

Chapter 8

History of Cricket & Clothing

- Sports are a good way to spend a person's leisure hour which they enjoy in the presence of his neighbours or family. Like most other things, sports too get influenced by events of history. Cricket is one such example.
- The game is believed to have begun around the 13th century. In its earliest stages it was a game in which country boys bowled at a tree stump or at the hurdle gate at a sheep pen. It took many centuries for cricket equipment and rules to have evolved the way we see them now.
- The earliest reference to an 11 a-side match dates from 1697 played in Sussex for a stake of 50 guineas. In 1709 Kent met Surrey in the first recorded inter-country match at Dratford.
- Initially all bowling was underhand, then came the round-arm revolution. This led to pace in bowling. After many controversies, the bowlers were allowed to bowl overhead and also to take a running start.
- Lord's in St. John's Wood is the headquarter of world cricket named after its founder Thomas Lord. It got its present position after changing its position twice.
- The International Cricket Council has its origin back in 1909 with its initial name as Imperial Cricket Conference. It was only in 1989, that its present name was adopted.
- The first test match was played between Australia and England. But many believed that the test matches went for too long, so one-day internationals began in 1972. Matches are decided by the number of runs scored in one innings by each team or on the aggregate of runs made by each side in two innings.
- Cricket emerged as an English sport. Initially colonialism helped in its introduction in British colonies. However, it has now assumed international dimensions and is no longer considered to be a game of the Imperial masters. It is expensive and continues to remain an elite game. However, it remains the most popular sport.
- The coverings used to cover a man's body is termed as cloth. Dress is a wider term which includes clothing, coiffure, head covering, footwear, accessories and cosmetic beautification.
- Males and females generally have distinctly different dresses but in the present time jeans are very popular with both sexes.
- The lower classes generally copy the upper classes. The upper classes instigate fashion changes to demonstrate their authority. But in the present day world, communication and manufacturing technology enables new styles to trickle down from the elite to masses rapidly.
- The modern western wardrobe includes elements of Asian, African and native American dress.
- The style of costume worn depends on its suitability in carrying out work, fight the extremities of weather and also the traditions of a society.
- The Egyptian costume remained unchanged for around 3000 years. It remained a draped style of dress, the garment consisting of pieces of material held in place around the body by knots tied in the fabric and by waist belts, sashes and collars.
- Toga was the most famous dress of the Romans. It was made of wool, very heavy and was a segment of a circle. The Eskimo's parka and anorak have become essential items of modern dress.
- Middle Eastern dresses were characterized by loose baggy trousers for males and shalwar for the females. A chadar was the enveloping cloak for women in Arab lands.
- Western clothes were tailored to fit around 1350. There was the tunic for males and Spanish skirts for women. Velvet gowns with fur collars and padded sleeves were common among elite group of ladies.
- The influence of national features in dress started declining and by 1800 became negligible. From then it became international.
- The dhoti worn by Indian men and the sari worn by Indian women has its origin way back in 2nd century B.C. and is still very popular in India.
- Ghandhiji's Non-Cooperation movement led to a boycott of foreign goods and take to hand spun and hand-woven khadi which signified the social battle from foreign control. Khadi lost its popularity in the post independence period but due to the efforts of Khadi Gramudyog stores it is again gaining an identity and also popularity even among the socially elite groups. In a way clothing has been the focus of intense social battles.

Important Terms

- | | |
|--|---|
| • Abolish : To do away with, destroy. | • Adjudicate : To sit in judgment. |
| • Almanac : A table of months or days. | • Dislodge : To leave or to drive out. |
| • Imperial : Majestic or of an empire. | • Obsession : Persistent attack. |
| • Seam : A line of junction or joining of two edges of cloth. | • Splice : To unite by overlapping. |
| • Albeit : Although. | • Aristocratic : In a noble way. |
| • Coiffure : Mode of dressing the hair in women. | • Exotic : Anything introduced from a foreign country. |
| • Girded : Fastened. | • Moccasin : A shoe of deer-skin or soft leather. |
| • Obscuring : Making less visible or less visible. | • Sericulture : Breeding and treatment of silk worms. |

Exercise

1

DIRECTIONS : This section contains multiple choice questions. Each question has 4 choices (1), (2), (3) and (4) out of which only one is correct.

1. What is Chapkan?
 - (1) Hindu Muslim dress form.
 - (2) Nehru Gandhi dress form
 - (3) Indian and European dress form
 - (4) Hindu and European form
2. What was the Brahmika Saree?
 - (1) Indian style of wearing the saree
 - (2) British style of wearing the saree.
 - (3) Parsi style of wearing the saree.
 - (4) Bengali style of wearing the saree.
3. Who were Amateurs?
 - (1) Those who did not know how to play the game well.
 - (2) Those proficient at the game.
 - (3) Those who played the cricket for fun.
 - (4) Those who played for earning money.
4. Which one of the following is appropriate answer that cricket is unique sport as compared to other field games ?
 - (1) It is of longer duration
 - (2) It has no set standard for size of ball, stadium length etc.
 - (3) It is of more players
 - (4) It is popular only in colonial ruled countries
5. Which of the following was one important change that come in cricket after codification of laws by MCC in Eighteenth century.
 - (1) Bowling through air
 - (2) Introduction of LBW law
 - (3) Length of match fixed for three days
 - (4) Replacement of curved bat
6. Which one of the following was not a change introduced in nineteenth century cricket ?
 - (1) Boundaries were introduced
 - (2) Wide ball specified
 - (3) Steel bat was introduced
 - (4) Gloves were introduced
7. Which one of the following is most appropriate reason for cricket is slower game even in modern times ?
 - (1) The cricket emerged as village sports and life of village is consider slower as compares to life in cities
 - (2) It was game of pro-industrial days
 - (3) The game is fast today
 - (4) The game is static
8. Which player of Australia tried to play with a Aluminium bat ?
 - (1) Jeff Thompson
 - (2) Kim Hughes
 - (3) Denis Lillie
 - (4) Don Bradman
9. Which one of the following is most significant aspect about Game of cricket ?
 - (1) Cricket tools are not changed
 - (2) Both bat and ball are hand made
 - (3) Cricket is static game
 - (4) Cricket law are not usually change
10. Who from the following wrote, the novel, 'Tom Browns, Schooldays' on cricket. It become popular in 1857 after publication ?
 - (1) Tom Brown
 - (2) Kim Hughes
 - (3) Thomas Hughes
 - (4) Tim Mery
11. Who was first professional batsman who led the English cricket team in 1930 ?
 - (1) Derek Underword
 - (2) Len Hutton
 - (3) David Gower
 - (4) G. Sobers
12. Name the schools of England which were famous for the English cricket and best suited for English ruling class
 - (1) Eaton and Harrow
 - (2) Scottish
 - (3) Cambridge
 - (4) Oxford
13. Which of the following statements is correct about cricket?
 - (1) West Indies and India were such colonies, which took lines of their Masters, the British
 - (2) The colonial countries were eager to play only cricket
 - (3) The colonial countries provided better environment for cricket playing only
 - (4) The colonial countries played the cricket as compares to other games
14. Who was the first black captain of West Indies in 1960 ?
 - (1) Gary sobers
 - (2) Frank Worrel
 - (3) Michel Holding
 - (4) Forbes Burnham
15. What was the name given to the game of cricket for women in England ?
 - (1) Croquet
 - (2) Cricket
 - (3) Base-ball
 - (4) Soccer
16. Who were the first in India to play domestic cricket ?
 - (1) Sikh Community
 - (2) Hindu Community
 - (3) Zoroastrian Community
 - (4) Muslim Community
17. Name the important congress leader who played cricket in Parsi and Bombay Gymkhana clubs during 1880.
 - (1) Dadabhai Naoraji
 - (2) Baduruddin Tyabji
 - (3) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (4) Pandit Nehru
18. Which was one of the most important aspect of Indian Cricket Club during Eighteenth century ?
 - (1) Cricket club based on nationalities
 - (2) Cricket club based on religions
 - (3) Cricket club based on communal and racial lines
 - (4) Cricket club based on caste lines

19. Which one of the following is reason that why Palwankar Baloo, a greatest player, never made a captain?
 - (1) He belongs to high caste
 - (2) He was born Dalit and Upper class selector has bias against him
 - (3) He was the member of congress
 - (4) He played lot of cricket in India
20. What is the name of National Cricket Championship of India?
 - (1) Deodhar Trophy
 - (2) Duleep Trophy
 - (3) Irani Trophy
 - (4) Ranji Trophy
21. Who was the first Indian Test captain of 1932 Test Team ?
 - (1) Lala Amarnath
 - (2) Baloo Pawalnkark
 - (3) C.K. Nayadu
 - (4) Ranji Singh
22. Read the following statement and choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :
"Television coverage changed cricket forever, technology of satellite television made world wide reach"
 - (1) Television coverage expanded the popularity of international cricket
 - (2) Television reached at every home and cricket gained popularity
 - (3) Television shifted cricket to bed-rooms from fields
 - (4) Television opened up opportunities for more players
23. Name the greatest hockey player of world who hails from the India.
 - (1) Major Ashok
 - (2) Major Dhyani Chand
 - (3) Roop Singh
 - (4) Kanwar Babu Digvijay Singh
24. How many times India won Olympic Hockey gold medals?
 - (1) Nine
 - (2) Six
 - (3) Eight
 - (4) Five
25. From 1294 to 1789 people of France strictly followed
 - (1) Parliamentary laws
 - (2) Republican laws
 - (3) Sumptuary laws
 - (4) Revenue laws
26. Which one of the following is most appropriate definition of sumptuary laws ?
 - (1) Laws followed by higher classes in society
 - (2) Laws framed by government
 - (3) These laws meant to emphasis the social hierarchy
 - (4) Laws to prevent rule of law
27. What did simplicity of clothing meant in French Society ? Choose only one appropriate answer.
 - (1) To express idea of equality
 - (2) To express idea of quality
 - (3) To express idea of royalty
 - (4) To express idea of liberty
28. Which one of the following was not taught to women in Victorian England ?
 - (1) To wear tight clothing
 - (2) To be dutiful and submissive
 - (3) To be strong, aggressive in behaviour
 - (4) To bear pain any suffering
29. The National Woman Suffrage Association and American Woman Suffrage Association during 1870 campaign for which reform ? Choose the appropriate one.
 - (1) Suffrage reforms
 - (2) Dress reforms
 - (3) Political reforms
 - (4) Parliamentary reforms
30. Which one of the following changes did not came about with introduction of new materials in clothing during nineteenth century ?
 - (1) Clothes got lighter, shorter and simplers
 - (2) Clothes became more cheaper and easily washable
 - (3) Cotton was used by wider section of the people in society
 - (4) Heavy, restrictive clothes were popular
31. Which was the most important innovation in women's clothing during First World War years in Europe ?
 - (1) The working uniform of blouse and trousers became popular
 - (2) Skirts became shorter
 - (3) Trousers became a vital parts of clothing giving them more freedom of movement
 - (4) Clothes became more heavy
32. Which sports finally make woman's or girls in school clothing more comfortable ?
 - (1) Cricket
 - (2) Soccer
 - (3) Gymnastics
 - (4) Hockey
33. In colonial India, western clothes were the sign of
 - (1) westernisation.
 - (2) modernisation.
 - (3) modernisation and progress.
 - (4) traditionism.
34. Why dalits prefer western clothing ?
 - (1) They were under impression of colonial masters
 - (2) It gives them more liberating performance in society
 - (3) They were against the traditional dress
 - (4) They did not like Hindu's way of dressing
35. Which of the following is appropriate reason, for. Shanar women being attacked by Nairs in May 1822.
 - (1) They had broken the rule of traditional dressing
 - (2) They wore dress to cover upper part of bodies
 - (3) They did not break any rules and regulations
 - (4) They were attacked unnecessarily
36. Which one of the following statements is correct ?
 - (1) Turban was mark of respectability for Indians but hat had inferior role in western society
 - (2) Turban not to be removed at will
 - (3) The Indian and western nations differed in issue of head gear role in society
 - (4) Hats considered good for social inferiors in western society.
37. Which is the appropriate reason that movement for national dress begin in late nineteenth century ?
 - (1) Nationalist were eager to have one common national dress
 - (2) It means definition for cultural identity of nation
 - (3) A national dress needed for both Hindu-Muslim communities
 - (4) Indians were against western dress

38. Which one of the following dress was popularise in India by Swadeshi movement of 1905 ?
- Western style clothing
 - Home-spun khadi
 - Chintz clothes
 - Silk clothes
39. Why did Gandhiji choose issue of dress as political symbol in his movement ?
- He symbolised dress issue as a tool against imperialism
 - He promote Khadi dress
 - He believed in national dress for Indians
 - He did not take up dress issue seriously
40. Which one of the following is most appropriate reason, why Khadi dress could not become the national dress of India ?
- Most people did not like to wear coarse khadi clothes
 - Many people liked western style dress
 - Many people homespun khadi
 - Many people like silk or coloured clothes
41. Which one of the following is most appropriate reason for Ambedkar never giving up western clothing?
- It was dalit political statement against higher-cast politics of congress
 - He liked it very much
 - He was not interested in clothes of India
 - He does not believe in good clothing

Exercise

2

Matching Based MCQ

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1 to 5) : Match Column-I with Column-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the columns.

1. **Column-I** **Column-II**
- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| (A) Segregation | (p) People of European & African descent |
| (B) Mulattos | (q) Previous action |
| (C) Dominion | (r) Separation on the basis of colour |
| (D) Precedent | (s) Self ruling areas |
- (1) $A \rightarrow (r); B \rightarrow (p); C \rightarrow (s); D \rightarrow (q)$
 (2) $A \rightarrow (s); B \rightarrow (r); C \rightarrow (q); D \rightarrow (p)$
 (3) $A \rightarrow (r); B \rightarrow (q); C \rightarrow (s); D \rightarrow (p)$
 (4) $A \rightarrow (r); B \rightarrow (s); C \rightarrow (p); D \rightarrow (q)$
2. **Column-I** **Column-II**
- | | |
|------------------|----------------------------------|
| (A) Cockade | (p) Type of fur |
| (B) Ermine | (q) Cap usually worn on one side |
| (C) Suffrage | (r) Spread widely |
| (D) Disseminated | (s) The right to vote |
- (1) $A \rightarrow (s); B \rightarrow (q); C \rightarrow (p); D \rightarrow (r)$
 (2) $A \rightarrow (q); B \rightarrow (p); C \rightarrow (s); D \rightarrow (r)$
 (3) $A \rightarrow (r); B \rightarrow (s); C \rightarrow (q); D \rightarrow (p)$
 (4) $A \rightarrow (s); B \rightarrow (r); C \rightarrow (q); D \rightarrow (p)$
3. **Column-I** **Column-II**
- | | |
|---------------|--|
| (A) Busk | (p) Cloth made from homespun yarn |
| (B) Pervasive | (q) The Parsi style of saree |
| (C) Khadi | (r) Spread widely throug a group of people |
| (D) Brahmika | (s) A strip of wood |

- (1) $A \rightarrow (s); B \rightarrow (p); C \rightarrow (q); D \rightarrow (r)$
 (2) $A \rightarrow (q); B \rightarrow (s); C \rightarrow (r); D \rightarrow (p)$
 (3) $A \rightarrow (s); B \rightarrow (r); C \rightarrow (p); D \rightarrow (q)$
 (4) $A \rightarrow (r); B \rightarrow (q); C \rightarrow (s); D \rightarrow (p)$
4. **Column-I** **Column-II**
- | | |
|----------|---|
| (A) 1971 | (p) Oriental Cricket Club established |
| (B) 1774 | (q) First one day international played |
| (C) 1848 | (r) The first white Indian Cricket Club established |
| (D) 1792 | (s) The first leg-before-law published |
- (1) $A \rightarrow (s); B \rightarrow (r); C \rightarrow (q); D \rightarrow (p)$
 (2) $A \rightarrow (r); B \rightarrow (s); C \rightarrow (q); D \rightarrow (p)$
 (3) $A \rightarrow (q); B \rightarrow (p); C \rightarrow (r); D \rightarrow (s)$
 (4) $A \rightarrow (q); B \rightarrow (s); C \rightarrow (p); D \rightarrow (r)$
5. **Column-I** **Column-II**
- | | |
|----------|---|
| (A) 1877 | (p) The first six seam cricket ball created |
| (B) 1787 | (q) Test Cricket started |
| (C) 1977 | (r) Marylebone Cricket Club established |
| (D) 1780 | (s) 100 years of Test Cricket celebrated |
- (1) $A \rightarrow (s); B \rightarrow (r); C \rightarrow (q); D \rightarrow (p)$
 (2) $A \rightarrow (r); B \rightarrow (s); C \rightarrow (p); D \rightarrow (q)$
 (3) $A \rightarrow (q); B \rightarrow (r); C \rightarrow (s); D \rightarrow (p)$
 (4) $A \rightarrow (s); B \rightarrow (p); C \rightarrow (q); D \rightarrow (r)$

Statement Based MCQ

6. Consider the following statements:
- A football match is over in an hour and half of playing time.
 - Baseball complets nine innings in less than half the time of cricket.

Passage Based MCQ

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 12 to 19) : Read the passage(s) given below and answer the questions that follow.

PASSAGE - 1

Modern hockey evolved from traditional games once current in Britain. Amongst its sporting ancestors, hockey can count the Scottish game called shinty, the English and Welsh game called bandy and Irish called hurling. Hockey like many other modern games was introduced into India by the British army in colonial times. The first Hockey Club in India was started in Calcutta in 1885 - 86. India was represented in the hockey competition of the Olympic games for the first time in 1928. India reached the finals defeating Austria, Belgium, Denmark and Switzerland. In the finals, India defeated Holland by 3 goals. Dhyani Chand brought Olympic gold medals for India.

12. Where did Hockey evolve?
 - (1) France
 - (2) Germany
 - (3) India
 - (4) Britain
13. Where was the first Hockey Club established?
 - (1) Madras
 - (2) Chennai
 - (3) Delhi
 - (4) Kolkata
14. When did India represent hockey for the first time in Olympic games?
 - (1) 1930
 - (2) 1948
 - (3) 1945
 - (4) 1928
15. In Olympic games of 1928, India defeated _____.
 - (1) Britain
 - (2) Holland
 - (3) Germany
 - (4) Switzerland

PASSAGE - 2

After the return to India from South Africa in 1915, Mahatma Gandhi transformed the Kashmiri cap into a white cotton Khadi cap. It became a symbol of defiance. Mahatma Gandhi's dream was to clothe the entire nation in Khadi. He felt Khadi would be a means of erasing difference between religions. He wore the short dhoti without a shirt when he went to England for the Round Table Conference in 1931.

16. When did Mahatma Gandhi return back from South Africa?
 - (1) 1910
 - (2) 1912
 - (3) 1915
 - (4) 1917
17. Gandhi transformed the _____ cap into a white khadi cap.
 - (1) Punjabi
 - (2) Kashmiri
 - (3) Parsi
 - (4) British
18. What was Gandhiji's clothing dream?
 - (1) Silk
 - (2) Western cloth
 - (3) Khadi
 - (4) Polyester
19. When was the Round Table Conference held?
 - (1) 1929
 - (2) 1931
 - (3) 1939
 - (4) 1932

- (c) Cricket match can go on for five days.
- (d) The length of the cricket pitch is specified 10 yards.

Which of these statement(s) is/are correct?

- (1) (a), (b) and (c)
- (2) (b), (c) and (d)
- (3) (a) and (d)
- (4) (b) and (c)

7. Consider the following statements:

- (a) The stumps must be 22" high and the bail across than 6" and the ball must be between 5 and 6 ounces and two sets of stumps 22 yards apart.
- (b) There were limits on the shape of the bat. It was the replacement straight bat with the curved bat.

Which of these statement(s) is/are correct?

- (1) (a) only
- (2) (b) only
- (3) Both (a) and (b)
- (4) Neither (a) nor (b)

8. Consider the following statements:

- (a) Cricket's tools are made of natural materials.
- (b) Bat, stumps and bails are made up of wood.
- (c) Ball is made up of leather, twine and cork.
- (d) The material of the bat did not change at all and it was cut out of a single piece of wood.

Which of these statement(s) is/are correct?

- (1) (b), (c) and (d)
- (2) (a), (b) and (c)
- (3) (a) and (b)
- (4) (c) and (d)

9. With reference to the change occurred in clothing style, consider the following statements:-

- (a) In 16th century, in England velvet caps made of material imported from France and Italy.
- (b) All persons over six years of age to wear woollen caps in England on Sundays and holidays.

Which of these statement(s) is/are correct?

- (1) (a) only
- (2) (b) only
- (3) Both (a) and (b)
- (4) Neither (a) nor (b)

10. Consider the following statements:

- (a) Style of clothing differentiate between men and women.
- (b) Men were serious, strong, independent and aggressive.
- (c) From their early days girls are dressed in stays.
- (d) The ideal woman was one who could bear pain and suffering.

Which of these statement(s) is/are correct?

- (1) (a), (b) and (c)
- (2) (b), (c) and (d)
- (3) All of them
- (4) None of them

11. With reference to the dressing style of a woman consider the following statements :

- (a) According to Mary Somerville, the ideal woman was like a milk white lamb that bleats for man's protection.
- (b) Parsi style of wearing Saree was adopted by Brahmo Samaj women and came to be known as the Brahmika Saree.

Which of these statement(s) is/are correct?

- (1) (a) only
- (2) (b) only
- (3) Both (a) and (b)
- (4) Neither (a) nor (b)

Assertion Reason Based MCQ

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 20 to 23) : Following questions consist of two statements, one labelled as the '**Assertion**' and the other as '**Reason**'. You are to examine these two statements carefully and select the answer to these items using the code given below.

Code :

- (1) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A:
 - (2) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - (3) A is true but R is false
 - (4) A is false but R is true.
20. **Assertion :** The origin of India cricket are found in Bombay and the first community to start playing the game was Parris.
Reason : The first Indian community to westernise, the Oriental Cricket Club was established by Parris which was sponsored by Tatas and Wadias.
 21. **Assertion :** Mahatma Gandhi emphasised on games like cricket, hockey, football and tennis.
Reason : The sports was essential for creating a balance between the body and the mind.
 22. **Assertion :** Amateurs were called as players and professionals as gentleman.
Reason : England of the 18th century was a society based on privileges.
 23. **Assertion :** Clothes are important because they reflect social norms and define the identity of the people.
Reason : The wealthy Parris wore baggy trousers and the phenta to long collarless coats, with boots and a walking stick to complete the look of the gentleman.

Feature Based MCQ

24. On the basis of following features identify the correct option :
 - (I) It was established in 1787.
 - (II) It was the guardian of all cricket regulations.
 - (III) Bowling overarm and pitching the ball through the air come under its law
 - (IV) It was the deviding authority who replaced curved bat with the straight on.
 - (1) Oriental Cricket Club
 - (2) The Calcutta club
 - (3) Marylebone Cricket Club
 - (4) Imperial Cricket Club
25. On the basis of following features identify the correct option :
 - (I) They were rich people.
 - (II) They considered sport a kind of leisure.
 - (III) The wages were paid to them by subscription and patronage.
 - (IV) They did not play for money.
 - (1) Amateurs
 - (2) Professionals
 - (3) Aristocrat
 - (4) Ballers
26. On the basis of following features identify the correct option :
 - (I) It is a coarse cloth
 - (II) It is made up from homespun yarn.
 - (III) It symbolises purity, simplicity and poverty.
 - (IV) It is a rejection of western cloth.
 - (1) Silk
 - (2) Khadi
 - (3) Cotton
 - (4) Coloured textiles

Hints & SOLUTIONS

Exercise 1

1. (1) Rabindranath Tagore suggested that instead of combining Indian and European dress India's national dress should combine elements of Hindu and Muslim dresses and that was the chapkan.
2. (3)
3. (3)
4. (2) However, if cricket rules were framed in eighteenth century but no fixed size was decided for ground area.
5. (1) The most significant change in game of cricket was bowling in air. Earlier batsman had to bat on rough ball on the ground but now possibilities of spin, swing by bowlers in air needed more skill in batting.
6. (3) However, steel bat was once tried by the Australian player Dennis Lillie in a match but umpires did not allowed it.
7. (1) The development of cricket as a village game is result of its foundation, it spread to many other places in world where English rule spread gradually.
8. (3) He was the one of the great bowler of cricket history.
9. (2) It is also one of the important aspect of cricket that its accessories are still hand made, not produced in factories.
10. (3) His books are mostly written on the cricket.
11. (2) Len Hutton was one of the greatest batsman of cricket.
12. (1) The curriculum was arranged according to the choice of children in schools and cricket considered, one of the important game for development of school boys.
13. (1) The countries like India, Australia, West Indies, New Zealand, chose to play cricket because they liked game of their colonial masters.
14. (2) Frank Worrel was the first black captain of West Indies team in 1960 tour of England.
15. (1) Women play this game by throwing under arm ball and bat was more like the base ball type.
16. (3) The Parsi community played for the first time in India. It was the beginning of first class cricket in India. Many communities later followed this course.

