

## **THE DETAILED RULES OF INDOOR CRICKET AT PLAY ON SPORTS**

- a) The game is played between two sides consisting of a maximum of eight players.
- b) The game is based on an innings for each side. In an innings the bowling side must bowl 16 six ball overs with each team member bowling two, non-consecutive overs. An innings also consists of four batting periods of four overs per period. The batting side bats in pairs with each pair batting for one batting period. The batters must change ends at the completion of each over. The choice of innings is decided by a toss. The team compiling the highest number of runs is the winner & no declarations of any innings by a team may decide the result of the game.

### **SCORE SHEETS AND SCORE KEEPING**

The running totals on score sheets shall be taken as being correct and may be requested or queried at any stage of the game, within reason, by the team captain.

- c) NOTE: ALL PLAYERS in Indoor Cricket should assist the Umpire who performs an often difficult task to the best of his ability. A rule clarification may be asked for by Team Captain after calling time out, when assistance of management may be requested if necessary. All decisions may be applied and must be taken within "SPIRIT OF THE GAME".

### **THE TEAM**

- a) the team consists of a maximum of eight players.
    - (i) Open competition — eight males or eight females.
    - (ii) Mixed competition — a maximum of four males in any one team.Any other combination of male and female is acceptable as long as there are no more than four males. For example, five females three males is acceptable for mixed.
  - b) Each team must TRY to wear matching styles and colored tops.
  - c) All teams must be available ten minutes prior the scheduled starting time. No game shall commence nor any practice ball be issued until both teams have paid their full game fee.
  - d) On the arrival at the batting crease the batting pair must inform the Umpire of their respective Christian names.
  - e) All teams must be registered before being eligible to take part in any competition.
  - f) Any player is eligible to take part in the finals of the competition after playing a minimum of '3' games played by team in entire competition.
  - g) A player who is asked to fill in for a competition team of a lower grade than that, which he generally competes on a regular basis, may incur penalties for the team that he is asked to play for, at discretion of Arena Management. Opposing Team Captains must be advised that a fill-in player is being utilised and their agreement sought prior the match being played and penalties being applied. A fill-in player of a higher grade will not achieve play-off qualification nor constitute part of that team unless determined and agreed upon by Arena Management and opposing Team Captains.
- NOTE: Finals is read as being Semis and Grand Finals.
- h) Wicket Keeper — Refer 4(o)

### **GENERAL RULES**

All rules shall be interpreted by the Umpire in accordance with "THE SPIRIT OF THE GAME". This standard shall override all rules hereinafter detailed and total discretionary power shall be left with the Umpire for his final decision after taking "THE SPIRIT OF THE GAME" into account.

#### **1. IMPLEMENTS**

Bats, balls, batting gloves and wicket keeping gloves shall be supplied by the management to all participants; one batting glove must be worn by every batter. Failure to do so will result in a team penalty of minus five runs if warnings are not headed. Wicket keeping gloves must only be worn by the player fielding behind the stumps at the striker's end and be known as the Wicket Keeper for the period of time he wears those gloves. Players may use their own cricket bats, batting gloves and wicket keeping gloves. Such equipment must be that normally recognised as being approved for outdoor or indoor use. Arena management shall be sole judge as to whether the equipment complies with the description "normal".

#### **2. PLAY BALL AND DEAD BALL**

The Ball is "in play" from the moment all players take up their position and the Umpire calls "Play

Ball". At the end of each over the ball does not become "dead" until the Umpire calls "Over". It also becomes dead when a wicket has fallen. The Umpire may from time to time call "Time Out" for various reasons or on request by either the batting or bowling side (eg. — For adjusting of equipment, midpitch conferences, injuries etc.). The ball becomes "dead" during any of these instances and remains so until "Play Ball" is called by the Umpire.

A Ball may also become "dead" if it leaves the playing area or becomes entangled in any boundary protective equipment. Should this occur the Umpire will call "Dead Ball" and either allow the runs scored (if any) to stand, or, if in his opinion the fielding side had a chance of dismissing either batter, order the ball to be replayed, with the original striker facing the delivery.

In short a ball is "dead" when —

- (i) The Umpire calls "Over";
- (ii) Following the fall of a wicket or until the bowler has taken up his mark with the ball, ready to resume his over and any "broken wickets" have been reset;
- (iii) The ball leaves the playing area;
- (iv) The Umpire calls "Time Out";
- (v) The ball stops before reaching the underarm line.

Each bowler must give batsman fair time to recover from a run and take stance. Should a batsman look to take a further run or sneak, the bowler is entitled to bowl or throw wickets down, if wickets are thrown down before the bowler commences his run up for the next delivery, it shall count as a run-out decision of previous ball.

### **LIVE BALL**

The ball becomes "live" after a dismissal when —

- (a) Any broken wickets have been reset;
- (b) Fielders have returned to position;
- (c) Batsmen have returned to respective creases and are ready to receive delivery,
- (d) Bowler has taken up his mark with the ball ready to commence his next delivery;
- (e) Umpire calls play ball

Note:

- i) If the Umpire fails to call "Play Ball" after a dismissal The ball may become live if (a), (b), (c) and (d) have taken place and every player including Umpire is ready to continue the game.
- ii) The Umpire may allow play to continue only if he is in a position to see and control the game, should this not be the case he shall call "Dead Ball". In short, the ball is deemed dead after a dismissal until all of (a) to (d) has taken place or until the Umpire calls "Play Ball".
- iii) The phrase "Fall of Wicket" is to be interpreted as meaning a dismissal.

### **3. SCORING**

- a) The playing area shall be divided into four zones, Zone A has one net score, Zone B represents one score, Zone C represents the two score, and Zone D represents the four score and six score. Zone A or B, then Zone D represents Three scored.
- b) Bonus runs are scored according to whichever zone of netting the ball strikes first. A deflection from the top net into a scoring zone net results in a normal score being achieved as if the ball was hit directly into that scoring net. Bonus runs can only be scored from the bat or hands holding the bat, Dividing tapes or supports will be deemed to be part of the higher bonus scoring zone.
- c) When and if the two batters cross between the batting crease and the running crease after hitting the ball or at any other time the ball is in play, one run is scored. This score is in addition to the bonus score achieved by striking the scoring zone net,
- d) The area behind the batting crease has no score value but runs may be taken when the ball is played into this area by crossing between the batting crease and the running crease.
- e) Should a member of the bowling side miss-field or deflect the ball into a scoring zone net after the ball has been hit by the batter, appropriate runs will count If in the Umpires opinion, the fielder has deliberately and intentionally tried to deflect the ball onto wickets to achieve a run out, no bonus runs will be scored if the ball subsequently hits the net.
- f) any ball deflected from the batter's body into a scoring zone net shall not be counted; however, the batters may take a run by crossing.
- g) Should the ball be hit into a runner then rebound into a scoring zone net bonus runs will apply.
- h) Runs may be added for penalties described in this section under penalties.

### **4. NO BALL**

A no ball counts as part of the over and incurs a penalty of two runs which is added to the batting

pair's score. Batters may also score off a no ball as per any normal delivery. The only way batters may be dismissed off a no ball is run out and interference.

A "no ball" is called by the Umpire when —

- a) Any part of the bowler's foot touches the bowling or return crease line.
- b) A bowler depresses the rear or side nets when commencing his run-up.
- c) The ball after being bowled hits the top net before reaching the striker
- d) After being bowled under arm the ball bounces in front of the underarm line.
- e) More than four members of the fielding team are in either half of the playing area as the ball is bowled, the dividing line being the runner's crease.
- f) The Umpire considers that the ball has been thrown and bowled to the bowler's advantage.
- g) A bowler changes sides of the wicket that is a change of direction from which he last bowled to that batter, without informing the batsman pending an appeal from the batsman or the batter.
- i) The ball when bowled passes or would have passed, over the striker's shoulder either on the full or bounce, when the striker is in his normal stationary batting stance regardless of hitting the striker's bat or person. (NOTE: any striker who moves forward more than one pace from his normal batting stance will forego the right to "no ball" under this rule).
- j) In the opinion of an Umpire a male bowler is taking advantage of a female batter's abilities by bowling too short and too fast (mixed competitions only), or in the Umpire's decision outside "the spirit of the game".
- k) If in the Umpire's opinion a deliberate no ball or wide is bowled at any stage of the game, normal penalties to be awarded to the batting side plus an extra ball to be bowled. (Refer to 7(e)(f)).
- l) (a) A ball that lands off the pitch in front of the batting crease is deemed to be a "No Ball".  
(b) Full Toss — A ball that passes or would have passed the batter on the full above the hip line. (NOTE: any striker who moves forward more than one pace from his normal batting stance will forego the right to "no ball" under this rule).
- (i) Outside the intersection of pitch and batting crease is a no ball;
- m) When a bowler attempts two consecutive unsuccessful mankads.

#### **n) UNDERARM PITCHING**

Underarm pitching as used in softball is not allowed and shall be called a no ball. When delivering the ball underarm, the bowling arm may not be bent or raised higher than the shoulder on the back swing and must remain straight and extended throughout the delivery. The arm may be extended in a forward direction above head height and moved backwards in a pendulum action but may not be 'wind milled'. Any other underarm delivery is deemed to be a no ball.

#### **o) WICKET KEEPER**

If a player wishes to wear wicket keeping glove(s) the player is deemed to be a wicket keeper. (This fielding position is not compulsory). The wicket keeper must:

- (i) Take up his position at the delivery of each ball in the specified area,

Note: once each ball has been delivered the wicket keeper is not confined to a restricted area, upon rule violation a no ball will apply;

- (ii) Only one player at any given time may wear wicket keeping glove(s).

- iii) Players need not wear wicket keeping glove(s) to field in wicket keepers zone behind the batters' stumps.

Player who chooses to wear wicket keeper glove(s) must stand in Wicket Keeper's zone prior to delivery of ball as per rule O(i)

#### **5. WIDE AND LEG-SIDE BALLS**

- a) Wide — A wide will be called in the following situations:

- (i) When a ball after bouncing on the pitch in front of the batting crease passes on the striker's offside, outside intersection of the batting crease (see diagram 1) and the edge of the pitch (or its defined edge), without being touched by the striker's equipment or person;

- b) A leg side wide will be called when the ball after bouncing on the pitch in front of the batting crease, or on the full without bouncing passes outside the intersection of the batting crease and the line marked 30 cm from the striker's leg stump without being touched by his/her person or equipment.

A "wide" or "leg-side wide" Counts as part of the over and incurs a 2 run penalty unless it is the 4th, 8th, 12th or 16th over. The batsmen will be offered to have the ball re-bowled by the umpire. The batters may also cross to score extra runs. Batsman shall only be dismissed off a "wide" or

"leg-side wide" by being run out, stumped or by interference. See also penalties.

### **c) SHORT PITCHED DELIVERIES**

A ball being pitched short or is a full toss but within the rules of the game is to be treated with respect to the "Spirit of the game" taking into account the abilities of the bowler/batsman and the level of competition in which it occurs.

## **5. DISMISSALS OF CRICKET**

All dismissals incur a FIVE run penalty to the batting pair. A batter is out:

### **BOWLED**

If the wicket is bowled down and the bails dislodged, even if the ball touched the batter's person or equipment first.

### **CAUGHT**

(i) If the ball, from a stroke of the bat, or the hand(s) holding the bat is caught before it touches the ground; A batter will still be out should the ball pass from the bat to the batter's person, or vice versa, before being caught.

(ii) A catch may be taken off all boundary netting before the ball touches the playing surface, except of the Zone D net where a six run bonus applies.

(iii) Should the ball be struck into the non striker and then caught the striker will be adjudged out.

### **INTERFERENCE**

(i) If either batter deliberately interferes with the ball whilst it is in play (pending appeal).

(ii) If either batter deliberately obstructs or interferes with any member of the fielding side bearing in mind that the fielder has right - of way as long as he/she is fielding the ball.

(iii) If the ball is deliberately struck or stopped by the striker more than once, except when stopping the ball from hitting his/her wickets. This may be done, with the bat or body but not with hands. No runs except those from overthrows or batsman crossing shall be scored in this case.

### **STUMPED**

(i) The striker shall be out stumped if, in receiving a ball, he/she is out of his/her ground and the wicket keeper breaks the wickets with the ball, or the hand(s) holding the ball. The ball may be taken in front of the wickets (at the wicket keeper's own risk), however the bails must be removed from the side or the rear of the stumps. Should the wicket keeper miss-field a ball and it passes onto the wickets a batter may not be adjudged out-bowled. NOTE: On the line is out. The batsman's foot, part of his foot, body or bat must be grounded behind the batters crease at the moment the bails are dislodged.

(ii) On delivery

If the ball be deflected intentionally or otherwise, by wicket keeper or a fielder, from the side or behind the stumps and dislodge the bails, a batter shall be given out if he is out of his batters crease when the wicket is broken.

A batter shall not be given out if a ball passes on to the wickets via any netting without first being touched by a fielder.

A batter shall not be given out if the ball is deflected on to the wicket by any fielder from in front of the stumps.

### **RUN OUT**

If in running or at any time the ball is in play either batter is out of his/her ground, and a member of the fielding side breaks the wickets with the ball at the end at which the batter is out of his/her ground. If the wickets are broken but the ball is still in play the fielding side need only hit an upright stump with the ball again to constitute an appeal for run out. The wickets do not have to be held or remade. A batter shall not be given run out if the ball once struck is deflected onto either wickets by non-striker or runner without a fielder having touched the ball.

### **BAILS NOT IN PLACE**

Bails need not be reset if dismissal denied. The upright stumps may be thrown down with the ball.

### **RUN OUT ON NO-BALL**

A batsman can only be given run out on a "no ball" if he attempts to run or make ground forward once the stroke has been completed. A batsman stepping out to a "no ball" in the process of playing a stroke shall not be given out stumped if he does not attempt to make a run. The nonstriker may be given run out on a No-Ball should he fail to return to his ground before bowlers end wickets are broken.

### **LBW**

If in the opinion of the Umpire the striker has made no attempt to strike the ball and the ball would

have broken the wickets (pending appeal). The batsman in this instance must attempt to play at the ball. A forward stroke without the intention of playing the ball does not afford relief from this rule.

#### **HIT WICKET**

If the striker breaks his/her wicket with their bat or person whilst playing at the ball or whilst setting off for the first run IMMEDIATELY after playing or playing at the ball. A batter is not out should he break the wicket whilst making ground.

#### **MANKAD**

If the non-striker leaves his crease before the bowler has delivered the ball the bowler then breaks the wicket the runner will be out mankad. Each pair will be given one warning within their 4 over partnership. Further mankads will be given out in that partnership. Two consecutive unsuccessful mankads will result in a no ball being given by the Umpire. Two consecutive unsuccessful mankad attempts shall be given as a no ball whether or not the bails are removed in attempts. A successful mankad does not constitute a ball of the over and the score of the previous ball shall stand. A bowler who attempts an unsuccessful mankad should in the 'spirit of the game' return to his normal mark to commence another delivery. A continuance of the attempted mankad by following through with the arm to bowl the ball shall be called dead ball.

#### **6. PENALTIES**

- (i) From the bowling side — when one player is absent during his/her team's bowling innings his/her overs must be bowled by the player nominated by the opposing Team's Captain. These overs are to be in the four overs of the last batting pair's innings.
- (ii) In similar circumstances as described in the previous paragraph after completion of the third batting period, that is twelve overs, the Captain of the bowling side chooses any one batter to bat the remaining four overs.
- b) Any less than six players from either the batting or bowling side will result in the forfeit of the game, unless agreed by both team captains and Centre Management.
- c) Misconduct — Any swearing, arguing with the Umpire, undue rough play, overly aggressive play in a mixed game, mistreatment of equipment, unduly wasting time may incur a penalty, the severity of which is solely at the discretion of the Umpire, (normally this is 5 runs or a multiple of 5). No warning need precede the application of this penalty. A continuance of any of these acts of misconduct may result in the offending player(s) being sent from the playing area by the umpire, possibly along with further penalty runs being applied. Any game may be stopped and awarded to either team if infringements of the above nature escalate to a point where the game has ceased to be under control.

#### **DELIBERATE NO BALL, LEG SIDE OR WIDE**

If, in the Umpires opinion, a player deliberately bowls a no ball, leg side or wide at any stage of the game with intent to limit the batting sides run scoring opportunity, the Umpire may ask for the ball to be re-bowled whilst awarding two runs to the batsman. A warning to bowler may or may not be given at the Umpires discretion.

- f) If a no ball, leg side or wide is bowled in the last delivery of any innings, the Umpire shall award 2 runs to the batsman and have the ball re-bowled. If by having the ball re-bowled it should be to the batsman's disadvantage the batsman may decline to receive the extra ball. I.e. When 2 runs awarded to the batsman would take them past the total target figure and a further dismissal from the extra ball take them below the target figure. Persistent bowling of a wide or no ball as last ball of innings will be concluded at Umpires discretion in "the spirit of the game", taking into account bowler's ability to deliver a good ball.

#### **7. SUBSTITUTE PLAYERS**

- a) A Substitute Player is one who joins the game after it has officially commenced to replace an existing player. This may only occur after the opposing Captain has signaled to the Umpire "time out" and only after the opposing Captain and Umpire have agreed. Once substituted a player may not rejoin the game.
- b) A substitute player can not bat, bowl or keep wickets, subject to agreement from both Captains.
- c) A player who sustains injury during a game may have a runner appointed by his Team Captain. When running for a facing Batsman The Runner must stand with both feet completely behind Batter crease, he may not move over the crease until the Batsman has either played at or struck the ball, or until the ball has passed behind the Batters person without being played. Infringement of this rule may on appeal be deemed a dismissal irrespective whether any wickets are broken or bails removed.

#### **8. MIXED RULES**

- a) Players absent from a mixed side. Should a mixed team be short a female member, the remaining females must be the persons to bat or bowl again.
- b) A male and female batter shall occupy the crease during a batting period.
- c) Alternate bowls, that is male and female, must bowl out the complement of sixteen over innings.
- d) When a female bowler is bowling and a male batter is at strike runs shall only be scored when after striking the ball into a scoring zone net the male and female partner cross. If the male striker does not cross after hitting the ball into a scoring zone net no runs may be attributed for that shot.
- e) No more than two male members of the bowling side shall be inside the running crease at any one time when a female batter is a strike.
- f) A male cannot substitute for a female player at any time.
- g) A player is out caught off the Zone D net in mixed games.
- h) Over-arm bowling by male or female to a lady batter is allowed providing that, in the Umpires opinion, the delivery is in the "Spirit of the game" taking into account the abilities of the bowler/batter.
- i) If in the umpires opinion a gentleman or lady player is overly aggressive in striking the ball, bowling, running or fielding he is empowered to give warning and apply penalties as per 7 (c) misconduct.

## **9. END OF OVER/GAME**

An over shall be deemed to be over when the prescribed number of balls has been bowled and the ball is secure at either the wicket keeper's or bowler's stumps and after the Umpire's call or at his discretion.

## **10. DISPUTES**

Management discretion will apply to any unforeseen circumstances which may occur outside the rules as specified and all rules shall be interpreted in conjunction with "the spirit of the game"

## **11. DRAWN FINAL GAME**

- a) Should a game be drawn during a final series a "bowl-off" will be played to decide the winner. Each player will bowl one ball each at unguarded wickets. A toss must be made to decide who will bowl first.
- b) If, after 8 deliveries each, Teams finish on equal points, players will continue to bowl in "sudden death" fashion - until there is a winner.

## **12. SKINS SCORING SYSTEM FOR INDOOR CRICKET**

The intention of this scoring system is to provide further strategy and interest to all matches regardless of the total team scores. The following rules will apply when using the Skins Scoring System:

### **a) WIN AND SKINS POINTS**

Win Points

Win: 3 Points

Tie: 1 Points

Skins Points

The corresponding batting pairs in each team (that is, partnership 1v1; 2v2; 3v3; 4v4) will compete for an additional point (known as a skins point) which will be given to the pair making the highest partnership. One skins point is offered for each corresponding pair, making a total of 4 skins points per game. A tied batting pair will jackpot the skins point forward to the next pair or backwards in the case of the last pair.

### **b) NO BALLS/WIDE AND LEGSIDE BALLS**

All Wide's, Legside's and No balls bowled in the final over of each batting partnerships will be rebowled at the batter's discretion.

### **c) MISCONDUCT**

Any misconduct and uniform penalties will be applied in the following way:

#### **i) Individual Penalty -**

when batting, to be applied against the offending player's batting partnership. When fielding, or off the court, to be applied against the offending player's batting partnership.

#### **ii) Team Penalty -**

Any team penalties will be applied against the partnership of the offending team's captain.

### **d) LADDER POSITION**

The ladder position for skins competitions will be determined by the following criteria:

#### **i) Highest Total Points (Wins and Skins)**

#### **ii) Highest Percentage – Run Difference (if equal on above)**

- iii) Highest number of Outright wins (if equal on total points)
- iv) Highest number of Skins Points (if equal on total points, outright wins and run difference).
- v) If still tied it will be determined by head to head.
- vi) Note: A draw or Tie Counts as half a Win.

**RIGHT OF ADMISSION**

Play On Sports reserves the right of admission to all players and spectators at all times. Any player or spectator found guilty of misconduct either on or off the court may be suspended or banned from attendance or participation at any Indoor Cricket Arena.