magazines which are published daily, weekly, fortnightly, monthly intervals.

- There are journals for various purposes. Collect a page of old issues of various magazines available in your village/town and classify them according to the subject. Are there any other ways of classifying these journals?

Print media includes daily newspapers, weeklies, monthlies and other forms of printed journals. The contribution of print media in providing information and knowledge is remarkable. Even after the advent of electronic media, the print media had not lost its importance.

The newspapers play a very important role in our daily life. Many researchers consider “The Peking Gazette”, published from China, as the first newspaper. It was started in the year 618. In the initial stages, this newspaper was handwritten. Later it was printed and circulated. The first newspaper in the modern concept was published at Oxford in London in 1655. It was the “Oxford Gazette”. In USA, the first newspaper was “Public Occurrences” which was launched in 1690. It was from Calcutta the first newspaper was published in India in 1780. It’s name was ‘Bengal Gazette’. It has another title ‘Calcutta Advertiser’. The Indian Gazette, the Calcutta Gazette, Bengal Journals, India’s second, third, fourth newspapers also started from Calcutta. The first newspaper in Telugu was ‘Arishna Patrika’. It was edited by Mutum Krishna Rao.

Technological revolution has modernised the print media. For a long time, newspapers were produced by hand compositing. Later, these were replaced by monotype and linotype. In this process, a machine operated by a keyboard was used to compose letters. This has also become obsolete now and type setting computers, offset and laser printing have taken over. In earlier days, newspapers were printed only in black and white. But now almost all the newspapers are printed in colour.

The newspapers give information about current affairs/politics at various levels, business, sport, films etc.

- Bring to the classroom various newspapers available in your area. Form as many teams. Now analyse the papers for the way the news is organised.
- Collect one week issues of the above newspapers. In the above teams make a list of special features and the days on which they appear and present it to the class. Give your reasons why such features are published by the newspapers.

Role of Newspapers in Cultural Awakening and Freedom Movement

During the British period, Social reformers began actively campaigning for radical changes in the society. The reformation of Hinduism, the move for abolition of Sati and efforts to encourage widow re-marriage were some of the major reforms. Inspired by these great leaders, many newspapers were started in different parts of the country.

Many freedom fighters and Indian Independence were the editors of newspapers. Amrit Bazar Patrika (started in 1880) was edited by Rabindranath Tagore. Bengalogue (started in 1833) was edited by Surendranath Banerjee, 'The Hindu' (started in 1876) was edited by G. Subramaniyam Iyengar, 'Kesari' (started in 1881) was edited by Balagangadhar Tilak. The edition expressed their views through these newspapers. These papers played a prominent role in arousing national consciousness among Indians. You have already read in brief about the Krishna Patrika edited by Mutum Krishna Rao in an earlier chapter.

Mahatma Gandhi wrote profusely. He took over the ‘Young India’ in 1918 and started another journal “Navjeevan” in Gujarati. He wrote extensively in ‘Harjan’ under the editorship of Mahadev Desai.

**Key words**


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**Sports: Nationalism and Commerce**

- Do you like to play games?
- What games do you play?
- Which game do you like best?
- Think of some sports which only girls or only boys participate.
- Are some games played only by girls?
- Are some games played only by boys?
- Why do you play?
- Put a (+) if you agree with the reason given. Put (-) if you disagree. If you find other reasons add them to the list.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Playing games is easy</th>
<th>It is fun to play games</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parents, teachers, friends appreciate</td>
<td>Games are challenging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Games keep the body healthy</td>
<td>Lot of scope to imitate their favourites like Sachin, Sania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Games are easier than studies</td>
<td>Games are easier than studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appear on the Television</td>
<td>No written tests and examinations in games</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Win medals in international games</td>
<td>To bring glory to the country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Win name, money and fame</td>
<td>Locate the cricket playing nations in your atlas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Did you notice that there is no single country called West Indies? Identify one of these islands that has the best athletes in running</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Cricket in India**

Cricket fans know that watching a match involves taking sides. In a Ranji Trophy match when Delhi cricket plays Mumbai, the loyalty of spectators depends on which city they come from or support. When India plays Australia, the spectators watching the match on television in Hyderabad or Chennai feel involved as Indians – they are moved by nationalist loyalties. But through the early history of Indian first class cricket, teams were not organised on geographical principles. It was not till 1932 that a national team was given the right to represent India in a Test match. So how were teams organised and, in the absence of regional or national teams, how did cricket fans choose sides? We turn to history for answers, to discover how cricket in India developed and to get a sense of the loyalties that united and divided Indians in the days of the Raj.

The origin of Indian cricket, that is, cricket played by Indians are to be found in Bombay and the first Indian community to start playing the game was the small community of Parsis. Parsis founded the first Indian cricket club, the Oriental Cricket Club in Bombay in 1848. Paris clubs were funded and sponsored by Paris businessmen like theTatas 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.

When it became clear that the colonial authorities were prejudiced in favour of Englishmen, the Parsees built their own gymkhana to play cricket. The rivalry between the Parsees and the Bombay Gymkhana had a happy ending for these pioneers of Indian cricket. A Parsi team beat the Bombay Gymkhana at cricket in 1889, just four years after the foundation of the Indian National Congress in 1885.

The establishment of the Parsi Gymkhana became a precedent for other Indians who turned established clubs based on the idea of religious community. By the 19th century, Hindus and Muslims were busy gathering funds and support for a Hindu Gymkhana and an Islam Gymkhana. This history of gymkhana cricket led to first-class cricket being organised on communal and racial lines. The teams that played colonial India’s greatest and most famous first-class cricket tournament did not represent regions, as teams in today’s Ranji Trophy currently do, but religious communities. The tournament was called the Pentangular, because it was played by five teams: the Europeans, the Parsees, the Hindus, the Muslims and others. By the late 1950s and early 1940s, journalists, cricketers and political leaders had begun to criticise the racial and communal foundations of the Pentangular tournament.

There are different sports equipment to play games as you can see here. You might notice that they are of very different quality than the one’s you are familiar with. Do you think such equipment will be affordable for children to play for fun against professional adults playing game for making money?

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While it is true that cricket is a national game in India, it is not the only sport that is popular. Sports such as football, basketball, and hockey are also widely played. However, cricket has a special place in the hearts of many Indians due to its history and cultural significance.

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the players is a trend in sports arena now. The underlying principle is... unity and industry
Sports promote unity which is a salient feature in nation building... Representing a
nation is a nationalistic feeling.

Q. Why is there much commercial support for cricket than other games?
A. Television, media, sponsors are the factors for this. Other games need to be
given publicity and encouragement.

Q. Do you see this game as a career or entertainment only?
A. mmmm... up to my middle school I enjoyed it, now I see it as a profession. I
would like to win laurels to my country through this...

Q. Is cricket overshadowing other games?
A. Many people believe that too much significance is being given to cricket in our
country. Companies sponsor the game and Sports channels broadcast the matches live.
But this is not happening in case of other games. Consequently traditional games like
kabbadi, khokho, chess are losing their prominence. To excel in certain game a player
must have perseverance, dedication and hard work. Miracles never work. Sheer
determination alone pays the reward.

Other popular games and their
status
Hockey is another popular game in
India. Indian team had won many
competitions even during the colonial rule.
Till 1980’s India was able to dominate the
international Hockey games. However
there has been decline in the last decades.
Unlike Cricket, games like Hockey do not
get equal amount of media or commercial
support. Kabbadi is another traditional
popular game in India. However, it was only
about 10 years ago it began to be played in
international levels. India has been successful in it. In many other games like
Archery, Badminton, Boxing, Weightlifting, Chess, Tennis etc. too Indian
players have won many medals in international competitions.

However, we have not been so very
successful in athletics, or more
internationally popular games like Football,
Volleyball, Basketball etc. Nor do we find
many of our popular children’s games as in
the following pictures being played by
adults! Have you played any of them? Can
you describe the rules about it? Why do you
think adults don’t play such games?

Sports develop us mentally and
physically. The government initiates
various programmes for encouraging the
children by recognizing their talent and
interests at the school level. The
government organises coaching classes to
develop sports. For this, under the Ministry
of Human Resources Development, the
Department of Sports and Games trains the
children to show their performance up to
international levels. The skilled children are
chosen and provided special training through
sports councils. The government conducts
Mandal, Division, District, State, Zonal and
National level competitions. The winners are
awarded with prizes and special coaches are
appointed for their empowerment. These
competitions are not organized for
commercial purposes. They develop the cult
towards sports and games as well as
international understanding, cultural
development and universal brotherhood.

Key words
4. Sponsors

Improve your learning
1. Correct the false statements:
   - Colonial rulers promoted Cricket to be played between nations that were
     under their power.
   - People adopted the game to become westernised.
   - Indian villagers played cricket.
   - Cricket was introduced in schools to bring good manners.
   - The Parsis were the first Indian community to set up a cricket club in India.
   - The significance of the shift of the ICC headquarters from London to Dubai.

2. Write a short note on Gandhi/Jinnah’s opinion on other sports and cricket.

3. Give brief explanations for the following:
   - The Parsis were the first Indian community to set up a cricket club in India.
   - The significance of the shift of the ICC headquarters from London to Dubai.

4. Find out the history of any one local sport. Ask your parents or grandparents how
   this game was played in their childhood. See whether it is played in the same way
   now. Try and think of the historical forces that might account for the changes.

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

6. Prepare a pamphlet on the consequences of commercialisation of cricket.