

LEVEL-O CERTIFICATE COURSE IN CRICKET COACHING

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Lecture 10: Basic Laws of Cricket

Hello everyone, welcome to this generic topic session. After completing skill acquisition, we will now discuss the basic rules of cricket. Basic laws, which we need to know, why is it called MCC law? MCC. What is the full form of MCC? MCC. It is a cricket club. It is a full name: Marylebone Cricket Club. Marylebone Cricket Club. Its name is sometimes confused with that of Melbourne. Marylebone Cricket Club. Okay.

So, these are the first laws of cricket that were officially established in 1744. Then, these milestones, MCC laws, key milestones, and some MCC laws remain. So, if we say in 1744, the first laws of cricket where the London Cricket Club established the original laws. They focused on pitch dimensions and special methods.

In 1788, MCC became the guardian of the laws. MCC formally took responsibility for the laws of cricket. And in 1788, the first official MCC-authored laws were published. In 1744, the existing laws were replaced. Along with that, in 1788,

MCC revised some laws again. Multiple times. It was adapted again. A new format came into cricket. Limited-overs cricket.

In 2017, the latest revision was made to MCC laws. It was published in 2017. Along with that, updates were provided in 2022. Among these, what was there?

Detailed provisions for player safety. Detailed provisions were provided for player safety. As we discussed earlier, many laws have been updated. And there are some points that we will discuss later, substitutes, in which concussion substitutes have been introduced. Where fair play, and the spirit of cricket, two must be added.

So, MCC remains the sole custodian of the laws of cricket. And see, the game's traditions and integrity are upheld worldwide. Now, we will discuss the basic rules of cricket as per the MCC laws. It is an overview of key laws and principles. I am going to keep on scrolling.

We will discuss this so that when we go to play with the children, we will discuss their basic needs. For the children to play there and for them to know the rules, we will discuss that too.

So, first, we need to know the points in cricket. If we play cricket, we need players, substitutes, and fielders. So, if a team consists of 11 players, including the captain.

In a team with 11 people, my team composition will be done. In which there will be substitutes except for the 11 people. You can say substitutes can do fielding. They will be allowed to field only. But they cannot bat, bowl, or wicket-keep.

Because they cannot bat, bowl, or wicket-keep. In some cases, a concussion substitute was used. But he was able to bat, bowl, or wicket-keep. In that case, the batter went to the concussion phase. So, another batter from the team of 11 will bat. He went to bat. He went to bowl with an injury. As a coach, it is good to know our players. What are the basic rules? Players, substitutes, and fielders.

Team composition includes a captain, substitutes allowed to field only, and cannot bat, bowl, or keep wickets unless stated as a concussion substitute. So, concussion substitute means in that case, if I replace the concussion substitute with a batter, then I can only bat. So, if the concussion substitute is there, I can also bat. Fielder positioning.

No encroachment on the pitch or distractions are allowed. When a fielder is in a fielding position, players cannot go on the pitch, cannot move on the pitch, cannot walk, cannot run. Plus, when the batter bats, distractions are not allowed. This is not allowed. The next point is the toss and the innings.

The toss. So, coin toss to decide batting or bowling. First, we all know that the coin toss decides batting or fielding. Innings, decide, and go to the format. First innings level and second innings level.

Test, ODI, T20, we can see that. Next, the area in which the pitch and crease are located. So, if you go to play cricket, at 22 yards, The pitch needs to be 22 yards long and 10 feet wide. And there will be markings in between the creases.

What are these called? Bowling crease, popping crease, return crease, batting crease. These are divided into these. Foot marking. When we go to play cricket, we know that.

Without a ball and a bat, playing cricket is not possible. So, the ball is very important. So, from format to format, we can see the ball. In Test cricket, the red ball is used. So, basically in cricket, in Test cricket, the red ball is used.

In limited-overs cricket, the white ball is used. In Test cricket, another color has been selected, which is the pink ball. So, the pink ball is also being played today. The weight of this ball is 5.5 to 5.75 ounces. The circumference is 8.81 to 9 inches.

On the other hand, if we talk about the back, So, on average, that is a maximum of 38 inches in length, which is the width of it, 34.25 inches. Next, we will discuss the scoring runs. What is this? Scoring runs.

Runs, the scoring runs, how will they be scored? By running between the wickets, it will be possible to score as many runs as possible. Then comes the boundary. For the over boundary, we call it 6.

And when the boundary bounces, we call it 4. So, if we cross the boundary at the top of the boundary rope, we call it 4. Or ball over the boundary full length when the rope is crossed, then it is considered a success. Some penalties are given, for example, no ball, wide ball, leg bite, and bice, so many types of penalties are given in cricket. Our next point is about dismissal, which is very important.

First, the ball is bowled out. What is bowled out? As you can see, the batter is playing, and the ball goes directly to the stump. That is a bowled-out. If the ball goes to the stump, it is bowled out.

And if the ball goes to the stump on the paddle, it is bowled out as well. If the batter plays in the air, the ball goes to the wicketkeeper or the bowler. If the ball goes to the wicketkeeper or the bowler, LBW, leg before wicket. It is very important to discuss.

LBW (Leg Before Wicket) is very important to discuss. According to the umpire, if the umpire thinks that the ball can hit anywhere on the body of the batter, excluding the hand. And if the ball hits the bat, and if the umpire thinks that the ball was supposed to hit the stump, then the umpire will call LBW and give the out signal. The next one is run out. So, we know the run-out. Two batters are running between the wickets.

In that case, If the batter is not able to reach the crease at any point, and if the wicket-keeper or the bowler directly hits the stump, then the batter who is unable to reach the crease will be called to run out. This run-out will not occur with any bowler, wicketkeeper, or fielder. This credit will not go to any other officer. This credit will not be taken by any bowler or any wicketkeeper.

Next, we have stumped out. What is stamped out? We have seen that batters are batting by stepping out. Or they are batting when they are overstretched. At that time,

If the batter goes out of the batting crease or popping crease, and if the wicket-keeper touches the ball and gets it stuck in the stump, then that out will be counted as a stump-out. Here, if you stump-out the batter, the bowler, the wicket-keeper, the wicket-keeper has stumped out. And who is bowling, who will play, or the bowler will play. A hit wicket is very important. Batter,

during the shot, if his foot hits the stump or if the bat hits the stump, then the hit wicket will be taken, and out will be given.

Time drought is very important. We have seen this in the World Cup. Bangladesh versus Sri Lanka against it. There, the batter comes out within three minutes, but the batter outside the boundary, that is, the other batter who comes into the crease, must take a stance and go home. And if he does not play within 3 minutes, and if he does not chase the ball, then he will be called out on time.

There was a lot of talk about this during the World Cup. And we saw that Spinnaker's batter was called out on time. During the World Cup. Obstructing the field. Obstructing the field. That is. A batter. Played the ball. Ball running opposite running between the wickets is going on. If the ball is caught, or if the fielder catches the ball, then the fielding side will go out to the umpire.

The umpire will go to the third umpire. And if the umpire sees that the fielder catches the ball, then the umpire will go out to the batter. Or, if the batter hits the ball and the ball is in the air, and if the batter tries to catch the ball, obstructing the field's laws, he is out. Hit the ball twice. If the ball is hit twice, then the batter is hit the ball twice.

In this logic, he must be out there. Retired hurt is very important. What is this? At the batter, when he is in the crease, and that batter, if he feels that he cannot bat because of exhaustion, I am tired, I cannot play in the heat, then he has to leave the match at that time.

If you are not able to play him, he will take a heart and go out of the match. But, if he does not have a heart, if he does not touch the ball, or if he does not go out of the match, he is not feeling well. That is why he goes out of the field. So, when Westbrook must bat him, the fielding captain's permission must come up.

And the fielding captain, if he does not give permission, in that case, after the match, he will be retired. And the last one is handling the ball twice. This must be added to obstruct the field. This is the law. So, this is what

Let us discuss it in this way. Handle the ball. The batter is playing the ball. If the ball comes towards the stumps, and if the batter hits the ball with his hand, then the fielder will go to the other side and look at the other side. If he thinks that the ball is going toward the stumps, and there is a possibility of being out,

But if the batter wants to hit the ball with his hand, then he must handle the ball properly. If the batter hits the ball with his leg or bat, then he must handle the ball properly. Then we will discuss another important point, which is overhand bowling. So, we know that there are 6 balls in each over. So, there are 6 legal deliveries in each over.

In one over, there can be no balls. This is called an illegal delivery. It can happen at times. It can be overstepping. A full toss ball can be done above waist level.

Or when the ball is about to go if the hand gets stuck in the stump. If the hand gets stuck in the stump near the non-striker, then no ball is given. And there are a lot of no-ball laws. If there is no law against a fair ball, if there is an illegal delivery, then it must be considered a no-ball. White ball.

If the batter gives a lot of reach to the ball, then it must be called a white ball. Now, white marking is given on the back in limited-overs cricket. Dead ball. The batter is not ready. For any reason, if the ball is temporarily stopped, then the ball is counted as a dead ball.

Fielding and boundary rules. Boundary scoring, 4 runs. When the ball crosses the boundary after bouncing, we have already discussed this. 6 runs. The ball crosses the boundary on the full.

Over boundary is what we will call it. Boundary overview is what will go directly. It is called 6. Fielding restrictions are governed by format to format. In power plays, in ODIs and T20s, we can see some fielding restrictions.

Next, we will discuss the umpires and their role. They are very important. They are organizing the match. They are conducting the match. They are looking after the whole situation and all.

That is why umpires enforce laws and make decisions. Laws are applied on the ground, and umpires do not make decisions in Math's. Another umpire is called the Third Umpire. If the two umpires on the ground do not make decisions, whether it is out or not, whether it is out or not out.

These are all about different laws. But we need to keep one thing in mind. Cricket is a gentleman's game. So, cricket should be played with laws. If we play cricket, we should show sportsmanship.

So, we need to keep that in mind. The spirit of cricket. If we go back to the first day of the laws of cricket, the spirit of cricket is mentioned there. But we are discussing a little later here, not later. But we know that we must play fairly.

When we can play with these laws, then only will we be able to play fairly. Respect opponents and officials. We must respect opponents, we must respect officials, and we must respect their decisions. Respect the spirit of the game. The spirit of cricket in the game, we must respect it.

We must respect it. Next, after all the games, we must make one decision regarding the match results. So, what is that? So, we mean scoring more runs or dismissing the opposition. So, both teams score equal runs with all wickets lost.

Or a draw can be done. A timed match ends without a result. Test cricket we can see. The game is over in time. But without a result.

Feedback test. The feedback test does not have a result. And last, test cricket is a draw. So, we must know the laws of MCC. We must know that.

Understand it. And this is also a law. There are 42 laws. From there, we discussed a few things based on the basic laws. So that we can spread these among the children while playing cricket.

Basic laws. The nature of the laws. Why? There is fairness. If the children know the laws first, there will be fairness in the game.

Integrity and keeping their spirit of cricket, which is known as the ethics of cricket. If we understand MCC laws, if we understand MCC laws in depth, then we must keep the spirit of cricket. So, these are the basic cricket laws. As a coach, we need to know. Thank you, everyone.