

## 1: Carrom Shop | World's Largest Independent Retailer of Carrom

*Contextual translation of "carrom board rules" into Tamil. Human translations with examples: tamil.*

**Equipment** The game is usually played on a board made of plywood. These pieces, aside from the special queen, may also be known as seeds, coins, pawns as in chess, or pucks. Carrom men are designed to slide when struck and are made with a smooth surface that slides easily when laid flat on the board. They are struck by a Striker of standard specification which is larger and heavier. A carrom set contains 19 pieces: 18 carrom men and 1 striker. The carrom men are included in three distinct colours. The usual colours are white or unstained and black for the players and red for the queen. ICF-approved pieces must have a diameter of no more than 3. The pieces have a plain, rounded edge. The mass of the pieces must be between 5 and 10 grams. **Strikers** Striker pieces are used to push the carrom men and the queen across the board to the pockets. The carrom striker normally weighs 15 grams. **The queen** The red disk is called the queen; it is the most valuable piece. During board setup, it is placed at the centre of the circle. The dimensions of the queen must be the same as those of other carrom men. This is termed **covering the queen**. If, by mistake, a player puts a carrom man of the opposite team in the pocket after "pocketing" the queen, then the queen has to be placed in the centre of the board again. If the player fails to pocket a subsequent carrom man, the queen is replaced at the centre of the circle. **Powder** Fine-grained powder is used on the board to enable the pieces to slide easily. Boric acid powder is the most commonly used for this purpose [13][14]. The EU has classified Boric acid as a "Serious Health Hazard" and states that "this substance may damage fertility or the unborn child" [15]. In the UK, many players use a version of anti-set-off spray powder from the printing industry which has specific electrostatic properties with particles of 50 micrometres in diameter. The powder is made from pure, food-grade vegetable starch. ICF acts as the governing body of carrom. The organisation also ranks players, sanctions tournaments and presents awards. **The toss** Order of play is determined by the process of "calling the carrom men" or "the toss". Before commencing each match, an umpire hides one black carrom in one hand and one white carrom man in the other hand. The players guess which colour carrom man is being held in each hand. The player who guesses correctly wins the toss. The winner of the toss strikes first, which is called the opening break. The winner of the toss has the option to change sides from white to black and give up the opening break. The winner of the toss may not pass this decision to the other player. If the winner of the toss chooses to change sides then the loser must strike first. The player taking the first shot or break plays white carrom men. The opponent plays black. If that player cannot score any points then that player loses the turn and their opponent can choose to play any carrom man, Black or White in favour. **Shooting** A successful pot entitles the player to shoot again. Any player pocketing the queen is required to cover it by immediately pocketing one of their carrom men on the entitlement shot. If after potting the queen the player fails to cover it, then the queen is returned to the centre of the table. It is illegal to pot the Queen after the last piece since the queen must always be covered. **Thumbing** is allowed by International Carrom Federation which allows the player to shoot with any finger including the thumb known as "thumbing", "thumb shot", or "thumb hit". Crossing the diagonal lines on the board by coming in touch with it, or pocketing the striker is a foul. A player committing a foul must return one carrom man that was already pocketed. If a player pockets his striker, he has to pay a penalty. This penalty is usually 10 points. **Variants** **Professional carrom** Each team or player is assigned a colour and can only pocket that colour of carrom men. Pocketing the queen must be followed by pocketing another coin on the same strike. Once the queen is covered, whoever clears all their carrom men first wins the board. Queen and cover can be pocketed in the same turn, irrespective of the order they enter the pocket. No more points are collected for the queen after your score reaches 25. A game consists of 25 points. When placing the striker on the board to shoot, it must touch both base lines, either covering the end circle completely, or not touching it at all. The striker may not touch the diagonal arrow line. Shooting styles can vary between players, but all shots must involve flicking the striker and not pushing it. While players may orient their bodies for aiming, they must remain seated for the shot. According to new rule if the carrom man is behind the baseline, the player can directly hit the carrom man by the carrom striker unlike before we have to strike the carrom men off any side of the carrom board or

any other carrom piece on the board but not directly. Sinking the striker incurs a penalty of one piece and a loss of turn. If a piece is pocketed in the same shot as the striker that piece is also removed. These pieces are returned to the board in the center circle. If while the queen and a carrom man are sunk on the same shot, the queen is considered covered regardless of the order that the pieces entered the pocket. If a piece jumps off the board, it is placed on the center spot. If pieces land on end or are overlapping, they are left that way. If the center spot is partially covered when replacing the queen or a jumped piece, the piece should cover as much red as possible. If totally covered, the piece is placed opposite the next player behind the red spot. One can touche any coin, player can touch their last piece directly before the queen, No penalty is imposed. After three tries without leaving the lines the player loses their turn. Point carrom Point carrom is a variant that is popular with children or an odd number of players. Each player is allowed to pocket carrom men of any colour. Carrom men of either colour are assigned 1 point each. The queen is assigned 3 points. To get queen points, one needs to put a carrom man of any colour in the same pocket after the queen on the same or a subsequent strike in the same turn. If the player fails to "cover" the queen in this fashion, the queen is put back in the center of the board. The first player to reach 21 points is declared the winner. If no player reaches 21 points, the player with the highest points is declared the winner. If the scores are tied, a tie-breaker must be played. Players who are tied select a colour and are only allowed to pocket carrom men of the other colour on rebound. This style of play is common in some areas of East Asia. Family-point carrom Family-point carrom also known as simple-point carrom is an informal variant suitable for an odd number of players. Typically, a black carrom man scores 5 points, and a white scores 10 points The queen scores 25 points. This style of play is widely accepted in many areas of South Asia. Total-point carrom The black carrom men are worth 5 points and the white ones are worth 10 points. The queen is assigned 50 points. As in the above two variants, it must have a carrom man pocketed after it. To win, a player must receive all the carrom men on the board. After the first round the player or team with the lowest score puts all their carrom men in the center. The others must match this score in the center and the players play for the carrom men in the center. They repeat this until one team or player has all the carrom men. This style of play is widely accepted in many areas of India and Pakistan. Board variations Carrom boards are available in various board sizes and corner-pocket sizes. There are smaller boards and boards with larger pockets. Boards with larger pockets are used by beginners for easier game play. On traditional carrom boards, the corner pockets are only slightly larger than the carrom men, but smaller than the striker. On boards with larger pockets, it is possible to pocket the striker, resulting in a "scratch shot" as in pool. This results in a "due". On a due, the player has to return one previously pocketed carrom man to the board. Other play-area sizes are not used in tournaments and competitions. Pakistani duboo A popular variant of the game called duboo is played mostly in Karachi, the largest city of Pakistan. In duboo, the size of the board is larger and the striker is slid instead of flicked. American carrom American carrom is a variant developed around in the United States by Christian missionaries to Asia, who brought the game back with them. Concerned with young boys loitering around pool halls where gambling was common, a Sunday school teacher named Henry L. Haskell altered the game for Western tastes.

### 2: International Carrom Federation » Official Website

*The Rules of Carrom. Carrom or Karom is a game that has long been played throughout India and South East Asia but the game has become increasingly popular throughout much of the rest of the world during the last century.*

Equipment[ edit ] The game is usually played on a board made of plywood. These pieces, aside from the special queen , may also be known as seeds, coins, pawns as in chess , or pucks. Carrom men are designed to slide when struck and are made with a smooth surface that slides easily when laid flat on the board. They are struck by a Striker of standard specification which is larger and heavier. A carrom set contains 19 pieces striker not included in three distinct colours. The usual colours are white or unstained and black for the players and red for the queen. ICF-approved pieces must have a diameter of no more than 3. The pieces have a plain, rounded edge. The mass of the pieces must be between 5. Strikers[ edit ] Striker pieces are used to push the carrom men and the queen across the board to the pockets. The carrom striker normally weighs 15 grams. The queen[ edit ] The queen The red disk is called the queen; it is the most valuable piece. During board setup, it is placed at the centre of the circle. The dimensions of the queen must be the same as those of other carrom men. This is termed covering the queen. If, by mistake, a player puts a carrom man of the opposite team in the pocket after "pocketing" the queen, then the queen has to be placed in the centre of the board again. If the player fails to pocket a subsequent carrom man, the queen is replaced at the centre of the board. Powder[ edit ] Fine-grained powder is used on the board to enable the pieces to slide easily. Boric acid powder is the most commonly used for this purpose [13] [14]. The EU has classified Boric acid as a "Serious Health Hazard" and states that "this substance may damage fertility or the unborn child" [15] In the UK, many players use a version of anti-set-off spray powder from the printing industry[ citation needed ] which has specific electrostatic properties with particles of 50 micrometres in diameter. The powder is made from pure, food-grade vegetable starch. Standardised rules and regulations[ edit ] Main article: ICF acts as the governing body of carrom. The organisation also ranks players, sanctions tournaments and presents awards. The toss[ edit ] Order of play is determined by the process of "calling the carrom men" or "the toss". Before commencing each match, an umpire hides one black carrom in one hand and one white carrom man in the other hand. The players guess which colour carrom man is being held in each hand. The player who guesses correctly wins the toss. The winner of the toss strikes first, which is called the opening break. The winner of the toss has the option to change sides from white to black and give up the opening break. The winner of the toss may not pass this decision to the other player. If the winner of the toss chooses to change sides then the loser must strike first. The player taking the first shot or break plays white carrom men. The opponent plays black. If that player cannot score any points then that player loses the turn and their opponent can choose to play any carrom man, Black or White in favour. Shooting[ edit ] A successful pot entitles the player to shoot again. Any player pocketing the queen is required to cover it immediately by pocketing one of their carrom man on the entitlement shot. If after potting the queen the player fails to cover it, then the queen is returned to the centre of the table. It is illegal to pot the Queen after the last piece since the queen must always be covered. Thumbing is allowed by International Carrom Federation which allows the player to shoot with any finger including the thumb known as "thumbing", "thumb shot", or "thumb hit". Crossing the diagonal lines on the board by coming in touch with it, or pocketing the striker is a foul. A player committing a foul must return one carrom man that was already pocketed. If a player pockets his striker, he has to pay a penalty. This penalty is usually 10 points. Professional carrom[ edit ] Each team or player is assigned a colour and can only pocket that colour of carrom men. Pocketing the queen must be followed by pocketing another coin on the same strike. Once the queen is covered, whoever clears all their carrom men first wins the board. Queen and cover can be pocketed in the same turn, irrespective of the order they enter the pocket. No more points are collected for the queen after your score reaches A game consists of 25 points. When placing the striker on the board to shoot, it must touch both base lines, either covering the end circle completely, or not touching it at all. The striker may not touch the diagonal arrow line. Shooting styles can vary between players, but all shots must involve flicking the striker and not pushing it. While players may orient their bodies for aiming, they must

remain seated for the shot. According to new rule if the carrom man is behind the baseline, the player can directly hit the carrom man by the carrom striker unlike before we have to strike the carrom men off any side of the carrom board or any other carrom piece on the board but not directly. Sinking the striker incurs a penalty of one piece and a loss of turn. If a piece is pocketed in the same shot as the striker that piece is also removed. These pieces are returned to the board in the center circle. If while the queen and a carrom man are sunk on the same shot, the queen is considered covered regardless of the order that the pieces entered the pocket. If a piece jumps off the board, it is placed on the center spot. If pieces land on end or are overlapping, they are left that way. If the center spot is partially covered when replacing the queen or a jumped piece, the piece should cover as much red as possible. If totally covered, the piece is placed opposite the next player behind the red spot. One can touche any coin, player can touch their last piece directly before the queen, No penalty is imposed. After three tries without leaving the lines the player loses their turn. Point carrom[ edit ] Point carrom is a variant that is popular with children or an odd number of players. Each player is allowed to pocket carrom men of any colour. Carrom men of either colour are assigned 1 point each. The queen is assigned 3 points. To get queen points, one needs to put a carrom man of any colour in the same pocket after the queen on the same or a subsequent strike in the same turn. If the player fails to "cover" the queen in this fashion, the queen is put back in the center of the board. The first player to reach 21 points is declared the winner. If no player reaches 21 points, the player with the highest points is declared the winner. If the scores are tied, a tie-breaker must be played. Players who are tied select a colour and are only allowed to pocket carrom men of the other colour on rebound. This style of play is common in some areas of East Asia. Family-point carrom[ edit ] Family-point carrom also known as simple-point carrom is an informal variant suitable for an odd number of players. Typically, a black carrom man scores 5 points, and a white scores 10 points The queen scores 25 points. This style of play is widely accepted in many areas of South Asia. Total-point carrom[ edit ] The black carrom men are worth 5 points and the white ones are worth 10 points. The queen is assigned 50 points. As in the above two variants, it must have a carrom man pocketed after it. To win, a player must receive all the carrom men on the board. The others must match this score in the center and the players play for the carrom men in the center. They repeat this until one team or player has all the carrom men. This style of play is widely accepted in many areas of India and Pakistan. Board variations[ edit ] Carrom boards are available in various board sizes and corner-pocket sizes. There are smaller boards and boards with larger pockets. Boards with larger pockets are used by beginners for easier game play. On traditional carrom boards, the corner pockets are only slightly larger than the carrom men, but smaller than the striker. On boards with larger pockets, it is possible to pocket the striker, resulting in a " scratch shot " as in pool. This results in a "due". On a due, the player has to return one previously pocketed carrom man to the board. Other play-area sizes are not used in tournaments and competitions. Pakistani duboo[ edit ] A popular variant of the game called duboo is played mostly in Karachi, the largest city of Pakistan. In duboo, the size of the board is larger and the striker is slid instead of flicked. Carrom Company American carrom is a variant developed around in the United States by Christian missionaries to Asia, who brought the game back with them. Concerned with young boys loitering around pool halls where gambling was common , a Sunday school teacher named Henry L. Haskell altered the game for Western tastes.

### 3: Carrom | Revolv

*carrom board translation and definition in Tamil, related phrase, antonyms, synonyms, examples for carrom board.*

It has a population of approximately 32 million, making it the 42nd most populous country in the world. It is bordered by Pakistan in the south and east, Iran in the west, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan in the north and its territory covers , km<sup>2</sup>, making it the 41st largest country in the world. The land also served as the source from which the Kushans, Hephthalites, Samanids, Saffarids, Ghaznavids, Ghorids, Khiljis, Mughals, Hotaks, Durrani, the political history of the modern state of Afghanistan began with the Hotak and Durrani dynasties in the 18th century. Following the Third Anglo-Afghan War in , King Amanullah unsuccessfully attempted to modernize the country and it remained peaceful during Zahir Shahs forty years of monarchy. A series of coups in the s was followed by a series of wars that devastated much of Afghanistan. Therefore, Afghanistan translates to land of the Afghans or, more specifically in a historical sense, however, the modern Constitution of Afghanistan states that the word Afghan shall apply to every citizen of Afghanistan. An important site of historical activities, many believe that Afghanistan compares to Egypt in terms of the historical value of its archaeological sites. The country sits at a unique nexus point where numerous civilizations have interacted and it has been home to various peoples through the ages, among them the ancient Iranian peoples who established the dominant role of Indo-Iranian languages in the region. At multiple points, the land has been incorporated within large regional empires, among them the Achaemenid Empire, the Macedonian Empire, the Indian Maurya Empire, and the Islamic Empire. Archaeological exploration done in the 20th century suggests that the area of Afghanistan has been closely connected by culture and trade with its neighbors to the east, west. Artifacts typical of the Paleolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze, urban civilization is believed to have begun as early as BCE, and the early city of Mundigak may have been a colony of the nearby Indus Valley Civilization. More recent findings established that the Indus Valley Civilisation stretched up towards modern-day Afghanistan, making the ancient civilisation today part of Pakistan, Afghanistan, in more detail, it extended from what today is northwest Pakistan to northwest India and northeast Afghanistan. These tribes later migrated further into South Asia, Western Asia, the region at the time was referred to as Ariana 2. Nepal is divided into 7 provinces and 75 districts and local units including 4 metropolises, 13 sub-metropolises, municipal councils and village and it has a population of . Bordering China in the north and India in the south, east, Nepal does not border Bangladesh, which is located within only 27 km of its southeastern tip. It neither borders Bhutan due to the Indian state of Sikkim being located in between, Nepal has a diverse geography, including fertile plains, subalpine forested hills, and eight of the worlds ten tallest mountains, including Mount Everest, the highest point on Earth. Kathmandu is the capital and largest city. It is a nation with Nepali as the official language. The territory of Nepal has a history since the Neolithic age. The name Nepal is first recorded in texts from the Vedic Age, the era which founded Hinduism, in the middle of the first millennium BCE, Gautama Buddha, the founder of Buddhism, was born in southern Nepal. Parts of northern Nepal were intertwined with the culture of Tibet, the Kathmandu Valley in central Nepal became known as Nepal proper because of its complex urban civilization. It was the seat of the prosperous Newar confederacy known as Nepal Mandala, the Himalayan branch of the ancient Silk Road was dominated by the valleys traders. The cosmopolitan region developed distinct traditional art and architecture, by the 18th century, the Gorkha Kingdom achieved the unification of Nepal. The Shah dynasty established the Kingdom of Nepal and later formed an alliance with the British Empire, the country was never colonized but served as a buffer state between Imperial China and Colonial India. In the 20th century, Nepal ended its isolation and forged ties with regional powers. Parliamentary democracy was introduced in , but was suspended by Nepalese monarchs in and . The Nepalese Civil War resulted in the proclamation of a republic in , modern Nepal is a federal secular parliamentary republic. Nepal is a nation, ranking th on the Human Development Index in . The country struggles with the transition from a monarchy to a republic and it also suffers from high levels of hunger and poverty. Despite these challenges, Nepal is making progress, with the government declaring its commitment to elevate the nation from least developed country status by 3. It is the

seventh-largest country by area, the second-most populous country, and it is bounded by the Indian Ocean on the south, the Arabian Sea on the southwest, and the Bay of Bengal on the southeast. Indias Andaman and Nicobar Islands share a border with Thailand. The Indian subcontinent was home to the urban Indus Valley Civilisation of the 3rd millennium BCE, in the following millennium, the oldest scriptures associated with Hinduism began to be composed. Social stratification, based on caste, emerged in the first millennium BCE, early political consolidations took place under the Maurya and Gupta empires, the later peninsular Middle Kingdoms influenced cultures as far as southeast Asia. In the medieval era, Judaism, Zoroastrianism, Christianity, and Islam arrived, much of the north fell to the Delhi sultanate, the south was united under the Vijayanagara Empire. The economy expanded in the 17th century in the Mughal empire, in the mid 19th century, the subcontinent came under British East India Company rule, and in the mid 20th century under British crown rule. A nationalist movement emerged in the late 19th century, which later, under Mahatma Gandhi, was noted for nonviolent resistance, in 1947, the Indian economy was the worlds seventh largest by nominal GDP and third largest by purchasing power parity. Following market-based economic reforms in 1991, India became one of the major economies and is considered a newly industrialised country. However, it continues to face the challenges of poverty, corruption, malnutrition, a nuclear weapons state and regional power, it has the third largest standing army in the world and ranks sixth in military expenditure among nations. India is a constitutional republic governed under a parliamentary system. It is a pluralistic, multilingual and multi-ethnic society and is home to a diversity of wildlife in a variety of protected habitats. The name India is derived from Indus, which originates from the Old Persian word Hindu, the latter term stems from the Sanskrit word Sindhu, which was the historical local appellation for the Indus River. The ancient Greeks referred to the Indians as Indoi, which translates as The people of the Indus, the geographical term Bharat, which is recognised by the Constitution of India as an official name for the country, is used by many Indian languages in its variations. Scholars believe it to be named after the Vedic tribe of Bharatas in the second millennium B. C. and it is also traditionally associated with the rule of the legendary emperor Bharata. It was introduced into India by the Mughals and widely used since then and its meaning varied, referring to a region that encompassed northern India and Pakistan or India in its entirety 4. It is the sixth-most populous country with a population exceeding billion people, in terms of area, it is the 33rd-largest country in the world with an area covering 3,287,263 square kilometres. It is separated from Tajikistan by Afghanistans narrow Wakhan Corridor in the north, Pakistan is unique among Muslim countries in that it is the only country to have been created in the name of Islam. As a result of the Pakistan Movement led by Muhammad Ali Jinnah and it is an ethnically and linguistically diverse country, with a similarly diverse geography and wildlife. Initially a dominion, Pakistan adopted a constitution in 1973, becoming an Islamic republic, an ethnic civil war in 1971 resulted in the secession of East Pakistan as the new country of Bangladesh. The new constitution stipulated that all laws were to conform to the injunctions of Islam as laid down in the Quran. Pakistan has an economy with a well-integrated agriculture sector. The Pakistani economy is the 24th-largest in the world in terms of purchasing power and it is ranked among the emerging and growth-leading economies of the world, and is backed by one of the worlds largest and fastest-growing middle classes. The post-independence history of Pakistan has been characterised by periods of military rule, the country continues to face challenging problems such as illiteracy, healthcare, and corruption, but has substantially reduced poverty and terrorism and expanded per capita income. It is also a member of CERN. Pakistan is a signatory to the Kyoto Protocol, the Paris Agreement, the name Pakistan literally means land of the pure in Urdu and Persian. Some of the earliest ancient human civilisations in South Asia originated from areas encompassing present-day Pakistan, the earliest known inhabitants in the region were Soanian during the Lower Paleolithic, of whom stone tools have been found in the Soan Valley of Punjab. The Vedic Civilization, characterised by Indo-Aryan culture, laid the foundations of Hinduism, Multan was an important Hindu pilgrimage centre. Taxila had one of the earliest universities and centres of education in the world. The Arab conqueror Muhammad bin Qasim conquered the Indus valley from Sindh to Multan in southern Punjab in 711 AD, the Pakistan governments official chronology identifies this as the time when the foundation of Pakistan was laid 5. Sri Lanka has maritime borders with India to the northwest and the Maldives to the southwest, Sri Lankas documented history spans 3,000 years, with evidence of pre-historic

human settlements dating back to at least , years. Its geographic location and deep harbours made it of strategic importance from the time of the ancient Silk Road through to World War II. Sri Lanka was known from the beginning of British colonial rule until as Ceylon, Sri Lankas recent history has been marred by a thirty-year civil war which decisively ended when the Sri Lankan military defeated the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam in . A diverse and multicultural country, Sri Lanka is home to many religions, ethnic groups, in addition to the majority Sinhalese, it is home to large groups of Sri Lankan and Indian Tamils, Moors, Burghers, Malays, Kaffirs and the aboriginal Vedda. Sri Lanka has a rich Buddhist heritage, and the first known Buddhist writings of Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka is a republic and a unitary state governed by a semi-presidential system. The legislative capital, Sri Jayawardenepura Kotte, is a suburb of the capital and largest city. Along with the Maldives, Sri Lanka is one of the two countries in South Asia that are rated among high human development on the Human Development Index. In antiquity, Sri Lanka was known to travellers by a variety of names, according to the Mahavamsa, the legendary Prince Vijaya named the land Tambapanni, because his followers hands were reddened by the red soil of the area. Later in it was changed to the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, as the name Ceylon still appears in the names of a number of organisations, the Sri Lankan government announced in a plan to rename all those over which it has authority. Among the Paleolithic human settlements discovered in Sri Lanka, Pahiyangala and it is said that Kubera was overthrown by his demon stepbrother Ravana, the powerful emperor who built a mythical flying machine named Dandu Monara. The modern city of Wariyapola is described as Ravanas airport, early inhabitants of Sri Lanka were probably ancestors of the Vedda people, an indigenous people numbering approximately 2, living in modern-day Sri Lanka. Ancient cemeteries that were used before BC and other signs of advanced civilization has also discovered in Sri Lanka 6. It shares land borders with India and Myanmar, Nepal, Bhutan and China are located near Bangladesh but do not share a border with it. The countrys maritime territory in the Bay of Bengal is roughly equal to the size of its land area, Bangladesh is the worlds eighth most populous country. Dhaka is its capital and largest city, followed by Chittagong which has the countrys largest port, Bangladesh forms the largest and eastern part of the Bengal region. The politically dominant Bengali Muslims make the nation the worlds third largest Muslim-majority country, most of Bangladesh is covered by the Bengal delta, the largest delta on Earth. The country has rivers and 8, km of inland waterways, highlands with evergreen forests are found in the northeastern and southeastern regions of the country. Bangladesh has many islands and a coral reef and it is home to the Sundarbans, the largest mangrove forest in the world. The countrys biodiversity includes a vast array of plant and wildlife, including critically endangered Bengal tigers, the Greeks and Romans identified the region as Gangaridai, a powerful kingdom of the historical subcontinent, in the 3rd century BCE. Archaeological research has unearthed several ancient cities in Bangladesh, which had trade links for millennia. The Bengal Sultanate and Mughal Bengal transformed the region into a cosmopolitan Islamic imperial power between the 14th and 18th centuries, the region was home to many principalities which had inland naval prowess. It was also a center of the worldwide muslin and silk trade. The region witnessed the Bengali Language Movement in and the Bangladesh Liberation War in , after independence, a parliamentary republic was established. A presidential government was in place between and , followed by a return to parliamentary democracy, the country has also been affected by poverty, natural disasters, hunger, dominant party systems and military coups. Bangladesh is a power and a major developing nation. Listed as one of the Next Eleven, it has the 46th largest economy and it is one of the largest textile exporters in the world. Its major trading partners are the European Union, the United States, China, India, Japan, Malaysia, with its strategically vital location between Southern, Eastern and Southeast Asia, Bangladesh is an important promoter of regional connectivity and cooperation 7. Coffeehouses range from owner-operated small businesses to multinational corporations. A coffeehouse may share some of the characteristics of a bar or restaurant. Many coffee houses in the Middle East and in West Asian immigrant districts in the Western world offer shisha, espresso bars are a type of coffeehouse that specializes in serving espresso and espresso-based drinks. Since the development of Wi-Fi, coffeehouses with this capability have also become places for patrons to access the Internet on their laptops, a coffeehouse can serve as an informal club for its regular members. As early as the s Beatnik era and the s folk music scene, coffeehouses have

hosted singer-songwriter performances, coffeehouses in Mecca became a concern as places for political gatherings to the imams, who banned them, as well as the drink, for Muslims between and In , the first coffeehouse was opened in Damascus and not long there were many coffeehouses in Cairo. About that year, a fellow called Hakam from Aleppo and a wag called Shams from Damascus came to the city, they opened a large shop in the district called Tahtakale. Various legends involving the introduction of coffee to Istanbul at a Kiva Han in the late 15th century circulate in culinary tradition, resembling checkers, hopscotch, and chess, are played. In addition, mollas, dervishes, and poets take turns telling stories in verse or in prose, the narrations by the mollas and the dervishes are moral lessons, like our sermons, but it is not considered scandalous not to pay attention to them. No one is forced to give up his game or his conversation because of it. It often happens that two or three people talk at the time, one on one side, the other on the opposite, and sometimes one will be a preacher. The Arabic term qahuwa originally referred to a type of wine but after the ban by Mohammed 8.



### 5: Carrom - Wikipedia

*CARROM GAMEBOARD OFFICIAL RULE BOOK Since Ludington, Michigan, U.S.A. Quality Games for the whole family PLAY SUGGESTIONS Games of Carrom and Crokinole are described in the rules as being played by finger snapping the rings.*

Carrom board game does not require any preparation. For a good fast game, rub carrom powder boric acid or potato starch on your board before playing. A game of Singles, can straightway start with two players, sitting opposite to each other. While in doubles, four person comprising two teams, sit opposite to each other, occupying all the four sides of carrom boards. The carrommen should be arranged in a flat position, with the Queen occupying centre circle and the rest of carrommen so placed around the Queen in first row keeping the white and black carrommen alternately. All the carrommen, so placed as above shall be arranged in compact round touching one another, within the outer circle. The spin of coins toss decides who will first start the game. The carrom striker should be placed touching both lines of the base line of the board parallel to the frame with limit up to red circle design at end of the base line only and shall be struck with the help of finger with or without the support of other fingers and is called as stroke. The carrom striker must be flicked, usually using the index finger, middle finger or thumb. Moving the hand is not allowed so the carrom striker must not be pushed. The opener shall have white carrommen to be pocketed while his opponent has the Black carrommen to be pocketed before your opponent. Pocketing of queen will only be allowed if player pockets his carrommen on the same or immediate subsequent stroke, when or after the queen is pocketed. If player pockets queen and are fail to pocket his carrommen in the same or immediate subsequent stroke the queen which has been pocketed by the player will again place on the centre of the circle and he miss his turn also. As long as a player pockets his own carrommen and or queen in accordance with the laws, his turn shall continue otherwise it shall pass on to the opponent. In doubles the turn passes on to the player sitting to the right hand side of the player who had his turn. Play moves on if you miss or commit a penalty. If you commit a penalty then one of your previously pocketed men will be returned to the board inside the centre circle. The player who completes pocketing all his carrommen first wins the board in the same way this game can finish shortly. The balance number of carrommen of the opponent on the carrom board at the time of finish of the game shall be the points gained by the winner of the board. The player will only entitle to be credited with the value of the queen only if he wins the board. The player who losses the board is not credited with the value of the queen, even if he has pocketed and covered the queen. The player loses the advantage of getting the credit of an additional 3 points for covering the Queen, once he has reached the score of 22 points. A Game shall be of 25 points or eight boards. The player who reaches 25 points first or leads at the conclusion of the eighth board shall be the winner of the game. For beginner or for children the carrom game can also be simplified. In simplified game players are given liberty to pocket any carrommen i. In the same game 10 points are given for pocketing black carrommen and 20 points for pocketing white carrommen and 50 points for pocketing Queen. The playing rules and turns of play remain same as above. Carrommen pocketed by the player shall be given to the player for counting at the end of the game. The game should be ended at the time when there is no carrommen on the board which can be pocketed. Balance carrommen with the player at the end of the game should be counted as per the above points. The game can also be extended by maximizing limit of the points i. The player can pocket any either black or white or Queen carrommen as per their desire and judgments depending upon its position on the board. By the same way people can start and learn the carrom game and when they become habitual and their stroke and judgments once improved then they can play carrom board as per the above rule. These are the basic information about how to play carrom game. There is International Carrom Federation who governs this game in many countries which organizes and controls carrom world championship tournaments in many countries. Please click here carrom rule book for complete laws about how to play carrom game. Try and experience the game and soon you will also believe with our words as carrom game is best indoor sports board game for the entire family.



*The Halachot of the Ben Ish Hai: Volume Two: First Year Wild Discovery Guide to Your Dog 2. MY EVOLVING PROGRAM FOR NEGRO FREEDOM, Human biodiversity genes race and history Healing women/women healing in the Markan health care system : a summary Robert Burns, poet-laureate of Lodge Canongate Kilwinning Howe, I. The pleasures of Kim. How Find Lover Tr Introduction to cybernetics. Mr. World and Miss Church-member, or, The secret service of Satan South Africas way forward The bliss bakery trilogy Construction of swimming proficiency tests for university men and women Something wild is loose, by R. Silverberg. Books on failure stories Collecting costume jewelry 101 America, oil the Islamic mind Copperheads (The Really Wild Life of Snakes) Confessions of a frivolous girl. Views of Africa (Britannica Learning Library) The Idea of Principle in Leibniz and the Evolution of Deductive Theory Basic math for social scientists Theological Anthropolgy (Sources of Early Christian Thought) My first summer inthe Sierra. Classifying living things worksheet Proper recipients Uncontrolled desires : the response to the sexual psychopath, 1920-1960 Clinical guidelines in family practice 5th edition Its All Smoke Mirrors (Chronicles of Shawn Donnelly) Parenting Teens With Love And Logic (Updated and Expanded Edition) Introduction to RF Propagation Part II: Heritage Software Licensing Fire of Hephaistos The suicide, problems and remedies Family-centred care of children and adolescents A daughters journey home Cenodoxus [Edinburgh Bilingual Library (9)] Business ethics and global business environment book Nate the Great and the Sticky Case (Nate the Great)*