



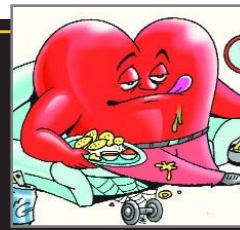
THE TIMES OF INDIA

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**TODAY'S
EDITION**

➤ From Jhum Cultivation to the origin of title 'Jagat Seth', explore concepts of social sciences and more
PAGE 2



➤ Teens digging on fast food and living with obesity. Gen Y debates if fast food joints should be held responsible or not
PAGE 3



➤ PSG wait in anticipation for Messi's joining after a tearful adieu to Barcelona
PAGE 4


STUDENT EDITION

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 2021


[CLICK HERE: PAGE 1 AND 2](#)

Earth to cross critical temp rise limit in next 20 years: IPCC

THE HEAT IS ON!



At a time when the world is trying to keep the global average temperature rise within the 1.5 degree Celsius mark by the end of the century, the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has dropped a bombshell in its latest report, projecting that the global temperature is expected to reach or exceed 1.5°C of warming over the next 20 years under all scenarios. Meanwhile, South India could get 40% more rain due to global warming, IPCC warns



ENERGY BUDGET CAUSING WARMING

- The balance between the incoming and outgoing energy is known as Earth's energy budget. Our climate is determined by these energy flows. When the amount of energy coming in is more than the energy going out, the planet warms up
- Virtually, all the energy in the Earth's climate system comes from the sun. Only a tiny fraction is conducted upward from the Earth's interior
- However, the imbalance of energy flows due to the accumulation of greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide in the air is causing the problem

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF TEMP CONTINUES TO RISE?

1 COASTAL REGIONS AND ISLANDS UNDERWATER: Sea level rises are 'irreversible' for hundreds or perhaps thousands of years, the report warned. Sea levels could rise by around 2m by the end of this century and 5m by 2150, leading to more flooding, the displacement of millions of people and a loss of land for food growing. In India, it may lead to coastal flooding in low-lying areas such as Mumbai, Chennai, Kochi, Kolkata, Surat and Visakhapatnam



2 AN ICE-FREE ARCTIC: The Arctic is likely to be 'practically sea ice-free' in September at least once before 2050, UN scientists said

3 EXTREME WEATHER COMMONPLACE: It is 'virtually certain' that

heatwaves, flooding and droughts will become more frequent and intense across the world. Hot extremes have become more prevalent since the 1950s, while cold events have become less frequent and less severe

4 DRAMATIC LOSS OF SEA-LIFE: The Earth's oceans will continue to warm and become more acidic, killing coral reefs and harming infant cod, blue mussels, starfish and sea urchins

HOW EARTH GOT ITS OXYGEN-RICH ATMOSPHERE


DECODED

In an interesting study, scientists have revealed that the slowdown of Earth's rotation 2.4 billion years ago may have sparked the growth of oxygen on the planet. Earth's slowed rotation resulted in continuous daylight that kick-started bacteria into producing large amounts of oxygen, they added.

1 According to scientists, about 2.4 billion years ago, there was so little oxygen in the Earth's atmosphere that it could barely be measured, so no animal or plant life like we know could live

2 Instead, microbes breathed in carbon dioxide, and cyanobacteria produced oxygen in the earliest form of photosynthesis

3 That oxygen burst allowed plants and animals to evolve, with other plants now joining in the oxygen-making party

A JOINT VENTURE TOWARDS A SAFER ONLINE WORLD

■ The partnership seeks to create a safe environment for children online and offline. It aims to improve children's resilience and capacity to access the digital world safely, increase awareness on violence against children and its impact on children, families, and communities, as well as increase skills of communities and frontline workers to better prevent and respond to violence

■ The year-long initiative will include a nation-wide social media awareness campaign, and capacity building for 100,000 schoolchildren on online safety, digital literacy, and psycho-social support



UNICEF India and Facebook have launched a joint initiative on ending violence against children with a special focus on online safety...

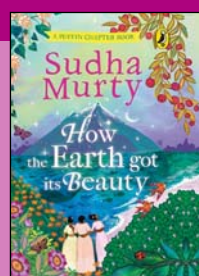
Murty's new book tells kids about beauty of Earth



Popular children's author Sudha Murty has come out with a beginners guide on the extraordinary stories about Earth. 'How the Earth Got its Beauty', published by Penguin Random House imprint Puffin, has illustrations by Priyanka Pachpande.

➤ Recommended for children aged between five and eight years, the book features striking full-colour artworks.

➤ It prods kids to observe and appreciate the natural beauty all



around us
➤ Murty got the idea for the book during one of her travels, when she began to think about the artist who "made this delightful chaos". In her own words, this story came to her in a flash

BOOK

PRIDE OF India

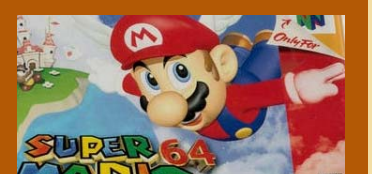
BANDRA-WORLI SEALINK



The Bandra-Worli Sealink in Mumbai has steel wires equal to the Earth's circumference. It took a total of 2,57,00,000 man hours for completion, and also weighs as much as 50,000 African elephants

FACTOID \$2 MILLION

Price of a vintage Super Mario Bros video game that was sold recently, breaking the record for the most-expensive video game sale that was set just weeks ago. The 1985 game, made for Nintendo's original console, has never been opened – a rarity for old video games, said Rob Petrozzo, one of the founders of the collectibles site, Rally. An anonymous buyer purchased it, he said.



A 1987 Legend of Zelda game cartridge that sold for \$870,000 in early July was considered a record, until a 1996 Super Mario 64 game went for \$1.56 million just days later

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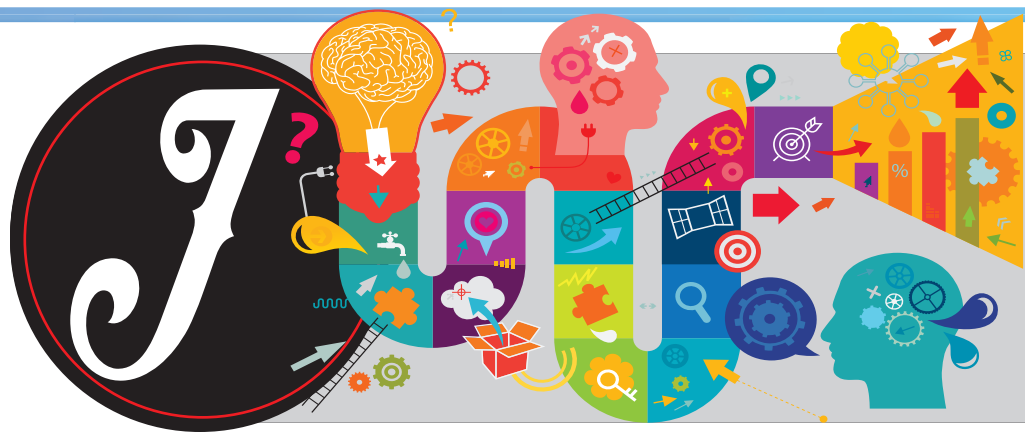
SPECIAL WEEKENDER ISSUE

 AUGUST 14

A week-long celebration of India's Independence starts on our website from Monday, August 9. Please do share it with your students.

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 Celebrate India with us. Tell us what makes you a proud Indian. Can you describe India in 5 words or less? Join the conversation on @TOIStudent on



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GEOGRAPHY

JHUM CULTIVATION



JHUM CULTIVATION, also known as the slash and burn agriculture, is the process of growing crops by first clearing the land of trees and vegetation and burning them thereafter. The burnt soil contains potash, which increases

the nutrient content of the soil.

Where is it followed?

More than half of the population of Arunachal Pradesh is engaged in agriculture, but only a tiny portion of the land is under cultivation. Although settled agriculture, including wet-rice farming, has expanded considerably since the late 20th century, many of the hill people continue to practise shifting agriculture (Jhum).

How it works

The word Jhum or Podu means shifting or slash and burn cultivation. It is one of the oldest practices of agriculture systems. It is known as Jhum in Northeastern India, Podu in Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and some southern Indian states. This form of agriculture is practised by the tribals, and it is one of the controversial farming systems because of opinions about its impact on the environment.

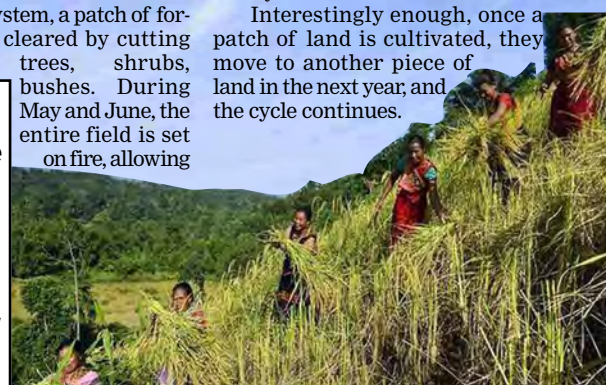


In this system, a patch of forest land is cleared by cutting trees, shrubs, bushes. During May and June, the entire field is set on fire, allowing

the dried trees, shrubs and bushes to burn and the land is ploughed immediately after the first shower. It is believed that doing so improves the soil quality.

Grains are sown before the arrival of monsoon. All sort of indigenous seeds, including cereals, pulses, vegetables and oilseeds are just harvested periodically one by one.

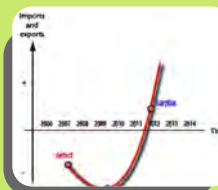
Interestingly enough, once a patch of land is cultivated, they move to another piece of land in the next year, and the cycle continues.



ECONOMICS

J CURVE

A J-curve is a trendline that shows an initial loss immediately followed by a dramatic gain. In a chart, this pattern of activity would follow the shape of a capital 'J'.



How it works

A country's trade balance experiences the J-curve effect if its currency becomes devalued. At first, the country's total value of imports (goods purchased from abroad) exceeds its total value of exports (goods sold abroad), resulting in a trade deficit. But eventually, the currency devaluation reduces the price of its exports. Consequently, the country's level of exports gradually recovers, and the country moves back to a trade surplus. J-curves are observed in other fields including medicine and political science. In each case, it depicts an initial loss followed by a significant gain to a level that exceeds the starting point.

Why does the J-Curve Effect Matter?

Economic analysts and policymakers may factor the J-curve effect into their decisions as a way to gauge effects of a variable change (for example, a decline in exchange rates) or new policy.

In political science, the 'J curve' is part of a model developed by James Chowning Davies to explain political revolutions. This model is often applied to explain social and political unrest and efforts by governments to contain this unrest. This is referred to as the Davies' J curve, because economic development followed by a depression would be modelled as an upside down and slightly skewed J.



LANGUAGE

JUXTAPOSITION

By Kartik Bajoria
Jaipur-based
Communication Skills
Educator & Writer



Juxtaposition means the comparison of two things/people/elements/aspects that are in sharp contrast with one another. A device that is equally popular across literature and writing as well as the movies, a commonly found example of a written juxtaposition might be the sentence, 'Ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country.' It is the suggestion of the opposite of the same thing, the 'other side of the same coin', which denotes or makes for a juxtaposition.

Many people ask if therefore, an oxymoron is a juxtaposition. In a sense yes, an oxymoron is a type of Juxtaposition. If I were to say, the deafening silence, which would be an example of an oxymoron. When juxtaposition becomes even more interesting is when it is used to convey a deeper contrast. For instance, if there is a situation that simultaneously depicts the passing away or death of a character while the birth of a new character is taking place; it makes for a classic old-new juxtaposition. Or, for example, if there is a scenario where there might be a robbery taking place on one hand, and on the other, the bank's owner, unbeknownst of the robbery, is making a large and expensive purchase — the tension and irony created would be a result of the juxtaposition, putting together of rather opposing events.



ACTIVITY: Try clicking photographs by juxtapositioning objects, which means placing two things together to show contrast or similarities.

MATHS

Jump Counting



By Sandeep Srivastava
Educator since 20 yrs, he specialises in making Maths easy and fun

The process of using numbers to get new quantitative information about the things those numbers represent is the called operations in math. Numbers are both inputs and outputs in the process called operations. Operations help us avoid counting, and measurement in many situations. Operations make math a powerful, and widely applicable domain of knowledge. Addition is the most basic of the operations.

Unexpected limitation of addition

Addition of many same numbers (having different digits) with different digits is exactly similar in process and complexity as adding many dissimilar numbers. Logically, repeated addition of many same number should be faster and easier. We need an operation for addition of such numbers.

Need to repeatedly add a number is common

We need a (faster) process for getting the sum of many same number because such situation are fairly common, for example, Annual salary = sum of same salary for 12 months Capacity of a train = sum of (72) seats available in all the train compartments

Multiplication is 'Quicker addition'

Indeed, multiplication is the operation we use to quickly find the 'sum' of numerous same number.

What's multiplication ('x')?

'9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9' is expressed as '3 x 9' '1267 + 1267 + 1267 + 1267 + 1267 + 1267 + 1267' is expressed as '7 x 1267'

Defining multiplication

Multiplication is a binary operation. It works on two numbers at a time, it is expressed as 'Multiplier x Multiplicand = Product'. Understanding multiplication as equivalent of the preposition 'of' is very powerful

COMPONENTS OF MULTIPLICATION EXPRESSION

1. **Multiplier:** It's the number of times a given number (quantity) is repeatedly added
In 9 + 9 + 9 + 9' 4 is the multiplier as 9 is added 4 times. Thus, 3 apples x 3, 2 apples x 3 apples, 4 apples x 3

oranges are not standard multiplication expressions; 3 apples, 2 apples, and 4 apples, the multipliers show quantity of things, and thus cannot mean 'how many times' something is repeatedly added.

2. **Multiplicand:** It's the number (quantity of something) that is repeatedly added. In '9 + 9 + 9 + 9' multiplicand is 9. 9 is repeated by added.

3. **Product:** it is the outcome of multiplication, and is equal to the sum of the number that is repeatedly added. Product is a number; a quantity, same as the quantity in multiplicand. The product of '6 x 2 people' is 12 people - 6 groups of 2 people each - as shown under:



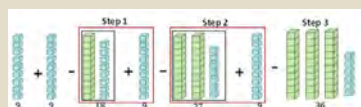
4. **Factors:** We also use multiplication expressions where quantity of things is not expressed. In such cases, both, multiplier and multiplicand, are numerals; for example, 7 x 6, 23 x 45647.

2 x 3 x 4 Vs 6 x 4

To understand the two expressions, we just need to decipher the multiplier and multiplicand, and in the first case, it is '2 x 3' and '4' respectively. Thus, 4 is the quantity of thing, such as 4 coffees; the expression is more like 2 x 3 x 4 coffees. There can only be one multiplicand, and can only be the last quantity (only then all multipliers can be together). In 6 x 4, 6 is the multiplier and 4 is the multiplicand. Every mathematical expression represents a unique physical reality, that's what makes math a very precise language; 2 x 3 x 4 and 6 x 4 represent different realities

How is product formed?

Let's see how 4 x 9 = 36 (= 9 + 9 + 9 + 9)

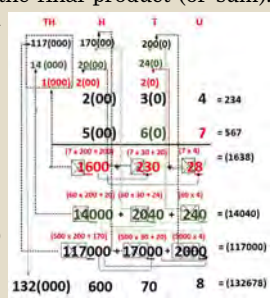


The accumulating quantities keep getting into groups of tens (10 units), hundreds (10 tens), thousands (10 hundreds), etc. to make the product that has just one 0 - 9 packets at each place - units, tens, hundreds, etc.

The two lessons: Every digit in multiplier and multiplicand must be multiplied to each other to get the sum of all the different quantities. These sums may be called partial (incomplete) products. All the partial products must then be added to get the final product (or sum). Recall, every digit in a number represents a quantity that is the product of its place and face value

The long multiplication method

Expectedly, the method is based on partial products, digit by digit of the multiplier (the number below) and multiplicand (the number above). And follows the

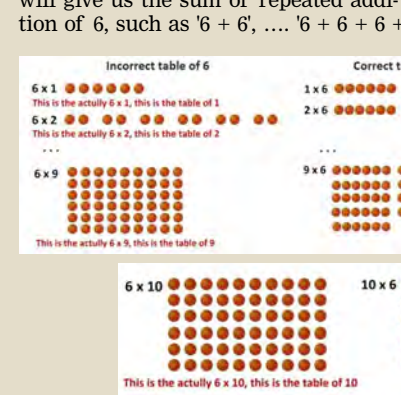


method of addition, with just ONE twist - using multiplication to find sum (called product), not repeated addition.

We use multiplication tables to find the partial products.

Multiplication table

It's the quick way to find the sum of repeated addition of a given number, but as a product out of a multiplication expression for the repeated addition. Thus, the sum of '7 + 7 + 7' is the product of '3 x 7'. Obviously, the multiplication table for 6 will give us the sum of repeated addition of 6, such as '6 + 6', '6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6', etc. It is important to make distinction between multiplier and multiplicand to get the correct table.



HISTORY

Mahia Bashir writes for Times NIE about interesting events and terms from History. The author is pursuing BA prog at St Stephen's College, and interning at the History Diaries, an initiative to revamp the current pedagogical system of History through tours, drama in schools

JAGAT SETH

The House of Jagat Seth was an Indian banking family that rose to prominence in the 18th century Bengal. With their credit and finance networks spanning the entire North India, the Jagat Seths proved to be very important to the Mughal governor in Bengal for remitting annual tribute to Delhi as well as providing credit when required.



In 1722, the Mughal Emperor conferred the family the title of 'Jagat Seth' - the bankers of the world

The Title

In 1722, the Mughal Emperor conferred the family the title of 'Jagat Seth', meaning bankers of the world. The Jagat Seth controlled minting, collection and transport of revenues from Bengal. William Dalrymple writes in 'The Anarchy', "they soon came to achieve a reputation akin to that of the Rothschilds in 19th century Europe".

The East India Company that was emerg-

gent on the Indian political landscape during this period found a natural ally in the Jagat Seths. The company sought loans from the Jagat Seths, and the two powerful entities forged a mutual relationship.

The Battle Of Plassey

In the prelude to the Battle of Plassey, the Jagat Seth, led by Mehtab Rai, joined hands with Mir Jafar and convinced the East India Company officials to overthrow the Nawab



Siraj ud Daulah. The Nawab had affronted the banker, when he refused to offer him a loan. Alienated from the court at Murshidabad, the Jagat Seth, therefore, joined hands with its client, the East India Company, to bring about the Nawab's downfall.

The Jagat Seths financed the entire Plassey campaign promising Rs 28 million to the Britishers and Rs 1,10,000 to the soldiers each month. However, once Mir Jafar was on the throne of Bengal, they realised his inefficiency and refused to finance his expeditions to quell revolts that erupted across Bengal.

How the Jagat Seth reign ended

By 1760s, they had turned against the new regime, and sought support of the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam to undermine Mir Jafar's influence but to no avail. When Mir Jafar's successor Mir Qasim found letters implicating the Seths in a plot with the East India Company officials to overthrow -

throw the Nawab, he ordered them beheaded. Thus, came the end of the House of Jagat Seth. The family showed the nexus between credit and power which allowed many upstart rulers to carve out domains from the former Mughal imperium.





Fancy Dress PP1 2021

Dressing up fancy

The pre-primary I students of Gitanjali Devshala participated in an online Fancy Dress event which was a spectacular affair.

The little ones came dressed in a wide array of costumes ranging from nature, fruits, vegetables, electronic gadgets to day to day utility items.

Interestingly, some also came dressed as masks and sanitizers, in tune with the most important utility item of the present scenario.

They showcased their

Gitanjali Devshala
Hyderabad

talent and costumes and excitedly cheered one another during the course of the show.

The highlight of the event was watching this, the children boosting the confidence and spirit of

one another more than focusing on themselves. This sowed the seeds of unity and co-existence, paving the way for a better future and everlasting friendship.



TIME TO HEAL NATURE

Nature, the word itself has healing power. We love to spend our time in the countryside but never come forward to clean our surroundings. We have been using natural resources unchecked and today they are on the verge of collapse.

We must take action now. Today, there are many problems on earth and one of the main reasons is pollution.

Most of us use plastic bags, which end up in huge landfills. Farmers use chemical fertilisers in order to increase production. This pollutes the land and also decreases the fertility of the soil.

Water covers 3/4th portion of the Earth's surface yet only 3% of it is fresh and only

Swarna Maragoni, class IX B,
Gitanjali Devakul

Hyderabad

0.5% is available to us. Our roads are made of cement and when it rains, there is no way for the water to seep into the earth and the fresh water ends up in drains. We then face problems when the levels of the water table dip.

We can use rain water harvesting methods to avoid water problems. Industries let out toxic gases from factories without the basic filtration. Burning fossil fuels is one of the main causes of air pollution.

Several species of animals and birds are on the verge of extinction due to the clearing of forests. There are holes in the ozone layer due to the CFCs. Effect of greenhouse gas has increased to a large extent. We must try to gain control over these man-made problems that is destroying nature and all its precious resources.

We have gradually started to use and carry cloth bags. Supermarkets and some other stores are providing non-plastic bags themselves.

We can grow micro greens at home. We can walk or cycle to cover short distances and can carpool to schools and work places.

Even a small step from our end can have a huge impact.



BONDS TO CHERISH

The basic foundation of every relationship is friendship and to make this bond stronger, the students of the pre-primary wing of Delhi Public School, Nacharam celebrated the International Friendship Day.

Fun-filled games were planned for children to play with their siblings, cousins and parents at home; they also exchanged friendship day bands with them. To inculcate the value and importance of friendship, a story on friendship was shown during the virtual class.

These activities also helped children develop physical, social and emotional skills.

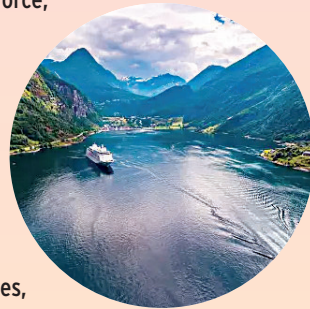
Delhi Public School
Nacharam



RIVER VOYAGE

Let us see the journey of rivers, From the glaciers that bring us shivers; Ice that covers the majestic Himalayas like a shawl, Comes rushing down in the form of a waterfall. An upland like a huge mountain is a water divide, That separates two river basins side by side; The main rivers are Brahmaputra and Indus, That has carved through the mountains making gorges. Himalayan and Peninsular are the groups of rivers, Sand, Silt and Clay are, after all, what it delivers. Most of the Himalayan rivers are perennial, Whereas, the Peninsular rivers are seasonal. The courses of Peninsular are shorter, When compared to the Himalayan water; The Peninsular originate in the Western ghats, And drain into the Bay of Bengal at last. The river system of an area is termed drainage, The first stage is when the river is in its youthful age; Flowing with its fullest force, Right along the downstream course. The river in this stage performs intensive erosion, actively; And carries huge chunks of rocks and stones, collectively. Then you see the middle course, That has slowly reduced its force; This is where you see the meanders, Which are the twists and turns of the rivers. Lastly, we find the lower course, Which is extremely slow of course; Here you see the ox-bow lakes, Along with the big floodplains. From the deltas is where the water drains, Just into the sea with different lanes. This was the journey of the rivers, From the glaciers that bring us shivers.

SANSKRITI AND PRANATHI, class IX A, Ganges Valley School, Hyderabad



Fast food is the major cause for rise in obesity

It was 1921, the year when Russia reeled under a major famine and in contrast, the first fast-food chain opened in the United States.

At that time it was revolutionary, as picking up food in a matter of minutes seemed like a great idea but what people didn't know were the horrors it could bring along with it.

In a couple of decades the consequence of this eating habit became clear, more and more people became obese. It became a deadly illness.

Fast food has a rich creamy taste and takes over our senses. The intake of portion size too is more than appropriate, playing a major role in the increase in body weight and poor health. Fast food contains large amount of sugar, carbs and fats, basically loads of unhealthy calories which we are unable to expend with our changed, mostly sedentary lifestyle. It leads to obesity and related diseases. Obesity is spreading like a pandemic, thanks to fast food.



RISHIT SOOD, class IX A, Birla Open Minds International School, Kollur, Hyderabad



For several years many people thought that fast food consumption was the major factor causing rapid increase in cases of obesity. However, a new study has found that it is only a small part of a much bigger pervasive dietary pattern followed from childhood.

This pattern includes consumption of very few fruits and vegetables in daily diet. According to the study, junk food does not appear to be the leading cause of obesity, rather the blame lies with the overall eating habits and

routines for example not exercising, and the larger than necessary portions of food consumed. Most of the studies by Barry Popkin, professor of nutrition at the UNC Gillings School of Global Public Health, show that obesity depends on the person's lifestyle and habits and how much they consume. Anything that is too much is bad, says Barry Popkin not the fast food that they consume.

AGAINST

MYTHILI WARRIER, class IX B, Birla Open Minds International School, Kollur, Hyderabad

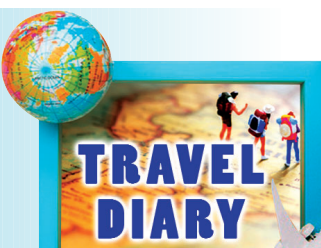


WHAT YOU CHOOSE

This life is a fair For every shop, we need to pay a fare. Somewhere we win, while somewhere we lose, And always, the winner, why do we choose? Is it a thinking, or a saying? That nobody should lose but win, Is losing a sin? None of this is correct, Failures all of us have met. Failures help us to understand and win, Failure is, definitely not a sin.

Try your best in everything, Give your best in everything, then it doesn't matter if you win or lose, What matters is what you choose.

BHAVYA MANGRAUTHIA, class VIII A, Delhi School of Excellence, Attapur



A FUN TRIP TO RFC

This is a trip that I went on before the Covid-19 pandemic stopped all our travels. My school took us to the Ramoji Film City when I was in class IV. We travelled in bus, singing and having fun along the way.

We started around 8.30 am and reached the place by 10.30 am. It was the season when Bahubali was the trending topic and I can say that we were the luckiest as we saw the Bahubali set. It was spectacular.

We also understood how movies are made. The Vintage bus took us through various sets that have been part of numerous movies over the years.

We visited the Sound and Light Show, Butterfly Park, Hotel Sahara and The Buddha Cave. It was a memorable day. I wish the pandemic ends soon and our trips resume.

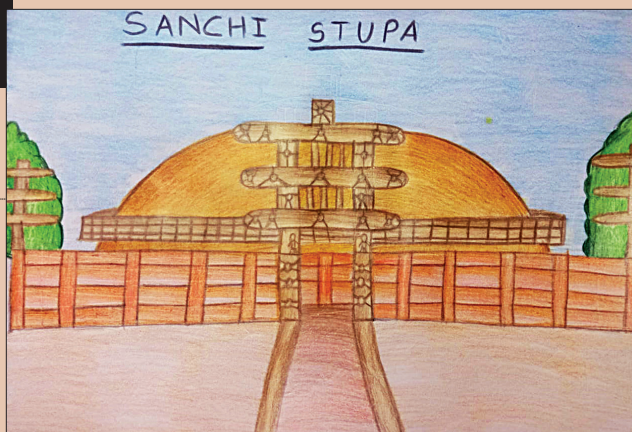
R SREE LASYA, class VIII, Sister Nivedita School

Painters' Gallery

OUR HERITAGE T SUMUKH SAI, class Check Point III, Gitanjali Primary School, Begumpet



WARM EMBRACE: RIDDHIMAA POPAT, class VIII C, Gitanjali Devashray, Hyderabad



IN SAFE HANDS: FARIHA ARIF, class VIII, Springdales High School, Hyderabad

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MESSI MAKES PSG PACT

The six-time Ballon d'Or winner joins French club as fair play rules force him to bid farewell to Barca

Lionel Messi has reached an agreement with Paris Saint Germain (PSG) over a transfer to the French soccer club, sports paper L'Equipe said on its website, adding he was due to arrive in Paris in the coming hours. The PSG frontline is already formidable, with Messi's former Barca team mate Neymar and young France striker Kylian Mbappe seen as two of the best players on the planet. But the arrival of Messi, Barca's all-time record goalscorer with 682 in 27 years, will boost the club's ambitions to win a first ever Champions League. The arrival of Messi, who has 245 million followers on Instagram and is Barcelona's most decorated player of all time, is also welcome news for France's Ligue 1, embroiled in a crisis over TV rights.

The six-time Ballon d'Or winner, wept on Sunday as he bade farewell to his boyhood team, after the club said it could no longer afford to keep him, blaming La Liga's fair play rules. "I gave everything for Barcelona from the first day that I arrived right to the last. I never imag-

ined having to say goodbye. I have still not come to terms with the reality of leaving this club now - I love this club," he said.

Messi leaves Barcelona with 672 goals in 778 appearances, a record tally for one club. Messi won 35 trophies at the Camp Nou after joining Barca aged 13, but his last appearance was a damp squib: a 2-1 home defeat behind closed doors against Celta Vigo in May. His trophy tally includes four Champions League and 10 La Liga titles.

"The greatest of all," wrote Messi's old Barcelona teammate Dani Alves, who won the Olympic gold with Brazil, in an Instagram message on Monday.

Fans contemplate complaint

■ One group of Barcelona fans, represented by a Parisian lawyer, announced their intention to lodge a complaint with the European Commission in connection with the

rules of financial fair play that Barcelona and PSG must follow.

■ Despite offering to cut his salary by half to seal a new five-year contract, which the club carrying debts of 1.2 billion euros (\$1.41 billion) and the player had agreed on, the deal foundered on strict Spanish league salary cap rules.

French title in view

■ Messi's arrival would make PSG even more obvious favourites to reclaim a French title they missed out on last season to Lille. Some in Ligue 1 have mixed feelings about the impending arrival of arguably the greatest player of all time. "It's extraordinary for Ligue 1," said Metz coach Frederic Antonetti. "But for a purist like me, Messi should have finished his career at Barcelona."

■ This summer PSG have already added veteran Spanish defender Sergio Ramos from Real Madrid and Italy's Donnarumma, the star of Euro 2020. They have also signed Liverpool midfielder Georginio Wijnaldum, snatching the Dutchman from under the noses of Barcelona, and spent 60 million euros on Inter Milan right-back Achraf Hakimi, who scored on his league debut at the weekend.

■ An added attraction in moving to Paris is that coach Mauricio Pochettino, like Messi, started his career at Newell's Old Boys in Rosario, Argentina.

■ All going to plan he could be unveiled to supporters on Saturday, when PSG play at home to Strasbourg and a full house of nearly 48,000 will be allowed in for the first time since the coronavirus pandemic struck 18 months ago.



Messi fought back tears as he began a press conference at which he confirmed he is leaving Barcelona, where he has played his entire career



Fans await the arrival of Lionel Messi at the Parc de Princes before his expected signing for Paris St Germain

Photo: REUTERS

Photo: GETTY IMAGES

DJOKOVIC WITHDRAWS FROM CINCINNATI

Top-ranked ace takes time off to recover after Olympics debacle

Novak Djokovic, seeking to complete a calendar-year Grand Slam at the US Open, withdrew from the ATP Cincinnati Masters on Monday, saying he needed more recovery time after the Tokyo Olympics. The top-ranked Serbian star is 21-0 in Grand Slam action in 2021, winning the titles at the Australian Open on hard courts in February, the French Open on clay courts in June and Wimbledon on grass courts in July. No man had even won the first three major tennis championships - let alone all four - in one season since Rod Laver's true Grand Slam in 1969.

After Wimbledon, Djokovic went to the Tokyo Olympics in pursuit of a Gold-

I am taking a bit longer to recover and recuperate after quite a taxing journey from Australia to Tokyo. Sadly, that means I won't be ready to compete in Cincinnati this year so I'll turn my focus and attention to the US Open and spend some more time with family. See you in New York soon!

NOVAK DJOKOVIC

en Slam - a singles gold medal to go along with all four major trophies in a single season - but he did not manage to collect a medal of any color there. The 34-year-old from Serbia lost to Germany's Alexander Zverev in the singles semifinals, then to Spain's Pablo Carreno Busta in the bronze medal match. Djokovic is a two-time winner of the Cincinnati event, including last year, when it was played in New York due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

The Cincinnati field still features five former champions, including Spain's Rafael Nadal, 2019 winner Daniil Medvedev, Marin Cilic, Grigor Dimitrov and two-time winner Andy Murray of Britain. AGENCIES



Photo: GETTY IMAGES

Photo: AP

ICC WILL BID FOR CRICKET IN 2028 LA OLYMPICS

The International Cricket Council (ICC) on Tuesday confirmed that it will bid for cricket's inclusion in the 2028 Los Angeles Olympics. The ICC has been making the case for cricket's inclusion for a while and the bid will also have the backing from the world's richest board BCCI as made clear by secretary Jay Shah recently. The ICC has formed an Olympic Working Group to work on making the game part of the Olympics, starting from 2028.

"Our sport is united behind this bid, and we see the Olympics as a part of cricket's long-term future. We have more than a billion fans globally and almost 90 percent of them want to see

cricket at the Olympics," ICC chairman Greg Barclay said in a statement. "Clearly cricket has a strong and passionate fan base, particularly in South Asia where 92% of our fans come from, whilst there are also 30 million cricket fans in the USA. The opportunity for those fans to see their heroes competing for an Olympic medal is tantalising."

"We believe cricket would be a great addition to the Olympic Games, but we know it won't be easy to secure our inclusion as there are so many other great sports out there wanting to do the same. But we feel now is the time to put our best foot forward and show what a great partnership cricket and the Olympics could be," he said.



QUIZ TIME!

Q1: In which year did PV Sindhu receive the Padma Bhushan?

- a. 2021
b. 2020
c. 2018
d. 2015

Q2: When was the last time the Indian hockey team won a medal in the Olympics?

- a. 1984
b. 1980
c. 1992
d. 1996

Q3: Who is the only Indian woman athlete to have won two consecutive medals in the Olympics?

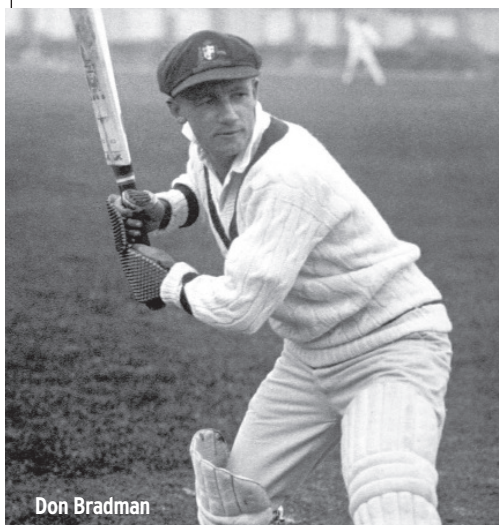
- a. PV Sindhu
b. Saina Nehwal
c. Mirabai Chanu
d. MC Mary Kom

Q4: Who is the first Indian woman to win a silver medal in Olympic weightlifting?

- a. Saikhom Mirabai Chanu
b. Kunjarani Devi
c. Punam Yadav
d. Karnam Malleswari

Q5: What was Don Bradman's overall average in test cricket?

- a. 100 b. 99.94 c. 98.8 d. 99



Don Bradman
Photo: TOL

Q6: Which cricketer has scored more than 15000 runs in test cricket?

- a. Ricky Ponting
b. Jacques Kallis
c. Sachin Tendulkar
d. Allan Border

Q7: Which of these Indian captains scored a golden duck?

- a. Virat Kohli
b. MS Dhoni
c. Sunil Gavaskar
d. Kapil Dev

Q8: Which player scored the most number of centuries

in the IPL?

- a. Virat Kohli
b. AB de Villiers
c. Shane Watson
d. Chris Gayle

Q9: Which country has hosted the most number of times?

- a. United Kingdom
b. India
c. United States of America
d. Australia

ANSWERS: 1. b. 2020 2. b. 1980 3. a. PV Sindhu
4. a. Saikhom Mirabai Chanu 5. b. 99.94
6. c. Sachin Tendulkar 7. a. Virat Kohli
8. d. Chris Gayle 9. d. Australia