an old English word, simply means stick or club. By seventeenth century cricket had evolved enough to be recognisable as a distinct game and it was popular enough

for its fans to be fined for playing it on Sunday instead of going to church. Till the middle of the eighteenth century, bats were the shape of hockey sticks. The ball was bowled underarm, along the ground and the curve at the end of the bat gave the batsman the best chance of making contact.

**Q.2. How was cricket associated with social status in England?**

**Ans.** The rich in England were interested in cricket for two reasons. They considered sport to be a type of leisure. This play for pleasure and not for money, gave it an aristocratic value. Secondly, there was not enough money in the game for the rich to be interested. The rich cricket players who played for pleasure were called amateurs and the poor who played for money or for a living were called professionals.

The amateurs were given a socially superior status which was built on the customs of cricket. Amateurs were called gentlemen, while professionals were called players. Amateurs were usually batsmen, players were bowlers. The social superiority of amateurs was also a reason why the captain of a cricket team was always a batsman. Cricket was a batsman's game because its rules favoured the batsman who were gentlemen.

**Q.3. How did the National Movement affect cricket in India?**

**Ans.** A scheduled tour of MCC in 1930 was cancelled due to Gandhi's *Dandi March* and the Civil Disobedience. The first Indian team toured England in 1932. Due to World War II in 1939, various tournaments were affected. By now Congress and Muslim League had taken opposite stands. Communal feelings had crept into sports.

In 1940, a Pentangular was played in Brabourne stadium, Bombay. Seats were allotted on communal basis, 2000 to Hindus, 1250 each to Muslim and Parsis. The Hindus won and there was great rejoicing in the Hindu camp and *Vande Mataram* was sung.

**Q.4. Describe the difference between a Test match and a One-day match.**

**Ans.** Test cricket originated in 1877 and India entered the world of Test cricket in 1932. The first Test was played between England and Australia. The first One-Day International made its appearance in 1971. It was played between England and Australia in Melbourne. It is a shortened version of Test cricket. The Test cricket is played for five days and sometimes ends in a draw. The players were white. The one-day matches go for coloured dress and cricket under lights. In Test cricket each team plays two innings each.

**Q.5. Throw light on the curious peculiarities or characteristics of cricket.**

**Ans.** The social and economic history of England in the 18th and 19th centuries shaped the game of cricket and gave it its unique nature.

The first peculiarity of Test cricket is that it can go on for five days and still end in a draw. No other modern team sport takes even half as much time to complete.

Another curious characteristic of cricket is that the length of the pitch is specified – 22 yards – but the size or shape of the ground is not. Team games like hockey and football lay down the dimensions of the playing area, cricket does not. Grounds can be oval like the Adelaide or nearly circular like the Chepauk in Chennai. A six at the Melbourne Cricket Ground needs to clear much more ground than a lofted shot for the same reward at Feroze Shah Kotla in Delhi.

**Q.6. Explain the historical reasons behind the oddities of cricket.**

**Ans.** The historical reasons behind cricket's oddities are as below. It is the earliest modern team

sport to be codified meaning that cricket gave itself rules and regulations so that it could be played in a uniform and standardised way well before team games like soccer and hockey.

Cricket's connection with a rural past can be seen in the length of a Test match. Originally, Test matches had no time limit. In the same way, cricket's vagueness about the size of cricket ground is a result of its village origin. The laws of boundaries do not specify the distance of a boundary from the wicket.

Cricket's game equipment are made of natural pre-industrial materials. The bat is made of wood as well as the stumps and bails. The ball is made of leather, twine and cork. Ball and bat are both hand-made.

**Q.7. 'The MCC's revision of the laws brought in a series of changes in the game that occurred in the second half of the eighteenth century.' Discuss the revision of the laws.**

**(CBSE 2010)**

**Ans.** The MCC's revision of the laws have brought in a series of changes in the game that occurred in the second half of the eighteenth century.

During the 1760s and 1770s it became common to pitch the ball through the air, rather than roll it along the ground. This change gave the bowlers the options of length, deception through the air, plus increased pace. It also opened new possibilities for spin and swing. In response, the batsmen had to master timing and shot selection. One immediate result was the replacement of the curved bat with the straight one.

The weight of the ball was limited to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to  $5\frac{1}{4}$  ounces and the width of the bat to four inches.

In 1774, the first leg-before law was published. A third stump became common.

**Q.8. Why did cricket remain a colonial game till the 1930s?**

**Ans.** Cricket remained a colonial game. The reason was that it had a pre-industrial oddness which made it very difficult to export. It was played only in countries that the British conquered and ruled. Though the game was brought into the colonies by the masters, they did nothing to make it popular. The Afro-Caribbean population was discouraged from participating in organised club cricket.

**Q.9. How did television coverage change cricket?**

**Ans.** Television coverage made the players celebrities. It expanded the audience for the game by bringing cricket into small towns and villages. Children became great fans. People could now watch and learn how to play cricket by imitating their heroes.

**Q.10. Why were the skill of 'doosra' and 'reverse swing' developed?**

**Ans.** Both skills were developed as a consequence of subcontinental conditions : the doosra was to counter aggressive batsmen with heavy bats who threatened to make finger-spin obsolete and reverse swing to move the ball on dusty, unresponsive wickets under clear skies.

**Q.11. Who set the first cricket club in India? Explain their contribution in the field of cricket.**

**[2011 (T-2)]**

**Ans.** The Parsis founded the first Indian cricket club named the Oriental Cricket Club in Bombay in 1848. Parsi clubs were funded and sponsored by Parsi businessmen like the Tatas and the Wadias. The white cricket elite in India offered no help to the enthusiastic Parsis. In fact, there was a quarrel between the Bombay Gymkhana, a whites-only club, and Parsi cricketers over

the use of a public park. As a result, the Parsis built their own gymkhana to play cricket in. The rivalry between the Parsis and the racist Bombay Gymkhana had a happy ending for these pioneers of Indian cricket. A Parsi team beat the Bombay Gymkhana at cricket in 1889. The establishment of the Parsi Gymkhana became a precedent for other Indians who in turn established clubs based on the idea of religious community.

**Q.12. Which changes were introduced in the game of cricket during the 19th century? [2011 (T-2)]**

**Ans.** Many important changes occurred during the nineteenth century :

- (i) The rule about wide balls was applied.
- (ii) The exact circumference of the ball was specified.
- (iii) Protective equipment like pads and gloves became available.
- (iv) Boundaries were introduced where previously all shots had to be run.
- (v) Overarm bowling became legal.

**Q.13. "MCC revision of laws brought in a series of changes in cricket in the second half of the eighteenth century." Justify the statement giving three points. [2011 (T-2)]**

**Ans.** In 1788, the MCC (Marylebone Cricket Club) published its first revision of the laws and became the guardian of cricket's regulations.

- (i) During the 1760s and 1770s it became common to pitch the ball through the air, rather than roll it along the ground.
- (ii) The earlier curved bat was replaced with the straight one.
- (iii) The weight of the ball was limited to between  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to  $5\frac{3}{4}$  ounces, and the width of the bat to four inches.
- (iv) In 1774, the first leg-before law was published.
- (v) Around this time, a third stump became common.
- (vi) By 1780, three days had become the length of a major match. This year also saw the creation of the first six-seam cricket ball.

**Q.14. Why did Mahatma Gandhi condemn the pentangular tournament? [2011 (T-2)]**

**Ans.** The pentangular tournament was based on religious communities. The five teams were : the Europeans, the Parsis, the Hindus, the Muslims and the Rest. India's most popular and respected politician, Mahatma Gandhi, condemned the pentangular tournament as a communally divisive competition. This was out of place in a time when nationalists were trying to unite India's diverse population. This tournament would have negative effect on the national movement.

**Q.15. How the centre of gravity in cricket has shifted from the old Anglo-Australian axis? Explain. [2011 (T-2)]**

**Ans.** The technology of satellite television and the worldwide reach of multi-national television companies created a global market for cricket. This simple fact was brought to its logical conclusion by globalisation. Since India had the largest viewership for the game among the cricket-playing nations and the largest market in the cricketing world, the game's centre of gravity shifted to South Asia. This shift was symbolised by the shifting of the ICC headquarters from London to tax-free Dubai.

**Q.16. Describe three main differences between amateurs and professionals. [2011 (T-2)]**

**Ans.** (i) The rich who could afford to play cricket for pleasure were called Amateurs and the poor who played it for a living were called Professionals.

- (ii) The wages of Professionals were paid by **patronage** or **subscription** or gate money. The Amateurs were not paid at all.
- (iii) Amateurs were called Gentlemen while Professionals were described as players.
- (iv) Amateurs tended to be batsmen whereas Professionals tended to be bowlers.

**Q.17. 'The organisation of the cricket in Victorian England reflected the nature of English Society.' Justify in three points. [2011 (T-2)]**

**Ans.** This is true. The rich who played only for the sake of pleasure were called Amateurs; and the poor who played for money were called Professionals. The rich or amateurs considered sport a kind of leisure. To play for the pleasure of playing and not for money was an aristocratic value. There was not enough money in cricket for the rich to be interested. Most Professionals worked as miners or in other forms of working class employment in off-season.

The social superiority of Amateurs was built into the customs of cricket. Amateurs were called Gentlemen whereas Professionals were called players. Both the groups even entered the ground from different entrances. Amateurs were generally batsmen whereas the hardworking aspect of the game, like fast bowling was left for Professionals. That is partly why the laws of cricket always gave the benefit of doubt to the batsman. The rules of cricket were made to favour 'Gentlemen', who did most of the batting. The social superiority of the amateur also reflected in the fact that the captain of a cricket team was generally a batsman. Captains of teams, whether club teams or national sides, were always Amateurs.

**Q.18. When were the 'laws of cricket' drawn up? What was stated in the written laws of cricket? [2011 (T-2)]**

**Ans.** The first written 'laws of cricket' were drawn up in 1744. They stated, 'the principals shall choose from amongst the gentlemen present two umpires who shall absolutely decide all disputes. The stumps must be 22 inches high and the bail across them six inches. The ball must be between 5 and 6 ounces, and the two sets of stumps 22 yards apart.' There were no limits on the shapes or size of the bat.

#### D. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS [4 MARKS]

**Q.1. What role did religion and politics play in the development of cricket in India?**

**OR**

**'Cricket in colonial India was organised on the principle of race and religion.' Justify the statement. [2011 (T-2)]**

**Ans.** Cricket in colonial India was organised on the principle of race and religion. The origin of Indian cricket is to be found in Bombay and the first community to start playing it were the Zoroastrians, the Parsis. Other religious communities soon followed. By the 1890s, Hindus and Muslims were busy raising funds for a Hindu and a Muslim gymkhana. The British did not consider colonial India as a nation. They saw it as a collection of castes, races and religions. The history of gymkhana cricket led to first-class cricket being organised on communal and racial lines. These teams did not represent **regions** (as teams in today's Ranji Trophy do) but religious communities.

The tournament was initially called the Quadrangular because it was played by four teams : the Europeans, the Parsis, the Hindus and the Muslims. Later it became **Pentangular** when a fifth team "The Rest" was added. It comprised all the communities leftover such as the Indian Christians.

**Q.2. What part does nationalism play in the present-day cricket?**

**Ans.** The teams that play cricket at national and International level today do not represent religions and races but regions and nationalities like in today's Ranji Trophy the Pentangular in colonial India was replaced by a rival tournament, the 'National Cricket Championship' later named the Ranji Trophy.

Cricket fans know that watching a match involves taking sides. In a Ranji Trophy match when Delhi plays Mumbai, the loyalty of spectators watching the match depends on which city they came from or support. When India plays Australia, the spectators watching the match on TV in Bhopal or Chennai feel involved as Indians, they are moved by nationalist loyalties. Earlier teams were not organised on geographical principles. It was not till 1932 that a national team was given the right to represent India in Test match.

**Q.3. How is cricket played in our subcontinent, West Indies and Africa, different from the way it is played in England?**

**Ans.** The cricket played in our subcontinent (India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh), West Indies and South Africa is hugely different from the way it is played in England. All these countries were colonies of England and cricket was spread by our colonial masters. The game is very popular and is played with a lot of passion and enthusiasm not seen anywhere in the world. Cricket in these countries is synonymous with nationalism and patriotism. As these countries were under colonialism, there is a passion to show national supremacy via the game of cricket. The aggressiveness shown in these countries is not to be seen in English game which exhibits professionalism and indifference.

**Q.4. Give your own reasons for the popularity of cricket in the world and specially India.**

**Ans.** Television coverage changed cricket. It expanded the audience for the game by beaming cricket into small towns and villages. It also broadened the cricket's social base. Children who had never previously had a chance to watch International cricket because they lived outside big cities, where top-level cricket was played could now watch it.

The technology of satellite television and the worldwide reach of multinational television companies created a global market for cricket. India has the largest viewership among the cricket-playing nations and the largest market in the cricketing world. The game's centre of gravity has shifted to South Asia, symbolised by shifting of ICC headquarters from London to tax-free Dubai. Innovations in cricket technique in recent years have mainly come from subcontinental teams in countries like India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Pakistan pioneered two great advances in bowling: the doosra, and the "reverse swing". Today the global market has made Indian players the best paid, most famous cricketers in the game, men for whom the world is a stage.

**Q.5. Describe how cricket's connection with a rural past can be seen in the length of a Test match and vagueness about the size of a cricket ground.**

**Ans.** Cricket's connection with a rural past can be seen in the length of a Test match. Originally, cricket matches had no time limit. The game went on for as long as it took to bowl out a side twice. The rhythm of village life was slower and cricket's rules were made before the Industrial Revolution.

In the same way, vagueness about the size of a cricket ground is a result of its village origin. Cricket was originally played on country commons, unfenced land that was public property. The size of the commons varied from one village to another, so there were no designated

boundaries or boundary hits. When the ball went into the crowd, the crowd cleared a way for the fieldsman to retrieve it.

**Q.6. 'It's often said that the Battle of Waterloo was on won the playing fields of Eton.' Explain. [2011 (T-2)]**

**OR**

**Why is it said that the Battle of Watertoo was on won the playing fields of Eton? (CBSE 2010)**

**Ans.** This saying is based on the argument that the values taught to schoolboys in its public schools resulted in Britain's military success. Eton was the most famous of these schools. These schools trained English boys for careers in the Military, the Civil Service and the Church — the three great institutions of Imperial England.

In actual fact the Napoleonic wars were won because of the economic contribution of the iron works of Scotland and Wales, the mills of Lancashire and the financial houses of the city of London. It was the English lead in trade and industry that made Britain the world's greatest power.

**Q.7. 'Despite the exclusiveness of the White cricket elite in the West Indies, the game became hugely popular in the Caribbean.' Explain how and why?**

**Ans.** Despite the exclusiveness of the White cricket elite in the West Indies, the game became hugely popular in the Caribbean. Success at cricket became a measure of racial equality and political progress. At the time of their independence, many of the political leaders of Caribbean countries like Forbes Burnham and Eric Willian saw in the game a chance for self-respect and international standing. When the West Indies won its first Test series against England in 1950, it was celebrated as a national achievement, as a way of demonstrating that West Indians were the equals of white Englishmen.

**Q.8. 'Cricket in colonial India was organised on the principle of race and religion.' Explain.**

**OR**

**The history of Gymkhana cricket led to first class cricket being organised on communal lines. (CBSE 2010)**

**Ans.** Cricket in colonial India was organised on the principle of race and religion. The origin of Indian cricket is to be found in Bombay. The Indian community to start playing the game was the small community of Zoroastrians, the Parsis.

The establishment of the Parsi Gymkhana became a precedent for other Indians who in turn established clubs based on the idea of a religious community. By the 1890s, the Hindus and Muslims were working to establish a Hindu Gymkhana and a Muslim Gymkhana.

Thus, it led to the first-class cricket being organised on communal and racial lines in India. The teams that played the colonial India's greatest and most famous first-class cricket tournament did not represent regions but religions. The Quadrangular and Pentangular are two such examples. The Pentangular had a fifth team, called the 'Rest'. It comprised all the communities leftover, such as Indian Christians. Journalists like S.A. Barelvi (Bombay Chronicle), Radio commentator AFS Talyarkhan and Mahatma Gandhi condemned the communal nature of competitive cricket in India.

**Q.9. Summarise the views of Mahatma Gandhi on sports in general, and on cricket in particular.**

**Ans.** Mahatma Gandhi believed that sport was essential for creating a balance between the body and the mind. But he often emphasised that games like cricket and hockey were imported into India

by the British and were replacing traditional games. Games like cricket and hockey were for the privileged; they showed a colonial mindset. Mahatma Gandhi wanted that India should revive old games which are just as interesting and exciting as cricket or football, further they are inexpensive because the cost is practically next to nothing.

**Q.10. Describe the influence of commerce, media and technology on modern cricket.**

**OR**

**Write how media and technology have affected the game of cricket. [2011 (T-2)]**

**Ans.** Kerry Packer, an Australian television tycoon, who saw the money-making potential of cricket as a televised sport, signed up fifty-one of the world's leading cricketers against the wishes of the national cricket boards and for about two years staged unofficial Tests and One-Day Internationals under the name of World Series Cricket.

Coloured dress, protective helmets, field restrictions, cricket under lights became a standard part of the post-Packer game. Crucially, Packer drove home the lesson that cricket was a marketable game, which could generate huge revenues.

Cricket boards became rich by selling television rights to television companies. Television channels made money by selling television sports to companies who were happy to pay large sums of money to air commercials for their products to cricket's captive television audience. Continuous television coverage made cricketers celebrities who, besides being paid better by their cricket boards now, made even larger sums of money by making commercials for a wide range of products.

The technology of satellite television and the worldwide reach of multinational television companies created a global market for cricket.

**Q.11.** *'A sound body means one which bends itself to the spirit and is always a ready instrument at its service. Such bodies are not made, in my opinion, on the football field. They are made on corn fields and farms. I would urge you to think this over and you will find innumerable illustrations to prove my statement. Our colonial-born Indians are carried away with this football and cricket mania. These games may have their place in certain circumstances... Why do we not take the simple fact into consideration that the vast majority of mankind who are vigorous in body and mind are simple agriculturists, that they are strangers to these games, and they are the salt of the earth?'*

**The collected works of Mahatma Gandhi**

**(CBSE 2010)**

**Read the above paragraph and answer the following questions :**

- (a) What, according to Gandhiji, is a sound body?**
- (b) Where, according to Gandhiji, is a sound body made?**
- (c) Which games are manias amongst colonial-born Indians?**
- (d) Whom does Gandhiji refer to as the salt of the earth?**

**Ans.** (a) According to Gandhiji, a sound body means the one that can bend itself to the spirit and is always a ready instrument at its service. A trained body is healthy, vigorous and sewing.  
(b) Sound bodies are not made on football field. They are made in the cornfields and farms. Vast majority of farmers have a strong body developed in the fields not on playing fields.  
(c) Football and cricket are manias amongst colonial-born Indians.  
(d) Gandhiji refers to simple farmers, the agriculturists as the salt of the earth. They are strangers to games liked by people affected by the colonial mindset.

**Q.12. Sports for women was not designed as vigorous competitive exercise. Croquet was a slow paced elegant game considered suitable for women, especially of the upper class. The players flowing gowns, frills and hats shows the character of women sports — from Illustrated London News 20 July 1872. (CBSE 2010)**

**Read the above passage and answer the following :**

- (a) What type of sports were designed for women?**
- (b) Why croquet was suitable especially for the upper class women?**

**Ans.** (a) Sports designed for women were not vigorous. They were to exercise by only "Walking and Skipping" according to Dorothea Beale, the Principal of Cheltenham Ladies College from 1858-1906. Girls were not supposed to over-exert and become interested in athletic rivalries.

(b) Croquet did not involve vigorous exercise. The upper class women could wear elegant flowing dresses, beautiful hats and gently pat the ball while walking on the field. They could show off their gowns, and not run around like boys who played cricket etc. The rich women had leisure and money to play a game like croquet. They could exercise without acting like boys, be admired as genteel dignified ladies.

**Q.13. "The origins of Indian cricket, that is, cricket played by Indians are to be found in Bombay."**

- (a) Which was the first Indian community to start playing cricket?**
- (b) Give reasons why they adopted this game.**
- (c) Over which issue did they quarrel with the Bombay Gymkhana? (CBSE 2010)**

**OR**

**'The Parsees were the first to play cricket in India.' Explain. Why did they quarrel with Bombay gymkhana.**

**Ans.** The first Indian community to start playing the game of cricket was the small community of Zoroastrians, the Parsis. Brought into close contact with the British because of their interest in trade and being the first Indian community to westernise, the Parsis founded the first Indian cricket club, the Oriental Cricket Club, in Bombay in 1848. Parsi clubs were funded and sponsored by Parsi businessmen like the Tatas and the Wadias. They fought with the all. White Bombay Gymkhana over the use of a public park. It was left unfit by the Polo ponies of the Gymkhana Club, who dug up the surface. The colonial authorities favoured the Whites, so the Parsis built their own Gymkhana to play cricket. They became the pioneers of Indian cricket and beat the Bombay Gymkhana in 1889.

**Q.14. "The 1970s were the decade in which cricket was transformed: it was a time when a traditional game evolved to fit a changing world." (CBSE 2010)**

- (a) Give four reasons why the decade of the 1970s is the significant in the history of cricket.**
- (b) In what ways did the innovations introduced by Kerry Packer transform the traditions of cricket forever?**

**Ans.** (a) The 1970s are a landmark in the history of cricket.

(i) First of all, in 1970, South Africa was excluded from international cricket because of its policy of apartheid.

- (ii) In 1971, the first one-day international was played between England and Australia at Melbourne.
- (iii) The great popularity of this shortened version of the game led to the First World Cup successfully staged in 1955.
- (iv) Then in 1977, as cricket celebrated 100 years of Test matches, the nature of the game was changed dramatically by not a player or an administrator but by a businessman.
- (b) Kerry Packer, a television tycoon, saw cricket as a money-making game. He signed up fifty-one of the world's leading cricketers and for two years staged unofficial Tests and One-Day Test Series under the name of World Series Cricket. He introduced coloured dress, helmets, cricket under lights. Cricket Boards sold television rights and became rich; television channels made money by selling television rights, continuous television coverage turned players into celebrities. Television expanded the audience. Cricket became a big money spinner and earned a global market for itself.

## II. FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

### A. PROJECT

- Topic Covered** : Commerce, media and cricket today.
- Objective** : To create awareness about how modern technology has transformed cricket; how globalisation has affected cricket.
- Skills Developed** : Analytical understanding of the interrelationship between sports, society, politics, technology.
- Time Required** : 2 - 3 days.
- Method** : (a) Focus on the modern transformation of the game.  
 (b) Explain how commerce, media and technology have changed cricket today.  
 (c) Also focus on Twenty - 20 Cricket which has not been included in the textbook.

### B. ACTIVITIES

- (1) Trace the history of any local sport (such as *Kabbadi*, *Wrestling*, *Gulli-danda*, etc). Talk to your parents and grandparents how this game was played in their childhood. Notice the transformation. Record the socio-economic and historical forces that might have changed the game. Discuss it in the classroom.

**Ans. Kabaddi — For the Fit and Agile**

The game does not require any equipment and any special kit. What is required is agility, good muscular coordination, presence of mind, dare, quick reflexes, good lung capacity, and an ability to anticipate the opponent's moves. Kabaddi is closely related to Yoga, the ancient Indian science that advocates a healthy mind in a healthy body. The attacker or raider in Kabaddi has to withhold his breath while chanting Kabaddi-Kabaddi and invade the opponent's territory, where he has to try to touch as many opponents as possible, while

warding off their combined efforts to capture him. Withholding breath is akin to Pranayama of yoga, a means to control body and mind. Pitching one's wits against those of seven opponents and remaining unscathed is no mean task! This calls for tremendous fitness of body and mind. The game is thus most suitable for youngsters.

### **Brief History and Official Kabaddi Bodies in India/Asia**

Kabaddi is being played in the Asian subcontinent from time immemorial. Kabaddi received its first international exposure during the 1936 Berlin Olympics, demonstrated by Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal, Amaravati, Maharashtra. The game was introduced in the Indian Olympic Games at Calcutta in the year 1938. The Amateur Kabaddi Federation of India, the new body, came into existence in the year 1972. This body was formed with a view to popularise the game in the neighbouring countries and organise regular national level men and women tournaments. After the formation of this body, sub-junior and junior sections were included in Kabaddi at national level tournaments, as a regular feature.

*Courtesy : Kabaddi.co.uk*

### **KABADDI**

**Kabaddi** (sometimes written **Kabbadi** or **Kabadi**) is a team pursuit sport from South Asia. It is most popular in South and South-East Asia ... it is the national game of Bangladesh ... but is also played in Japan, Korea, and Canada. The name derives from a Hindi word meaning "holding of breath" that is often used as a chant during play.

#### **Gameplay**

Two teams of seven players occupy opposite halves of a field of 12.5 m × 10 m (roughly half the size of a basketball court). Each team has five additional players that are held in reserve. The game is organised into two 20-minute halves, with a five-minute half-time break during which the teams switch sides.

The teams take turns sending a "raider" across to the opposite team's half, where the goal is to tag or wrestle ("capture") members of the opposite team before returning to the home half. Tagged members are "out" and are sent off the field. The raider must not take a breath during the raid, and must prove it by constantly chanting (called 'cant' or 'dak') during the raid. The chant-word is *kabaddi* in India, *hadudu* in Bangladesh, *do-do* in Nepal, *guddo* in Sri Lanka, *chado-guddo* in Malaysia, and *techib* in Indonesia.

Meanwhile, the defenders must form a chain, for example by linking hands; if the chain is broken, a member of the defending team is sent off. The goal of the defenders is to stop the raider from returning to the home side before take a breath. If the raider takes a breath returning to the home side, the raider is out and is sent off the field.

Matches are staged on the basis of age and weight. Seven officials supervise a match: one referee, two umpires, two linesmen, a time-keeper and a scorer.

#### **History**

The origin of Kabaddi can be traced to pre-historic times when man learned how to defend in groups against animals or attack weaker animals individually or in groups for survival and food. Though Kabaddi is primarily a South Asian game, not much is known about the origin of this game. There is, however, concrete evidence that the game is 4,000 years old.

There is a popular belief that Kabaddi originated in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu. The story of origination of Kabaddi begins by hitting and running of a boy for a candy. The boy who was

hit chased the boy who hit him, and hit him back and ran away and it goes on this way. Holding the breath while chasing was an added element when the game evolved. There are various names to this game in Tamil: *kabaddi*, *sadugudu*, *palinjadugudu* and *sadugoodthi* (Tamil). The word Kabaddi may have originated from the Tamil words *kai* (hand) and *pidi* (catch).

Kabaddi is very famous and popular in Punjab. Some consider that the main place where it originated from the ancient Punjab (which included present-day Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan and even as far as Afghanistan).

The Kabaddi Federation of India (KFI) was founded in 1950, and it compiled a standard set of rules. The Amateur Kabaddi Federation of India (AKFI) was founded in 1973. The AKFI has given new shape to the rules and it has also the rights of modification in the rules. The Asian Kabaddi Federation was founded under the chairmanship of Sharad Pawar.

Kabaddi is a very popular game in Bangladesh, especially in the villages. It is also called the 'game of rural Bengal'. In some areas, Kabaddi is also known as *Hadudu*. But despite its popularity, *Hadudu* had no definite rules and it used to be played with different rules in different areas. *Hadudu* was given the name Kabaddi and the status of national game of Bangladesh in 1972.

Bangladesh Amateur Kabaddi Federation was formed in 1973. It framed rules and regulations for the game. Bangladesh first played a Kabaddi test in 1974 with a visiting Indian team, which played test matches with the district teams of Dhaka, Tangail, Dinajpur, Jessore, Faridpur and Comilla. In 1978, the Asian Amateur Kabaddi Federation was formed at a conference of delegates from Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Pakistan in the Indian town of Villai.

In 1979, a return test between Bangladesh and India was held at different places of India including Mumbai, Hyderabad, and Punjab. The Asian Kabaddi Championship was successfully arranged in 1980 and India emerged as the champion and Bangladesh as the runners-up. Bangladesh became runners-up again in 1985 in Asian Kabaddi Championship held in Jaipur, India. The other teams included in the tournament were Nepal, Malaysia and Japan. Kabaddi was played as a demonstration sport at the 1936 Summer Olympics in Berlin. The game was included for the first time in Asian Games held in Beijing in 1990. Eight countries took part including India, China, Japan, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Bangladesh. India won the gold medal and has since won gold at the following three Asian Games in Hiroshima in 1994, Bangkok in 1998 and Busan in 2002.

*Courtesy* : Kabaddi - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.htm

- (2) Imagine a conversation between Thomas Arnold, the headmaster of Rugby School, and Mahatma Gandhi on the value of cricket in education. What would each say? Write out a conversation in the form of a dialogue.

**Ans.** Thomas Arnold : Good morning Mr. Gandhi. How are you?

Mahatma Gandhi : I'm fine, thank you. It's a very fine day.

Thomas Arnold : Yes it is and that is why my boys are going out to play cricket.

Mahatma Gandhi : You see Mr. Arnold, I'm glad your boys are creating a balance between the body and mind through sports.

Thomas Arnold : You see cricket is a noble game. It trains and disciplines the body.

Mahatma Gandhi : Now let us talk about our body. Our body does require sports and exercise but can we cultivate our body by playing football and cricket?

Will this build up our body? Yes it might — but like a wild horse without discipline.

- Thomas Arnold : But Mr. Gandhi, cricket teaches not only discipline but also reliance.
- Mahatma Gandhi : Does cricket teach the two qualities you have just mentioned?
- Thomas Arnold : Cricket is an organised way not only to teach discipline and reliance; it emphasises the importance of hierarchy, the skills, the codes of honour and the leadership qualities that helped them build and run the British empire.
- Mahatma Gandhi : Mr. Arnold, tell me something; were your boys devoid of all games before cricket descended upon your sacred soil?
- Thomas Arnold : You see Mr. Gandhi, I just want to add on to emphasise that though we had and have many games, cricket has been able to build up the superior character of our young men and has tipped the balance in their favour during the Napoleonic war.
- Mahatma Gandhi : Mr. Arnold, I have nothing much to say except that sound bodies are not made in my opinion, on the cricket field but on cornfields and farms.
- Thomas Arnold : You see we have encouraged Indians to form clubs and play the game.
- Mahatma Gandhi : I can understand a cricket match between colleges and institutions but I do not understand the Quadrangular and the Pentangular tournaments. I thought that such unsportsman-like divisions would be considered taboo in sports.

### C. POSTER MAKING

- (1) Make a catchy and colourful poster on Twenty-20 Cricket. [Give pictures related to the two ICC Twenty-20 World Cups, Indian Premier League (IPL) tournaments.]
- (2) Make a colourful poster on the legends of cricket. Write in brief about their life, career, achievements.  
[Cover Don Bradman, Vivian Richards, Len Hutton, Sir Garfield Sobers, Sunil Gavaskar, Kapil Dev, Sachin Tendulkar, Dennis Lillee, Richard Hadlee, Shane Warne, and three others.]

### D. ASSIGNMENT

Make a big timeline on 'Laws of Cricket' from 1744 to 1985. Present the major changes in rules and regulations that have taken place.

**[Guidelines :** Apart from reading the textbook, read other books on history of cricket, note down important changes in rules and choose the scale as needed.]

### E. DISCUSSION

Read the book, *A Corner of a Foreign Field : The Indian History of British Sport* written by Ramachandra Guha. Discuss the main points raised in the book in the classroom.

**[Guidelines :** Three students can be given the task of reading the book; they should be allotted different chapters. These three students can discuss about the book's finer points.]

### F. MAKING CHARTS

Make a large webchart on cricket, presenting the major turnarounds and important events in modern history of the game.

## G. SEMINAR

Organise a seminar on the topic 'Cricket is a colonial game'. [**Guidelines** : Five boys with good oratorical skills should be selected to speak. A local / national cricket personality could be invited to speak and enlighten the students on the topic.]

## H. QUIZ

The teacher could prepare a quiz of fifty questions related to cricket and based on the textbook. Each student could be given the quiz sheet to tick mark the correct answer.

[Quiz should be given in the form of multiple choice questions.]

## I. DEBATE

Hockey is India's national game. Between 1928 and 1956, India won gold medals in six consecutive Olympic Games. The two other gold medals for India came in 1964 Tokyo Olympics and the 1980 Moscow Olympics. India has not won an Olympic gold in hockey since the last thirty years. Hockey is not a popular game in India. On the other hand, cricket is the most popular game in India; the cricket heroes are as popular as Bollywood stars.

In view of the above situation, do you think 'Cricket should be declared a national game instead of hockey'? Hold a debate on the topic.

[**Guidelines** : Each student should speak for five minutes either for or against the motion.]