

The CHK Association of Cricket Officials



Level 0 Umpire Training 2019 Session Two



MCC Laws of Cricket 2017 Code

LAW 21 NO BALL



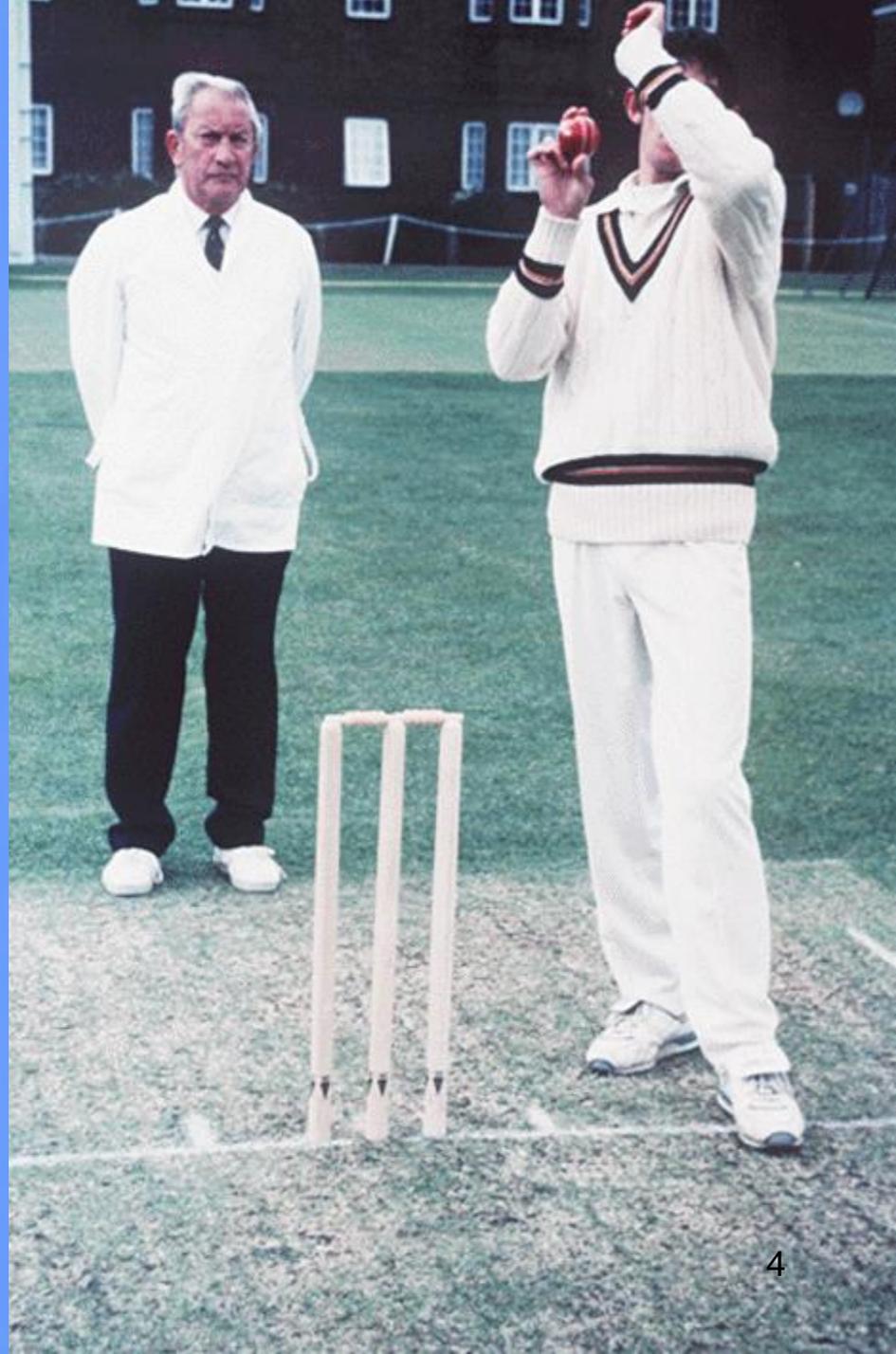
Law 21.1 Mode of Delivery

- (a) The umpire shall ascertain whether the bowler intends to bowl right handed or left handed, and whether over or round the wicket, and shall so inform the striker.

It is unfair if the bowler fails to notify the umpire of a change in his mode of delivery. In this case, the umpire shall call and signal No ball.

- (b) Underarm bowling shall not be permitted except by special agreement prior to the start of the match.

Over the Wicket





Round the Wicket

Law 21.2 Fair Delivery - the Arm

For a delivery to be fair in respect of the arm the ball must not be thrown.



Although it is the primary responsibility of the striker's end umpire to ensure the fairness of a delivery in this respect, there is nothing in this Law to debar the bowler's end umpire from calling and signalling No ball if he considers that the ball has been thrown.

Law 21.3 Fair Delivery - the Arm

- (a) If, in the opinion of either umpire, the ball has been thrown, or unless permitted by agreement, bowled under arm he shall call and signal **No ball**.

Warn the bowler (FIRST AND FINAL) when the ball is dead.

This **caution shall apply throughout the innings**.

Inform the other umpire, the batsmen at the wicket, the captain of the fielding side and, **as soon as practicable**, the captain of the batting side of what has occurred.

Law 21.3 Definition of Fair Delivery – the Arm

- A ball is **fairly delivered** in respect of the arm if, once the bowler's arm has reached the **level of the shoulder in the delivery swing**, the elbow joint is not straightened partially or completely from that point until the ball has left the hand.
- This definition shall not debar a bowler from flexing or rotating the *wrist* in the delivery swing.

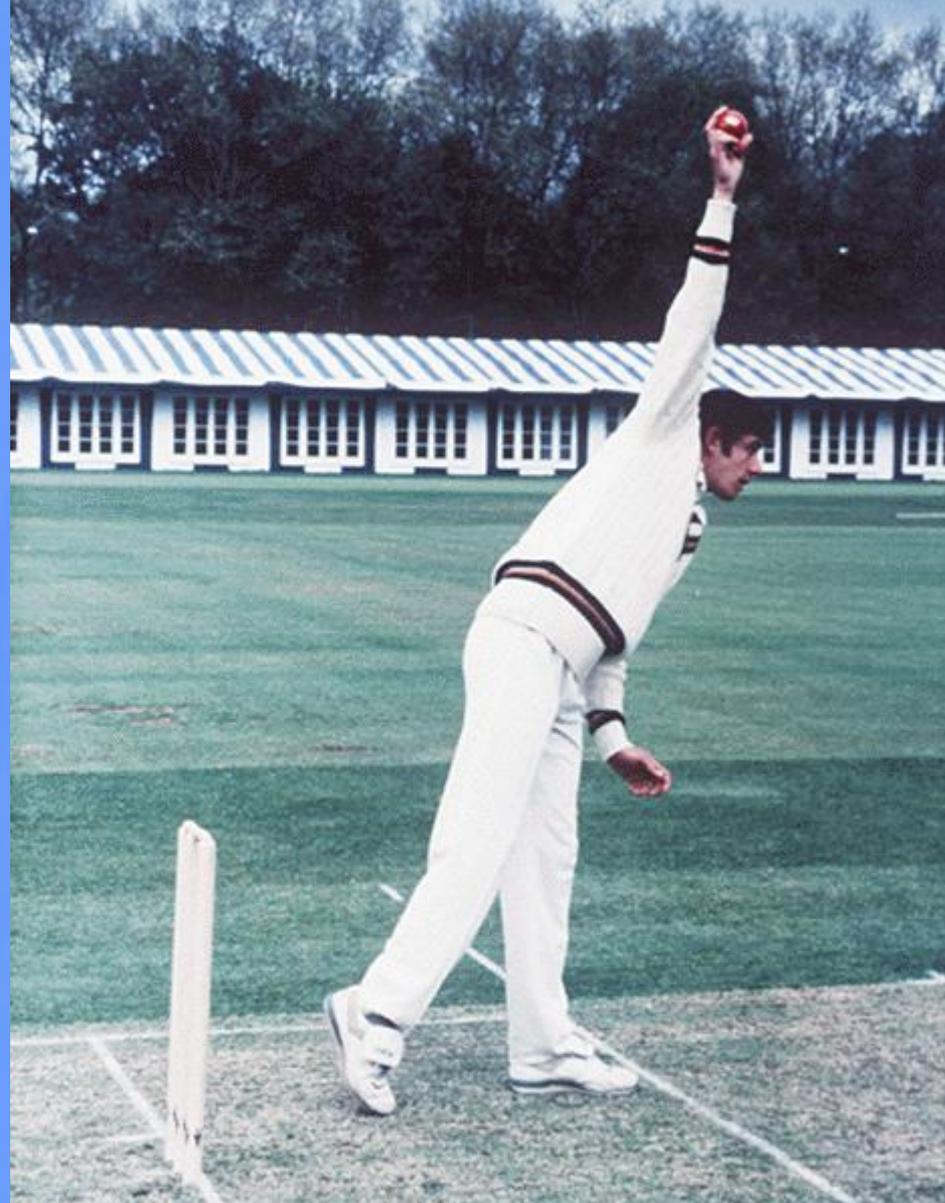


Law 21.3 Fair Delivery - the Arm

If either umpire considers that after such caution, a further delivery by the same bowler in that innings is thrown, or bowled underarm, the bowler's end umpire concerned shall:

Direct the Fielding Captain to take bowler off.
Balls left in over to be completed by another bowler.

Bowler suspended not to bowl in innings.
Inform and Report.



The elbow may be bent,
provided it is not then straightened

Law 21.4 Bowler throwing towards Striker's end before delivery

If the bowler throws the ball towards the striker's end **before entering his delivery stride**, either umpire shall call and signal No ball.

See Law 41.17 (Batsmen stealing a run).

However, the procedure stated above of caution, informing, final warning, action against the bowler and reporting ***shall not apply***.

Law 21.5 Fair Delivery - the Feet

For a delivery to be fair in respect of the feet, in the delivery stride

Back foot must land within and not touching the **Return crease**

Front foot must land with some part of the foot (whether grounded or raised) behind the **Popping crease** *and* on the same side of the **imaginary line joining the middle stumps**

*If the umpire at the bowler's end is **not satisfied** that both of these conditions have been met, he shall call and signal*

No ball



NO BALL - BACK FOOT

Back Foot
must land
INSIDE & NOT
TOUCH
the Return Crease

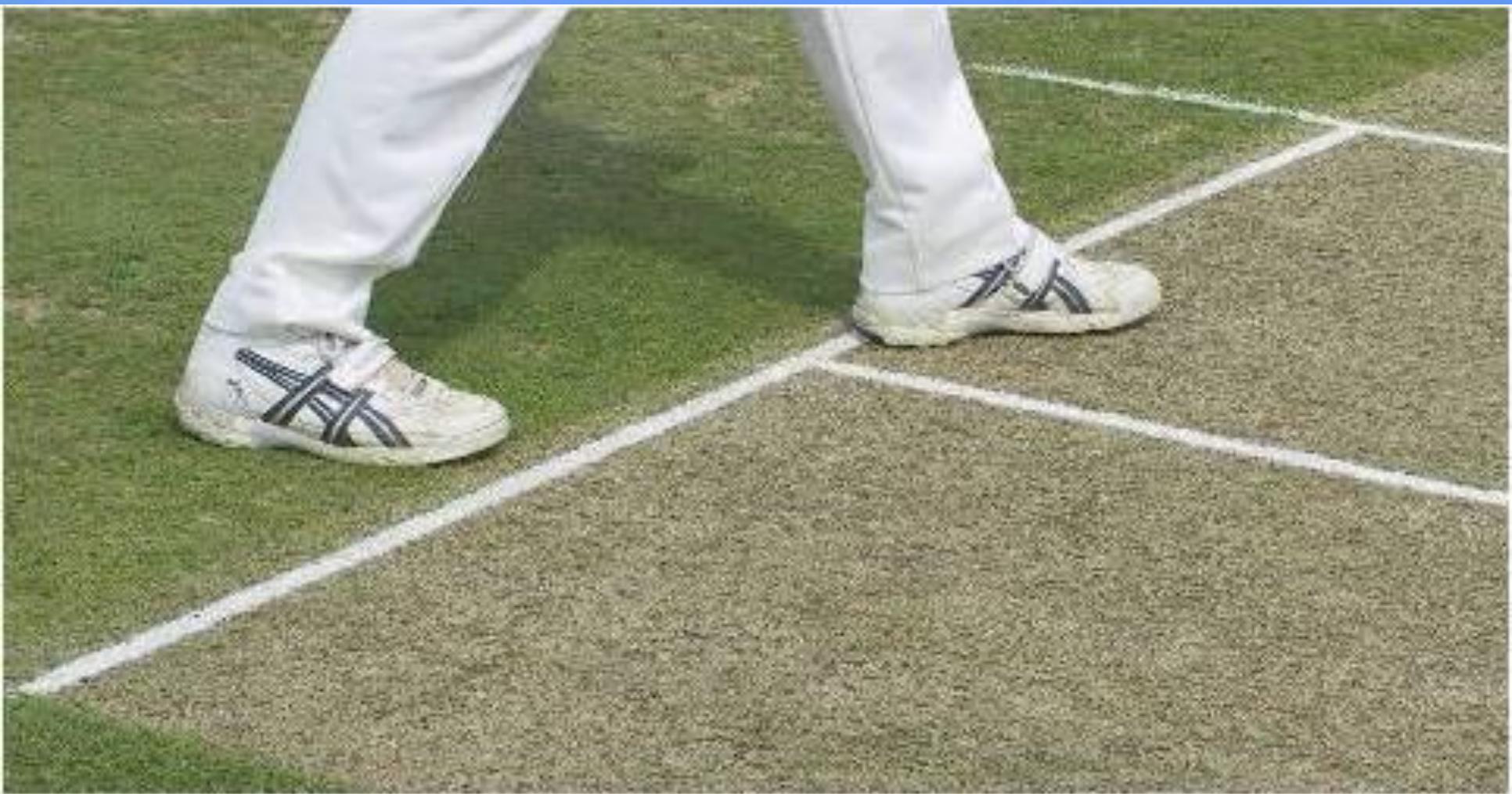


Return Crease

Law 21.5



Law 21.5



Law 21.5

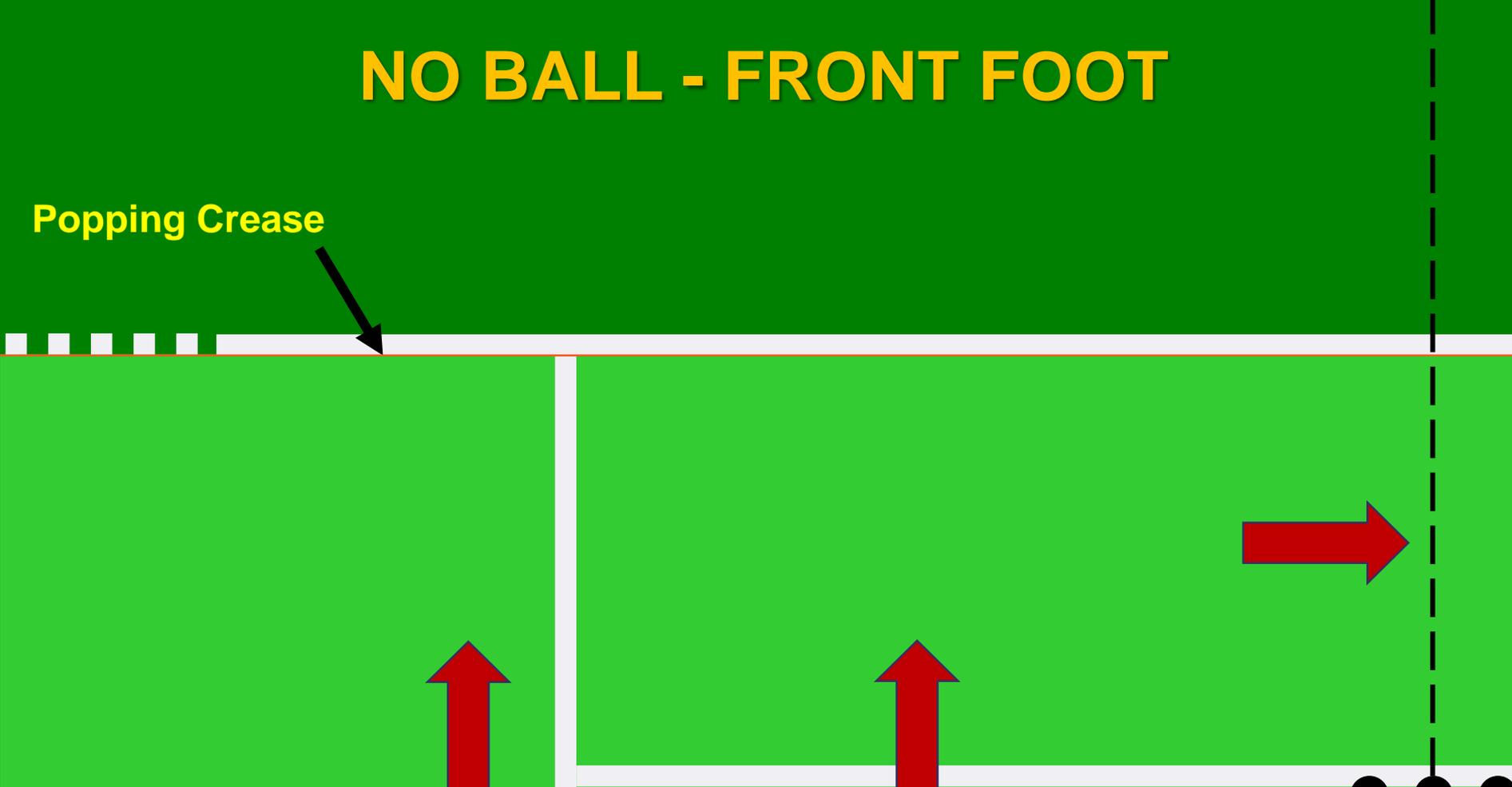


Law 21.5



NO BALL - FRONT FOOT

Popping Crease



The diagram illustrates a cricket pitch with a green background. A white popping crease is shown at the top, with a black arrow pointing to it from the text 'Popping Crease'. A white middle stump is shown in the center. A red arrow points from the bottom towards the middle stump. A red arrow points from the bottom towards the popping crease. A red arrow points from the right towards the popping crease. A dashed vertical line is on the right side, with three black dots below it. A yellow box at the bottom contains the text: 'Some part of the **Front Foot** GROUNDED or RAISED must be *behind* the POPPING CREASE AND on the *same side of middle stump*'.

Some part of the **Front Foot**
GROUNDED or RAISED must
be *behind* the POPPING CREASE
AND
on the *same side of middle stump*

Law 21.5



Law 21.5



Law 21.5



Law 21.5



Law 21.5



Law 21.5



Law 21.5



Law 21.5



Law 21.5



Law 21.5



Law 21.6 No Ball – Bowler breaking wicket in delivery

- EITHER umpire shall call and signal **No ball**, if **the ball is delivered** (and if the non-striker is not dismissed under Law 41.16 Non-striker leaving his/her ground early).
- Includes ANY CLOTHING OR OTHER OBJECT falling from his person and breaking wicket.
- If the ball is **not delivered**, the Umpire shall call **Dead ball** if not a successful Run out.

Apply Law 20.4.2.8, 20.4.2.9 and 21.12, if applicable.

Law 21.7 Ball bouncing more than once, rolling along the ground or pitching off the pitch

The umpire at the bowler's end shall call and signal No ball if a ball which he considers to have been delivered, without having previously touched the bat or person of the striker:

bounces **more than ONCE**
or **rolls along the ground**

before it reaches the Popping crease.

Law 21.7 Ball bouncing more than once, rolling along the ground or pitching off the pitch

- Pitches **wholly or partially off the pitch** as defined in Law 6.1 (Area of pitch) before it reaches the line of the striker's wicket. When a non-turf pitch is being used, this will apply to any ball that wholly or partially pitches off the artificial surface.

Law 21.8 Ball coming to rest in front of the Striker's wicket

If a ball delivered by the bowler comes to rest in front of the line of the striker's wicket, without having touched the bat or person of the striker, the umpire shall call and signal **No ball** and **immediately call and signal Dead ball**.

Law 21.9 No Ball – Fielder intercepting

If ball delivered by bowler makes contact with **any part of a fielder's person** before it makes contact with striker OR passes the striker's wicket

Umpire to call **No ball** immediately followed by **Dead ball**.

Law 21.11 No Ball – Infringement of other Laws

CALL NO BALL IF...

- Law 27.3 Position of wicket-keeper
- Law 28.4 Limitation of on side fielders
- Law 28.5 Fielders not to encroach on pitch
- Law 41.6 Bowling of dangerous and unfair short-pitched bowling
- Law 41.7 Bowling of dangerous and unfair non-pitching deliveries
- Law 41.8 Bowling of deliberate front foot No ball

NO BALL - Encroachment by the Wicket Keeper

Wicket Keeper must not
Encroach until:

- The ball passes the wicket or
- The ball hits the bat or person of the striker or
- Striker attempts a run



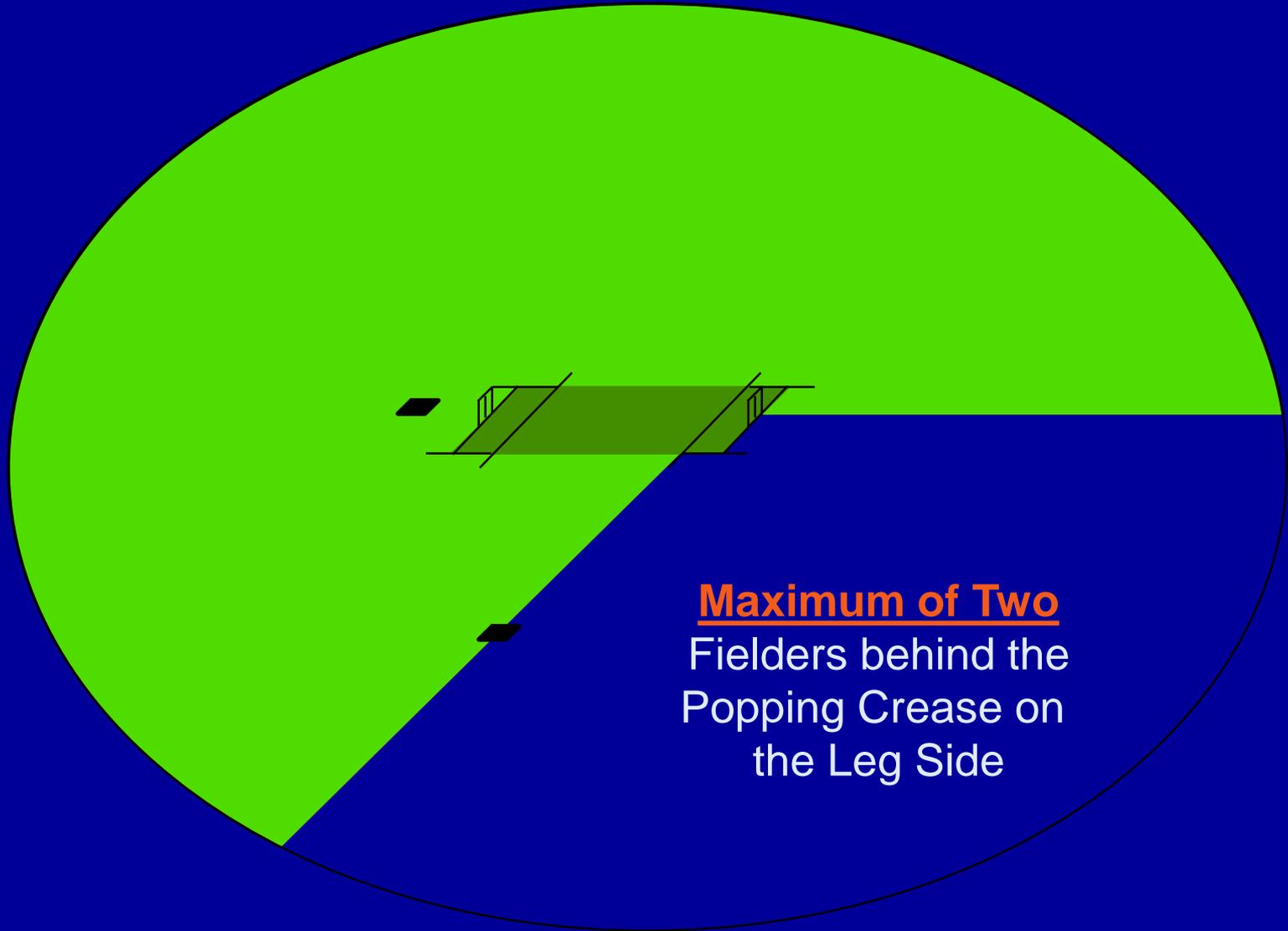


Encroachment by the wicket-keeper



Encroachment by the wicket-keeper

NO BALL - Leg Side Restriction

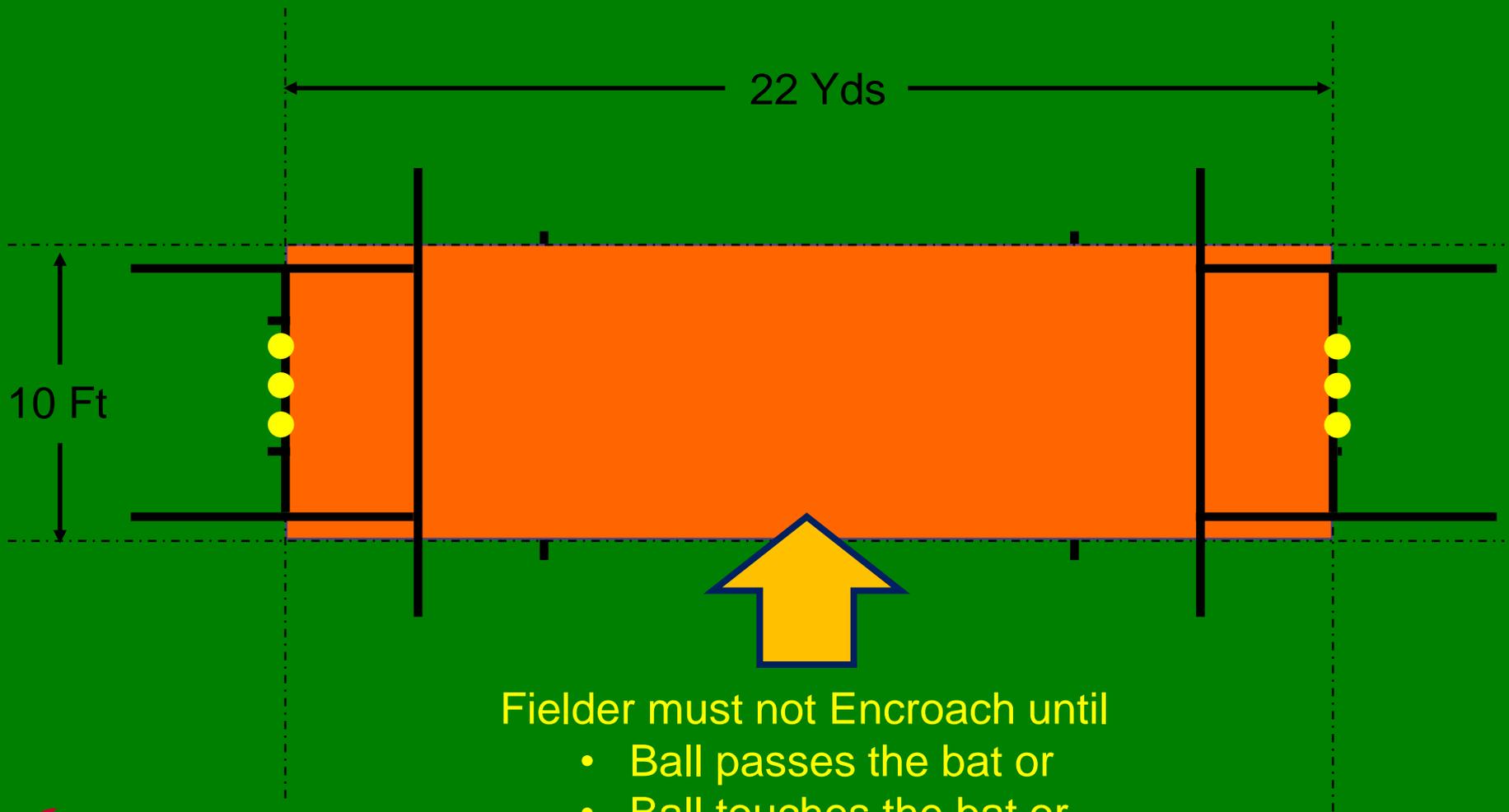


Maximum of Two
Fielders behind the
Popping Crease on
the Leg Side



More than 2 behind Square Leg

NO BALL - Encroachment by a Fielder



Fielder must not Encroach until

- Ball passes the bat or
- Ball touches the bat or
- Ball touches the striker



Fielder Encroaches - No ball

Law 21.12

Revoking a call of No ball

An umpire shall **revoke** the call of No ball if the ball does not leave the bowler's hand for any reason.

An umpire shall **revoke** the call of No ball if Dead ball is called under Law 20

(Umpire calling and signalling Dead ball)



Law 21.16 No ball – Runs resulting from No ball

The one Penalty run is scored as No ball extras and debited to bowler.

If other penalty runs awarded under Laws, scored as Penalty runs (Law 41.18)

Plus any runs completed by batsmen or boundaries are credited to striker if ball struck by bat.

If not struck by bat, scored as Byes or Leg Byes, as appropriate.

***No Ball to over-ride Wide.
Ball not Dead when No ball called.
Penalty of 1 run for No ball in addition to other runs,
even if batsman is dismissed.***

21.15 Out from a No ball

When No ball has been called, neither batsman shall be out under any of the Laws **except:**

- 34 (Hit the ball twice)**
- 37 (Obstructing the field)**
- 38 (Run out)**

(These Dismissals are not credited to the bowler)

The CHK Association of Cricket Officials



LAW 22

WIDE BALL



MCC Laws of Cricket 2017 Code

Law 22.1 Judging a Wide

The umpire shall adjudge a Wide if according to the definition below, in his opinion:

- » the ball passes wide of the striker where he is standing
and:
- » would also have passed wide of him standing in a **normal** guard position.

Law 22.1 Judging a Wide

The ball will be considered as passing wide of the striker unless it is **sufficiently within his reach** for him to be able to hit it with his bat by means of a **normal cricket stroke**.



Out of Reach of the Striker



Out of Reach of the Striker - How Far?



Out of Reach of the Striker - Too High??
No Ball - See Law 42.6

Law 22.2 Call and signal of Wide ball

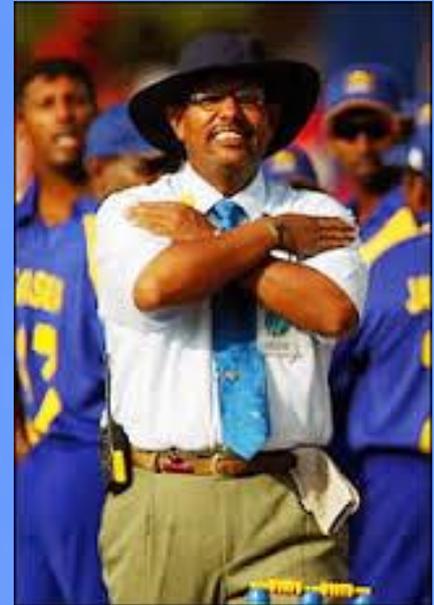
- » If the umpire adjudges a delivery to be a Wide he shall call and signal Wide ball as soon as the ball passes the striker's wicket.
- » It shall, however, be considered to have been a Wide from the instant the bowler entered his delivery stride even though it cannot be called Wide until it passes the striker's wicket.



Law 22.3 Wide ball – Revoking the call of Wide

- » The umpire shall **revoke the call** of Wide ball if there is then **any** contact between the ball and the striker's bat or person.
- » The umpire shall **revoke the call** of Wide ball if a delivery is **called a No ball**.

See Law 24.13 (No ball to over-ride Wide).



Law 22.4 Delivery not a Wide

The umpire shall NOT adjudge a delivery as being a Wide if the striker, by moving, either:

causes the ball to pass wide of him, as defined above

or brings the ball sufficiently within his reach to be able to hit it with his bat by means of a normal cricket stroke.

OR if the ball touches the striker's bat or person as the ball passes the striker



Judging a Wide

CHK Playing Conditions

- a) Umpires are instructed to apply very strict and *consistent interpretation* in regard to this Law in order to prevent negative bowling wide of the wicket.
- b) Any off-side or leg-side delivery which, *in the opinion of the umpire*, does not give the batsman a **reasonable opportunity to score** shall be called a Wide.



Judging a Wide

CHK Interpretation and Guidelines for Leg-side Wides

A delivery that pitches *outside the line of leg stump and moves further away* shall be called a Wide.

However,

- a) A delivery that passes to the leg-side irrespective of where it pitches and, in the umpire's opinion, would have struck the batsman on his legs in his normal guard position, i.e. **the batsman steps inside the line for whatever reason, shall NOT normally be called a Wide.**
- b) A delivery that passes between the leg stump and the batsman shall NOT be called a Wide.

Law 22.5 Wide Ball not Dead

The ball does not become
Dead on the call of
Wide ball.

Law 22.6 Penalty for a Wide

A penalty of one run shall be awarded **instantly** on the call of Wide ball.

Unless the call is revoked (Law 22.3 above), this penalty shall stand even if a batsman is dismissed, and shall be in addition to any other runs scored, any boundary allowance and any other penalties awarded.

Law 22.7 Runs resulting from a Wide - How scored

All runs **completed** by the batsmen or a boundary allowance, together with the penalty for the Wide, shall be scored as Wide balls. Apart from any award of a 5 run penalty, all runs resulting from a

Wide ball shall be debited against the bowler.

Law 22.8 Wide not to count

A Wide ball shall not count as one of the over.

See Law 17.3 (Validity of balls).



Law 22.9 Out from a Wide

When Wide ball has been called, neither batsman shall be out under any of the Laws except:

- 35 Hit wicket**
- 37 Obstructing the field**
- 38 Run out**
- 39 Stumped**

Of these, Hit-wicket and Stumped are credited to the bowler.

LAW 23

BYE AND LEG BYE



Law 23.1 Byes

If the ball, not being a No ball or a Wide, passes the striker without touching his bat or person, any runs completed by the batsmen or a boundary allowance shall be credited as Byes to the batting side.



Law 23.2 Leg byes

If the ball, not having previously touched the striker's bat, strikes his person and the umpire is satisfied that the striker has:

- attempted to play the ball with his bat
- or tried to avoid being hit by the ball
- any runs completed by the batsmen or a boundary allowance shall be credited to the batting side as Leg byes, unless No ball has been called in which case 1 Penalty run for the No ball and the balance, if applicable, as Leg byes.

Law 23.3 Leg byes not to be awarded

If in the circumstances of Law 23.2.1 above, the umpire considers that neither of the conditions have been met, then Leg byes will not be awarded.

- The umpire will call and signal **Dead ball** if ball reaches the boundary or *after the first run is complete*.
- The umpire will disallow all runs to the batting side
- Return any not out batsman to his original end
- Signal No ball to the scorer, if applicable
- Award any 5 run Penalties other than 28.3 (Helmet on ground)

LAW 24

FIELDERS ABSENCE; SUBSTITUTES



24.1 Substitute Fielders

If the umpires are satisfied that a player has been injured or become ill **after the nomination of the players**, they shall allow that player to have a substitute to field for him.

Law 24.1 Substitutes Fielders (contd.)

The umpires have **discretion**, for other wholly acceptable reasons, to allow a substitute for a fielder, at the start of the match or at any subsequent time.

Law 24.1 Restrictions on the role of Substitutes

A substitute shall not be allowed to bat or bowl
or
act as captain on the field of play.

*He may, however, act as wicket-keeper but only
with **consent of an Umpire***

Law 24.1 A Player for whom a Substitute has acted

A player is allowed to bat, bowl or field even though a substitute has previously acted for him, subject to Level 3 offences or Penalty time

Law 24.2 Fielder absent or leaving the field

If a fielder fails to **take the field at the start** of the match or at **any later time**, or leaves the field during a session of play the **umpire must be informed** of the reason for his absence.

Law 24.2 Fielder absent or leaving the field

He shall not thereafter return to the field without the consent of the umpire.

The umpire shall give such consent as soon as is practicable. On his return he shall not be permitted to bowl until he has been on the field for **at least that length of *playing* time** for which he was absent.

This is referred to as **PENALTY TIME**.

MAXIMUM PENALTY TIME = 90 MINUTES

Law 24.2 Fielder absent or leaving the field

The time lost for an **unscheduled break in play** shall be counted as time on the field for any fielder who is serving penalty time at the unscheduled break provided he takes the field on resumption.

If a player is off the field at an unscheduled break, he must **personally** inform an umpire of his fitness to bat or take the field on resumption.

Clock starts when umpire informed.

Law 24.2 Fielder absent or leaving field

Serving Penalty time.

A player will **not** need to serve penalty time if:

1. HE LEAVES THE FIELD BECAUSE OF AN EXTERNAL INJURY

or

2. HE LEAVES THE FIELD BECAUSE OF WHOLLY ACCEPTABLE REASONS OTHER THAN ILLNESS OR INJURY.

24.4 Player returning without permission

If a player enters the field of play **without permission** and comes into contact with the ball while it is in play:

The ball **shall become Dead immediately** and the umpire shall award 5 penalty runs to the batting side.

All runs before Dead ball to count.

Ball will not count in the over.

Reporting procedure.

LAW 25

BATSMAN'S

INNINGS; RUNNERS



Law 25.4 Batsman retiring

- A batsman may retire at any time during his/her innings when the ball is Dead. **The umpires**, before allowing play to proceed, **shall be informed of the reason** for a batsman retiring.
- If a batsman retires because of **illness, injury or any other unavoidable cause**, that batsman is entitled to resume his/her innings. If, for any reason, this does not happen, that batsman is to be recorded, **'Retired-not out'**.



Law 25.4 Batsman retiring

- If a batsman retires for any other reason, the innings of that batsman may only resume with the **consent of the opposing Captain**. If, for any reason his/her innings does not resume, that batsman is to be recorded, **'Retired-out'**.
- If a batsman resumes his/her innings, it shall only be at the fall of a wicket or the retirement of another batsman.



LAW 26 PRACTICE ON THE FIELD



Law 26.1 Practice on the Field

- There shall be no practice on the **pitch** at any time on any day of the match.
- There shall be no bowling or batting practice **on the square on any day of the match**, without the consent of the umpires.



Law 26.2 Practice on the Outfield

- Practice is permitted on the outfield before the start of play, after the close of play, during the lunch and tea intervals and between change of innings.
- Practice shall not be allowed if the umpires consider that in the prevailing conditions of ground and weather, it will be detrimental to the surface of the square.



Law 26.2.2 Practice on the Outfield

There may be practice on the field of play **between the call of Play and the call of Time**, if the following conditions are met:

- *Only members of the fielding side participate*
- *Only the match ball is used for such practice*
- *No bowling practice in area between square and boundary parallel to pitch*

Provided the umpires are satisfied that Law 41.2 (*The match ball: changing its condition*) or 41.9 (*Time wasting: fielding side*) do not apply

- *Bowler may have a trial run-up provided no time is wasted*

Law 26.4 Penalties for contravention

Any contravention of 26.1 or 26.2 above umpires will:

- **Warn** player(s) that practice not permitted (team warning)
- If contravention by batsman each incoming batsman must be told
- **Any further contravention** by either side, award **5 Penalty runs** + Reporting procedure

LAW 27

THE WICKET-KEEPER



Law 27.1 Protective Equipment



- » The wicket-keeper is the only member of the fielding side permitted to wear **gloves and external leg guards**.
- » If he does so, these are to be regarded as part of his person for the purposes of Law 28.2 (Fielding the ball).

Law 27.1 Protective Equipment

If by his **actions and positioning** it is apparent to the umpires that he will not be able to discharge his duties as a wicket-keeper, he forfeits this right and the right to be recognised as a wicket-keeper for the purposes of Laws:

- 33.3 A fair catch
- 39 Stumped
- 28.1 Protective equipment
- 28.4 Limitation of on side fielders, and
- 28.5 Fielders not to encroach on the pitch

Law 27.2 Gloves

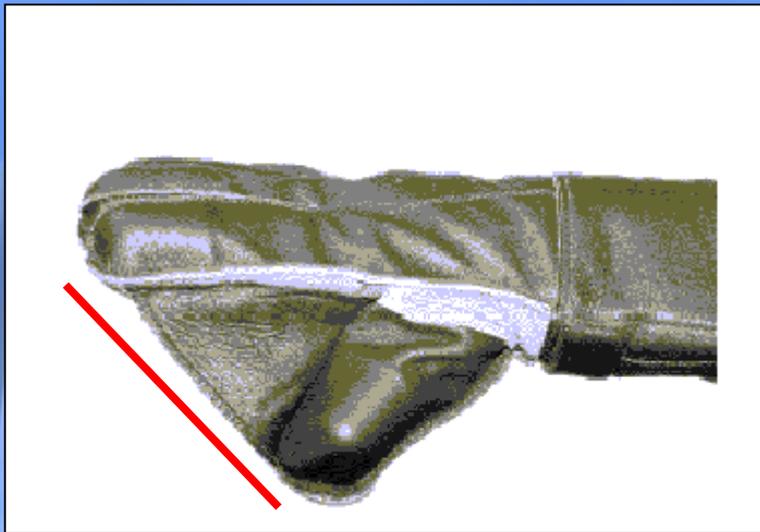
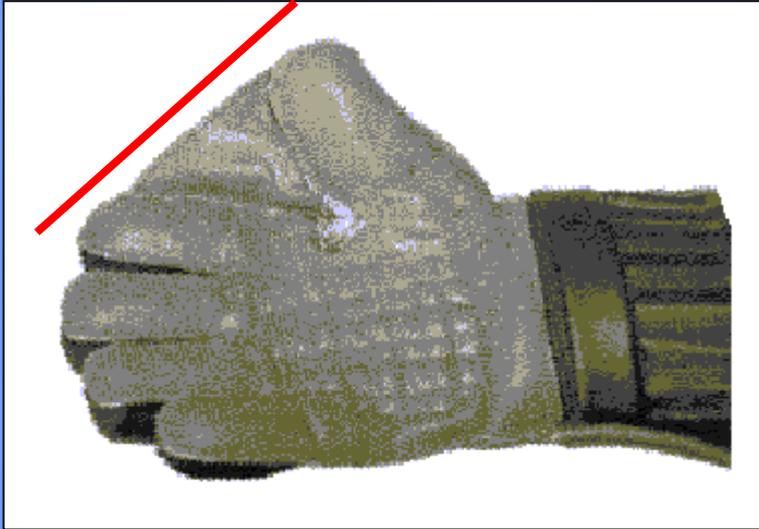
If the wicket-keeper wears gloves as permitted under 1 above, they shall have **no webbing between fingers**

except that a single piece of flat non-stretch material may be inserted between index finger and thumb **solely** as a means of support.

The top edge of webbing should not protrude beyond straight line joining top of index finger and shall be taut.

(See Appendix C)

APPENDIX C (Law 27.2 Gloves)



- No webbing between fingers
- Single pieces of non-stretch material between index finger and thumb solely as a means of support
- Not forming a pouch when hand is extended

Law 27.3 Position of Wicket-keeper

The wicket-keeper shall remain **wholly behind** the wicket at the striker's end from the moment the ball comes into play ***until*** a ball delivered by the bowler:

- Touches the bat or person of the striker
- Passes the wicket at the strikers end
- The striker attempts a run



Encroachment by the Wicket Keeper

Wicket Keeper must stay wholly behind the wicket





Wicket Keeper Encroaches

Law 27.3 Position of Wicket-keeper

In the event of the wicket-keeper
contravening this Law,
the **umpire at the striker's end**
shall call and signal
No ball as soon as possible
after the delivery of the ball.

Law 27.4 Movement by Wicket-keeper

It is **unfair** if a wicket-keeper standing back makes a significant movement towards the wicket *after the ball comes into play and before it reaches the striker* except if:

- by doing so it does **not** bring him within **reach of the wickets**
- lateral movement is in response to direction ball delivered
- It will not be considered a significant movement if the wicket-keeper moves a few paces forward for a slower delivery.

Law 27.4 Movement by Wicket-keeper

- If the movement is in response to a stroke that striker's action suggest he intends playing.

(Law 27.3 applies)



In the event of any unfair movement by the wicket-keeper, *either* umpire shall call and signal **Dead ball.**

Law 27.5 Restriction on actions of Wicket-keeper

If the wicket-keeper interferes with the striker's right to play the ball or to guard his wicket, Law 20.4.2.6 (Dead ball) shall apply.

However, if either umpire considers action by wicket-keeper wilful then Law 41.4 (Deliberate attempt to distract striker) shall apply.

Law 27.6 Interference with Wicket-keeper by striker

If, in playing at the ball or in the **legitimate defence of his wicket**, the striker interferes with the wicket-keeper, he shall not be out, except as provided for in Law 37.3 (*Obstructing a ball from being caught*).

LAW 28

THE FIELDER



Law 28.1 Protective Equipment

- No member of the fielding side other than the wicket-keeper shall be permitted to wear gloves or external leg guards.
- In addition, protection for the hand or fingers may be worn only with the *consent of the umpires*.



Law 28.2 Fielding the Ball

A fielder may field the ball with any part of his person. However, it will be deemed illegal if ball fielded by:

- Using anything other than his person
- Extends his clothing with his hands and uses this to field ball
- **Discards** a piece of clothing, equipment or any other object which subsequently makes contact with the ball in play

Law 28.2 Fielding the Ball

It is not illegal if the ball makes contact with piece of clothing, equipment or object which has *accidentally* fallen from fielders' person.



Law 28.2 Fielding the Ball

IF A FIELDER ILLEGALLY FIELDS THE BALL:

- Penalty for No ball or Wide will stand
- Any runs completed credited to batting side *including run in progress if crossed.*
- Ball not to count in over
- Award 5 Penalty Runs to batting side
- Advise all concerned – Reporting procedure

Law 28.3 Protective Helmets belonging to the Fielding side

Protective helmets, when not in use by fielders, shall only be placed, if above the surface, on the ground **behind the wicket-keeper and in line with both sets of stumps.**



Law 28.3 Protective Helmets belonging to the Fielding side

If a helmet belonging to the fielding side is on the ground **within the field of play**, and the ball while in play strikes it, and subject to Law 28.3.3 the ball **shall become Dead** and 5 penalty runs shall be awarded to the batting side together with completed runs and that crossed.

Any other penalty runs also applicable.



Law 28.3 Protective Helmets left on Ground

If ball hits a helmet on ground behind wicket-keeper and circumstances of Law 23.3 (Leg byes not awarded) or Law 34 (Hit ball twice) does apply, then:

- Disallow all runs to batting side
- Return any not out batsman to original end
- Signal No ball or Wide if applicable
- Award any other 5 Penalty runs other than for Law 28.3.2 (Ball hitting Helmet)

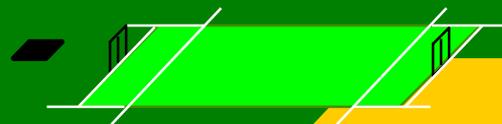


Law 28.4 Limitation of On-side Fielders

At the instant of the bowler's delivery there shall **not be more than two fielders**, other than the wicket-keeper, **behind the popping crease** on the On side.

- A fielder will be considered to be behind the popping crease unless the whole of his person, whether **grounded or in the air**, is in front of this line.
- In the event of infringement of this Law by the fielding side the umpire at the striker's end shall call and signal **No ball**.

LAW 28.4 - Limitation of On-side Fielders



Maximum of Two
fielders behind the
Popping Crease on
the On side

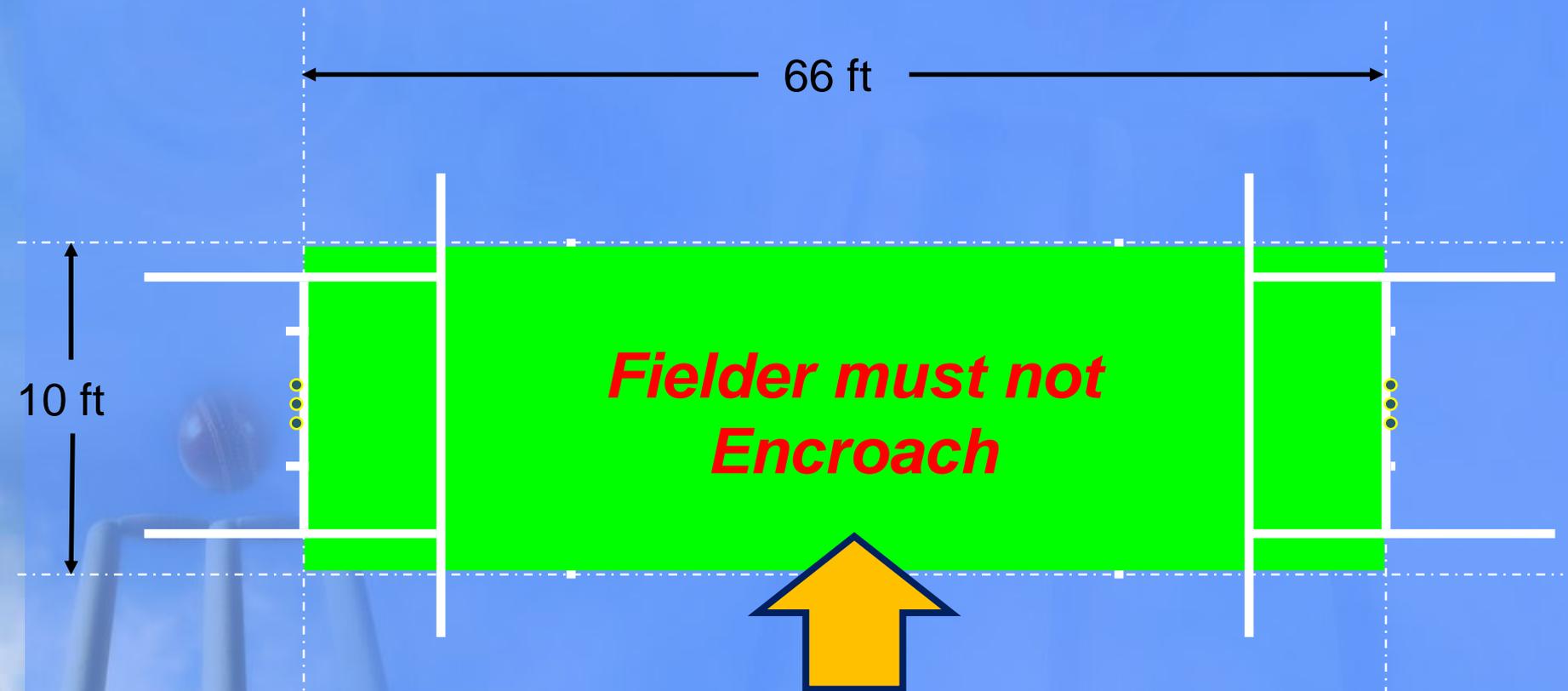
Law 28.5 Fielders not to Encroach on the Pitch

While the ball is in play and until the ball has made contact with the bat or person of the striker, or has passed the striker's bat, no fielder, other than the bowler, may have any part of his person grounded on or extended over the pitch.

In the event of infringement of this Law by any fielder other than the wicket-keeper, the umpire at the bowler's end shall call and signal **No ball** as soon as possible after the delivery of the ball.

- Note also Law 27.3 (Position of wicket-keeper).

LAW 41 - Encroachment by a Fielder



- Ball passes the bat or
- Ball touches the bat or
- Ball touches the striker

Law 28.6 Movement by Fielders

- Any significant movement by any fielder after the ball comes into play and before the ball reaches the striker is unfair, except for the following:
 1. Minor adjustment to stance and position in relation to striker's wicket
 2. Any movement by any fielder that does not significantly alter the position of that fielder
 3. *Movement by a fielder in response to a stroke that the striker is playing or that his actions suggest he intends to play*

Law 28.6 - Movement by Fielder

In all circumstances, Law 28.4 (Limitation of on side fielders) shall apply.

In the event of any unfair movement **either** umpire shall call and signal **Dead ball**.

Note also Law 41.4 (Deliberate attempt distract) and also Law 27.4 9 (Movement by wicket-keeper).

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LAW 29 THE WICKET IS DOWN



MCC Laws of Cricket 2017 Code

29.1 Wicket Put Down

The wicket is put down if a bail is **completely** removed from the top of the stumps, or a stump is struck out of the ground



Law 29.1 Wicket Put Down

The wicket is put down if a bail is completely removed from the top of the stumps, or a stump is struck out of the ground by:

- the ball
- the striker's bat if held or by any part of the bat he is holding

(only for this Law by the striker's bat not in hand or any part of bat becoming detached)

- any part of his clothing or equipment becoming detached from his person
- a fielder with hand or arm provided ball is held in that hand so used
- If a fielder strikes or pulls a stump out of the ground with the ball in his hand

Law 29.3 Remaking the Wicket

If the wicket is broken while the ball is in play, the umpire shall not remake the wicket until the ball is Dead. *See Law 20 (Dead ball).*

Any member of the fielding side may:

- Replace a bail or bails on top of the stumps
- Put back one or more stumps into the ground where the wicket originally stood.

Law 29.4 Dispensing with Bails

If the umpires have agreed to dispense with bails, in accordance with Law 8.5 (Dispensing with bails), the decision as to whether the wicket has been put down is one for the **umpire concerned to decide.**

Law 29.4 Dispensing with Bails

After a decision to play without bails, the wicket has been put down if the umpire concerned is satisfied that the wicket has been struck by the **ball** or by the **striker's bat, person,**

or items of his **clothing or equipment** separated from his person as described above,

or by a fielder with the **hand holding the ball or with the arm of the hand holding the ball.**

Law 29.4 Wicket is Down - Dispensing with Bails

If the wicket has already been broken or put down, the above shall apply to any stump or stumps still in the ground.

Any fielder may replace a stump or stumps, in accordance with 29.3 above, in order to have an opportunity of putting the wicket down.

LAW 30

BATSMAN OUT OF HIS GROUND



Law 30.1 When out of his Ground

A batsman shall be considered to be out of his ground unless his bat or some part of his person is **grounded behind** the popping crease at that end.



Law 30.1 Batsman out of his Ground

However, batsman not considered out of his ground if:

- running or diving towards his ground and beyond and, having grounded some part of his person or bat beyond the popping crease, there is subsequent loss of contact between:
 - the ground and any part of his person or bat
 - between the bat or person

Provided the batsman has continued movement in the same direction

Law 30.2 – Batsman out of his Ground

- If no batsman is in either ground – then the ground belongs to batsman nearer to it.
- If level, whoever was nearer to it prior to drawing level.
- If one ground belongs to a batsman, the other ground belongs to the other batsman irrespective of position.
- *Crossing - definition*

Law 30.2 Which is a Batsman's Ground

- If only one batsman is within a ground it is his ground and remains his even if he is later joined there by the other batsman.
- If both batsmen are in the same ground and one of them subsequently leaves it, then the ground belongs to the one who remains.

Law 30.3 Position of Non-striker

The batsman at the bowler's end should be positioned on the opposite side of the wicket to that from which the ball is being delivered, unless a request to do otherwise is granted by the umpire.

LAW 31 APPEALS



Law 31.1 Umpire not to give Batsman Out without an Appeal

- » Neither umpire shall give a batsman out, even though he may be out under the Laws, **unless appealed to by the fielding side.**
- » This shall not debar a batsman who is out under any of the Laws from leaving his wicket without an appeal having been made.

Note, however, the provisions of 31.7 below.

Law 31.2 Batsman Dismissed

A batsman is dismissed if he is given out by an umpire on appeal or he is out under the laws and leaves his wicket as in 31.1 above.



Law 31.3 Timing of Appeals

- For an appeal to be valid it must be made before the bowler begins his run up or, if he has no run up, his bowling action to deliver the next ball, and before Time has been called.
- The call of Over does not invalidate an appeal made prior to the start of the following over provided Time has not been called.

See Laws 12.2 (Call of Time) and 17.2 (Start of an over).

Law 31.4 Appeal of "How's That?"



An appeal
"How's That?"
covers all ways
of being
out.



NO SUCH THING AS SPECIFIC APPEALS

Law 31.5 Answering Appeals

Striker's end umpire shall answer all appeals dealing with:

- » Law 35 (*Hit wicket*), 39 (*Stumped*) or 38 (*Run out*) when this occurs at the striker's wicket.
- » A decision Not out by one umpire shall not prevent the other umpire from giving a decision, provided that each is considering only matters within his jurisdiction.



Law 31.6 Consultation by Umpires



- » Each umpire shall answer appeals on matters within his own jurisdiction.
- » If an umpire is doubtful about any **point** that the other umpire may have been in a better position to see, he shall **consult** the latter on this point of fact and shall then give his decision.
- » If, after consultation, there is still **doubt** remaining the decision shall be Not out.

31.7 Batsman leaving his wicket under a misapprehension

- » An umpire shall intervene if satisfied that a batsman, not having been given out, has left his wicket under a misapprehension that he is out.
- » The umpire intervening shall call and signal Dead ball to prevent any further action by the fielding side and shall recall the batsman.
- » The batsman may be recalled up to the instant of the next delivery unless it is the final wicket – then up to the instant the umpires leave the field.

Law 31.8 Withdrawal of an Appeal

- » The captain of the fielding side may withdraw an appeal **only with the consent of the umpire** within whose jurisdiction the appeal falls.
- » If such consent is given the umpire concerned shall, if applicable, revoke his decision and recall the batsman.
- » *The withdrawal of the appeal must be made before the instant of the next delivery or if the innings complete – before umpires leave the field*

The CHK Association of Cricket Officials



LAW 32

BOWLED



MCC Laws of Cricket 2017 Code

Law 32.1 Out Bowled



- The striker is out Bowled if his wicket is put down by a ball delivered by the bowler, not being a No ball, even if it first touches his bat or person.
- He shall not be out Bowled if before striking the wicket the ball has been in contact with any other player or with an umpire. He will, however, be subject to Laws 37 (Obstructing the field), 38 (Run out) and 39 (Stumped).

Law 32.2 Bowled to Take Precedence

The striker is out Bowled if his wicket is put down as in 1 above, even though a decision against him for **any other method of dismissal** would be justified.



LAW 33 CAUGHT



Law 33.1 Caught

The striker is out Caught if a ball delivered by the bowler, **not being a No ball**, touches his bat without having previously been in contact with any member of the fielding side and is subsequently held by a fielder as a fair catch before it touches the



Law 33.2 Caught - Fair Catch

Catch will be fair **only** if:

- either the ball or any fielder in contact with the ball is **not grounded beyond the boundary** before the catch is complete.

Note Law 19.4 & 19.5 (Ball grounded beyond boundary).

- Ball **held** in the hands of a fielder or **hugged** to the body or **lodges** in EXTERNAL PROTECTIVE equipment, or accidentally in clothing.

Law 33.2 Caught – Fair Catch

- A fielder catches ball after lawfully struck twice provided it has not been grounded after first strike. See *Law 34 (Hit the ball twice)*
- A fielder catches ball after contact with a wicket, an umpire, another fielder, or another batsman.
- Fielder catches ball in the air provided conditions of 33.2.1 are met.
- Ball caught off an obstruction within field of play not designated as boundary



Law 33.3 Caught - Making a Catch

- Act of making catch starts with fielder's **first contact** with ball and ends when a fielder has **complete control over both the ball and his own movement**.
- No runs to be scored if striker dismissed, caught, although Penalty runs may be awarded to either side. (Law 18.11.1 (Batsman returning to original end) applies)

**CAUGHT TAKES PRECEDENCE OVER ALL
DISMISSALS EXCEPT BOWLED**

LAW 34 HIT THE BALL TWICE



Law 34.1 Out Hit the Ball Twice

The striker is out Hit the Ball Twice if, while the ball is in play, it strikes any part of his person or is struck by his bat and before the ball has been touched by a fielder and:

- He wilfully strikes it again with his bat or person, other than a hand not holding the bat, except for the sole purpose of guarding his wicket.

See Law 37 (Obstructing the field)

- For the purpose of this Law, 'struck' or 'strike' shall include contact with the person of the striker.

Law 34.2 Not out Hit the Ball Twice

The striker will **not** be out under this Law if:

- He makes a second or subsequent stroke in order to **return the ball to the fielding side.**

(He will be out under Law 37.4 Obstructing the Field.)

- He wilfully strikes the ball after it has **touched a fielder.**

(He will be out under Law 37.1 Obstructing the Field.)

Law 34.3 Ball lawfully struck more than once

- **Solely** in order to guard his wicket and before the ball has been touched by a fielder, the striker may lawfully strike the ball a second or subsequent time with his bat or with any part of his person other than a hand not holding the bat.
- The striker may guard his wicket even if the delivery is a No ball. However, he **may not prevent the ball from being caught** by striking the ball more than once in defence of his wicket

See Law 37.3 (Obstructing a ball from being caught).

Law 34.4 Runs permitted from ball lawfully struck more than once

When the ball is lawfully hit twice, it is **not Dead**.
Umpire will call Dead ball **if it reaches the boundary or after first run is complete** (to allow fielding side opportunity of dismissal).

Disallow all runs to batting side

Return any not out batsman to original ends

Signal No ball, if applicable

Award any Penalty runs applicable except Law 28.3 (Helmet on ground)

34.5 Bowler does not get credit

The bowler does not get credit for the wicket.



LAW 35 HIT WICKET



Law 35.1 Out Hit Wicket

The striker is out Hit Wicket if, while the ball is in play, his wicket is put down either by the striker's bat or person as described in Law 29.1 (Wicket put down)



Law 35.1 Out Hit Wicket

The striker is out Hit Wicket if, AFTER THE BOWLER ENTERS HIS DELIVERY STRIDE, his wicket is put down either by the striker's **bat or person** as described in Law 29.1.2 to 29.1.14 (Wicket put down) either:

- in the course of any action taken by him in **preparing to receive** or in **receiving** a delivery, or
- in setting off for his first run **immediately after playing**, or **playing at the ball**

Law 35.1 Out Hit Wicket

If his wicket is put down when:

- If **no attempt** to play the ball, in setting off for his first run, providing that in the umpires opinion this is **immediately after** he has had the **opportunity** of playing the ball
- In **lawfully** making a second or further stroke for the purpose of guarding his wicket
(Law 34.3 Ball lawfully struck more than once)
- If striker puts wicket down in any way as above *before bowler enters delivery stride* – call **Dead ball**

Law 35.2 Not out Hit Wicket

The batsman is **Not out** - should his wicket be put down:

- After striker has **completed** his action in receiving the delivery
- It occurs when striker is trying to **avoid** been run out or stumped
- When striker is trying to **avoid** a throw
- Bowler enters delivery stride but does **not deliver the ball** (*Dead ball*)
- The delivery is a **No ball**

Note: the striker may be out Hit wicket in trying to avoid a delivery

LAW 36

LEG BEFORE

WICKET



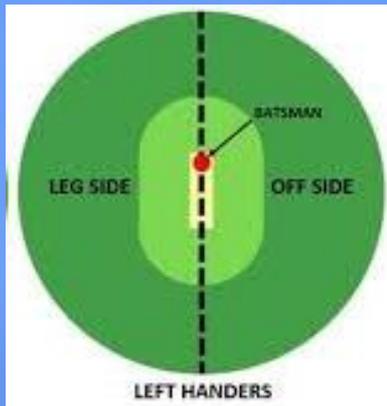
Law 36.1 Out LBW

The striker is out LBW if:

The bowler delivers a fair delivery which, if not intercepted full pitch, **pitches in line between wicket and wicket or on the off side** of the striker's wicket.



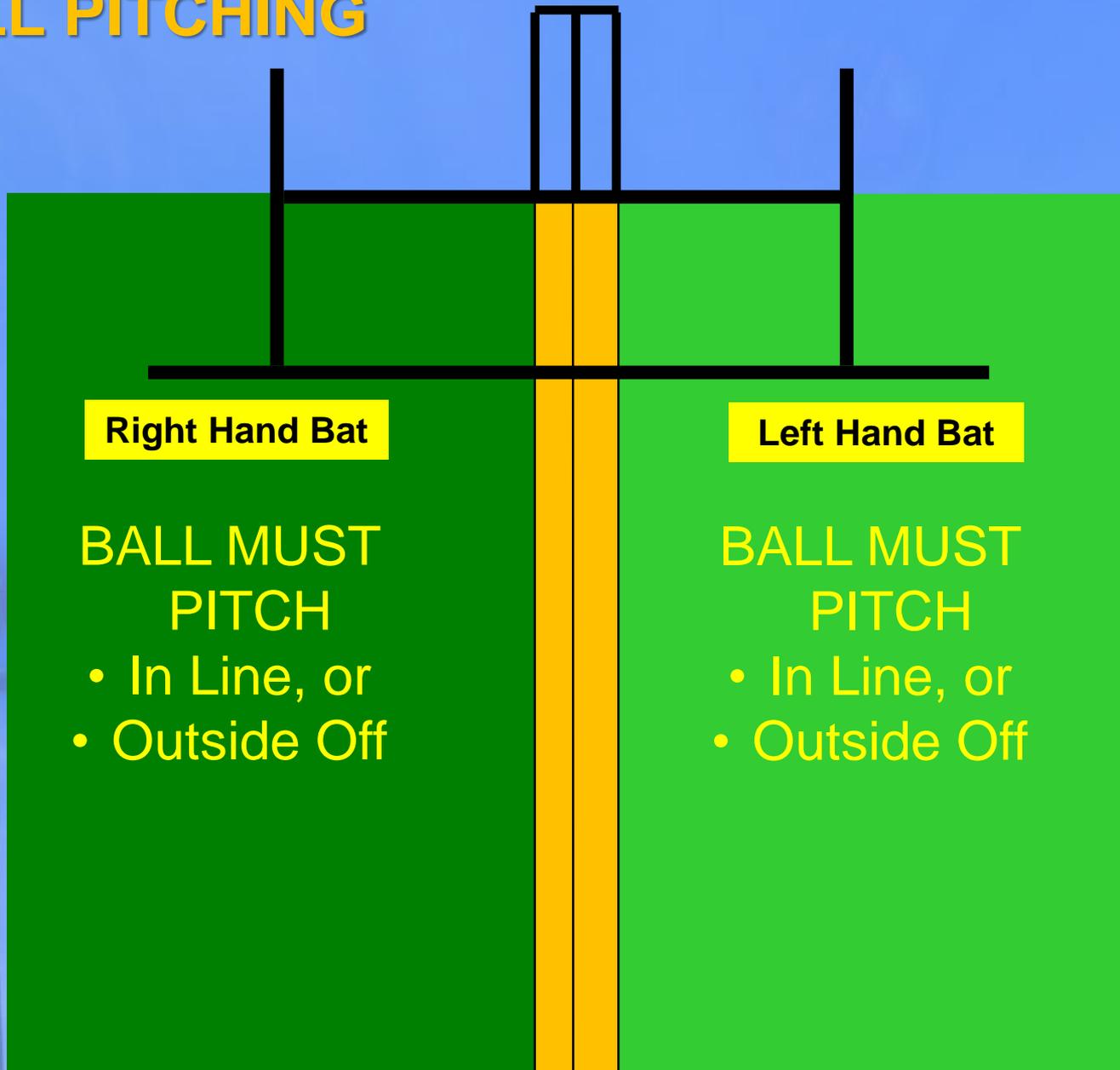
Law 36.3 Off-side of Wicket



The Off side of the striker's wicket shall be determined by the striker's stance at the moment the ball comes into play for that delivery.



BALL PITCHING



Law 36.1 Out LBW

The striker is out LBW if;

- The striker intercepts the ball, ***not having previously touched his bat*** either full-pitch or after pitching, with any part of his person

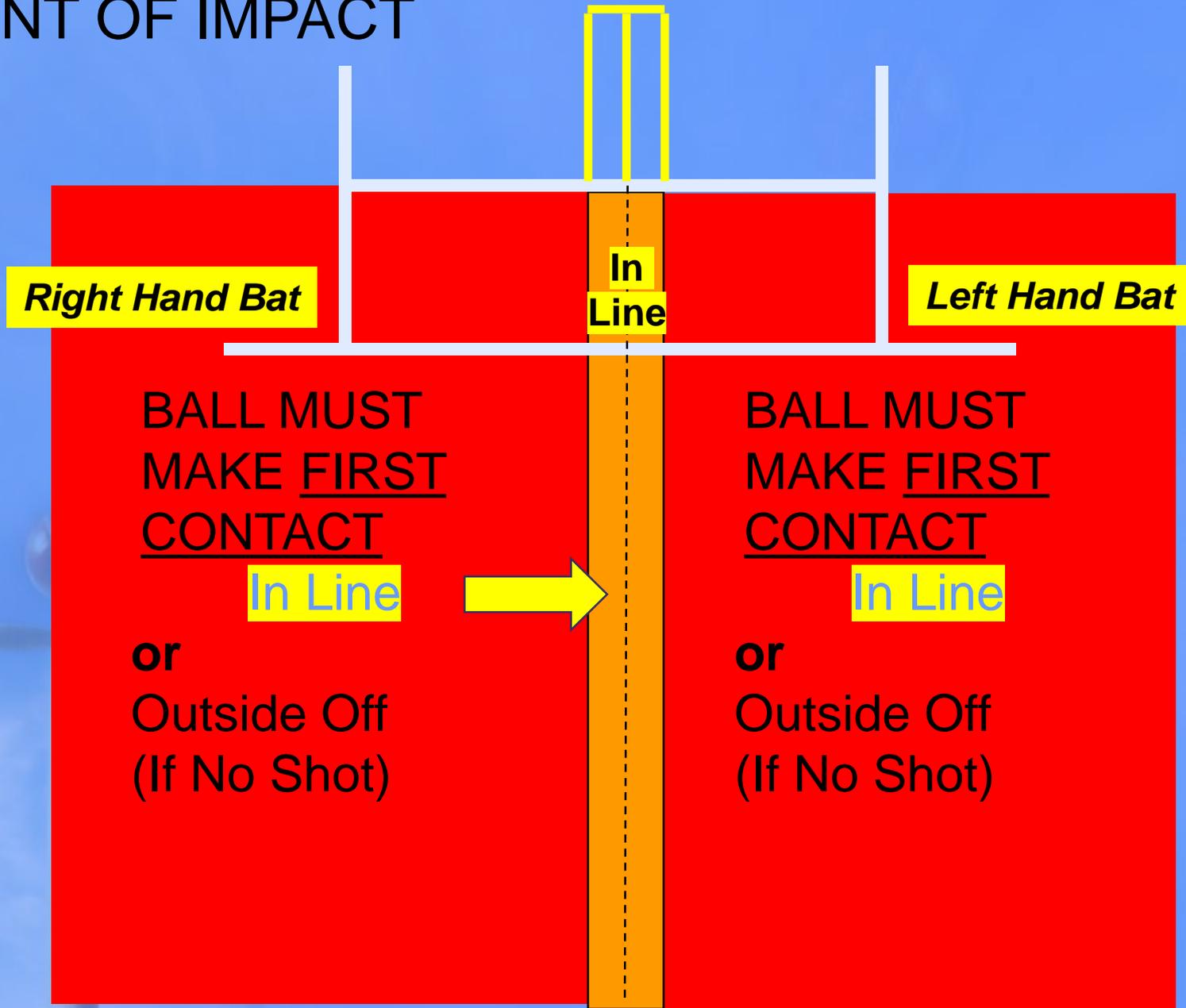
(The point of impact may be **above the level** of the bails)

Law 36.1 Out LBW

The striker is out LBW if:

- The point of impact, is **between wicket and wicket**
or
- The point of impact is outside the line of the off stump and **the striker has made no genuine attempt to play the ball with his bat**
and
- **But for the interception, the ball would have hit the wicket**

POINT OF IMPACT



2. Interception of the Ball

In assessing an interception of the ball **only the first interception is to be considered.**

If the ball makes contact with striker's bat and pad – SIMULTANEOUSLY – this shall be considered as having hit the bat first

In assessing any interception, **it is to be assumed** that the path of the ball **before interception** would have continued **after interception**, irrespective of whether the ball **might** have pitched (and turned) afterwards or not.

Law 36 - Leg Before Wicket

Pitch

In line

Law 36 - Leg Before Wicket

Pitch

Outside Off

Law 36 - Leg Before Wicket

Pitch
In line
Outside Off
Intercepted
Person

Law 36 - Leg Before Wicket - Elements

Pitch
In line
Outside Off
Intercepted
Clothing

Law 36 - Leg Before Wicket - Elements

Pitch
In line
Outside Off
Intercepted
Equipment (NOT Bat)

Law 36 - Leg Before Wicket - Elements

Pitch

In line

Outside Off

Intercepted

Person

Clothing

Equipment (NOT Bat)

Point of Impact

In line

Law 36 - Leg Before Wicket - Elements

Pitch

In line

Outside Off

Intercepted

Person

Clothing

Equipment (NOT Bat)

Point of Impact

Outside Off (Only if no shot offered)

Law 36 - Leg Before Wicket - Elements

Pitch

In line

Outside Off

Intercepted

Person

Clothing

Equipment (NOT Bat)

Point of Impact

In line

Outside Off (Only if no shot offered)

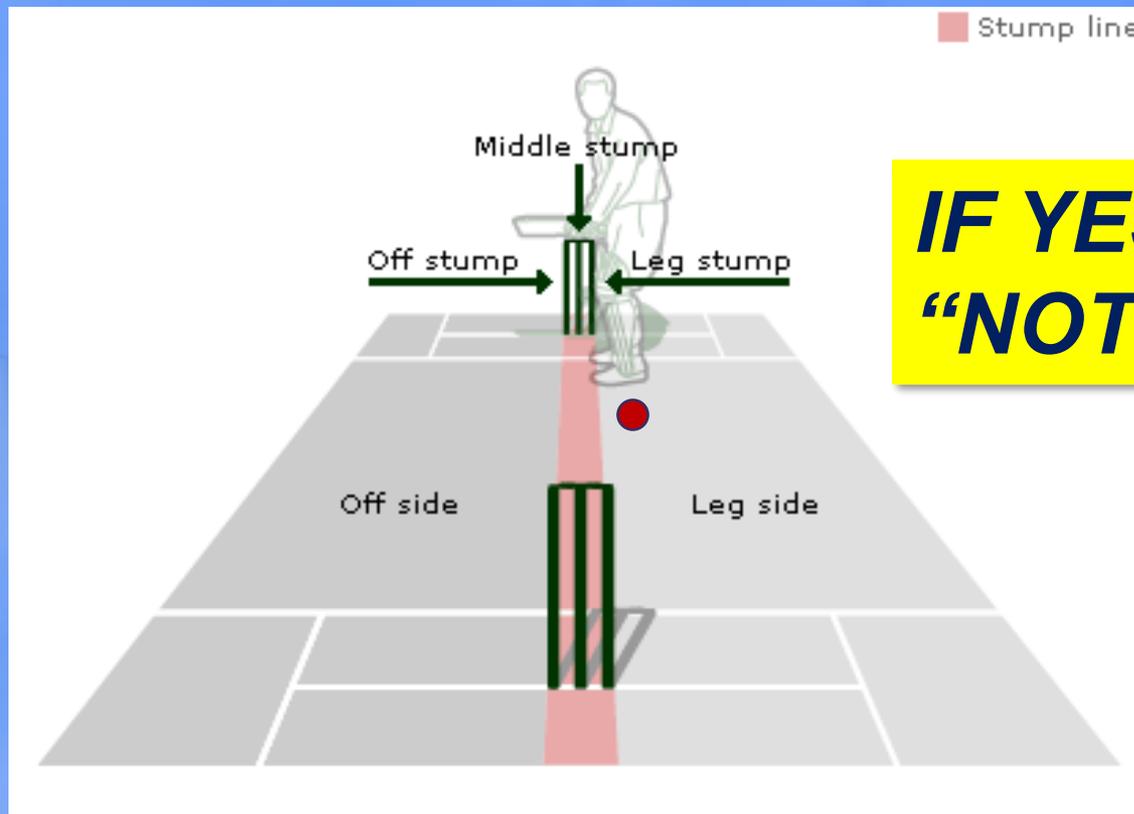
Stumps

MUST BE GOING TO HIT THE STUMPS !!!

LAW 36 – LEG BEFORE WICKET

THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS

2. DID THE BALL PITCH (OR HIT THE STRIKER) OUTSIDE LEG STUMP?



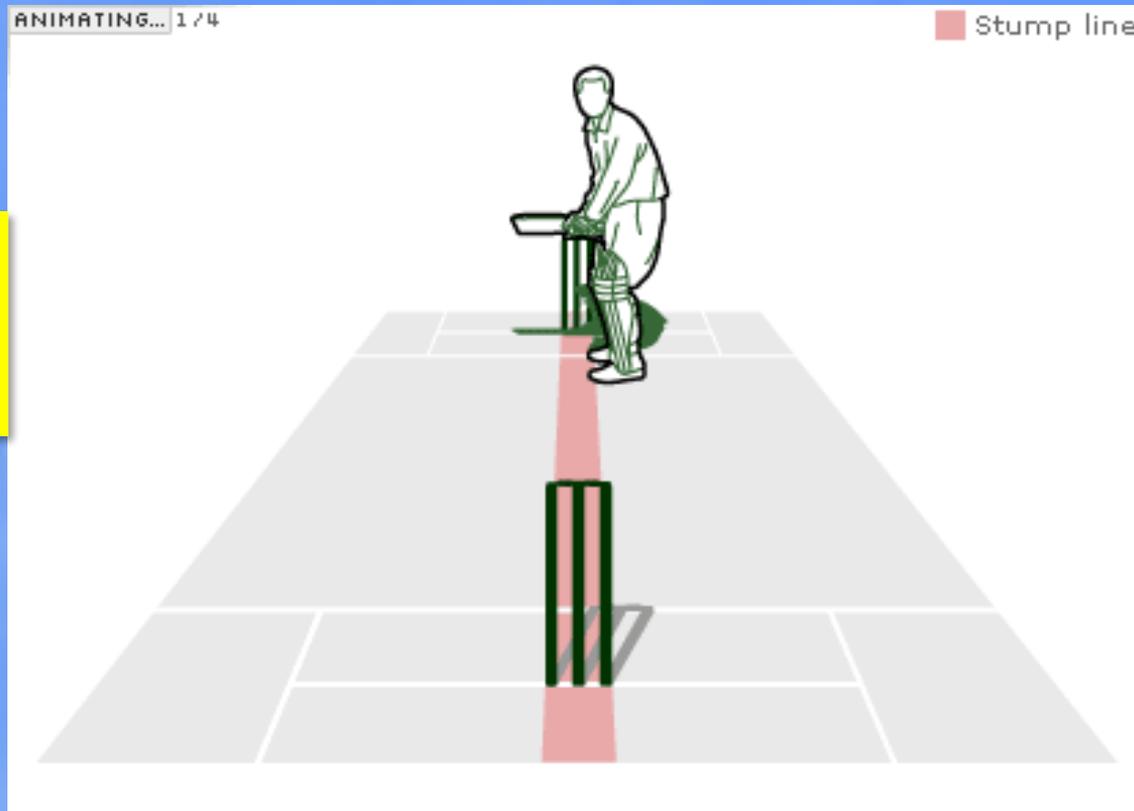
***IF YES,
“NOT OUT”***

LAW 36 – LEG BEFORE WICKET

THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS

2. WAS THE FIRST CONTACT IN LINE, WICKET TO WICKET?

BAT?
NO



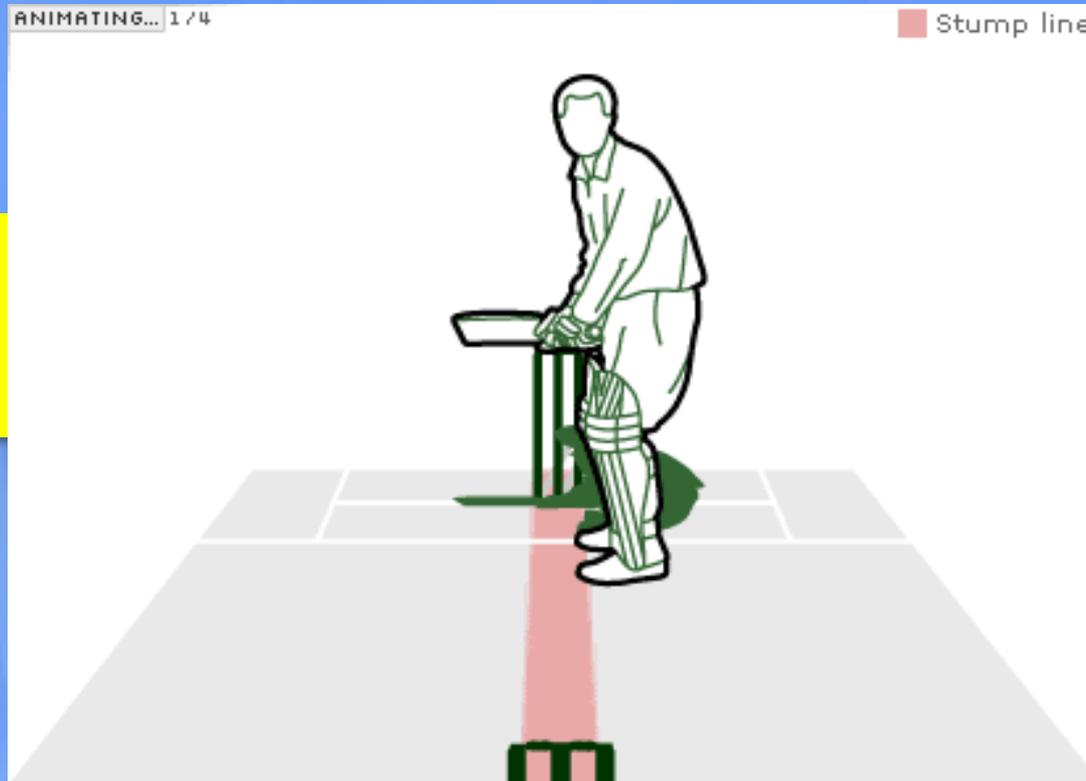
PAD?
YES

LAW 36 – LEG BEFORE WICKET

THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS

3. WAS THE FIRST CONTACT IN LINE, WICKET TO WICKET?

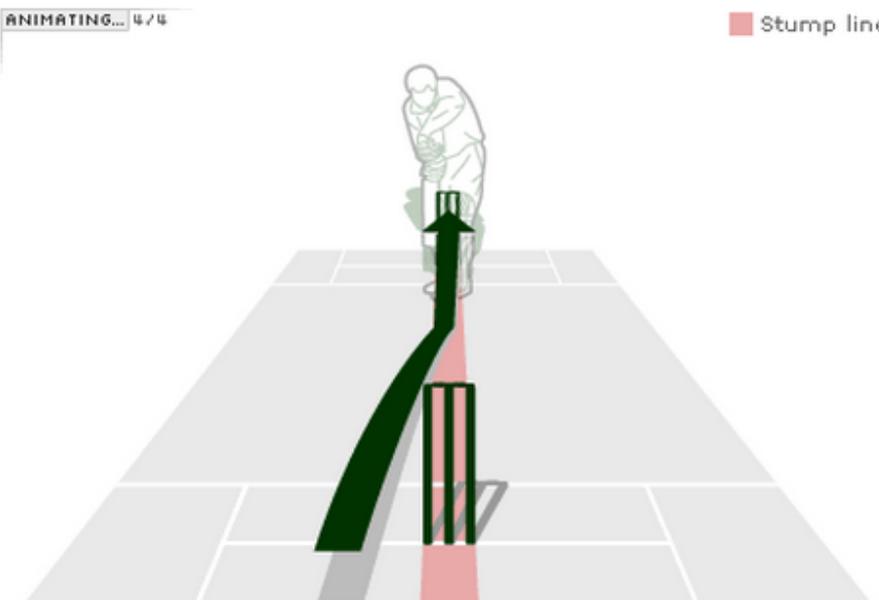
**BAT?
YES**



**PAD?
NO**

LAW 36 – LEG BEFORE WICKET

THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS



ANIMATING... 4/4

Stump line

In this situation, the ball has pitched on the stumps and has struck the batsman on the pads in front of the wicket.

The ball has not pitched outside the line of leg stump.

And it has not struck the batsman outside the line of off stump.

Therefore the umpire should give the batsman out.

But a lot of the time it is never this simple...

WAS THE BALL GOING TO HIT THE WICKET?

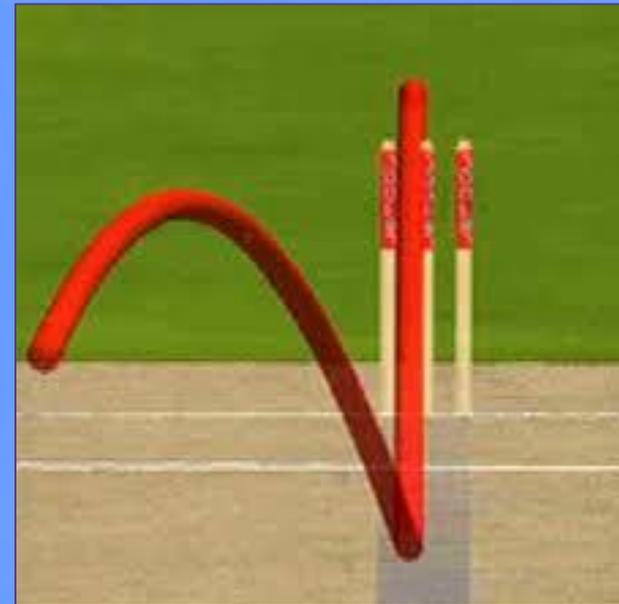
IF YES, OUT!

LAW 36 – LEG BEFORE WICKET

THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS



**WAS THE
BALL GOING
ON TO HIT
THE WICKET?**



LAW 36 – LEG BEFORE WICKET

THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS

4. WAS THE FIRST CONTACT OUTSIDE OFF STUMP?

YES

5. DID THE BATSMAN ATTEMPT TO PLAY THE BALL?

IF YES, “NOT OUT”

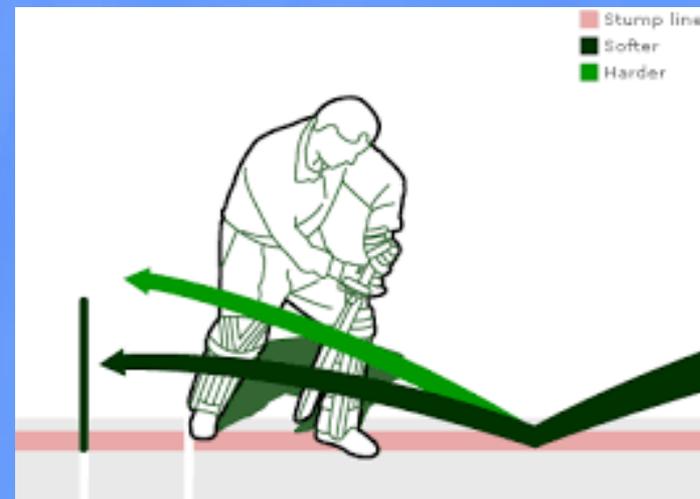
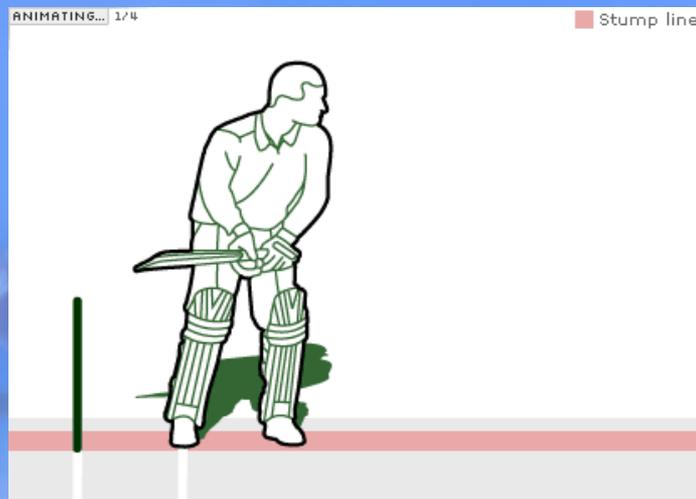


IF NO.....???

LAW 36 – LEG BEFORE WICKET

THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS

6. WAS THE BALL GOING TO HIT THE WICKET?



IF YES, OUT!

LAW 36 – LEG BEFORE WICKET



LAW 37

OBSTRUCTING

THE FIELD



Law 37.1 Out Obstructing the Field

Either batsman is out Obstructing the Field if he **wilfully obstructs or distracts** the opposing side by word or action. *See Law 34 (Hit the ball Twice)*

THE STRIKER SHALL BE OUT OBSTRUCTING THE FIELD IF IN THE ACT OF RECEIVING A BALL HE HANDLES IT WITH A HAND NOT HOLDING THE BAT whether first or subsequent strike.

The act of receiving the ball applies both to playing it and striking the ball more than once in defence of his wicket.

Law 37.2 Obstructing the Field – Not out

A batsman shall not be out Obstructing the Field if the obstruction or distraction is **accidental**.

Or in the case of a striker who makes a second or subsequent strike to guard his wicket lawfully.

Also see Law 37.3 below

Law 37.3 Obstructing a Ball from being Caught

- If the delivery is not a No ball, the striker is out Obstructing the Field if **wilful obstruction or distraction by either batsman prevents the striker being out Caught**.
- This shall apply even though the striker causes the obstruction in lawfully guarding his wicket under the provisions of Law 34.3 (Ball lawfully struck more than once).
- If an obstruction or distraction takes place from a **No ball** then the batsman who caused the obstruction or distraction will be out Obstructing the field.

This shall not apply if the striker obstructs while instinctively defending his wicket with a lawful second strike.

Law 37.4 Returning the ball to a member of the fielding side

Either batsman is out under this Law if, without the consent of the fielding side and while the ball is in play, he uses his bat or person to return the ball to any member of that side.

Law 37.5 Runs scored

If a batsman is dismissed under this Law, **runs completed** by the batsmen before the offence shall be scored, together with the penalty for a No Ball or a Wide, if applicable.

Other penalties awarded to either side when the ball is Dead shall also stand.

See Law 18.6 (Runs awarded for Penalties) and 18.8 (Runs scored when batsman dismissed).

If obstruction prevents a catch – no runs but penalties awarded will stand

Law 37.6 Bowler does not get credit

The bowler does not get credit for the wicket.



LAW 38 RUN OUT



Law 38.1 Out Run out



Either batsman is out Run out I'f, at **any time while the ball is in play**, he is out of his ground and his wicket is fairly put down by the opposing side even though No ball has been called (except in the circumstances of Law 38.2.2.2)

and whether or not a run is been attempted.

Law 38.2 Not Out Run out

A batsman is Not out – Run out if:

- He has made his ground but left it to avoid injury.
Note also Law 30.1.2 (When out of ground)
- The ball has not touched a fielder before the wicket is put down.
- The striker is stumped.



Law 38.2.2.2 Not out Run out

The striker is not out if:

- **No ball** has been called and he is out of his ground **not attempting a run** and the wicket is put down by the wicket-keeper without the intervention of another fielder.



Law 38.3 Which Batsman is Out

The batsman out in the circumstances above is the one whose ground is at the end where the wicket is put down.

See Law 30.2 (Which is a batsman's ground).



Law 38.4 Runs scored

If a batsman is dismissed Run out, the batting side shall score the **runs completed** before the dismissal, together with the penalty for a No ball or a Wide, if applicable.

Other penalties to either side that may be awarded when the ball is Dead shall also stand.

See Law 18.6 (Runs awarded for penalties) and 18.8 (Runs scored when batsman dismissed).

Law 38.5 Bowler does not get credit

The bowler does not get credit for the wicket.



LAW 39 STUMPED



Law 39.1 Out Stumped

The striker is out Stumped if, in receiving a delivery that is not a No ball,

- he is **out of his ground**, and
- he is **not attempting a run**

And his wicket is put down without the intervention of another member of the fielding side.

Note Law 25.6.2 and Law 25.6.5 and Law 27.3 (Position of wicket-keeper)

The striker is out Stumped if all these conditions are satisfied, even though a decision of Run out would be justified.

Law 39.2 Ball rebounding from Wicket-keeper's person

If the wicket is put down by the ball, it shall be regarded as having been put down by the Wicket-keeper if the ball rebounds on to the stumps from any part of his ***person or equipment***

OR

has been kicked or thrown on to the stumps by the Wicket-keeper.

Law 39.3 Not out Stumped

The striker is not out Stumped if, after having received a delivery, he has left his ground to avoid injury. However, he is liable to be out Run out if the conditions of Law 38 (Run out) apply.

If No ball has been called, the striker shall not be out Stumped or Run out if he is out of his ground, not attempting a run, and his wicket is fairly put down by the wicket-keeper without the intervention of another member of the fielding side.



LAW 40 TIMED OUT



Law 40.1 Out Timed out

- » Unless 'Time' has been called, the incoming batsman must be in position to take guard **or for his partner to be ready** to receive the next delivery within **3 minutes** of the fall of the previous wicket.
- » If this requirement is not met, the **incoming batsman** will be out, Timed out ***on appeal***.



Law 40 Out Timed out

- » In the event of protracted delay in which no batsman comes to the wicket, the umpires shall adopt the procedure of Law 16.3 (Umpires awarding a match).
- » For the purposes of that Law, the start of the action shall be taken as the expiry of the 3 minutes referred to above.
- » The bowler does not get credit for the wicket

The CHK Association of Cricket Officials



LAW 41 FAIR AND UNFAIR PLAY



MCC Laws of Cricket 2017 Code

Law 41.1 Fair and Unfair Play – Responsibility of Captains

The responsibility lies with the **Captains** for ensuring that play is conducted within the spirit and traditions of the game, as described in *The Preamble – The Spirit of Cricket*, as well as within the Laws.



Law 41.2 Fair and Unfair Play – Responsibility of Umpires

The umpires shall be the sole judges of fair and unfair play.

- If **either** umpire considers an action, not covered by the Laws, to be unfair, he shall intervene without appeal by calling and signalling Dead ball, if appropriate, as soon as it is clear that the call will not disadvantage the non-offending side and report the matter to the other umpire.
- Implement the procedure as set out in 18 below.
- Otherwise the umpires shall not interfere with the progress of play, except as required to do so by the Laws.

Law 41.3 The Match Ball – Changing its condition

The umpires shall make frequent and irregular inspections of ball.

Any Fielder may:

Polish the ball

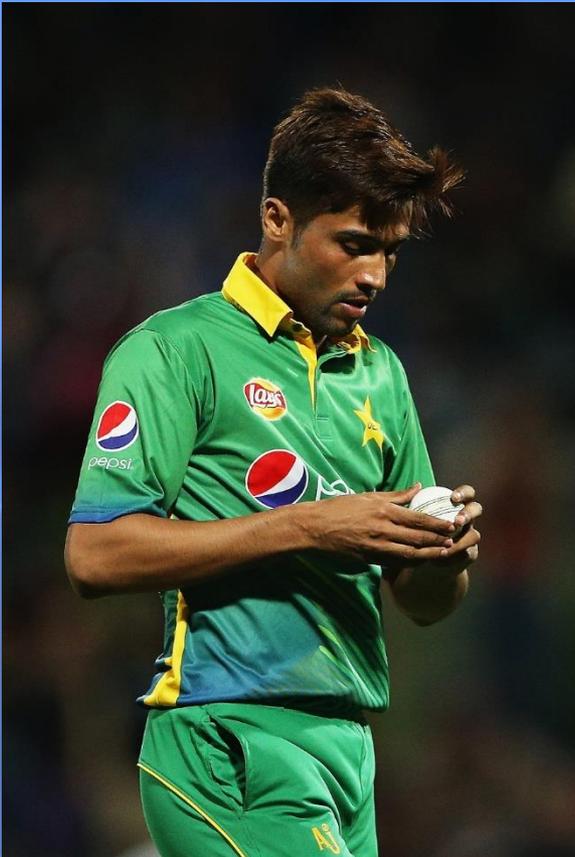
(provided that *no artificial substance* is used and that such polishing *wastes no time*)

Remove mud from the ball under the supervision of the umpire

Dry a wet ball on a towel



Law 41.3 The Match Ball – Changing its condition



The umpires shall consider the condition of the ball to be unfairly changed if any action by the players does not comply with 41.3.2 above.

Law 41.3.4 The Match Ball – Changing its condition

- If umpires together consider that condition of ball has been unfairly changed by either side, they shall:
- Ask the captain of opposing side whether he would like the ball replaced. The batsman at the wicket may deputize for their captain.
 - If a replacement is requested the umpires will replace it with one of comparable to that of the previous ball before contravention.



Law 41.3.4 The Match ball – Changing its condition

- Regardless of whether a replacement ball has been chosen or not, the umpires shall:
- Award 5 penalty runs to the opposing side
- Inform both the batsman and the fielding side the ball has been changed and the reason.
- Inform batting captain at the first opportunity
- Reporting procedure against Captain and any other individual if appropriate



Law 41.3.4 The Match Ball - Changing its condition

If any further instance of unfairly changing condition by that team:

- Repeat the procedure in 41.3.4.1 and 41.3.4.2
- Direct Captain to take bowler off who bowled preceding ball. He shall not bowl again in the MATCH
- Complete the over, if necessary by another bowler
- Inform batsmen at wicket and Captain of batting side

Law 41.4 Deliberate Attempt to Distract Striker

It is unfair for any member of the fielding side **deliberately to attempt** to distract the striker while he is **preparing to receive or receiving a delivery**.

- If either umpire considers that any action by a member of the fielding side is such an attempt, at the first instance he shall;
- Immediately call and signal Dead ball.

Law 41.4. Deliberate Attempt to Distract Striker

The umpire shall then;

Award 5 penalty runs to the batting side

- Inform captain of fielding side and batsman and Batting captain at first opportunity.
 - Reporting procedure.
- **Neither batsman shall be dismissed** from that delivery and the ball shall not count as one of the over.

Law 41.5 Deliberate Distraction, Deception or Obstruction of Batsman

- In addition to 4 above, it is unfair for any member of the fielding side, by word or action, **wilfully** to **attempt to distract, deceive or to obstruct** either batsman **after the striker has received the ball.**
- It is for **either** of the umpires to decide whether any distraction or obstruction is wilful or not.
- If **either** umpire considers that a member of the fielding side has wilfully caused or attempted to cause such a distraction or obstruction he shall immediately call and signal Dead ball.

Law 41.5 Deliberate Distraction, Deception or Obstruction of Batsman

- The umpire shall then inform the captain of the fielding side and the other umpire of the reason for the call.
- **Neither** batsman shall be dismissed from that delivery.
- If the obstruction involves physical contact, the umpires decide if it is an offence under Law 42. In which case they apply relevant procedure and the ball does not count in the over.

Law 41.5 Deliberate Distraction, Deception or Obstruction of Batsman

The umpire at the bowler's end shall inform the Captain of the fielding side of the reason for this action and, as soon as practicable, inform the Captain of the batting side.

The ball shall not count as one of the over.

Any runs completed by batsman scored together with run attempted.

Batsman at the wicket to decide who faces next ball.

Reporting procedure.



Law 41.6 Dangerous and Unfair Short-pitched Bowling

Bowling of fast, short-pitched balls is dangerous.

Taking into account the skill of the batsman, consider whether by speed, length, height and direction, balls likely to inflict physical injury irrespective of any protective equipment.



Bowler's end umpire to also consider although not dangerous it could be unfair if they repeatedly pass over head height of striker standing upright at the crease.

Law 41.6 Dangerous and Unfair Bowling



Action by the umpire:

- Call and signal No ball
- When ball Dead, caution bowler – **FIRST AND FINAL WARNING**
- Advise Captain of fielding side and batsman what has taken place
- Caution shall apply to that bowler for the entire innings



Law 41.6 Dangerous and Unfair Bowling

Any further such deliveries by same bowler:

- Call and signal No ball
- Direct Captain to take bowler off – and not bowl again in that innings
- If applicable, complete over by another bowler
- Advise batting side
- Reporting procedure



Law 41.7 Dangerous and Unfair Non-pitching Deliveries

Bowling of high, non-pitching deliveries.

- Any delivery, which **passes or would have passed** on the full **above waist height** of the striker **standing upright** at the crease is to be **deemed unfair**
- If *in the judgement of the bowler's end umpire*, there is a risk of injury to the striker, the delivery is considered dangerous



Law 41.7 Dangerous and Unfair Non-pitching Deliveries

For the purposes of these Laws, waist height is defined as the point at which the *top of the batsman's trousers* would conventionally be when he/she is standing upright at the popping crease.



Law 41.7 Dangerous and Unfair Bowling – Action by the Umpire

- In the event of dangerous / unfair bowling, as defined above, by any bowler, at the **first instance** the umpire at the bowler's end shall **call and signal No ball** and, when the ball is dead, **caution the bowler**,
- This is **FIRST AND FINAL WARNING**. Inform the other umpire, the Captain of the fielding side, and the batsmen of what has occurred.
- This **caution shall continue to apply throughout the innings**.

Law 41.7 Dangerous and Unfair Bowling – Action by the Umpire

- Should there be a further instance *by the same bowler* in that innings, the umpire shall **call and signal No ball**
- Direct the captain, when the ball is dead, to **take the bowler off forthwith.**
- The over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled the previous over nor be allowed to bowl the next over.

Law 41.7 Dangerous and Unfair Bowling – Action by the Umpire

- The bowler thus taken off shall not be allowed to bowl again in that innings.
- Report the occurrence to the other umpire, the batsmen and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side.
- The warning sequence of 41.7 is independent of the warning in sequent 41.6

Law 41.7 Deliberate Bowling of High Full-pitched Balls



- If the umpire considers that a high full pitch which is deemed to be dangerous and unfair, as defined above, was **deliberately bowled**, then the caution and warning prescribed above **shall be dispensed with**.
- The umpire shall call and signal No ball direct the captain, when the ball is dead, to **take the bowler off forthwith**.
- Bowler shall not bowl again in that innings
- Over to be complete –another bowler

Law 41.8 Bowling Deliberate

Front Foot No balls

If the umpires consider the bowling of a front foot No ball to be **deliberate** then:

- Immediately call and signal No ball
- When ball is Dead, instruct Captain to **suspend bowler**
- Bowler suspended shall not bowl again in that innings
- Over to be completed by another bowler – Reporting procedure

Law 41.9 Time Wasting by the Fielding Side

- It is unfair for **any member** of the fielding side to waste time.
- If the Captain of the fielding side wastes time, or allows any member of his side to waste time, or if the progress of an over is unnecessarily slow, at the first instance the umpire shall **call and signal Dead ball, if necessary**, and warn the Captain, indicating that this is a **First and Final warning**.

Law 41.9 Time Wasting by the Fielding Side

- Inform the other umpire and the batsmen of what has occurred.
- If there is **any further waste of time in that innings, by any member** of the fielding side, the umpire shall call Dead ball, and
- If the waste of time is **not during the course of an over**, award 5 penalty runs to the batting side.

Law 41.9 Time Wasting by the Fielding Side

- If the waste of time is during the course of an over, when the ball is dead, direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith.
- The over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled the previous over nor be allowed to bowl the next over.
- The bowler thus taken off shall not be allowed to bowl again in that innings.
- Reporting procedure

Law 41.10 Batsman Wasting Time

It is unfair for a batsman to waste time. In normal circumstances *the striker should always be ready to take strike when the bowler is ready to start his run up.*

Should **either** batsman waste time:

- Warn both batsman – **First and Final** – team warning
- **Any repeat** – call **Dead ball**, award **5 penalty runs**
- Inform all concerned
- Reporting procedure

Law 41.11 Damaging the Pitch – Area to be protected

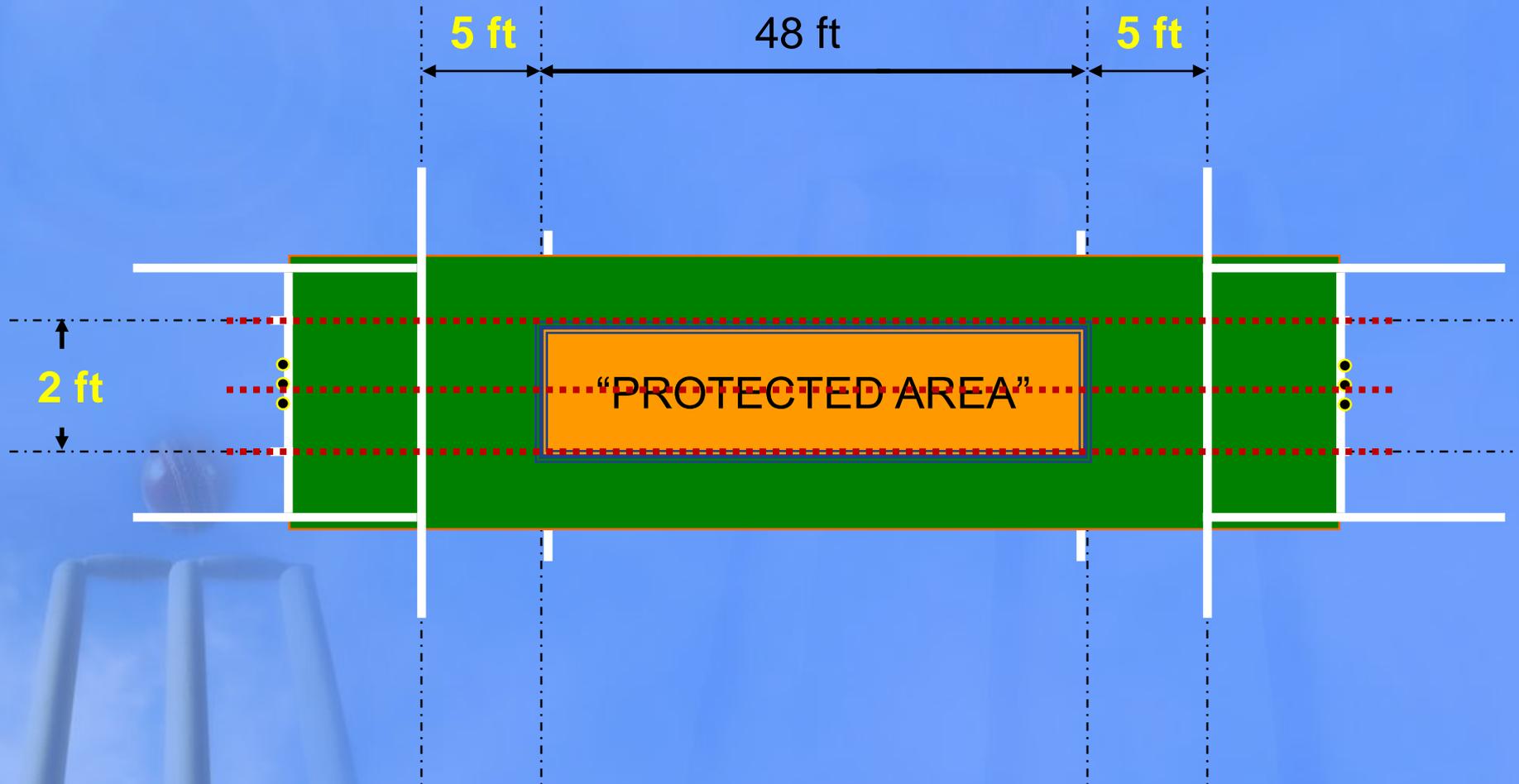
- It is incumbent on **all players** to avoid **unnecessary damage** to the pitch.
- It is **unfair** for any player to cause **deliberate damage** to the pitch.

Law 41.11

Damaging the Pitch – Area to be protected

An area of the pitch, to be referred to as the **‘Protected Area’** is defined as that area contained within a rectangle bounded at each end by imaginary lines parallel to the popping creases and **5ft./1.52m.** in front of each and on the sides by imaginary lines, one each side of the imaginary line joining the centres of the two middle stumps, each parallel to it and **1ft./30.48cm.** either side of it.

LAW 41.11 UNFAIR PLAY - The “Protected Area”



Note: This applies to ALL surfaces; natural and artificial

Law 41.12 Fielder Damaging Pitch

It is unfair to cause deliberate or avoidable damage to the pitch. If the umpire considers that a fielder's presence on the pitch is without reasonable cause,

the umpires shall:

- **Caution Captain** of fielding side: **First and Final** Team warning
- **Any repeat, award 5 Penalty runs**, advise all concerned – Reporting procedure

Law 41.13

Bowler Running on the Protected Area

It is unfair for a bowler to enter protected area in his follow through – without reasonable cause.

- If bowler contravenes, give **First warning**
- If, in the same innings, the same bowler runs on the protected area again, the umpire shall **repeat the above** procedure, indicating that this is a **Final warning**.
- If, in that innings, the same bowler runs on the protected area a third time after delivering the ball, **when the ball is Dead**, the umpire shall

Law 41.13

Bowler Running on the Protected Area



- Direct the captain of the fielding side to **take the bowler off forthwith**.
- If applicable, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled the previous over nor be allowed to bowl the next over.
- The bowler thus taken off shall not be allowed to bowl again in that innings.

Law 41.14 Batsman Damaging Pitch

- If **either batsman** causes avoidable damage to the pitch, at the first instance the umpire shall, when the ball is Dead, **caution the batsmen**. This caution shall continue to apply throughout the innings.
- **The umpire shall so inform each incoming batsman**

Any further avoidable damage, the umpires shall:

Disallow all runs scored for that delivery and return any not out batsman to his original end.

Law 41.14

Batsman Damaging Pitch



- Signal No ball or Wide, if applicable
- **Award 5 Penalty runs** to the fielding side
- Award any other Penalty runs that may be applicable except Law 28.3 (Protective helmet on ground)
- Inform Captain of batting side
- Reporting procedure

Law 41.15 Striker in Protected Area

- THE STRIKER SHALL NOT ADOPT A STANCE IN THE PROTECTED AREA OR SO CLOSE THAT ENCROACHMENT IS INEVITABLE.



- The striker may mark a guard on the pitch provided that no mark is unreasonably close to protected area.

Law 41.15 Striker in Protected Area

If umpire feels that striker is in breach of any of these conditions:

(If bowler not entered delivery stride, call Dead ball, otherwise wait until ball is Dead.)

- **Warn the striker** that practice is unfair – **First and Final** – team warning. Inform all concerned. Applies throughout innings.
- **Any further**, repeat Dead ball procedure
- Disallow all runs
- Award 5 Penalty runs to the fielding side

Law 41.16

Non-striker leaving his/her ground early

If the non-striker is out of his/her ground *from the moment the ball comes into play to the instant when the bowler would normally have been expected to release the ball* the bowler is permitted to attempt to run him/her out.

The ball shall not count in the over.

The umpire shall call and signal Dead ball as soon as possible if the bowler fails in the attempt to run out the non-striker (or if the run out attempt is made after the normal release point).

Law 41.17

Batsmen stealing a run

It is unfair for the batsmen to attempt to steal a run during the bowler's run up. Unless the bowler attempts to run out either batsman

See 41.16 above and Law 21.4 (Bowler throwing towards striker's end before delivery)

The umpire shall

- Call and signal Dead ball as soon **as the batsmen cross** in any such attempt.

Law 41.17 Batsmen stealing a run

- Inform the other umpire of your action
- Return the batsmen to their original ends
- **Award 5 Penalty runs** to the fielding side
- Inform all concerned
- Reporting procedure



Law 41.18 Penalty Runs

When Penalty runs are awarded to either side, when the ball is Dead the umpire shall signal the Penalty runs to the scorers.

Penalty runs will be awarded whenever the Law requires it – even if a result has already been achieved.

See Law 16.6 (Winning hit)

Note however, restriction in Law 23.3 (Byes/Leg byes not awarded), 23.4 (Runs scored – hit twice) and 28.3 (Protective helmet)

Law 41.18 Penalty Runs awarded to the Batting side

- When Penalty runs awarded to batting side they will be scored as **Penalty extras** and shall be in addition to any other penalties.
- They will be awarded when ball is Dead and not be regarded as runs scored from either the preceding delivery nor the next.
- The batsman shall not change ends solely for reasons of 5 Penalty runs.

Law 41.18

Penalty Runs awarded to the Fielding side

When 5 Penalty runs are awarded to the fielding side, they shall be added as **Penalty extras** to the sides most recently concluded innings.

If the fielding side has not completed its innings, the 5 Penalty runs shall be **added to the score in its next innings.**

Law 41.19 Unfair Action

If **any umpire** considers any action by a player, not covered in the Laws is unfair, he shall:

Call and signal Dead ball as soon as it becomes clear the call will not disadvantage the non-offending side, and report the matter to the other umpire.

Law 41.19.1.1 Unfair Action

If this is the first offence by that side, the bowler's end umpire shall then:

- Summon the offending player's Captain and issue **First and Final warning** (team warning) for the remainder of the MATCH
- **Warn offending Captain** any repeat shall result in award of 5 Penalty runs
- **If repeated – award 5 Penalty runs**
- Reporting procedure.

The CHK Association of Cricket Officials



UMPIRE DUTIES



MCC Laws of Cricket 2017 Code

DRESS & APPEARANCE



BODY LANGUAGE

EQUIPMENT



1. Watch
2. Counter(s)
3. Pen / pencil
4. Record card / notebook
5. Playing Conditions



6. Laws of Cricket
7. Match ball

Spare bail, bowler's marker, drying cloth
Penknife / scissors
Ball guage

UMPIRE DUTIES *BEFORE THE GAME*



TEAMWORK

- Report to the Ground Authority *at least 45 mins* before scheduled start (meet colleague and ground staff)
- Check & agree ground regulations & playing conditions
- Check ground, pitch, wickets, creases, boundaries, bowlers' run-ups & markers, fielding circles
- Check availability of covers, rollers (sawdust and drying towels)
- Meet Captains and agree hours of play, balls, intervals, boundaries, clocks and any special conditions

UMPIRE DUTIES *BEFORE THE GAME*

Contd.

- Meet Scorers and confirm timings, intervals, etc.
- Obtain match balls, spares and bails
- Check team nominations and substitutes
- Supervise the Toss (*30-15 mins*) and notify the result
- Confirm communication with scorers and duties
- Agree with colleague on mutual signals
- Walk out together *5 mins* before scheduled start and agree on which end to stand
- Conduct final checks before calling “Play”

FINAL CHECKS BEFORE CALLING “PLAY”

(Bowler’s End Umpire unless otherwise stated)

- Check the **ground** is clear of obstructions and non-players *(both umpires)*
- Ascertain which **end** to start *(both umpires)*
- Handover match **ball**
- Check **wickets & bails** *(both umpires)*
- Check the number of **fielders**, positions and fielding circle *(both umpires)*
- Ascertain **bowler’s** name & mode of delivery
- Start record card & zero **counter** *(both umpires)*
- Give batsman’s **guard** and inform mode of delivery
- Check **scorers**, scoreboard and operators ready
- Check **colleague** ready
- Check **players** ready
- Check **time** *(both umpires)*
- Call “**Play**”



UMPIRE DUTIES *Bowler's End*

- Call “Play” and “Time”
- Ascertain bowler’s *mode of delivery* and inform batsmen
- *Count* balls & calls “Over”
- Call & signal *Wides, No balls, Dead balls* and *short runs* within your jurisdiction
- Call and signal *Powerplays*
- Signal *Byes, Leg Byes, No ball extras* and *Boundaries*
- Repeat all appropriate *signals* to scorer
- Decide if & when ball is *Dead*



UMPIRE DUTIES *Bowler's End (contd.)*



- Answer appeals for *Bowled, LBW, Caught, Hit the Ball Twice, Obstructing the Field, Timed Out and Run Out at your end*
- Intervene and take action on *unfair play*
- Ascertain reason for player leaving the field and time *absence*
- Check the *score* at appropriate times
- Make frequent and irregular inspections of the *ball*
- Take charge of the *ball* at the fall of a wicket
- Award & Signal *Penalty runs*

UMPIRE DUTIES

Striker's End



- *Count* the balls
- Answer appeals for *Stumped, Hit Wicket and Run Out at your end*
- Watch *bowler's action* for illegal deliveries
- Observe the *height* of deliveries passing batsman & Popping crease
- Watch for *wicket-keeper* encroaching
- Call and signal *short runs* at your end and Dead ball, where appropriate
- Check number of *fielders* on leg side, behind square leg and for contravention of fielding restrictions
- Observe whether *batsmen cross* on Run Out, Caught, overthrows, etc.
- Watch for instances of *unfair play* (may intervene)
- Check correctness of *score*, as necessary

UMPIRE DUTIES *Intervals*

- Note the number of *balls left* in the over
- Take charge of the *match ball*
- Note which *bowler* ended the session
- Note which *end* play will resume
- Note which *batsman* is to be on strike on resumption
- Note the *time* at which play ceased
- Inform *captains* (and scorers) of time of resumption (if known)
- Inform both Captains of his *over rate* and any *Good Cause* allowances
- Confirm correctness of *score* with scorers
- If change of innings, confirm details *rolling* the pitch (Captain and ground staff)
- Check for any *substitutes* or returning players on resumption
- Check number of *fielders* before “Play”



POSITIONING & MOVEMENT



Bowler's End Umpire

Distance from stumps
Creases
Bowler request
Movement & the 'V'
Line calls

BODY LANGUAGE



Striker's End Umpire

Distance from wicket
Popping & Bowling creases
Left/Right Hand Bat
Changing position
Wicket-keeper
Fielder positions

SIGNALS BETWEEN UMPIRES



- Balls in the over (2 & 1 remaining)
- Balls remaining before extra ball
- Boundaries
- Delivery above waist height
- Delivery above shoulder height
- Delivery above head height
- Batsmen crossed
- Balls remaining after dismissal
- Short Runs
- Interval coming up

May assist with fair catch & ball striking bat / person

When dealing with disputes:



L *ISTEN*

TEAMWORK

E *MPATHISE*

A *DVISE*

D *ISCUSSION OVER*

CHARACTERISTICS OF A GOOD UMPIRE

- Communication
- Consistent
- Impartial
- Sense of humour
- Respectful
- Calm
- Punctual

- Know the Laws
- Communication
- Concentration
- Positive
- Observant
- Thick-skinned
- Look the part

CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT



D *DO THE BASICS WELL*

H *HONESTLY*

L *LOOK THE PART*

IF YOU DO THE BASICS WELL...



THE REST WILL BE EASY

The CHK Association of Cricket Officials

