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Playing/Watching Cricket!!!

Cricket hobby: Cricket is a bat and ball sport. The objective of the game is to score more runs (points) than the opposing team. A match is divided into innings during which one team bats and the other bowls.

Laws of Cricket:

The game is played in accordance with 42 laws of cricket, which have been developed by the Marylebone Cricket Club in discussion with the main cricketing nations. Teams may agree to alter some of the rules for particular games. Other rules supplement the main laws and change them to deal with different circumstances. In particular, there are a number of modifications to the playing structure and fielding position rules that apply to one innings games that are restricted to a set number of fair deliveries

Umpires:

One umpire will stand behind the wicket at the end from which the ball is bowled, and adjudicate on most decisions. The other will stand near the fielding position called square leg, which offers a side view of the batsman, and assist on decisions for which he has a better view. In some professional matches, they may refer a decision to an off-field 'third' umpire, who has the assistance of television replays. In international matches an off-field match referee ensures that play is within the laws of cricket and the spirit of the game.

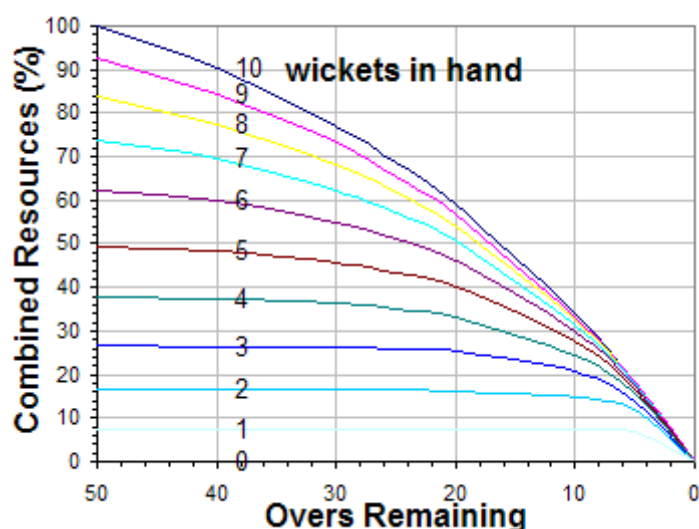
Facts:

Most of the action takes place in the centre of this ground, on a rectangular clay strip usually with short grass called the pitch. The pitch measures 10 × 66 feet (3.05 × 20.12 m).

Leg before wicket (LBW) — When a delivered ball misses the bat and strikes the batsman's leg or pad, and the umpire judges that the ball would otherwise have struck the stumps. The laws of cricket stipulate certain exceptions in favour of the batsman; for instance a batsman should not be given out LBW if the place where the ball bounced on the pitch is to the leg-side of the area strictly between the two wickets. The bowler is credited with the dismissal.

The **Duckworth–Lewis method** (often written as **D/L method**) is a mathematical formulation designed to calculate the target score for the team batting second in a limited overs cricket match interrupted by weather or other circumstances. It is generally accepted

to be the most accurate method of setting a target score. The D/L method was devised by two English statisticians, Frank Duckworth and Tony Lewis.



Bye

If runs are to be scored as byes, the umpire will hold up one open palm above the head.

Leg bye

Leg byes are signalled by the umpire touching a raised knee.

Short run

If one of the batsman turns to complete runs after the first without grounding his person or equipment behind the popping crease, then a *short run* is signalled by the umpire tapping his near shoulder with his fingers and the short runs are not scored. If more than one run is short, the umpire will inform the scorers as to the number of runs scored. There is also a case of deliberate short running, where the umpire will disallow all runs, although this is a rather rare occurrence.

Television replay

If the umpire is unsure of a "line decision," that is, a run out or stumped decision, or if the umpire is unsure that the ball is a four, six, or neither, he may refer the matter to the Third Umpire. The umpires may additionally refer decisions to the Third Umpire regarding Bump Balls and catches being taken cleanly (but only after the on-field umpires have consulted and both were unsighted). The Third Umpire is not used except in international or important domestic matches. The signal to refer a matter is using both hands to mime a TV screen by making a box shape.

Penalty runs

For extreme misconduct by one team, the umpire may award five penalty runs to the other team. Placing one arm on the opposite shoulder indicates that the penalty runs are

awarded to the fielding team, but if the umpire taps that shoulder, the penalties are awarded to the batting team.

Five penalty runs are more commonly awarded when the ball strikes a foreign object on the field, usually a helmet of the fielding side.

Last hour

In Test cricket and first class cricket, the last hour of the last day of play has special significance. First, there is a minimum number of overs (20 in the Laws of Cricket, fifteen in Tests) that must be bowled in the last hour. Second, and more importantly, a result must be reached before the time elapses and the umpire calls "stumps" for the match to have a winner; otherwise, the match ends with a draw and no winner. The umpire signals the last hour by pointing to his wrist (and the watch on it), which is raised above his head.

Revoke last signal[

If the umpire makes an incorrect signal, he may revoke it. To do so, he crosses his arms across his chest, then makes the corrected signal. A revocation may be made if the umpire discovers an incorrect application of the laws, such as, signalling "out" before realising that the other umpire signalled a no-ball. Also, an umpire may revoke if he accidentally signals a four though he intended to signal six. With the implementation of the Decision Review System, a signal may also be revoked if the Third Umpire reports that his review supports reversing the call.

New Ball[

In matches lasting more than two days the captain usually has the option of taking another new ball after a set number of overs (usually 80) have taken place since a new ball was introduced (an innings always begins with a new ball). The umpire at the bowler's end signals to the scorers that a new ball has been taken by holding the ball above his head. The scorers note the time that the new ball has been taken.

If the ball is damaged to the extent that it gives either team a disadvantage, it is replaced with a used undamaged ball in similar condition. A similar-condition used ball is also used if the ball is ever lost in the course of play (for example, if a ball hit for six becomes irretrievable).

In 2007 the International Cricket Council (ICC) brought in a new law stipulating that, in One Day Internationals, after 35 overs have been bowled the ball must be replaced with a clean used ball.. In 2011 this rule was changed so that a different ball is used at each end, thus each ball getting used for 25 overs. The balls used in One Day Internationals are white and become discoloured very easily, especially on dusty or abrasive pitches, and thus the ball change is deemed necessary to ensure that the ball is easily visible.

Challenge System

Main article: Umpire Decision Review System

At the end of 2008, the ICC began trialling a challenge system in International Matches. This works as follows; When a decision has been made by the on-field umpire (either out or not-out), then either the batsmen or fielding player (depending on which way the decision went), can decide to refer the decision to the Third Umpire. This is signalled by making a "T" symbol with the arms. The Third Umpire can then use only basic technology to judge whether there is any reason to overrule the on-field umpires decision. If the Third Umpire decides that the on-field umpire made an incorrect decision then he will inform the on-field umpire, via headsets, of what he has seen and tell him to either change his decision or to stay with his original decision. This system is normally only used for LBW (to determine if the delivery meets all the LBW criteria) or close catch decisions (to determine if the ball had made contact with the bat or gloves and thus been "hit" and that the ball was caught cleanly).

Like the similar system used in tennis, each team gets a set number of challenges per innings (currently two per innings in Test cricket, one in ODI). If the challenge results in a reversed call, the team keeps the challenge; a challenge is therefore only deducted when a call is upheld.

This system is being introduced gradually: first in Test cricket, then the World Cup 2011, and now in general for One Day Internationals.

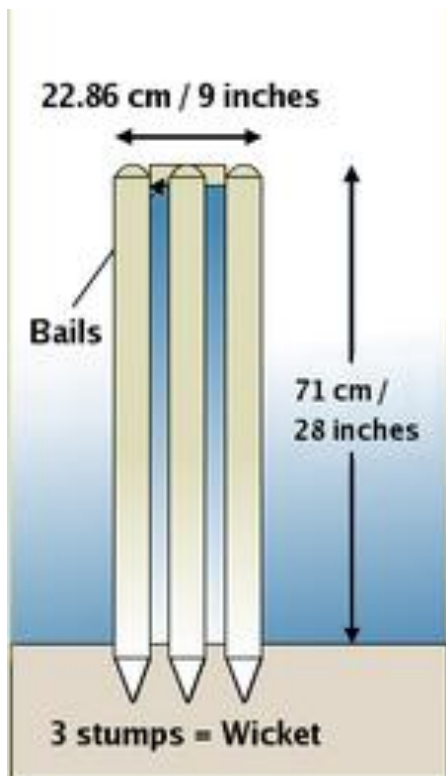
Power Play

ICC has introduced a system of Power plays in limited-over cricket which restricts the number of fielders outside the 30-yard circle, among other things. When a Powerplay is beginning, the umpire moves his arm in circular fashion in front. In One-Day Internationals the first 10 overs of an innings are automatically a Poweplay, and the batsmen on the crease must invoke another Powerplay lasting five overs starting between the 11th and 36th overs (it is taken automatically on the 36th over if not taken sooner). In Twenty20, a Powerplay is in effect for the first six overs of an innings.

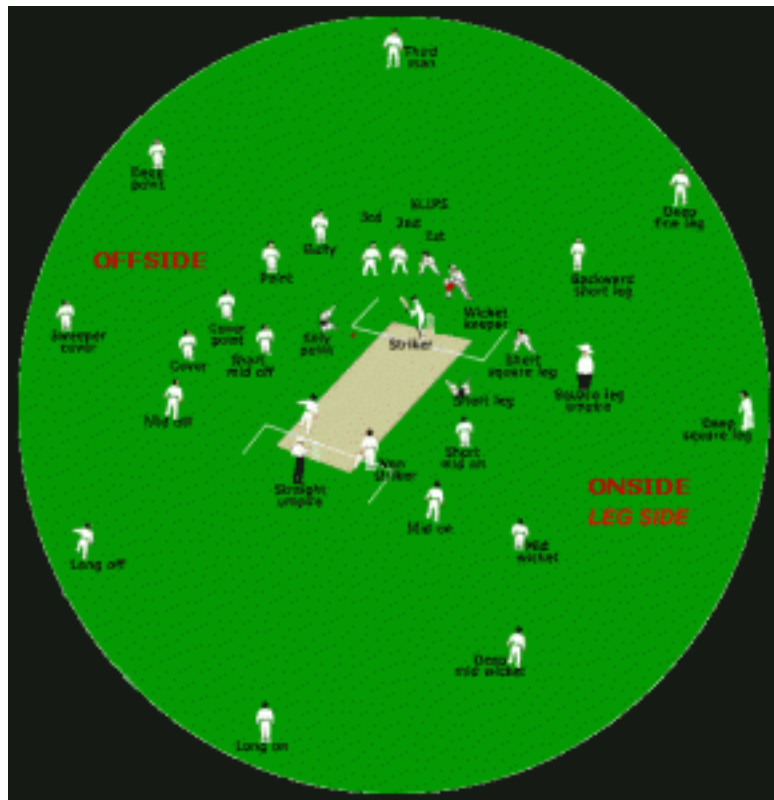
ball radius - For men's cricket, the ball must weigh between 5 1/2 and 5 3/4 ounces (155.9 and 163.0 g) and measure between **8 13/16** and 9 in (**224 and 229 mm**) in circumference

bat standard dimensions- The length of the bat may be no more than 38 inches (965 mm) and the width no more than 4.25 inches (108 mm)

Wickets specifications



Field positions.:



BCCI- SC judgement:

What does it say about conflict of interest?

It has held as illegal the amendment to Rule 6.2.4 permitting Administrators of BCCI to acquire or hold commercial interests in the IPL and Champions League T20. So BCCI officials will no longer be allowed to have a stake in franchises, for example.

What does it mean for the BCCI?

The board has to hold elections within six weeks. It will probably have a new president, unless Srinivasan can cut his ties with CSK.

What does it mean for the IPL?

They should be able to go ahead with their 2015 season as planned; both CSK and Rajasthan will be part of the tournament. First up, the auction - which has been put on hold pending today's judgement.

What does it mean for Chennai Super Kings and Rajasthan Royals?

Their fate will be known at some point in the next six months. The court has set up a three-member committee of retired Supreme Court judges to decide on sanctions against them, as also against Gurusath Meiyappan and Raj Kundra.

What did the court say today about Meiyappan and Kundra?

It held that they were officials of their two franchises - CSK and RR - and that they were involved in betting.

What else will the new committee do?

It will "examine and make suitable recommendations to the BCCI for such reforms in its practices and procedures and such amendments in the Memorandum of Association, Rules and Regulations as may be considered necessary and proper." Basically, it can rewrite the BCCI's constitution though it might not go that far.

Did the court make any other significant observation?

Yes. In a declaration that could have far-reaching consequences, the court said that while the BCCI was a private body, it performed a public function and was therefore amenable to judicial law and review.