

NCERT Solutions for Class 9 History Chapter 7: NCERT Solutions for Class 9 History Chapter 7 PDF tells the tale of how cricket evolved and spread around the world. This is an incredibly useful chapter for students who enjoy sports to study and learn about cricket's past. Students will learn and comprehend this chapter more effectively if they use the NCERT Solution for Class 9 Social Science History Chapter 7.

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NCERT Solutions for Class 9 History Chapter 7

Q1. Test cricket is a unique game in many ways. Discuss some of how it is different from other team games. How are the peculiarities of Test cricket shaped by its historical beginnings as a village game?

Ans: Compared to other modern sports, a regular game of cricket takes longer to finish. A test match ends in a draw even though it lasts for five days. It takes the whole day to finish a one-day competition. The shortest version, the Twenty-Twenty, takes about four hours to finish. Nowadays, most sports take about 90 minutes to finish.

The long history of cricket dates back to the pre-industrial age, when agriculture was the main source of income. During the off-season, people had lots of free time to do everything from farm to spend several days watching a cricket match.

Cricket grounds come in a range of sizes and shapes from around the world. The first team sport to be regulated in the modern age was cricket. Cricket's laws and regulations have developed naturally over time. In the beginning, cricket was played on the commons. The commons area had no defined border and varied in size. The umpires conferred with the captains of both teams to decide the boundary line's length.

Q2. Explain one way that technology altered equipment during the nineteenth century and provide an example of an instance in which there was no equipment modification.

Ans: Vulcanised rubber was used to make gloves and pad materials. The cricket bat has not really changed much throughout time. These two examples show how cricket has been affected by technological improvements.

Q3. Explain why cricket became popular in India and the West Indies. Can you give reasons why it did not become popular in countries in South America?

Ans: The elites' admiration of their colonial masters was demonstrated through their playing of cricket. As a result, cricket gained popularity in former British colonies like India and the West Indies. Cricket was never a popular sport in South America because the continent was never dominated by the British.

Q4. Give brief explanations for the following:

(a) The Parsis were the first Indian community to set up a cricket club in India.

Ans: The Parsis were wealthy merchants who were the first to adopt the Western way of life. As a result, they were the first Indian community in India to establish a cricket club.

(b) Mahatma Gandhi condemned the Pentangular tournament.

Ans: Teams that were formed communally competed in the Pentangular tournament. Mahatma Gandhi criticised the competition as a result.

(c) The name of the ICC was changed from the Imperial Cricket Conference to the International Cricket Conference.

Ans: The word "imperial" was associated with hegemony and colonialism in the previous edition. As more countries began to play cricket, the name was modified to the International Cricket Conference in 1965.

(d) The shift of the ICC headquarters from London to Dubai.

Ans: The International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) moved its headquarters from London to Dubai, a tax-free area. There was no double taxation agreement between many cricket-playing nations and England.

Moving the headquarters was therefore solely a business decision. According to some observers, it also symbolises a symbolic handover of power from Europe to Asia.

Q5. What impact has the growth of modern cricket had from technological advancements, particularly those related to television?

Ans: Cricket has become into a commercial sport with considerable financial possibilities. Cricket boards generated revenue by selling broadcasters the licence to televised matches. The television stations made money by selling advertising spots.

Businesses were able to advertise their goods and services to a large, captive audience because to cricket. Cricket players have become superstars as a result of the continuous media attention.

In addition to getting paid more by their cricket boards, players started earning enormous sums of money by appearing in commercials. The television coverage of the game increased attendance. From small towns and villages, people could see and experience cricket. Many kids in small towns could aspire to play cricket by following in the footsteps of their idols.