

CRICKET CONNECTS



INDIA



SOUTH AFRICA


CRICKET CONNECTS

INDO-SOUTH AFRICAN CRICKET RELATIONS



festival of india
in south africa - 2014





A view of Eden Gardens cricket ground in Calcutta during the one day International match between India and South Africa, 10th November, 1991.

Director General's Note

National Council of Science Museums, Ministry of Culture, Government of India, is privileged to present this catalogue to compliment the exhibition, Cricket Connects, as a part of the Festival of India cultural events organized by the Ministry of Culture in South Africa. The exhibition, drawing on a range of sources and images – documentary, visual and audio, highlights the unique value of sport in illuminating the longstanding relationship between India and South Africa. It will be a fitting tribute to commemorating 20 years of India - South Africa relations, 20 years of South African Freedom and Democracy and 100 years of return of Gandhi to India from South Africa.

I take this opportunity to sincerely thank the Ministry of Culture, Government of India, especially Mr. Ravindra Singh, Secretary, Culture and Mr. V. Srinivas, Joint Secretary (ICR), for their extraordinary support and guidance, Mrs. Pheroza Godrej, Member Executive Committee, NSCM and Chairperson, Advisory Committee, NGMA, Mumbai for her constant support, Dr Prashant Kidambi and Mr. Suresh Menon for their scholastic inputs in the development of the curatorial concept for the exhibition. Our thanks are also due to Mr. Virendra Gupta, High Commissioner of India in South Africa and the Indian High Commission in Johannesburg and Durban.

This exhibition would not have been possible without the extraordinary support of several institutions and individuals. NCSM thanks every one of them, specially the Rashtrapati Bhavan, Photo Division, Prof. Ratnakar Shetty, BCCI, Prasar Bharati (Doordarshan), The Hindu, Getty Images, AFP, Times Archives, Indian Express, Amrita Bazar Patrika, Marine Sports, ESPNcricinfo, Star Sports, Satwalekar Design Studio, West Zone Cultural Centre, Department of Arts & Culture and Department of Sports, Government of South Africa, Cricket South Africa, Dr. Goolam Vahed & Mr. Krish Reddy from South Africa, Mr. Amrit Mathur and Mr. Ayaz Memon. NCSM also acknowledges the contribution of Director, Nehru Science Centre, Mumbai and his team for conceptualising, coordinating and developing this exhibition.

G S Rautela
Director General, NCSM

Foreword



The Cricket Connects exhibition, drawing on a range of sources and images – documentary, visual and audio – highlights the unique value of sport in illuminating the longstanding relationship between India and South Africa. The exhibition has three core themes. First, it points to the long history of cricketing relations between India and South Africa, dating back to the late nineteenth century. Second, it focuses on India's vital role in South Africa's reintegration within the international sporting world in the early 1990s, following the end of Apartheid. Finally, the exhibition also showcases some thrilling episodes in Indo-South Africa cricket history. This exhibition is a fitting tribute to commemorating 20 years of India - South Africa relations, 20 years of South African Freedom and Democracy and 100 years of return of Gandhiji to India from South Africa.

Sport in general, and cricket in particular, became one of the ways in which the diverse Indian communities in South Africa came to interact with each other and other non-European races. Cricket in India had established itself as a popular sport among Indians by the end of the nineteenth century, which now forms a binding force for the entire country. Many of the migrants who went to South Africa from India were familiar with the 'imperial game'. The Indian migrants in South Africa set about creating their own cricket clubs from the 1890s onwards.

Cricket was introduced in India in the middle of the 18th century. The formation of the 'Parsi Oriental Cricket Club' in Bombay in 1848 led to the start of organized cricket by the Indians. It got a huge impetus by the formation of Parsi, Hindu and Muslim Gymkhanas in the 1890s. In 1907 a triangular tournament was started which involved the Parsis, Europeans and the Hindus. The Muslims joined the league in 1912 making it the Quadrangulares.

In 1948, when the National Party came to power in South Africa, India was the first country to close its embassy in South Africa. Forty three years later (1991), at a meeting of the International Cricket Council (ICC) at Lord's, it was India who proposed South Africa's re-entry into international cricket. This was seen as entirely appropriate since India had been at the forefront of the fight against apartheid, and an endorsement would ease acceptance for the new South Africa around the world.

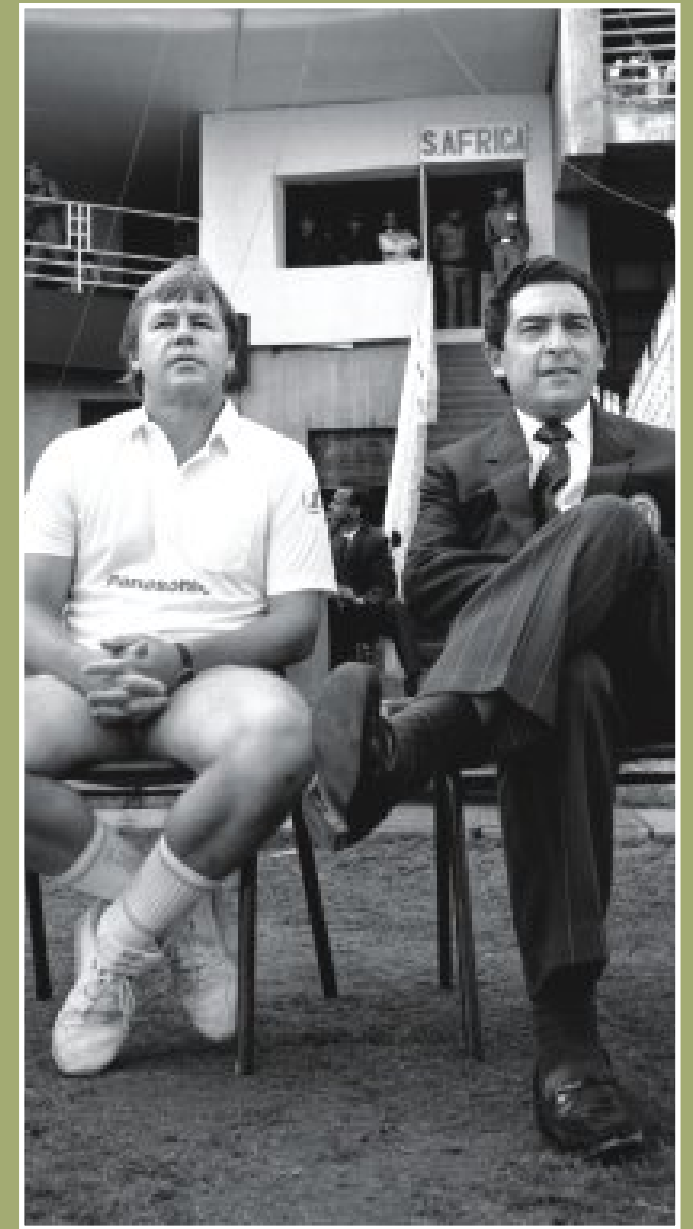
In the immediate context of the end of the Apartheid regime, the symbolism of India's proposal at Lord's and the country's invitation to South Africa to play its first international there in 22 years was profound. Within four months of rejoining the ICC, a South African team under Clive Rice toured India. South African team arrived in Kolkata in 1991 for a three-match one-day series. Thousands of fans lined the streets of Calcutta to greet the team. Eden Gardens - which hosted the first match, exceeded its capacity. Throughout their stay in Kolkata, the visitors were greeted by banners proclaiming love, anticipation, welcome & hospitality.

India's inaugural tour of South Africa the following year (1992-93) – the first official tour by a non-White team to that country – was labelled the "Friendship Tour". It all began with another moving scene – with fans lining the streets of Durban and giving the motorcade with the Indian players a memorable welcome. Nelson Mandela witnessed the Johannesburg Test, and endeared himself to the players with his easy informality and knowledge of the game's players.

Ever since the inaugural "Friendship Tour", India and South Africa have witnessed some outstanding cricketing ties and performances which have strengthened the socio-cultural and political ties between the two countries. This exhibition showcases the fascinating relationship by recalling its history, underscoring its political significance and celebrating the thrilling sporting accomplishments on the field of play. In 2009, when the national elections were held in India and the IPL, the Twenty20 tournament, had to be shifted out of the country; it was South Africa who hosted it successfully at short notice. Two years later, when India won the 50-over World Cup, the national coach was a South African, Gary Kirsten.

South Africans are among the biggest stars of the IPL, which has seen seven editions so far.

© GettyImages



Mike Proctor (left) and Ali Bacher watching the 2nd One Day International match between India and South Africa at the Captain Roop Singh Stadium in Gwalior, India, 12th November 1991. India won by 38 runs.

Cricket in India- History

The earliest evidence of cricket in India dates back to 1721, when British sailors are said to have played the game on the Kutch coast. The earliest recorded cricket match in the subcontinent took place in 1751 between a regiment of the British army and a group of English settlers. More formal organization followed with the establishment of the Calcutta Cricket Club in 1792, which is the second-oldest cricket club in the world after the MCC (1787).

The anglicised Parsis of Bombay were the first Indian community to take to cricket. They set up the Oriental Cricket Club in Mumbai in 1848, followed by the Zoroastrian Cricket Club in 1850. They were followed by the Hindus, who formed the Hindu Gymkhana in 1866. The Parsis were also the first Indian team to tour abroad, sending a team to England in 1886 under the leadership of Dr. D.H. Patel, one of the leading cricketers of the time. Two years later, a second Parsi team travelled to Britain, this time led by P.D. Kanga. These visits aroused British interest in the progress of the game in India and resulted in tours by two British amateur teams to the subcontinent, the first captained by G.F. Vernon (1889-90) and the second by Lord Hawke (1892-93).

The British were supportive of cricket in India. Lord Harris, one of the game's influential figures of the time, in his capacity as Governor of the Bombay Province, helped further Indian interest in cricket. He instituted an annual 'Presidency' match between the Europeans and the Parsis, and also earmarked land on the Mumbai sea front, for the Parsis, Hindus and Muslims to set up their respective 'Gymkhanas' and 'maidans.' But there was one aspect in which the colonial context had a deep impact on the way cricket evolved in India. Colonial sociology categorised India in terms of its religious communities and the organization of cricket reflected this.

The game had by then spread across the subcontinent. It gained a fillip in the 1890s when the Prince of the state of Nawanagar, Maharaja Jam Saheb Ranjitsingh, wowed all those in England who thronged to watch him bat. His success, first for Sussex in the English County Championship, and then England in Test cricket, made him a popular personality in the Empire.

The 'princely' influence worked wonders for cricket in India. The annual Presidency match between the Europeans and the Parsis became Triangular when the Hindus joined the fray in 1907. It became the famous Quadrangular event in 1912 with the entry of the Muslims. The Christians and Anglo-Indians came together to form a 'Rest' team in 1937, thus making the annual event a Pentangular.

1911 witnessed the first-ever tour of England by an 'All-India' team. Sponsored and captained by the Maharaja of Patiala, the team featured the best cricketers of the time. The top performer was left-arm spinner Baloo Palwankar, who bagged over a hundred wickets. A member of the so-called 'untouchable' segment of the Hindu society, Baloo underwent many a reverse early in his life before becoming a premier member of the Hindu side. He also captained them for a number of years in the annual Quadrangular.



Hindus and Europeans 1926 at Poona.



Some members of the Calcutta Cricket Club watching the game from under a banyan Tree in 1859.



This Artistic Impression (by P Carpentier), shows 68th Light Infantry team playing a cricket match in Calcutta on 15th January, 1861 against the Calcutta Cricket Club.

© Marine Sports



A view of the Bombay Quadrangular 1927.

© Marine Sports



© Marine Sports



Top Image - Hindus and Parsees, 1929.
Bottom Image - A section of the crowd at the Brabourne Stadium.

© The Hindu



The Muslim XI who retained the trophy in the Bombay Quadrangular Tournament, by beating the Hindus in the final by 231 runs. Captain Wazir Ali is seated in the centre. Others in the picture are (chair left to right) Feroze Khan, Nazir Ali, Wazir Ali, MahomedNissar and S.M. Hussain. Standing: Birtwistle (umpire), Surti, Mahomed Hussain, Amir Elahi, Hakim, Mushtaq Ali, Kazi (scorer), Kadri and Davar (umpire). On ground: Nakhuda and Mubarak Ali. (26th November, 1935)

© The Hindu



The Hindu team who were beaten in the finals of the Bombay Quadrangular Tournament at Bombay on November 26, 1935. Major C.K. Nayudu who captained the side is seated in the centre. While Lala Amarnath is seated at right, C.S. Nayudu (left) is on the ground.



Top Image - Bombay Gymkhana - The scene of many hard fought matches between the communities.
Bottom Image - Frank Tarrant batting for the Europeans against the Hindus.



Leading Parsee Cricketers.



Top Image - S Wazir Ali leading the Muslims.
Bottom Image - C K Nayudu leading the Hindus.



Top Image - A Presidency - Parsee match on the Esplanade.
Bottom Image - Brabourne Stadium in the 40s.



CRICKET CONNECTS

This exhibition shows how cricket offers a unique insight into the longstanding relationship between India and South Africa. Cricket became one of the means by which the different Indian migrant communities, who had arrived in Natal from the 1860s onwards, interacted with each other and with other races – Africans, Malays and Coloureds – within this racially segregated region. The exhibition also highlights key episodes in the early- to mid-twentieth century that point to the ways in which sport became one of the ways in which Indians in South Africa sought to affirm their relationship with the country of their origin.



Race, Class and Community: Indian cricket in Natal, 1880-1920

In the late nineteenth century, a growing number of Indians began arriving in Natal. These were of three kinds. First, there were indentured labourers – more than a hundred and fifty thousand in the half century between 1850 and 1910 – who came to work in the sugar plantations, railroads, dockyards, hotels, clubs, homes. Second, there were Gujarati traders who came to South Africa to invest capital in a range of business enterprises catering to the requirements of this rapidly developing region, and in particular, its Indian community. Third, there also gradually developed by the early twentieth century a small class of Indian clerks, teachers, journalists and lawyers.

Indian migrants brought with them with their varied customs and practices, but also found they had to transcend these particularities in order to cope with the demands of their new environment. The unfamiliar country they found themselves in was intensely divided along racial lines, dominated by Europeans who regarded non-European races as 'inferior', and vitiated by explicitly racist policies that placed all kinds of restrictions on immigrants.

Sport in general, and cricket in particular, became one of the ways in which the diverse Indian communities in South Africa came to interact with each other and other non-European races. The reasons for this are not far to seek. In the late nineteenth century British elites had enshrined sport at the heart of their imperial enterprise. Victorian ideologues regarded team sports – especially cricket – as vital to the health of the body politic, embodying as they did the values of endurance, self-discipline, selflessness, loyalty, and obedience to rules. First articulated in Britain in the mid-Victorian epoch, when most games acquired their recognizably modern form, these ideas were carried to the far corners of the empire by imperial pro-consuls, colonial administrators, soldiers, sailors, teachers, journalists, merchants and missionaries. Over time, a wide range of social actors within the colonies were drawn to these sports and came to invest them with their own cultural meanings and political significance.

This had already happened in India, where cricket had established itself as a popular sport among Indians by the

end of the nineteenth century. By this time, the game had begun to spread rapidly across the subcontinent. It was mostly played in the cities and towns of British India and the princely states, whose rulers emerged as important patrons of the game. The players were predominantly from educated middle-class backgrounds, though the odd plebeian – Palwankar Baloo, a Dalit cricket bowler, for instance – did manage to make his presence felt. For their part, the British ruling elites in India viewed the spread of the game with a mixture of interest and indifference. While some, like Lord Harris, stressed the 'imperial value' of cricket, others were less enamoured by the prospect of the 'natives' playing the game. But there was one respect in which the colonial context had a deep impact on the way cricket evolved in India. Colonial sociology categorised India in terms of its religious communities and the organization of cricket reflected this. In the early twentieth century, cricket teams were largely formed along religious lines, most notably, in the famous Bombay Quadrangular (later Pentangular), which pitted teams of 'Hindus', 'Muslims', and 'Parsis' against each other (and against 'Europeans').

Some of the Indian migrants who came to South Africa would have either watched or played cricket back in the subcontinent. Yet others may have become acquainted with it after their arrival in South Africa, for here too British soldiers and settlers pursued it keenly. At any rate, Indian migrants in South Africa set about creating their own cricket clubs from the 1890s onwards.

Historians writing about Indian cricket in South Africa have unearthed a great deal of valuable information about the early clubs.¹ On the basis of this research we know that these clubs were largely founded by educated Indians and merchants. They were segmented both along lines of caste and community. But class too was a factor in their composition: working class Indians were generally excluded from these clubs.

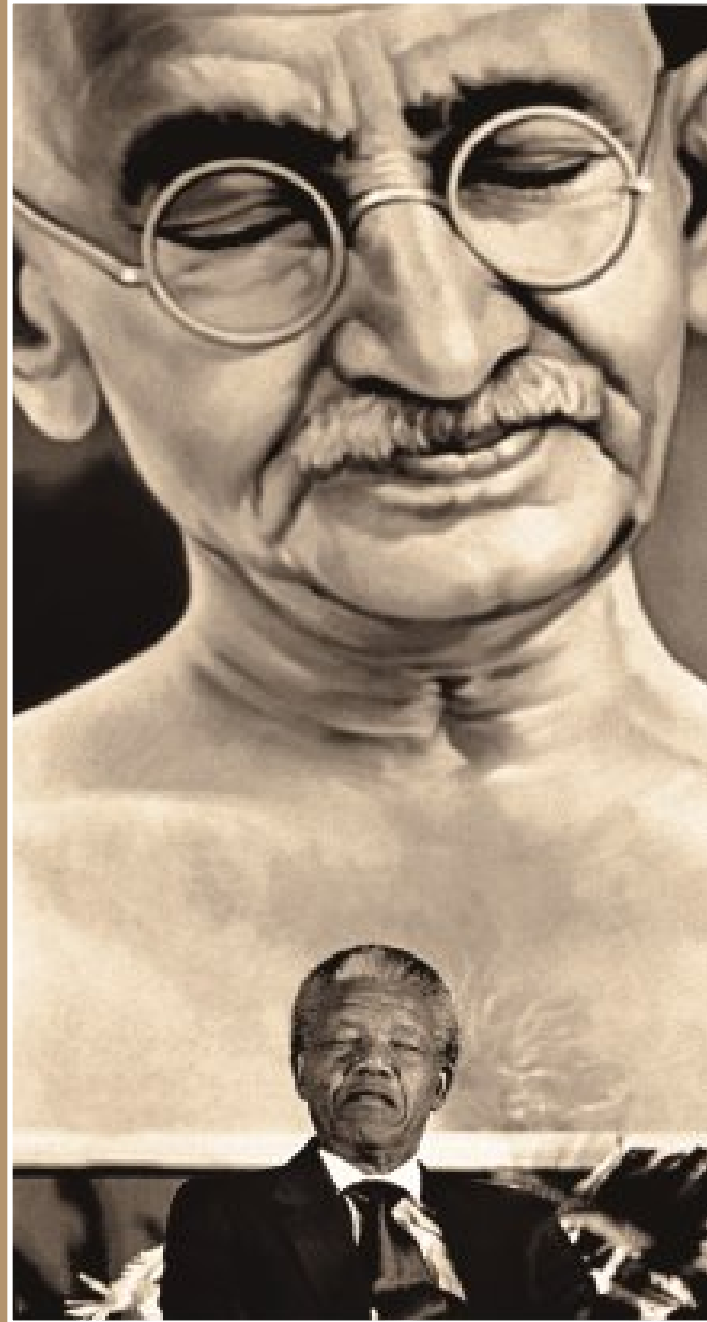
The first Indian cricket clubs in Natal were established in the early 1890s. These clubs came together in October 1894 to form the Durban Indian Cricket Union (DICU). This body was subsequently reconstituted as the Durban District Indian Cricket Union (DDICU or Union) in 1901. Many of these cricket clubs were initially based in Durban and were dominated by particular communities and/or castes. As Goolam Vahed and Vishnu Padayachee note: 'Teams were formed on the basis of commonalities, mirroring local neighbourhood, religious and class identities, especially differences between traders and indentured Indians'.² For instance, clubs such as the Standard Cricket Club and City Players Indian Cricket Club represented educated Anglican and Methodist Christians. Educated Hindus formed the backbone of the Pirates of India ('Pirates'), while Greyville was a predominantly Muslim club.

From 1911 onwards, Greyville had a new rival in the form of the 'Ottomans' – a cricket club established by Urdu-speaking Muslim traders from Rander in Gujarat. This club retained strong links with India. Indeed, when the Muslims beat the Parsis in the Bombay Quadrangular of 1913, the Durban Ottoman Club sent a cable message congratulating the Islam Gymkhana of Bombay. But there were also some cricket clubs that brought together Indians from different communities: for instance, the Mayville Indian CC (c. 1903-04).

Cricket also spread from Durban to other parts of Natal during the early twentieth century and Indian traders and professionals had a large role of play in this diffusion. They established cricket clubs in various towns and cities in Natal, such as Pietermaritzburg, Stanger, Newcastle, and Ladysmith. Eventually this also paved the way for the formation of the Natal Union, a cricket association that brought together all the Indian clubs in the province.

¹ See, in particular, Goolam Vahed and Vishnu Padayachee, in Bruce Murray and Goolam Vahed (ed.), 'Empire, Race and Indian Cricket in Natal, 1880-1914', *Empire and Cricket: the South African Experience 1884-1914* (Pretoria, 2009), pp. 83-99; Ashwin Desai, Vishnu Padayachee, Krish Reddy and Goolam Vahed, *Blacks in Whites: A Century of Cricket Struggles in KwaZulu-Natal* (University of Natal Press, 2002); and K. Reddy, *The Other Side: A Miscellany of Cricket in Natal* (Durban, KwaZulu-Natal Cricket Union, 1999).

² Vahed and Padayachee, 'Empire, Race and Indian Cricket', p. 91.



South African anti-apartheid leader and African National Congress (ANC) member Nelson Mandela appears to be in a similarly meditative mood as Mahatma Gandhi depicted in painting at top on October 15, 1990 in New-Delhi.

Mahatma Gandhi, cricket and South African Indians

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi came to Natal in 1893 and spent the next two decades in South Africa. During this period he organized and led the Indian resistance to discriminatory racial legislation in that country. What is less well-known is that Gandhi, who had only a faint interest in sport during his time in India, came to see its value in reaching out to the diverse Indian community in South Africa. Interestingly, he is said to have been involved with two football clubs in Johannesburg and Pretoria. An extraordinary photograph in this exhibition, which shows Gandhi seated with players and officials of the Greyville Cricket Club in 1913, the same year that he organized a major workers' strike in Natal and shortly before his departure for India, suggests that the future Mahatma did not ignore cricket either.

Mahatma Gandhi's intriguing connection with Indian cricket (and football) in South Africa endured even after his return to India in 1915. For instance, in November 1921, there took place a fascinating sporting tour from South Africa to India. The idea for this tour is said to have first been mooted shortly after Mahatma Gandhi's departure to India in 1915. Gandhi himself is said to have encouraged the tour following his encounters with students in different colleges in India, who were keen to meet South Africans (Indian Opinion, 3 March 1915) The First World War put paid to these plans. But the project was revived after the war had ended, with men like C.F. Andrews



and S.R. Bhagwat (general secretary of the Indian Olympic Association) taking a keen interest in it. In the words of Desai et al, 'The purpose of the tour was sporting as well as to acquaint local Indians with the cultural richness of the "Motherland".³

The touring party, which came to be known as 'Christopher's Contingent' (after its prime mover, Albert Christopher), was made up of 12 Hindus and 5 Muslims, all of them South African-born Indians. The team visited Bombay, Ahmedabad, Allahabad, Agra, Benares, Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Poona. Importantly, during their trip to Ahmedabad, the team also called on Mahatma Gandhi, who spent some time with the players.

In all, the South African Indians played 14 football matches and two cricket matches in Calcutta. The sporting prowess of individual players like Billy Subban (who played cricket for Greyville Club) captured the Indian public imagination. On the team's return, Albert Christopher told the audience at a welcome reception that the players had 'shown to the Motherland that her sons away from home are doing everything to uphold its honour and ancient traditions'.⁴

Indo-South African cricket connections, c. 1920s-1940s

After the 'Christopher's Contingent' venture of 1921-22, there were no further tours between South Africa and India. But from time to time rumours about such a tour were aired in the press. For instance, in 1934 news reports appeared in India of a forthcoming South African tour to the subcontinent. However, the idea did not fructify and the proposed cricket tour did not come off.

³ Desai, Padayachee, Reddy and Vahed, Blacks in Whites, p. 71.

⁴ Ibid., p. 73.

Courtesy) Dr. Goolam Vahed



But cricket continued to cement the cultural bond between the two countries. A notable example in this regard was the founding of the Sastri College in Durban, the first high school for Indians in South Africa. This institution, which opened in October 1929, was an indirect result of the Cape Town Agreement between the governments of South Africa and India. The school was established through the untiring efforts of Sir Srinivas Sastri, appointed by the Government of India as its Agent General in South Africa. Its staff comprised a mixture of local White teachers and Indians recruited from India. Even though discriminatory racial policies meant that the students of Sastri College had very limited access to sporting facilities, many of its alumni went on to make a name for themselves as famous cricketers in the 1930s and 1940s. These included, among others, M.I. Yusuf, E.I. Borhat, Goolam Jeewa, G.H.M. Docrat, A.S. Randeree, A.F.W. Stephens, E.I. Jeewa, R.V. Bhana, and M.C. Reddy.

Another instance in which politics and cricket intersected and became symbolic of the ties between the two countries occurred in 1924, when Sarojini Naidu the famous Indian poet visited South Africa. Some months after her arrival, she was elected as patron of the Natal Indian Cricket Union. This suggests that Indians in South Africa continued to be very keen to maintain their links with the country of their origin. The history of inter-race cricket in South Africa in the 1940s also offers an interesting episode that testifies to the importance of the Indian connection. On New Year's Day 1944, a match was played between a South African Indian XI and a Transvaal XI at the (old) Wanderer's Ground to raise money for the Bengal Famine Relief Fund.

The career of particular cricketers in the 1930s and 1940s also point to the deep links between India and South Africa. A good example here is Dr. Essop Ismail Borhat, who was born in Surat in 1918 and came to Durban in 1925. After completing his education at Sastri College in 1938, he moved back to India to pursue medical studies. In Bombay, he continued to play cricket and represented both the city's Islam Gymkhana and the province in the Ranji Trophy. He is thus the only South African Indian to have played first-class cricket in India.

Cricket in a divided society, c. 1950s

Political relations between South Africa and India steadily deteriorated from the mid-1940s. In particular, the introduction of the 'Ghetto Bill' of 1946 which restricted Indian land ownership, triggered a two-year passive resistance campaign led by the Natal Indian Congress in Durban. The Government of India recalled its High Commissioner to South Africa on 11 June 1946. A month later, it also imposed economic sanctions on South Africa. In December 1946, India also tabled a UN resolution protesting against the ill-treatment of Indians in South Africa.

The strained political relations between the two countries made sporting contact between them virtually unthinkable. However, sport continued to be an important means for cementing ties with South Asians in other parts of the African continent. In 1956, the South African Cricket Board of Control (SACBOC) arranged a tour by the Kenyan Asians. The fifteen-member team, which arrived on 8 November 1956, played twelve matches, including three 'Tests', in South Africa. The captain of the Kenyan team was Chandrakant Patel, who had played Ranji Trophy in India, and his deputy was Gafoor Ahmed, who had represented Pakistan Universities against England in the early 1950s. The visitors were welcomed with hospitality wherever they went in the country. By bringing together Africans, Indians, Coloureds and Malays, the organization of the tour breached long entrenched racial divisions in South Africa.

The euphoria generated by the visit of the Kenyan Asians led to a 'South African' cricket tour of East Africa and Rhodesia in August-September 1958. The side was captained by Basil D'Oliveira, who described it as the proudest team ever to leave South Africa'.

Courtesy) Dr. Goolam Vahed



Dr. Prashant Kidambi
Director

Centre for Urban History
University of Leicester
United Kingdom

Courtesy Dr. Goolam Vahed



An unidentified 1903 photo.

Courtesy Dr. Goolam Vahed



Durban United Cricket Club, c. 1903
Left to right, standing: A R Rajcoomar, C Perumal
Second row: V N Thumbadoo, Billy Subban
Third Row: M B Lazarus, A D Thompson, S N Richard, A Montgomery, V M Nynah, S. Velloo
In front: S Ramtahal, Israel.

Courtesy Dr. Goolam Vahed



Players and officials from Western Province, Eastern Province, Griqualand West and Natal who participated in the inter-provincial tournament for the Barnato Trophy, Kimberley, March-April 1913. M.B.Lazarus, V.N. Thumbadoo and Billy Subban represented Natal in this tournament.

Courtesy Dr. Goolam Vahed



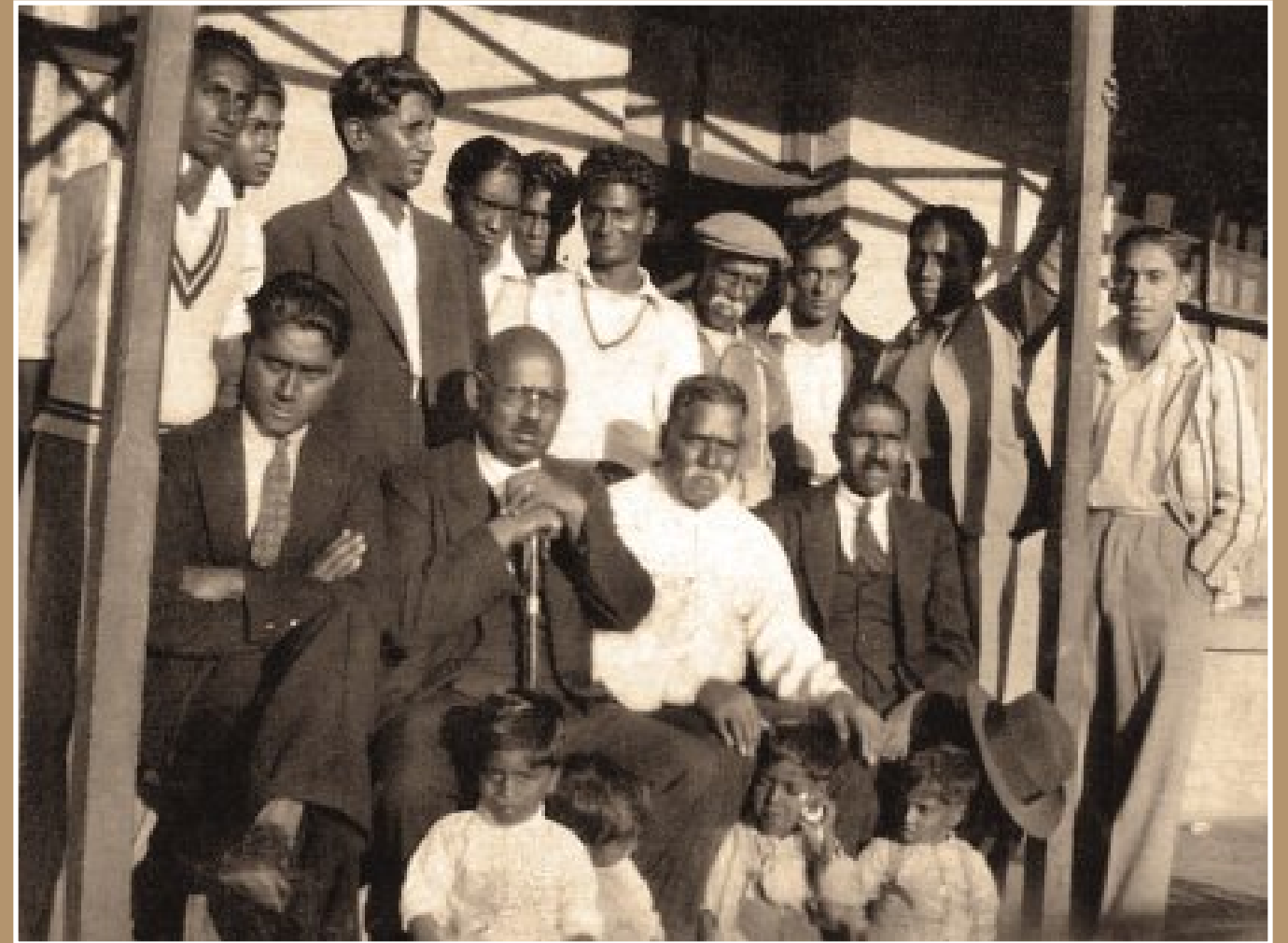
M K Gandhi (seated 5th left, front row) with players and officials of the Greyville Indian Cricket Club, 1913.

Courtesy Dr. Goolam Vahed



Officials of the African Coloured Cricket Board pose with the Barnato Memorial Trophy at Kimberley in 1913.

Courtesy Dr. Goolam Vahed



An amateur team from Overport Durban, led by Vincent Thumbadoo (front, glasses) touring the Transvaal.

Courtesy Dr. Goolam Vahed



Christopher's Contingent', November 1921-March 1922.

Courtesy Dr. Goolam Vahed



A photo of the SA Indian team, c 1940s. Reverend Bernard Sigamoney is seated on the left and E Haffejee on the right. Wicketkeeper A I 'Pappy' Timol is seated next to Sigamoney. In the front right is G HM (Shorty) Docrat.

Courtesy) Dr. Goolam Vahed



A cricket match between invitation Indian and white teams (date: 1943-1944).

Courtesy) Dr. Goolam Vahed



Cassim Docrat (left) and Krish Mackurdhuj of the black Natal cricket Board with officials of the Natal Cricket Association signifying unity.

at the time watching the... scream worse than the... boats, and one wonders... few barriers along the... especially as women... and babies in their arms... gh handling. After a... th a skipper who may... veration, you change... ller boat with more... atching accommodation... Do not be alarmed... ra on the last boat, or... next. That is simply... sbai Chiefs who were... b Silchar to Tezpor... and thirty sepoy, and... tims to the disease... ne time a Punjab regi... home after good service... ay eleven some say... y cholera. So fortify... whatever that be, and... ar if you are a smoker... era stories from you... if you have ever been... demic. Crocodiles are... uile the time, with a... flock of ducks or geese... ing before you fire a... hisling teal and thus... e it chase in the jolly... eight more cartridge... the tough morsel for... ganj about the middling... ing Calcutta, and the... amer route in the dry... re parting from these... s clean and attentive... l abundant, and the

murder in 1871. People ask sometimes what became of Mary Winchester, who was carried off then, and recovered eight months afterwards by a military expedition. Be it known, then, that she was sent to Scotland, whence she had accompanied her father to India only a year or two before he was killed. People at Silchar and on the gardens along the way still talk kindly and sadly of Lieutenant Swinton, who was summoned from Shillong after Captain Brown's treacherous murder, and made a very favourable impression on Europeans and natives as he hurried to his death between Jhalnacherra and Changsil.

INDIANS AT NATAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DURBAN, FEBRUARY 7.

A rush of business and few Indian-bound steamers have prevented my sending you a line from these regions, but the Pongola leaves tomorrow, and I gladly avail myself of its opportunity. As regards the colony I think I may say we are joggling along pretty comfortably. Though the weather for the last six weeks has been decidedly "garrulous," all the old inhabitants declare that the summer has been an exceptionally mild one, and it does not in the least come near the hot weather of India. I told you of our elections and how the responsible had carried the day. The Legislative Council has been sitting for the first session of the new régime, and the controversy as to responsible government has waxed fast and furious. The Bill for the amended constitution has passed through its three readings with much opposition (some call it "obstruction") on the part of the "Anti's," and will in due course be presented to the confirming authority. That Natal will be blessed, in the other thing, with responsible government in the course of a couple of years is a matter of no doubt whatever, and we must await the result, and wish for the best. One point of interest to you in India is the immigration of natives from there, and about which I have written pretty fully in previous letters. With responsible government this will become greatly reduced, if in fact it is not stopped altogether. And this reminds me to allude to your leading article in your (home edition) issue of 23rd October, reproduced with a highly sarcastic prefatory paragraph in the local Advertiser!

It is a mistake to suppose that a "bitter feeling" exists against all classes of Indians, for the majority of sensible and reasoning persons fully admit that the coolie labourer and agriculturist has been, and is, a benefit to the colony. It is the trader class, Borahs of India, and here mis-called "Arabs," against whom the ire of the Colonists is "lit," and who, they maintain, do not benefit the colony but the reverse. These men go in for trade, and as they undersell the white man, which they can do with cheap Manchester goods from India, and live on so very much less than he can, naturally the competition is all in their favour, and when they scrape a goodish sum of money together, it is remitted straight away (always in sovereigns too) to India.

Several of these Borah firms are coming to grief, and the well-to-do merchants who have confidently given them credit have burnt their fingers. Only a few days ago I overheard a respectable elderly man say:—"If I go to a storekeeper and purchase £5 worth of goods, I have to pay up slick, while any one of these Arabs can get ten or twenty times the amount of credit!" The established and respectable firms such as your correspondent names get on well and are respected, but it is the lower class who cause the name of the native Indian coolies alluded to, to be execrated.

Once again I invite the attention of retired officials in India with small and moderate pensions to the thought of settling in this colony. I am sure like myself they will be charmed with the climate. They can get education just as good, if not better, than the best at Home, and absurdly cheap, and there will be openings of all kinds for their sons to start in life. Touching the education here I must venture to give you an amusing little story (quite true) I was told by a worthy pedagogue of my acquaintance. He was telling me how good the standard all round was, in fact far beyond the "ken" or intellect of many of the scholars' parents, and of one old father of a boy in my friend's class, an illiterate old fellow, who can't write his name, who was so pleased with a report of his son's intelligence and progress, that he rushed over to an old friend of his, also a father, and equally illiterate as himself, and said, "I say, Jim, that boy of mine he is a real clever 'un at learnin. What d'ye think he done for 'em t' other day? Why two prepositions in *each*!" This is quite Colonial form!!

Things are certainly looking up, and the newly started coal trade should do great things for Natal. The Government Railway Company, with the usual cross obstinacy of their manager, have for months past actually prohibited the encouragement of the trade by refusing to reduce the rate of carriage. They have at last discovered their error, and now coal is coming in in large quantities. Nearly all the steam-ship lines use it and pronounce it excellent, and the Pongola is taking some 1,000 tons and cargo to Beaufort this trip. If the trade develops rapidly, and as it should, I do not see why Natal coal should not compete favourably for your Indian market.

By the bye, I wonder if the Parsees would care to come out to South Africa on a cricket tour? I expect they'd prove too good for the various teams, though we have some excellent all round cricketers in Natal. At all events it will be a novelty, and I think they'd receive a warm welcome, and find the trip profitable. If I can help to further sport in this line I am ready and willing to give all information I can. I must now wind up very hurriedly, and apologise for a very stupid letter. We are becoming so very busy that our time is fully occupied, and I have honestly had to snatch a few minutes here and there to pen this scribble.

Among other services to the State rendered by the late Earl of Albemarle, his sound views on Indian questions should not be forgotten. An interesting reference to this side of his political activity may be found in Major Evans Ball's decl-

the little boat, you can see a strangely mixed population with uncouth Manipuris. It is all the Burmah Valley the North-Western is Assam. There is a Raja of Cachar, who is a British. There is a Raja of Cachar, who is a British. There is a Raja of Cachar, who is a British.

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M. C. C. beat Ceylon by 10 Wickets

CENTURY BY BARNETT

Tourists Bowling Too Good For Home Team

Table with 2 columns: Team/Innings, Score. CEYLON XI (1st Innings) 106, CEYLON XI (2nd Innings, for 8) 165, M. C. C. XI (1st Innings) 272

COLOMBO, February 17.

this morning which was dropped. Joseph's was a chanceless performance. He scored his 78 in 76 minutes and hit altogether fourteen fours, a really spectacular innings. Ceylon were all out in 20 minutes for 187, leaving the M. C. C. 24 runs to get to win.

Jardine again selected Lovett and Bakewell for his opening pair. They had no difficulty in knocking off the requisite runs in half an hour. Bakewell making the winning hit at 12.5 p.m., the M. C. C. thus winning by ten wickets.

Table with 2 columns: Player, Score. CEYLON (1st Innings) Albert c Barnett b Clark 8, Waldoock b Nichols 0, L. D. S. Gunasekera c Lovett, b...

Yesterday's rain was a boon to the batting side, because it had bound the wicket more strongly together and under the influence of this morning's sun it was again perfect and Langridge and Barnett continued their unfinished innings.

The bowling which was never a class opposition to the M. C. C. was rendered still more ineffective on that account, and Ceylon badly felt their lack of a real fast bowler who could have taken advantage of the fast wicket.

The bowling was knocked about in merciless fashion by the Gloucestershire batsman, who after reaching his 50 in 60 minutes indulged in some glorious hitting.

In his first 50 were seven fours and

More Test Cricket SOUTH AFRICA TO VISIT INDIA

NEW DELHI, February 17.

The possibility of a South African cricket team visiting India shortly is suggested in a letter received by the Hon. Secretary, Indian Board of Control for Cricket in India, from the Chairman, of the Metropolitan and Suburban Cricket Association, Cape Town, South Africa.

The letter says that negotiations have been opened for the official visit of a fully representative South African Cricket team to tour India, which the letter describes as a wonderful and interesting country. The proposal is for matches to be played in all provinces, with five Test Matches. The duration of the Test Matches and financial and social sides of the programme have been entirely left to the Indian Board to decide.

The letter remarks that the Chairman expects the team to be stronger than the team that visited England in 1924 and Australia in 1892. He further trusts that his suggestion will meet with the kind and sympathetic consideration of the Indian Cricket Board and that the visit will help in cementing the relations between India and South Africa.

THE LEG-THEORY AGAIN!

REPLY TO LORD BELPER

P... K...

Polo... Prince... Polo T... beat th... three... second... Excellen... tees of... crowd... game... loss of... prizes... fought... visits!

From... got g... Abheys... nander... Getting... raja se... which... can do... y but... scoring... he chu... he leat... The... Khurru... us own... ed two... ed in t... In th... ed both... it was... after a



Mandela freed

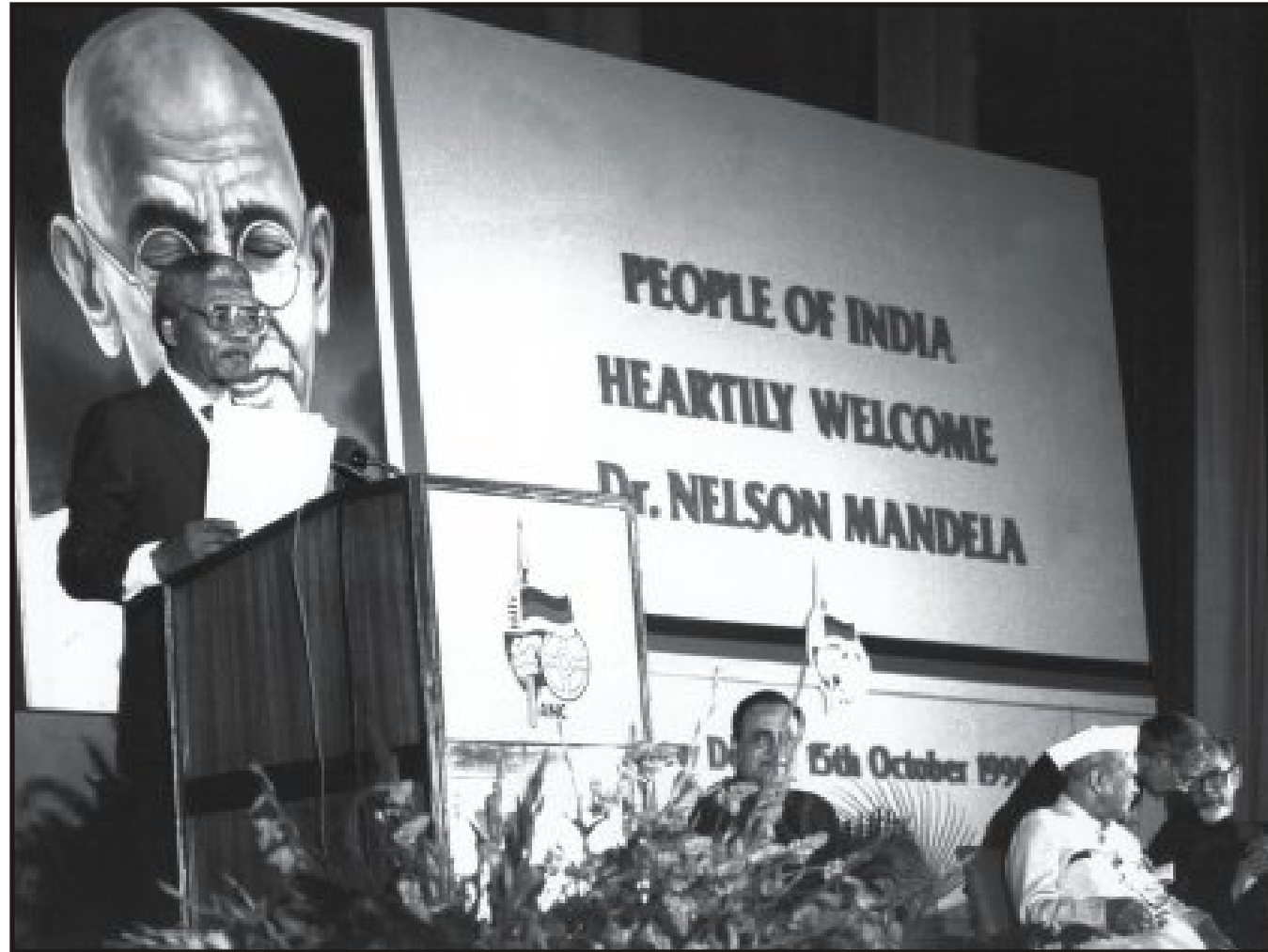
Apartheid ends

The apartheid regime in South Africa ended with the establishment of a non-racial democratic government, under the leadership of Nelson Mandela, who walked to freedom after spending 27 years in prison on 11th February, 1990 in Cape Town. It also led to the redemption of the cricketing ties for South Africa with other nations. In a remarkable spirit of reconciliation, the vision of Gandhi, during the satyagraha he led in that country, remains an abiding source of strength and inspiration to the South African people. Post apartheid South Africa embodies the vision of Mahatma Gandhi who during one of his speech in Johannesburg in 1908 said "If we look into the future [of South Africa], is it not a heritage we have to leave to posterity, that all the different races commingle and produce a civilisation that perhaps the world has not yet seen?"

Nelson Mandela, while championing the cause of South African freedom, was inexorably drawn towards analysing the monumental role that Gandhi played as one of the prime motive forces behind the struggle to obliterate the tyrannical system founded in racism. The spirit of Gandhi remained not only in the hearts of Indians in South Africa struggling against racism and for a non-violent democratic society, but also in those of Nelson Mandela, Oliver Tambo, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, the Reverend Beyers Naude and many, many others whose struggle resulted in the true independence for South African people.

India played a pivotal role during the apartheid and was among the leading countries to fight against the racial discrimination policies of the Government of South Africa. Indians hold Nelson Mandela in high esteem and in recognition of his contribution to the South African freedom struggle India has awarded its highest civilian honour of the country, the Bharat Ratna, to Nelson Mandela.

Press Conference
by Nelson Mandela in New Delhi
on 16th October, 1990



Nelson Mandela at Civic Reception on 15th October, 1990 at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi.



Nelson Mandela receiving Bharat Ratna from R Venkatraman, President of India on 16th October, 1990.

© Photo Division



Nelson Mandela receiving Degree of Doctorate by Banaras Hindu University on 17th October, 1990.

© Photo Division



Nelson Mandela at Rajghat.

© Photo Division



Nelson Mandela at Taj Mahal.

© AFP



Former South African president Nelson Mandela holds the award of the International Gandhi Peace Prize for social, economic and political transformation which he received from Indian President K R Narayanan at the Rashtrapati Bhavan in New Delhi, 16th March, 2001.



THE TIMES OF INDIA

NO. 24 VOL. CLIII * Rs. 1.00 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1990 Delhi Ahmedabad Bangalore Lucknow Jaipur Patna

TEARGASSING IN DELHI

IP to boycott I-party talks

India News
classified 16.
The I-party
has decided
to boycott
the talks
between
the I-party
and the
Congress
party.
The I-party
has decided
to boycott
the talks
between
the I-party
and the
Congress
party.

The meeting, attended by senior leaders of the party, was held in the office of the party general secretary, Mr. K. L. ...



The President, Mr. B. Venkateswarlu, conferring Bharat Ratna, the highest civilian award of India, on Dr. Nelson Mandela at a special reception ceremony at Rashtrapati Bhawan in New Delhi on Tuesday. — ICF photo.

Mandela gets Bharat Ratna

NEW DELHI, Oct. 16 (PTI) — Dr. Nelson Mandela was today conferred India's highest civilian honour, Bharat Ratna, by the President, Mr. B. Venkateswarlu, at a glittering function at the Rashtrapati Bhawan.

ASSURANCE

VP off to S

By JANAK SINGH
The Times of India News Service
NEW DELHI, Oct. 16
The Home Minister, Mr. I. Singh, has assured members of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) that the government will take steps to ensure that the party's interests are protected.

'ST bus fare ke deferred

Register
October 16.
The proposed increase in the bus fare for students has been deferred.

Mandela stir claims 2 more students

NEW DELHI, October 16 (PTI) — Two students who had been arrested in connection with the anti-racism protests have been released.

Bangarappa to be sworn in today

The Times of India News Service
BANGALORE, Oct. 16
The Karnataka Congress party leader, Mr. S. Bangarappa, will be sworn in as the Chief Minister of Karnataka today.

19 choke to deal in TN cracker

The Times of India News Service
MADRAS, October 16 (AP) — Nineteen cracker gangs were today identified in the state of Tamil Nadu.

3 U.S. economy win Nobel

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 16 (AP) — Three American economists were today awarded the Nobel Prize for their work on the theory of rational expectations.

Mandela endorses move on SA

* SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1991, THE TIMES OF INDIA, BOMBAY 11

HARARE, Oct. 18.
THE African National Congress leader, Mr. Nelson Mandela, today endorsed the recommendations of the Commonwealth foreign ministers' group for lifting people-to-people level sanctions against South Africa, reports PTI.

These include removing consular and visa restrictions, cultural sports and scientific boycotts, restriction on tourism and ban on direct links with South Africa.

Addressing a crowded press conference here, Mr. Mandela said the recommendations made at the New Delhi meeting of foreign ministers last month were "no different from ours and I do not think that Commonwealth will do anything which will be a cause of concern."

He said in view of the delicate nature of the discussions going on in the summit on South Africa, he would not like to go into details at this stage.

Mr. Mandela said in the second phase, the ANC would like the lifting of international trade, loan and financial sanctions after the institution of an interim government.

He said in the final phase, which would come after the adoption of democratic constitution, all sanctions should be lifted.

Mr. Mandela, who is a star attraction at the cleventh Com-

monwealth summit, has had meetings with heads of government, including the Prime Minister, Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao, and put forth his ideas on the issue.

The Commonwealth heads of government are expected to approve the recommendations of the ten foreign ministers committee on South Africa at the summit.

Mr. Mandela said the Commonwealth had played a very important and crucial role in the struggle in South Africa and the ANC respected its views.

The ANC leader said there was no need as yet for the Commonwealth to mediate between the South African government and the ANC although the party would welcome a Commonwealth group monitoring the progress towards a non-racial democratic rule.

On the low priority being given to South Africa at the current summit, Mr. Mandela said the matter was being given the attention it deserved.

He said despite the signing of a peace agreement on September 14, violence in South Africa was continuing.

The violence had reached "unaccepted levels" and was threatening to disrupt the peace process which had been embarked upon, Mr.

Mandela said.

India protests: scribe's expulsion

By ASHWANI TALWAR
The Times of India News Service
COLOMBO, October 18: The Indian high commission here has lodged a strong protest with the Sri Lankan foreign office over the expulsion of the All-India Radio's Colombo correspondent, Mr. A. Karupadasamy, and accused the country's government owned media of campaigning against India.

The protest was handed in at the foreign affairs ministry this morning.

The high commission's protest note said it was an accepted fact that press reports were not always accurate or favourable to authorities. Doordarshan and AIR had broadcast a retraction and the correspondent also apologised to the speaker.

The high commission charged that the Sri Lankan media had recently been sniping at Indian government and journalists and hoped that it did not reflect Sri Lanka's own position on India. This reference in the note apparently was to the government owned media in the country.

fusion over W. Asia talks

and-bolts disputes over territory or water rights, that divide the governments and Israel.

Nevertheless, it was the Israeli objection, to a separate Palestinian/PLO delegation that led to a

The U.S. has also made no secret of the fact that it wants stage three in order to make Israel a part of the wider Middle East scene — not merely at peace with its immediate Arab neighbours but also in work-

composition of the Palestinian component of the joint delegation remains under discussion, with the Palestinians finding it hard to accept the Israeli veto on the two persons. Faisal Husseini and Dr

Alan Donald of South Africa and Sachin Tendulkar of India jointly hold the Man of the Match award, for their performance in the first One Day International at Eden Gardens, Calcutta on 10th November, 1991. Sachin scored 62 runs while Donald took 5 wickets.



1991

The Dawn of A New Era

In 1948, when the National Party came to power in South Africa, India was the first country to close its embassy in South Africa.

Forty three years later, at a meeting of the International Cricket Council (ICC) at Lord's, it was India who proposed South Africa's re-entry into international cricket. This was seen as entirely appropriate since India had been at the forefront of the fight against apartheid, and an endorsement would ease acceptance for the new South Africa around the world.

In 1963 India proposed to the International Olympic Committee that South Africa withdraw from the Olympic Games. South Africa was thus banned from the 1964 Tokyo Olympics, although it was formally expelled only in 1970. Four years later, India refused to play South Africa in the final of the Davis Cup tennis and thus forfeited the title.

Nobel laureate Bishop Tutu put the South African response to India's actions by stating at a lecture that "We owe our freedom in no small measures to India which is always against apartheid. (India) started the movement for rights and played a role in our liberation." Nelson Mandela too spoke of India's inspiration, and his debt to Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru whom he quoted in a speech made in 1953: "There is no easy walk to freedom."

The symbolism of India's proposal at Lord's and the country's invitation to South Africa to play its first international there in 22 years was profound. Within four months of rejoining the ICC, a South African team under Clive Rice toured India. Suddenly it seemed as if it had never gone away, although the only connection to the past was Ali Bacher, captain and author of the last significant act by a South African on a cricket field. Skipper Bacher, who took the final catch in the last series played, against Australia, was now the manager who went through an emotional tour of India, barely able to believe that the isolation was over. He and ANC's Steve Tshwete had been important figures behind the move. Mandela's endorsement was the stamp of approval.

Back in July 1963, India had refused landing/passage facilities to South African aircraft, and now one chartered by its cricket team landed in Kolkata. The public response was stunning. Denied the sight of the last great South African team – with Barry Richards, the Pollock brothers, Eddie Barlow, Mike Procter – a team which had assumed mythical proportions in the minds of Indians, fans were now welcoming a team from a thus-far mythical country for the first time. It was as if Superman was leading a cricket team from the planet Krypton.

A bus journey that should have taken half an hour took over four hours as thousands lined the streets of Kolkata. The entire team, barring Kepler Wessels who had earlier played for Australia, was making its debut, but during that ride cricket was far from the minds of the players. Throughout their stay in Kolkata, the visitors were greeted by banners proclaiming love, anticipation, welcome, hospitality – even one inviting the team to a fan's house for dinner. Allan Donald, then a promising fast bowler wrote about the crowd of six or seven thousand gathered outside the team hotel. There was too the "Long live India-South Africa Friendship" which seemed the most popular banner wherever the team travelled in India.

Depending on whom you believed, the crowd for the first one-day international at the Eden Gardens was the biggest to have turned up for a cricket match. The record stood at 90,800 in a Melbourne match. Jagmohan Dalmiya, the President of the Cricket Association of Bengal said the Eden Gardens seated 90,452. Wisden Almanack said the crowd estimates included "officials, pressmen, police and peanut vendors." It didn't matter. Three or four times that number would claim to have been present at the "historic" occasion. It was genuinely one of those times when the scoreboard did not matter; neither wickets nor runs nor the number of spectators.

South Africa was overwhelmed. History and geography were both against it. The 90,000-plus spectators only added to the pressure. Later, Rice was to say,

“ I now know how
Neil Armstrong felt
when he stood
on the moon. ”

Opening batsman Andrew Hudson, dismissed third ball he faced for a duck, said, "If I had to do it all over again, it wouldn't be much different. I'd still be out for nought." South Africa was overawed, losing the first two matches. But it recovered well enough to chase and win the final encounter at Delhi.

Asked what was his greatest memory of the tour, Rice said, "It was meeting Mother Teresa." A photographer presented Rice with a picture of the lady which he hung near his bed on returning home. On the night Mother Teresa died, the photograph fell off the wall, Rice told a newspaper.

It had been a hurriedly arranged tour following the cancellation of a visit by Pakistan. On the suggestion of the Indian board president Madhavrao Scindia, South Africa selected four 'development' cricketers to balance the all-White team. The four picked were David Crookes, Faeik Davids, Hussein Manack and Hansie Cronje, who would have a bigger role to play in Indian and world cricket within the decade.

India's inaugural tour of South Africa the following year – the first official tour by a non-White team to that country – was labeled the "Friendship Tour". Unlike the A v B or X v Y 'battles' so beloved of the modern marketing men, the emphasis was on camaraderie, although there were a couple of 'incidents'. Still, diplomacy was the key. It all began with another moving scene – with fans lining the streets of Durban and giving the motorcade with the Indian players a memorable welcome.

As Kapil Dev prepared to send down the first ball of the series, it occurred to the more sensitive in the crowd that this would be the first time that a non-White would be watching the game from behind the bowler's arm. Nelson Mandela was to speak later, at a reception in Johannesburg, about how he supported his favourite player, Australia's Neil Harvey from within what could only be described as 'cages' square of the wicket.



Indian cricketer Sachin Tendulkar takes a brilliant catch to dismiss Jimmy Cook off Kapil Dev's very first delivery in the first test during the year 1992.

That thought, however, was replaced by another as Jimmy Cook, maker of over 2000 runs in the previous English season, was dismissed first ball of the first-ever India-South Africa Test! The catcher at slip was Tendulkar who would go into the record books for another reason. This was when he became the first batsman to be given run out by the third umpire after watching replays. A green light meant 'go', a red light meant 'stay'. That was how it was initially.

Wessels made the first century by South African against India, and Pravin Amre returned the compliment, and on his debut to boot. Mandela witnessed the Johannesburg Test, and endeared himself to the players with his easy informality and knowledge of the game's players. The third Test, at Port Elizabeth produced the first victory – for South Africa, following a 12-wicket haul by Allan Donald. Kapil Dev made 129 out of India's 215 while the next highest score was 17. South Africa won the one-day series comfortably.

India won a Test and a series against South Africa for the first time under Tendulkar in 1996-97 at home. India won at Ahmedabad and Kanpur while South Africa won the middle Test in Kolkata. In the return series in South Africa, the hosts repaid the compliment, winning 2-0. It would be a decade before India won its first Test in South Africa, at Johannesburg. In between, led by Sourav Ganguly, India reached the final of the 2003 World Cup in South Africa, losing ultimately to Australia. By then both countries had gone through testing times off the field. South African Skipper Hansie Cronje and Indian skipper Azharuddin were named by their respective cricket boards for their involvement in match fixing. Suddenly, it was no longer about fast bowling or attractive batting, but about bookies, odds and who took how much.

Shaun Pollock, and later Graeme Smith led South Africa out of that morass while the responsibility for India fell on the shoulders of Sourav Ganguly. While Graeme Smith led South Africa, Ganguly, Dravid, Kumble and Dhoni led India in the new century. India won its second Test in South Africa in 2010-11 in Durban under Dhoni; its remaining five victories have come at home. Of South Africa's 13 wins, five have come in India. The teams have played 70 one-day internationals, with South Africa winning 42 and India 25.

But the relations were not all about international cricket. South Africa hosted an Indian domestic tournament in 2009 when the IPL, the T20 tournament had to be shifted out of India owing to the general elections. The relocation was a huge logistical challenge: more than ten thousand players and support staff had to be flown down to South Africa very quickly. But in the end, it was hailed as an "extraordinary achievement". The IPL injected nearly 100 million dollars into the South African economy while the BCCI signed a deal worth 1.63 billion dollars to telecast the matches live to India. On the field, 19-year-old Manish Pandey became the first Indian to hit a century in the IPL.

South Africa's relations with India have hit a few road bumps since then, with the BCCI and CSA, the two governing bodies at loggerheads over personnel. On the last tour, India played just two Tests in South Africa as a result, but the individual relations have always been excellent. Dale Steyn, A B de Villiers, Jacques Kallis, Albie Morkel, Morne Morkel, Faf du Plessis were some of the stars of the 2014 IPL.

Steyn was probably speaking for all of them when he said in an interview that he loved coming to India because "nowhere else in the world are you treated like a rock star or a king. Be it while ordering food or on the streets, everyone showers love and attention, which I completely miss back home. There I am just a normal person."

Suresh Menon
Cricket Journalist &
Editor Cricketers' Almanack
The Wisden India

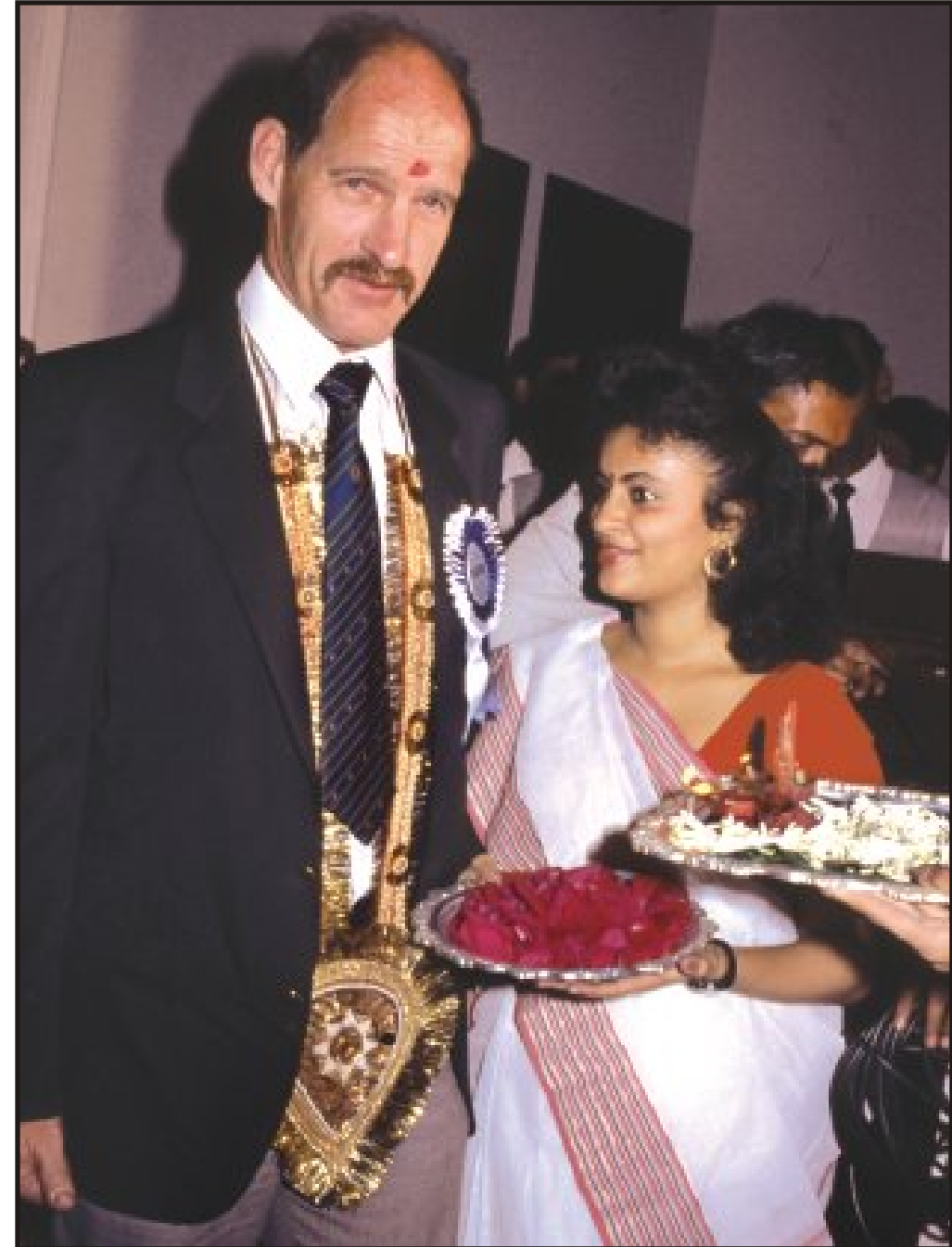


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South African cricket team on their arrival at Dum Dum International Airport at Calcutta, to resume cricket after 21 years of isolation, for a three-match one day series with India on November 08, 1991. The team's captain Clive Rice is seen raising his hand. Dr. Ali Bacher, the tour manager and Managing Director of the United Cricket Board of South Africa and Jagmohan Dalmiya, former secretary of BCCI are seen at right.

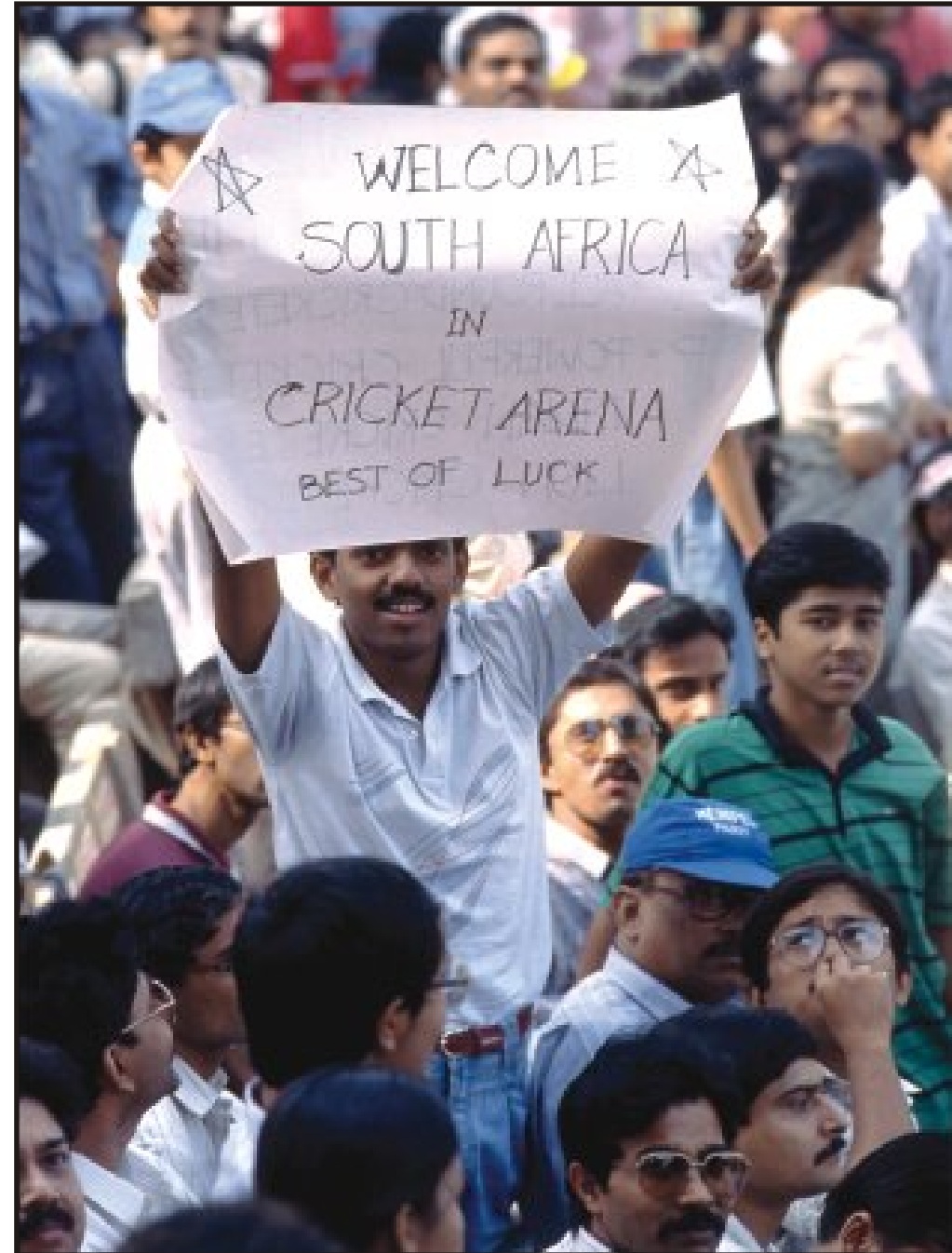
© The Hindu



South African cricket captain Clive Rice being welcomed on his arrival at Calcutta on November 08, 1991. South Africans resume cricket after 21 years of isolation due to Apartheid.



Clive Rice (pink shirt, left) and the South Africa cricket team meet Mother Teresa of Calcutta on their tour of India, Calcutta, November 1991.



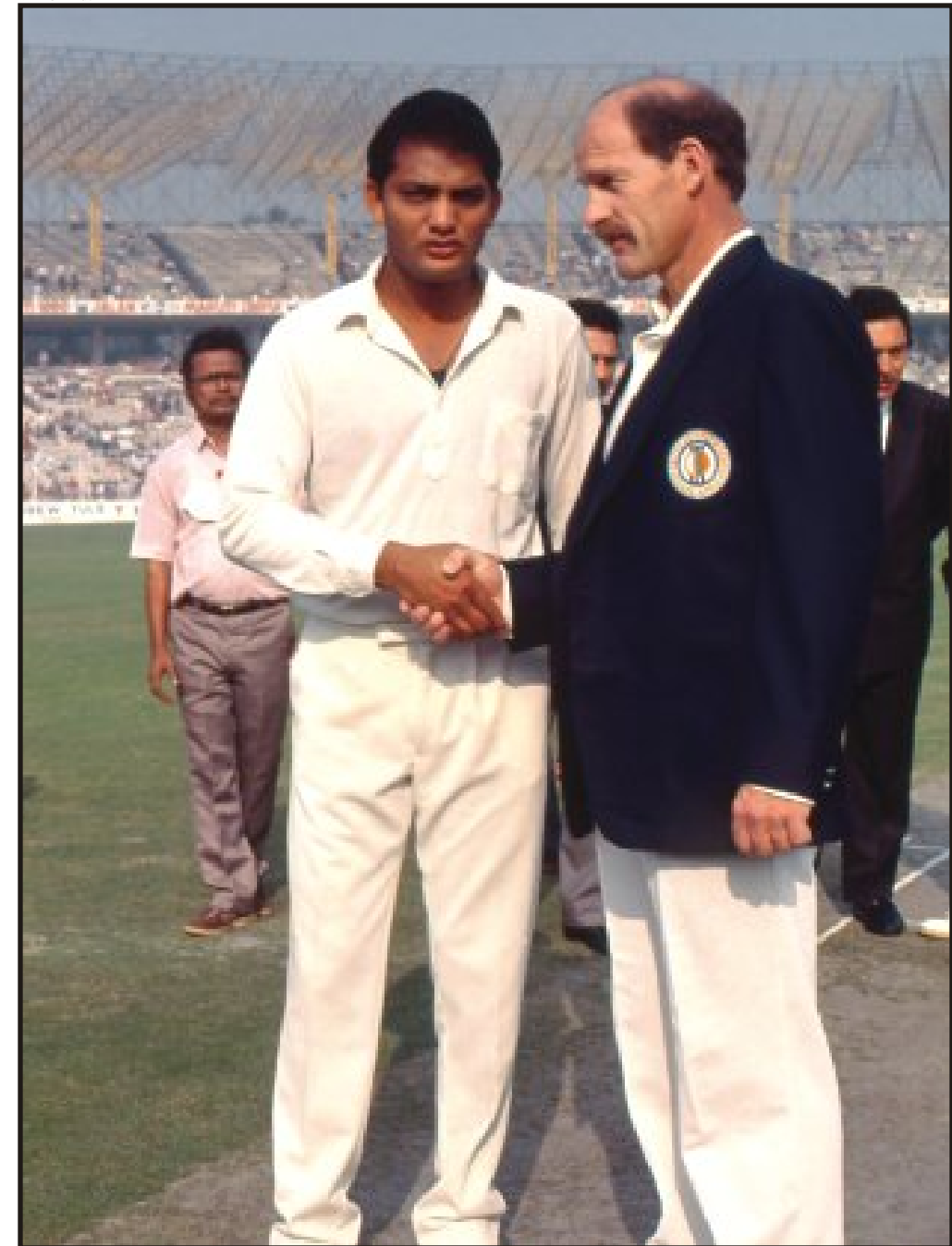
An Indian spectator displays a poster welcoming South African cricket team to cricket arena, after 21 years of isolation due to apartheid, during the first one day international played between India and South Africa at Eden Gardens, Calcutta on November 10, 1991.

© Gettyimages



The Indian cricket team, captained by Mohammad Azharuddin (front row, centre) pictured before the one day International match between India and South Africa at Eden Gardens in Calcutta, 10th November, 1991.

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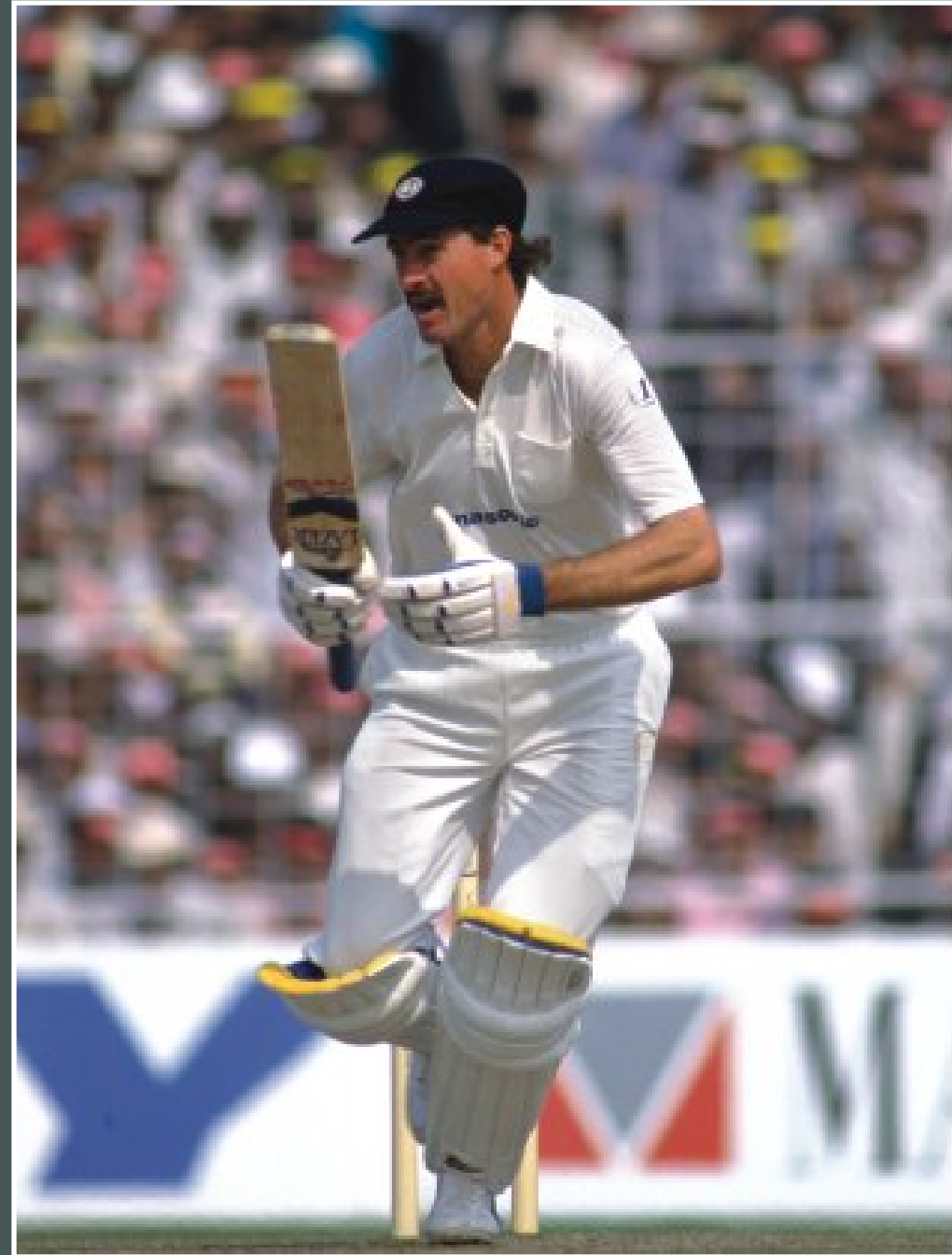
Indian captain Mohammad Azharuddin with his South African counterpart Clive Rice after the toss in Eden Gardens, Calcutta before the start of the first One Day International on November 10, 1991. Clive Rice, the senior-most cricketer in the International scene made his debut as player and captain in Calcutta.

© GettyImages



Allan Donald bowling for South Africa during the one day International match between India and South Africa at Eden Gardens in Calcutta, 10th November, 1991.

© GettyImages



Jimmy Cook batting for South Africa during the one day International match between India and South Africa at Eden Gardens in Calcutta, 10th November 1991.

© Gettyimages



A section of the Indian crowd during the first one day international match between India and South Africa at Eden Garden, in Calcutta on November 10, 1991.

© Gettyimages



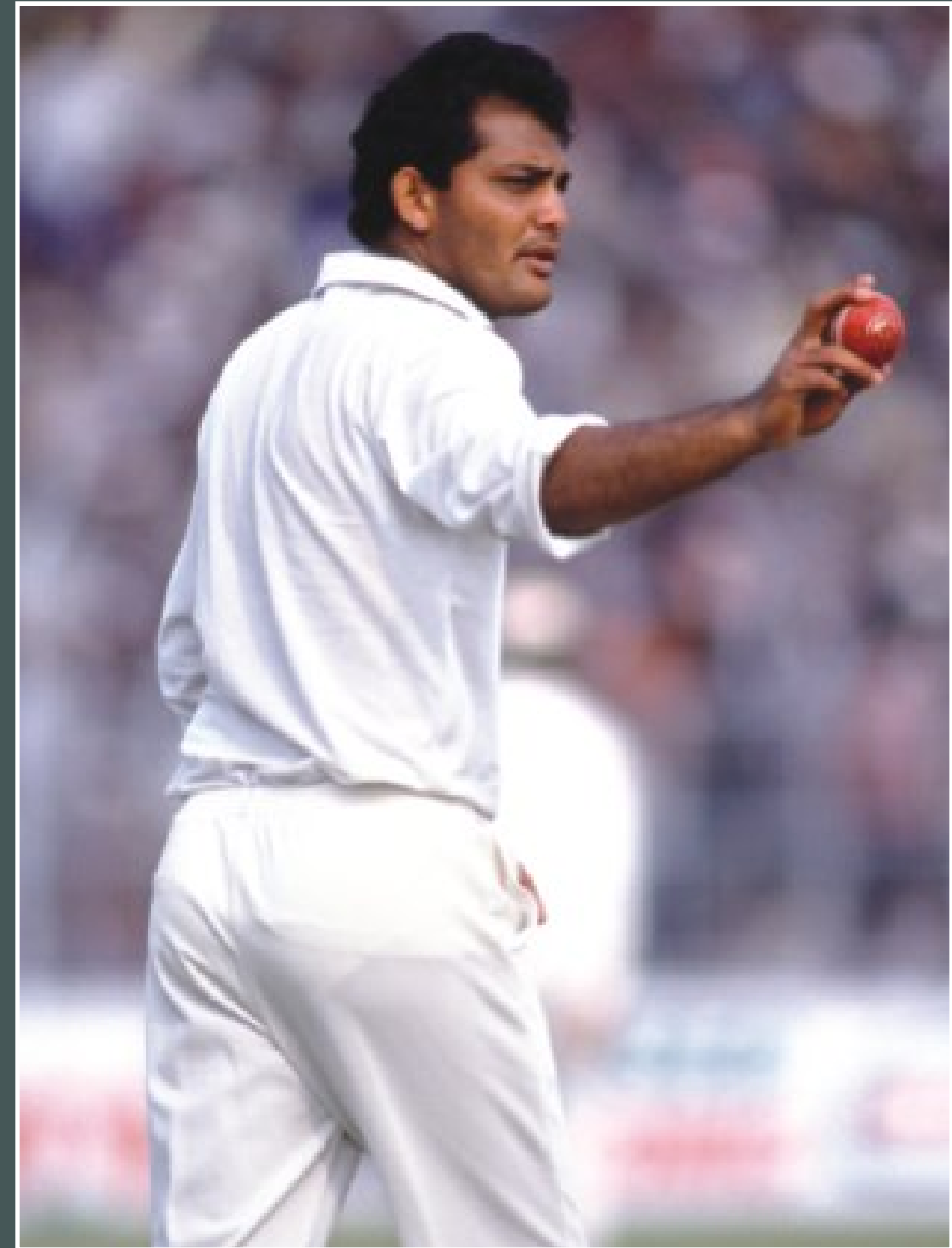
A view of Eden Gardens cricket ground in Calcutta during the 1st one day International match between India and South Africa on 10th November, 1991.

© The Hindu



The banner says it all. The South African fans seen during the first One Day International between India and South Africa, held at Eden Gardens, Calcutta on November 10, 1991. South Africans resumed cricket after 21 years of isolation.

© GettyImages



Mohammad Azharuddin of India during the 2nd One Day International match between India and South Africa at the Captain Roop Singh Stadium in Gwalior, India, 12th November, 1991.

© Gettyimages



Venkat Raju bowling for India during the 2nd One Day International match between India and South Africa at the Captain Roop Singh Stadium in Gwalior, India, 12th November 1991.

© Gettyimages



Peter Kirsten of South Africa batting during the second one day international against India in Gwalior, India on 12th November, 1991.

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A view of the stadium in New Delhi during the India v South Africa one day International, 14th November, 1991.

© Gettyimages



Dr Ali Bacher (left) with captain Clive Rice of South Africa during the 3rd One Day International match against India at the Nehru Stadium, New Delhi on the 14th November, 1991.

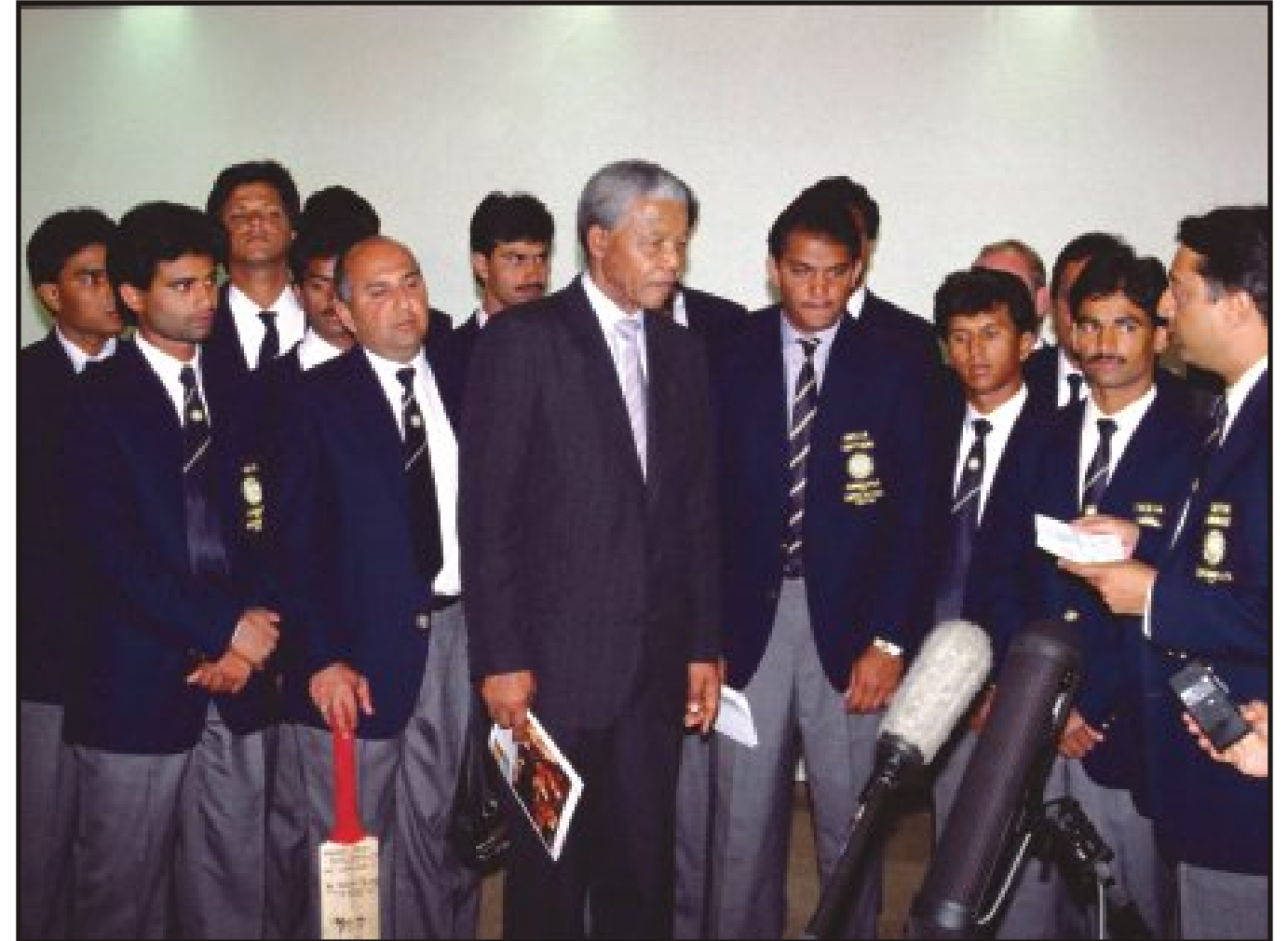
1992-93 The Friendship Tour



Dr. Ali Bacher, Managing Director, UCBSA, flanked by Kapil Dev and Ajit Wadekar of India on their way to a city hotel from the Durban airport in South Africa on 11th November, 1992.



Indian cricketers Pravin Amre and Sachin Tendulkar are being surrounded by autograph seekers outside the Durban airport in South Africa on 11th November, 1992.



Mr. Nelson Mandela, the African National Congress leader, with the touring Indian cricket team members at Johannesburg in South Africa on 28th October, 1992.



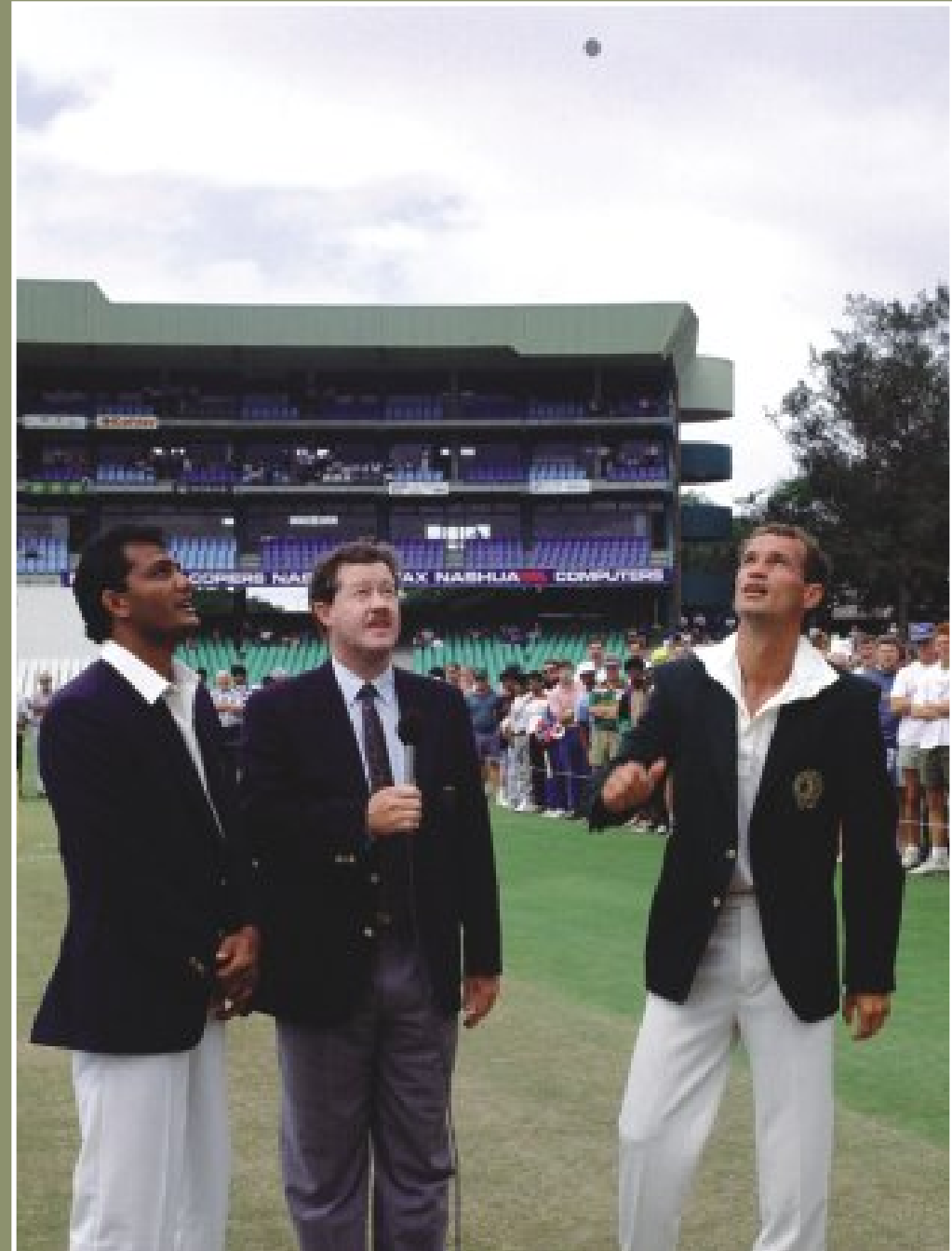
South African cricket team members line up before the start of the first cricket Test match between India and South Africa at Kingsmead, Durban in South Africa on 13th November, 1992. The Friendship Trophy is placed in the middle and UCBSA Managing Director Ali Bacher and match officials are also seen.



Indian cricket team members line up as curious spectators look on before the start of the first cricket Test match between India and South Africa at Kingsmead, Durban in South Africa on 13th November, 1992.



DURBAN - NOVEMBER 13: Doves are released before the start of the Test Match, Mohammad Azharuddin and Kepler Wessels are the two captains, Ali Bacher is on the right, 1st Test South Africa v India Durban November 1992-93. This was the first Test match to be played in South Africa since 1970.



South African captain Kepler Wessels spins the coin as Indian skipper Mohammed Azharuddin and an official look on during the toss at the Kingsmead cricket ground in Durban, South Africa before the start of the first cricket Test match between India and South Africa on November 13, 1992.

© The Hindu



A section of the Indian supporters watching the first cricket Test match between India and South Africa at Kingsmead in Durban, South Africa on November 14, 1992.

© The Hindu



Centurian Sachin Tendulkar of India pulls Allan Donald, watched by wicketkeeper Dave Richardson and Kepler Wessels, during the Second cricket Test match between India and South Africa on day three, at New Wanderers in Johannesburg, South Africa on 28th November, 1992.

© Gettyimages



Javagal Srinath of India bowling during the 2nd Test Match against South Africa in Johannesburg during November 26-30, 1992.

© Gettyimages



Sachin Tendulkar in action during the Second Test match against South Africa at The Wanderers in Johannesburg, South Africa during November 26-30, 1992.

© GettyImages



Nov 1992: Anil Kumble of India bowling against a South African invitation XI in Bloemfontein, South Africa.

© The Hindu



Jonty Rhodes of South Africa drives Indian leg-spinner Anil Kumble (not in picture), watched by wicketkeeper Kiran More and Manoj Prabhakar, on the first day of the second cricket Test match between India and South Africa at New Wanderers in Johannesburg, South Africa on November 26, 1992.



South African skipper Kepler Wessels drives Kapil Dev, watched by wicketkeeper Vijay Yadav, during the seventh and last one day international cricket match between India and South Africa at Buffalo Park in East London, South Africa on December 19, 1992.



South African bowler Allan Donald celebrates with teammates after dismissing Indian batsman Pravin Amre in the fourth one day international cricket match between India and South Africa at Johannesburg on December 13, 1992.



South African team members pour Champagne on their skipper Kepler Wessels as they celebrate their victory over India in the fifth one day international cricket match played at Springbok Park in Bloemfontein, South Africa on December 15, 1992.



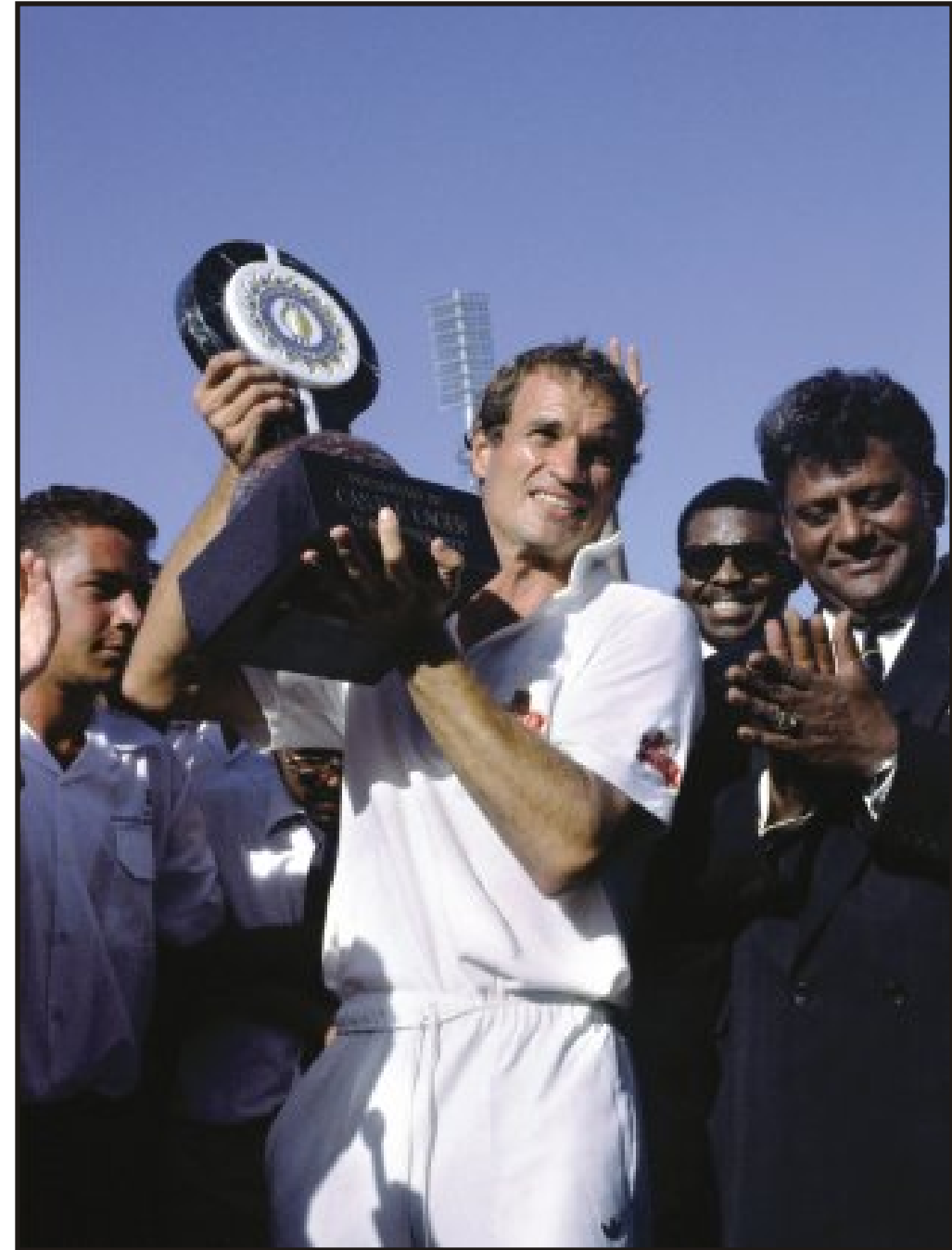
India's Kapil Dev acknowledges the cheers of the crowd after reaching his century as his partner Anil Kumble seen near him during the third cricket Test match between India and South Africa at St. George's Park in Port Elizabeth, South Africa on December 29, 1992.

© The Hindu



Jonty Rhodes, top scorer in South African first innings with 86 runs, in action during the fourth and final cricket Test match between India and South Africa at Cape Town in South Africa on January 3, 1993. Looking on is Indian wicketkeeper Kiran More.

© The Hindu



Kepler Wessels, captain of South African cricket team, poses with the Friendship Trophy as UCBSA President Krish Mackerdhuji applauds after the fourth and final cricket Test match held at Newlands in Cape Town, South Africa on January 6, 1993. South Africa beat India 1-0 in the four-Test series.

Indian cricketers begin historic African Safari

HARARE, October 14 (UPI) — India's cricket team flew to Harare today at the start of a historic African Safari tour, marking a step forward for the game.

Mohammed Ashrafuddin's team will be Zimbabwe's first ever Test opponents, before moving to South Africa on October 26 for the Republic's first home test since 1971. "We are excited to see for the first time, but we know we are making history," said team manager Anant Mahajan. "We know we are making history."

at the prospect of their inaugural Test which starts on Sunday. Zimbabwe Cricket Union president Peter Chingoko, who personally supervised the Indian arrival at Harare's international airport, said his country could not have asked for a better day. "These are exciting times for us," he said. "It means we are no longer just a cricketing nation, but we would be playing Test cricket soon."

"I am grateful for the Indians for having acceded to our request to stop over on their way to South Africa. This tour is a big step for us," said team manager Anant Mahajan. "We know we are making history."

Zimbabwe, who were granted Test status by the International Cricket Council in July, are thought to be the only nation to have been invited to play a Test match in Zimbabwe since 1971.

The Indians played a practice match tomorrow against a President's XI of promising youngsters. Their only other fixture, besides the Test, will be a one-day international on October 23.

The Indians thronged of a tiring 3-hour journey from Bombay via Nairobi, Kenya, for a training session here this afternoon. Mohammed David Houghton has been named as Zimbabwe's captain for the matches against India and later against New Zealand. Andrew Foster will be the vice-captain.

Our Staff Reporter adds from Harare, even as Indian cricketers embarked for the tour, confusion regarding the team's stand on a third umpire persisted. "The best thing is to keep quiet about it," a senior official of the Board of Control for Cricket in India said at 5 pm, saying the team would just before the Indian team took off for their tour of Africa.

Indian Cricket Tour in 1992-93 The African Diary

Date	One Day Hours
Oct 18	Harare
Oct 20-24	Harare
Nov 13-17	Durban
Nov 20-26	Johannesburg
Dec 7	Cape Town
Dec 9	Port Elizabeth
Dec 11	Port Elizabeth
Dec 13	Johannesburg
Dec 15	Johannesburg
Dec 17	Durban
Dec 19	Cape Town
Dec 20-28	Port Elizabeth
Jan 2-6	Cape Town

NOTE: The 1992-93 tour will be played in South Africa on Oct 20-24 and Dec 20-28. High altitude.

The official was referring to the issue of the third umpire, an experiment the United Cricket Board of South Africa is attempting to implement during the Test matches. The tour manager, Mr Anant Mahajan, was not clear on the issue, neither was the board secretary, Mr C. Nagesh, while captain Ashrafuddin and coach manager Anant Mahajan were of the opinion that the decision rests with them. After they meet, the UCBSA representatives will return on the first leg of the tour.

The board president Mr Madhavrao Scindia, who said that the third umpire is a controversial issue, said the Indian Board has made to its South African counterpart at the ICC meeting and came back out of it.

Statistik Teodorovic was seen at the wheel of his car parked just outside the airport with the 400-glass glasses turned up and someone should recognize him.

Statistik Teodorovic was seen at the wheel of his car parked just outside the airport with the 400-glass glasses turned up and someone should recognize him.

SA were to play in India in 1929

NEW DELHI, October 14 (UPI) — A SOUTH African team to play a Test match in India in the winter of 1929 in India, baptizing the new international cricket. An attempt was made by the Indian Cricket Board in 1928, but failed due to the testing conditions of a fledgling organization. Had that tour materialized, the Springboks' "whites only" policy might have eased out, leading to their acceptance in the cricketing fraternity. Nevertheless, the fact remains that India had a team in South Africa's return to the cricketing fold after a 21-year-old exile. And their first date after their return to the international cricket council was against the "home of 1929" last autumn.

Sharma shines

BOMBAY, October 14 — After being bowled out for 135, Bards XI hit back through their left-arm spinner, Parthiv Sharma, to beat the touring XI for 138 on the second day of the three-day Shikhar BCAA under-16 selection cricket tournament. Sharma's 100 was a highlight of the match.

446-run stand in one-dayer

SYDNEY, October 14 (Reuters) — Two Australian batsmen are claiming a world record for a partnership of 446 runs in a limited-overs cricket match played in the north-eastern Queensland of the weekend.

to go

Indians in bowling at the stumps. Had the South Africans this discipline, there may have been a different story to tell, said Irvine, who noted that the Indian batsmen seemed to know what to do in a given situation.

Indians to meet Mandela

JOHANNESBURG, October 14 (UPI) — The Indian cricket team led by Mohammed Ashrafuddin will start their historic visit to South Africa with a meeting with ANC leader Nelson Mandela on October 20.

Women's cricket

BOMBAY, Nov. 11: Diana Eulji will lead Indian Railways and Saswati Mukherjee of Bengal and Videocon Eleven in the First Rajiv Gandhi memorial women's cricket tournament, commencing at the Brabourne Stadium here tomorrow.

When CAB executive president, Jagmohan Dalmiya and the West Bengal chief minister Mr Jyoti Basu made a request to the UCBSA delegation to play in Calcutta "There was no way we could refuse," said Geoff Dakin. The UCBSA president brought the issue down by announcing "Thank you, Pakistan for cancelling the Indian tour. That gave us the chance to visit your magnificent..."

When CAB executive president, Jagmohan Dalmiya and the West Bengal chief minister Mr Jyoti Basu made a request to the UCBSA delegation to play in Calcutta "There was no way we could refuse," said Geoff Dakin. The UCBSA president brought the issue down by announcing "Thank you, Pakistan for cancelling the Indian tour. That gave us the chance to visit your magnificent..."

burbs best India to be first to tour SA

GWALIOR, November 11 (PTI) — India may become the first non-white cricket team to officially tour South Africa next year. The president of the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) Madhavrao Scindia said here today India may tour the republic subject to clearance by the Indian government and approval of the African National Congress (ANC).

Rajiv extended

BOMBAY, November 11: Rajiv Lond was the only player to experience difficulty in making the second round in the Indian Gymkhana Open badminton tournament today. He beat Sunil Nair 14-17, 15-3, 15-10 in a keen junior boys singles match.

Fourth seeded Ranjit Natu from Pune failed to turn up for his match against John Simon. Ranjit was nursing a shoulder strain at Panaji in the junior nationals last week.

Results: Junior boys singles: Sameer Khandol beat Nitin Trivedi 15-2, 15-1; Jayesh Dhari beat Sudhir Galkwad 15-3, 15-4; Rajiv Lond beat Sunil Nair 14-17, 15-3, 15-10; Laksh Barwe beat Hamshel Vasaal 15-1, 15-3; John Simon w.o. Ranjit Natu; Sub-junior girls singles: Kajal Puri beat Padma Murthy 11-2, 11-1; Sampada Shetye beat Mala Murthy 11-1, 11-1.

Natal to sign Indian players

CALCUTTA, November 11: Three Indian cricketers are to be signed up by Natal to play in South Africa's domestic competition. Mr C. Dograt, of the Natal Cricket Association, revealed this at the official dinner for the India and South Africa teams here last night. He, however, would not release any names.

Women's cricket

BOMBAY, Nov. 11: Diana Eulji will lead Indian Railways and Saswati Mukherjee of Bengal and Videocon Eleven in the First Rajiv Gandhi memorial women's cricket tournament, commencing at the Brabourne Stadium here tomorrow.



ARCHIE



MANDRAKE the



C

- ACROSS**
- Inventive people in depravity from birth (8, 3)
 - Direct poetry written in Old English (7)
 - It's a mistake to drop one that might give a ring (7)
 - Caught leaving money for wood (3)
 - One doesn't believe in altering the field setting (7)
 - Turned out the chap followed unusual vice (7)
 - See about Great Central sign (3)
 - Bright enough to avoid using an expletive (5)
 - Sacking a chap who's been given two final admonitions (5)
 - Miserable places for the unwanted (5)
 - Use an ear to get clear (5)
 - Jump in the drink, maybe (3)
 - Girl with men trouble possibly causing mischief (7)
 - One of the floating population giving a lift in a returning deserter (4, 3)
 - Ill-disposed person removing a writer's last section of prose (7)



Sachin Tendulkar of India loses his footing while hitting the ball for four during the match against England in the ICC Cricket World Cup Pool A match at Kingsmead stadium, Durban on 26th February, 2003.

World Cup 2003 in South Africa

The success of the domestic one day competitions led to the start of the Cricket World Cup in 1975. The 2003 World Cup was held in South Africa and was co-hosted by South Africa, Zimbabwe and Kenya from 9 February to 23 March. India made the final while the hosts were eliminated at the group stage.

Champions Australia retained the title after winning all their matches and beating India in a one-sided final at the Wanderers in Johannesburg.

Sachin Tendulkar was the star attraction of the tournament. His aggregate of 673 runs was a record; they came at an average of 61.18 and a strike rate of 89.25

The tournament featured 14 teams, the largest number in the World Cup's history at the time. The tournament saw numerous upsets, with the hosts South Africa, Pakistan, West Indies and England all being eliminated at the group stage. England forfeited their match with Zimbabwe, due to the political unrest in the country, which ultimately enabled that team to reach the Super Sixes. Kenya, a non-Test playing nation, went even further, making the semi-finals.



SOUTH AFRICA: World Cup 2003, Pietermaritzburg: From right: Mr Ajit Kumar Indian Consul General, Durban, Ms Ela Gandhi, Mayor Hloni Zondi (Black Shirt) unveil a Plaque on M K Gandhi at the Pietermaritzburg Station watched by the Indian Captain Sourav Ganguly as Rahul Dravid applauds.



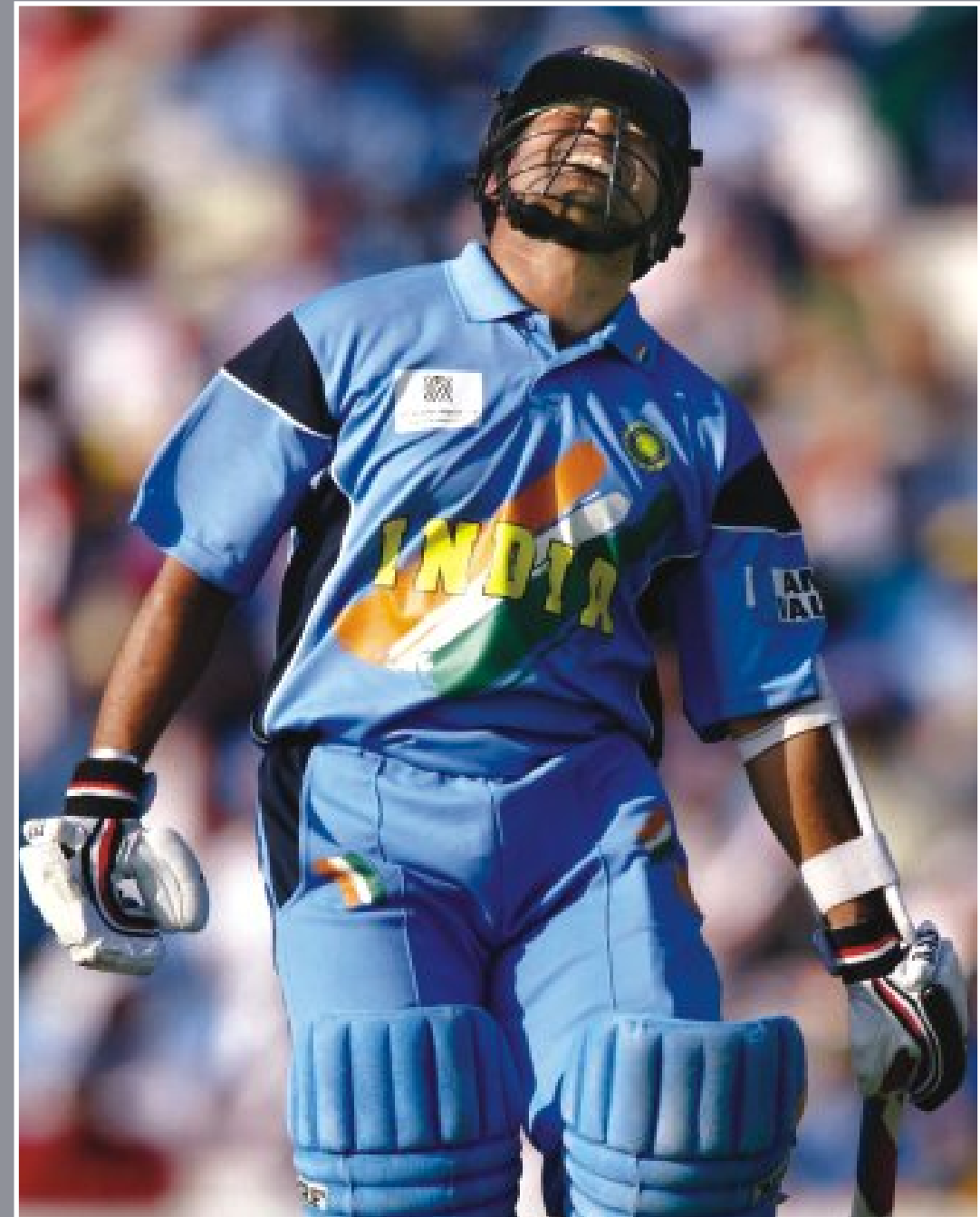
Pakistan captain Waqar Younis (left) and Indian captain Sourav Ganguly (right) shake hands as the two teams line up for their ICC World Cup match at Supersport Stadium in Centurion on 1st March 2003. India won the match by 6 wickets.

© AFP



SOUTH AFRICA, CENTURION : India's captain, Sourav Ganguly celebrates with his team mates after taking the wicket of Pakistan's Inzamam-Ul-Haq for 6 runs in the ICC Cricket World Cup 2003 game between India and Pakistan at Supersport Park in Centurion on 1st March 2003.

© AFP



Sachin Tendulkar grimaces in pain due to cramps, shortly before he is caught out for 98 in their ICC World Cup match at Supersport Stadium in Centurion on 1st March 2003.

© AFP



Pakistan batsman Inzamam-ul-Haq looks in horror as Indian spinner Anil Kumble runs him out in their ICC World Cup match at Supersport Stadium in Centurion on 1st March, 2003.

© AFP



The India team pose for the national anthems in front of the trophy before the start of the final of the ICC Cricket World Cup being played at the Wanderers Stadium in Johannesburg on 23rd March, 2003.

© AFP



India's fielder Yuvraj Singh dives as he tries to catch a ball from Australia's Ricky Ponting during the ICC World Cup final clash between Australia and India, at the Wanderers Cricket grounds in Johannesburg on 23rd March, 2003.

© AFP



Indian supporters shout at Indian captain Sourav Ganguly as he makes 4 runs in the final of the Cricket World Cup 2003 match between India and Australia in Johannesburg on 23rd March, 2003.

© The Hindu

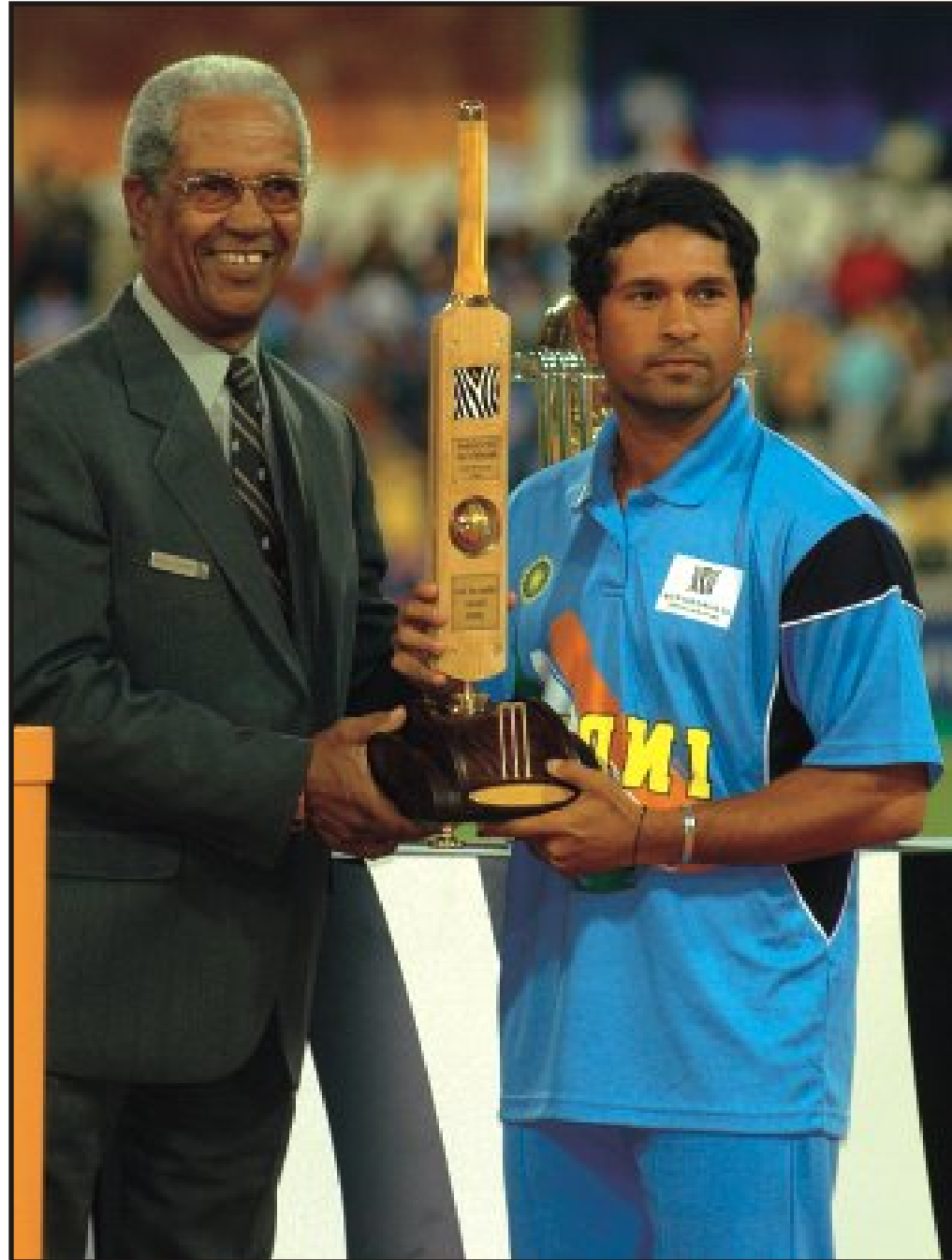


India Vs Australia: The sad face shows it all as India loses to Australia in the final of the World Cup 2003 at Wanderers, Johannesburg.

© AFP



Three DC10 planes fly over Supersport Park in Centurion on 14th March, 2003 in the ICC Cricket World Cup 2003 game between India and New Zealand.



World Cup 2003 (India vs Australia): Player of the Tournament Sachin Tendulkar receives the Trophy from Sir Garfield Sobers at Wanderers on 23rd March, 2003.



Australia's cricket teammates celebrate with their trophy at the final of the ICC World Cup, at the Wanderers Cricket grounds in Johannesburg on 23rd March, 2003.



INDIAN PREMIER LEAGUE

IPL in South Africa

The IPL (Indian Premier League), cricket's richest tournament has made millionaires out of many players. It is India's domestic tournament involving franchises and the leading players of the world. This T20 tournament was inaugurated in India in 2008, but could not be held at home the following year owing to the general elections.

The entire tournament was shifted to South Africa at very short notice.

The matches received unprecedented support from the South African fans. The South African cricketers are among the most popular cricket players in IPL and the likes of Jonty Rhodes, Dale Steyn, AB de Villiers, Allan Donald, Garry Kirsten, Shaun Pollock are as popular as the Indian players. The Deccan Chargers, the dark horses of the tournament who finished last in the inaugural won IPL 2009 Championship in South Africa with significant contributions from Herschell Gibbs, who was the highest scorer in the final with 53 from 48 balls.

© AFP



Rajasthan Royals team wave to the public as IPL cricket teams parade in the street of Cape Town, on open buses on 16th April, 2009.

© AFP



Indian cricketer Harbhajan Singh of Mumbai Indians stops a shot by Australian batsman Mathew Hayden of Chennai Superkings during the IPL Twenty20 league match at The Newlands Cricket Stadium in Cape Town on 18th April, 2009.

© AFP



Indian cricketer Bandrinath (L) of Chennai Superkings is watched by teammate Jacob Oram of New Zealand (R) as he tries to run out Mumbai Indians batsman Sachin Tendulkar of India during their IPL Twenty20 league match at The Newlands Cricket Stadium in Cape Town on 18th April, 2009.

© AFP



Indian cricketer Sachin Tendulkar of Mumbai Indians takes his seat among teammates after losing his wicket against Deccan Chargers during the IPL Twenty20 at the Kingsmead Cricket Stadium in Durban on 25th April, 2009.

© AFP



Players of Deccan Chargers celebrate with the 2009 DLF IPL Twenty20 trophy during a ceremony at The Wanderers Stadium in Johannesburg on 24th May, 2009.

© AFP



Spectators wave flags while watching a match between Royal Challengers Bangalore and Chennai Super King in the second semi-final of the IPL Twenty20 league match at The Wanderers Stadium in Johannesburg on 23rd May, 2009.

Cricketing Moments A Glimpse





Jacques Kallis is undoubtedly South Africa's greatest cricketer of the modern era. With more than 13,000 runs in Test cricket and more than 11,000 in ODIs, he is second to Sachin Tendulkar with 45 Test centuries while batting at No. 3 or 4; Kallis has scalped more than 250 wickets and over 100 catches in both formats. He has played for South Africa in five World Cups.

© Gettyimages



Jonty Rhodes has heralded a paradigm shift in the fielding standards, which other players are now trying to emulate. Sliding, diving, scooping catches from air have all become buzz words in cricket associated with the legendary Jonty Rhodes. He laboured just as hard over his batting, which underwent a complete technical overhaul in 1997 - whereupon he averaged 50 for the rest of his Test career, until he gave it up to concentrate on one-day cricket in 2000.

© The Hindu



Rahul Dravid is seen in action during his big century knock on the second day of the third Test at Johannesburg against South Africa on 17th January, 1997. The legendary wall, Rahul Dravid, made his debut against South Africa. He was probably one of the last classical Test match batsmen. Never a natural athlete, he compensated with sheer hard work and powers of concentration that were almost yogic.

© AFP



Gary Kirsten, South African opening batsman, leaves the field after being bowled by Indian fast bowler Vekatesh Prasad for 29 runs in the third test between the two countries. Gary Kirsten was one of most successful coach for the Indian Cricket team. The team won the ICC World Cup in 2011 and the players rightly attributed their success to Gary Kirsten.



Hashim Amla is the first South African of Indian descent to reach the national squad - his grandparents migrated from Gujarat - and he shares the penchant for wristy leg-side flicks that ooze off his bat, with his Indian counterparts. The stylist Hashim Amla is the only batsman to score a triple century for South Africa. He topped ICC in both Test and one day rankings.

© AFP



Shaun Pollock, the legendary bowling all rounder with cricketing genes, son of Peter Pollock and nephew of the great Graeme Pollock, established himself as an able contributor to Cricket South Africa. His new-ball partnership with Allan Donald heralded much of South Africa's success during the latter half of the 1990s.



Sachin Tendulkar has been the most complete batsman of his time, the most prolific run maker of all time, and arguably the biggest cricket icon the game has ever known. His batting reflected that intangible quality bestowed only to geniuses like Bradman, Richards and Lara.. Sachin currently holds the record for most hundreds in both Tests and ODIs - remarkable, considering he didn't score his first ODI hundred till his 79th match.



Mohammed Azaruddin, who scored a scintillating test century of just 74 balls in a losing cause against South Africa was a connoisseur of wristy cricket strokes. He announced his arrival, against England in 1984-85, with three hundreds in his first three Tests, a feat that has never been matched. He also scored a hundred in his last Test innings.



Hansie Cronje, notwithstanding his ungracious exit from cricket, was an outstanding cricket captain of South Africa in a record 53 Tests and 138 one-day internationals between 1994 and 2000.



Sehwag's brand of batsmanship includes a mix of imagination, daring, power, skills, and clarity of vision. He is best remembered for his two triple centuries, one of which he is seen acknowledging in the picture. He has piled Test runs at a faster pace than anyone in the history of cricket..



M S Dhoni: is known to many as Captain Cool. Under his captaincy India has won the top honours in all formats of cricket: the No.1 Test ranking for 18 months, the ICC Cricket World Cup in 2011, ICC Champions Trophy in 2013 and the inaugural World Twenty 20 in 2007.



AB de Villiers is a batsman par excellence with a unique talent. His test career highlight is an undefeated 217, which came against India at Ahmedabad. It was the first double-century by a South African against India. He is also a fielder par excellence and is perfectly at ease donning pads and gloves as an able wicket keeper.

© The Hindu



The legendary Kapil Dev, India's bowling all rounder, is best remembered for leading an underdog team to a historic feat of winning the Cricket World Cup by dethroning the invincible West Indies in 1983. Leading from the front, by his all-round example, Kapil Dev scored a remarkable 175 not out against the Zimbabwe. He was rightfully voted India's Cricketer of the Century during 2002, ahead of Sunil Gavaskar and Sachin Tendulkar.

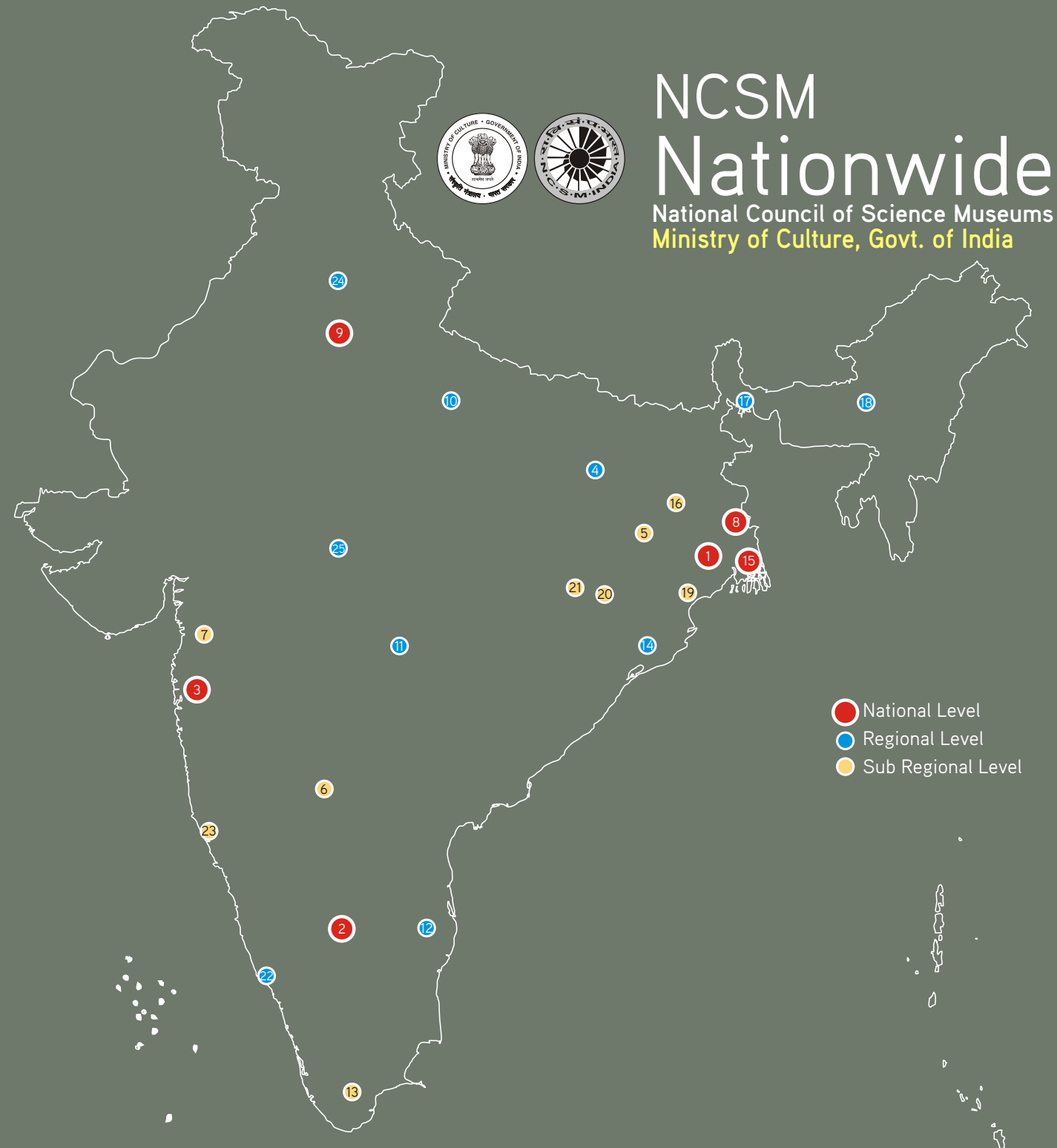
© AFP



Dale Steyn known for his fiery spell of bowling is one among the seemingly bottomless quiver of classy fast bowlers from South Africa, who commands great respect from batsmen across the world. He is seen bowling during the ICC World Twenty20 cricket tournament match between India and South Africa at the Sher-e-Bangla National Cricket Stadium in Dhaka, Bangladesh on 14th April, 2014.

NCSM

National Council of Science Museums (NCSM), an autonomous scientific society under the Ministry of Culture, Government of India, was formed on April 4, 1978. Today, it administers 25 Science Centres/Museums/Planetariums spread all over India. Science City, Kolkata, Birla Industrial and Technological Museum (BITM), Kolkata, Nehru Science Centre, Mumbai, Visvesvaraya Industrial and Technological Museum (VITM), Bengaluru, National Science Centre, Delhi and Central Research & Training Laboratory (CRTL), Kolkata are National level centres of NCSM. Each of these centres/museums has its Regional Centres and District Level Centres called Satellite Units (SUs). CRTL is the Council's central hub for professional training, research and development. NCSM has developed Science Centres/museums for different States and Union Territories of India. It also has developed several centres and galleries for different Government and nongovernmental organisations such as ONGC, BEL, ICAR, and also collaborated internationally for development of Museum/Science Centres or for galleries such as Rajiv Gandhi Science Centre, Mauritius, 'India gallery on Buddhism' at International Buddhist Museum, Sri Lanka etc. NCSM also has developed the National Museum of Indian Cinema at Mumbai. NCSM is one of the largest networks of science centres and museums in the world. The Council also collects, documents, restores and preserves important historical objects, which represent landmarks in the development of science, technology and industry. The Council is engaged in imparting scientific temper among the masses in general and students in particular and in enhancing the understanding of science among students. Annually over 6.2 million people visit the science centres under NCSM.



1. Birla Industrial & Technological Museum, Kolkata
2. Visvesvaraya Industrial & Technological Museum, Bangalore
3. Nehru Science Centre, Mumbai
4. Shrikrishna Science Centre, Patna
5. District Science Centre, Purulia
6. District Science Centre, Gulbarga
7. District Science Centre & Planetarium, Dharampur
8. National Council of Science Museums (Hqrs) & Central Research & Training Laboratory, Kolkata
9. National Science Centre, Delhi
10. Regional Science City, Lucknow
11. Raman Science Centre & Planetarium, Nagpur
12. Regional Science Centre, Tirupati
13. District Science Centre, Tirunelveli
14. Regional Science Centre, Bhubaneswar
15. Science City, Kolkata
16. Bardhaman Science Centre, Bardhaman
17. North Bengal Science Centre, Siliguri
18. Regional Science Centre, Guwahati
19. Digha Science Centre & National Science Camp
20. Kapilas Science Park, Kapilas
21. Dhenkanal Science Centre, Dhenkanal
22. Regional Science Centre & Planetarium, Calicut
23. Goa Science Centre & Planetarium, Panaji
24. Kurukshetra Panorama & Science Centre, Kurukshetra
25. Regional Science Centre, Bhopal



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