

# CRICKET

**All players need to have signed up on IM leagues and have signed the activity consent form BEFORE they may participate in their first game. All players must present their ID prior to each game. No one will be permitted to play without their ID. No Exceptions!**

Official Cricket Rules will be applied, however the Campus Recreation Staff will have the final say on all rules and their application. Spectators must remain in the designated seating area. Misconduct of spectators, players or coaches can result in an ejection or forfeiture of the game.

- Match format is a form of limited overs cricket in that it involves two teams, each with a single innings. The key feature is that each team bats for a maximum of 7 overs (42 legal balls).
- Teams consist of 11 players each, There is also a reserve player called a “twelfth man” who is used should a player be injured during play.
- The twelfth man is not allowed to bowl, bat, wicket keep or captain the team. His sole duty is to act as a substitute fielder.
- Teams are open to both genders but do not require a certain amount to play.
- **Closed toed shoes must be worn while playing.**
- Once the first team bats 7 overs or has been bowled out then the second team will go into bat.
- The original player is free to return to the game as soon as they have recovered from their injury.
- To apply the law and make sure the cricket rules are upheld throughout the game there are two umpires in place during games. Umpires are responsible for making decisions and notifying the scorers of these decisions.
- Each bowler may bowl a maximum of only 2 overs per innings. For a full, uninterrupted match, this is four overs.
- If a bowler delivers a no-ball by overstepping the crease, it costs one run and their next delivery is designated a "free-hit". In this circumstance the batter can only be dismissed through a run out, hitting the ball twice or obstructing the field.
- No more than five fielders can be on the leg side at any time.
- During the first 2 overs, a maximum of two fielders can be outside the 30-yard circle (this is known as the powerplay).
- After the first 2 overs, a maximum of five fielders can be outside the fielding circle.

## Ways to score runs (No Leg Bye)

The aim of the batsmen is to score runs. One of the main cricket rules is that for batsmen to score runs they must run to each other’s end of the pitch (from one end to the other). In doing this one run is scored. Cricket rules state they may run multiple runs per shot. As well as running they can also score runs by hitting boundaries. A boundary scores the batsmen either 4 or 6 runs. A four is scored by hitting the ball past the boundary after hitting the ground while a six is scored by hitting the ball past the boundary on the full (before it hits the ground). Cricket rules also state that once a 4 or 6 has been scored any runs physically ran by the batsman are null & void. They will only obtain the 4 or 6 runs.

Other ways runs can be scored according to the cricket rules include no balls, wide balls & byes. Cricket rules state that all runs scored by these methods are awarded to the batting team but not the individual batters.

- A “**No Ball**” can be declared for many reasons: If the bowler bowls the ball from the wrong place, the ball is declared dangerous (often happens when bowled at the batsmen’s body on the full), bounces more than twice or rolls before

reaching the batsman or if fielders are standing in illegal positions. The batsman can hit a no ball and score runs off it but cannot be out from a no ball except if they are ran out, hit the ball twice, handle the ball or obstruct the field. The batsman gains any runs scored off the no ball for his shot while the team also gains one run for the no ball itself.

- A “**Wide Ball**” will be declared if the umpire thinks the batsman did not have a reasonable opportunity to score off the delivery. However if the delivery is bowled over the batsmen’s head it will not be declared a wide but a no ball. Umpires are much stricter on wide deliveries in the shorter format of the game while being much more relaxed in test cricket. A wide delivery will add one run to the batting team and any runs scored by the batsman. The batsman is not able to get out off a wide delivery except if they are stumped, run out, handle the ball, hit their wicket or obstruct the field.
- A “**Bye**” is where a ball that isn’t a no ball or wide passes the striking batsman and runs are scored without the batsman hitting the ball.

### **Ways Batsmen can be given out according to cricket rules (No LBW)**

There are a number of different ways a batsman can be given out in the game of cricket. When a bowler gets a batsman out it is said that the bowler gets a “wicket”. Following are the different ways a batsman can be given out according to the rules of cricket:

- **Bowled** – Cricket rules state that if the ball is bowled and hits the striking batsman’s wickets the batsman is given out (as long as at least one bail is removed by the ball). It does not matter whether the ball has touched the batsman’s bat, gloves, body or any other part of the batsman. However the ball is not allowed to have touched another player or umpire before hitting the wickets.
- **Caught** – Cricket rules state that if a batsman hits the ball or touches the ball at all with his bat or hand/glove holding the bat then the batsman can be caught out. This is done by the fielders, wicket keeper or bowler catching the ball on the full (before it bounces). If this is done then cricket rules state the batsman is out.
- **Stumped** – A batsman can be given out according to cricket rules when the wicketkeeper puts down his wicket while he is out of his crease and not attempting a run (if he is attempting a run it would be a runout).
- **Run Out** – Cricket rules state that a batsman is out if no part of his bat or body is grounded behind the popping crease while the ball is in play and the wicket is fairly put down by the fielding side.
- **Hit Wicket** – Cricket rules specify that if a batsman hits his wicket down with his bat or body after the bowler has entered his delivery stride and the ball is in play then he is out. The striking batsman is also out if he hits his wicket down while setting off for his first run.
- **Handled The Ball** – Cricket rules allow the batsman to be given out if he willingly handles the ball with the hand that is not touching the bat without the consent of the opposition.
- **Timed Out** – An incoming batsman must be ready to face a ball or be at the non-strikers end with his partner within three minutes of the outgoing batsman being dismissed. If this is not done the incoming batsman can be given out.
- **Hit The Ball Twice** – Cricket rules state that if a batsman hits a ball twice other than for the purpose of protecting his wicket or with consent from the opposition he is out.
- **Obstructing The Field** – A batsman is out if he willingly obstructs the opposition by word or action.