

**PLAYING CONDITIONS FOR ONE DAY MATCH  
SENIOR & JUNIOR DOMESTIC TOURNAMENTS  
Of HDSA  
2023-2024**

Except as varied hereunder the Laws of Cricket (2000 Code 5th Edition - 2017) shall apply.

**1. Law 1 - The Players**

**1.1 Law 1.1 Number of players**

Law 1.1 shall be replaced by the following:

A match is played between two sides. Each side shall consist of 11 players, one of whom shall be captain.

**1.2 Law 1.2 - Nomination of Players**

Law 1.2 shall be replaced by the following:

1.2.1 Each captain shall nominate 11 players plus a maximum of 4 substitute fielders in writing to the umpire before the toss. No player (member of the playing eleven) may be changed after the nomination without the consent of the opposing captain. In 1st division & 2<sup>nd</sup> Division league and Knockout minimum 02 (two) under 19 is mandatory in the playing 11. .

1.2.2 Only those nominated as substitute fielders shall be entitled to act as substitute fielders during the match, unless the umpire, in exceptional circumstances, allows subsequent additions.

1.2.3 All those nominated including those nominated as substitute fielders, must be eligible to play for that particular team and by such nomination the nominees shall warrant that they are so eligible.

1.2.4 In addition, by their nomination, the nominees shall be deemed to have agreed to abide by all the applicable HDSA Regulations pertaining to cricket and in particular to HDSA Code of Conduct.

**1.3 Law 1.3 - Captain**

The following shall apply in addition to Law 1.3 (a):

The deputy must be one of the nominated members of the playing eleven.

**2. Law 2 - Substitutes and Runners. Batsman or Fielder Leaving the Field, Batsman Retiring, Batsman Commencing Innings**

Law 2 shall apply subject to the following

:

**2.1 Law 2.1 Substitutes and Runners**

Law 2.1 (a) (ii), 2.7 and 2.8 shall not apply. A runner for a batsman when batting is not permitted.

**Law 2.1 (b) shall be amended as follows:**

The umpires shall have discretion to allow, for other wholly acceptable reasons, a substitute fielder to act for a Nominated player at the start of the match, or at any subsequent time. The umpires shall not allow a substitute at the start of the match without seeing the player.

SUBSTITUTE FOR A WICKETKEEPER IS ALLOWED, BUT IT HAS TO BE FROM THE NOMINATED 15 PLAYERS ONLY.

**2.2 Law 2.5 - Fielder absent or leaving the field**

Law 2.5 shall be replaced by the following:

If a fielder fails to take the field with his side at the start of the match or at any later time, or leaves the field during a session of play, the umpire shall be informed of the reason for his absence, and he shall not thereafter come on to the field during a session of play without the consent of the umpire. (See Law 2.6 as modified). The umpire shall give such consent as soon as practicable.

If the player is absent from the field for longer than 8 minutes:

- 2.2.1 the player shall not be permitted to bowl in that innings after his return until he has either been able field or his team has subsequently been batting for the total length of playing time for which he was absent( hereafter referred to as penance time), subject to a maximum cumulative penance time of 90 minutes. If any unexpired penance time remains at the end of an innings, it is carried forward to the next and subsequent innings of the match.
- 2.2.2 the player shall not be permitted to bat unless or until, in the aggregate, he has returned to the field and / or his side's innings has been in progress for at least that length of playing time that is equal to the unexpired penance time carried forward from the previous innings, subject to a maximum cumulative penance time of 90 minutes .However once his side has lost five wickets in its batting innings, he may bat immediately.

The restriction in Clauses 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 above shall not apply if the player has suffered an external blow (as opposed to an internal injury such as a pulled muscle) whilst participating earlier in the match and consequently been forced to leave the field. Nor shall it apply if the player has been absent for very exceptional and wholly acceptable reasons (other than injury or illness).

In the event of a **batsman or a** fieldsman already being off the field at the commencement of an interruption in play through ground, weather or light conditions or for other exceptional circumstances, he shall be allowed to count any such stoppage time as playing time, provided that he personally informs the umpires when he is fit enough to take the field had play been in progress. Similarly, if at the commencement of an interruption in play through ground, weather or light conditions or for other exceptional circumstances, a player is on the field but still has some unexpired penalty time remaining from a previous absence, he shall automatically be allowed to count any such stoppage time as playing time.

- 2.2.3 Substitute fielders shall only be permitted in cases of injury, illness or other wholly acceptable reasons. 'Wholly acceptable reasons' should be limited to extreme circumstances and should not include what is commonly referred to as a 'comfort break'.

## **2. Law3 - The Umpires**

**THE LAW NOW CLARIFIES THAT THE UMPIRE MAY REVOKE ANY DECISION, NOT JUST IN RESPONSE TO AN APPEAL.**

### **3.1 Law 3.1 - Appointment and attendance**

Law 3.1 shall be replaced by the following:

The following rules for the selection and appointment of One Day match umpires shall be followed as far as it is practicable to do so:

- 3.1.1 Umpires will be appointed based on neutrality as far as possible.
- 3.1.2 Neither team shall have a right of objection to an umpire's appointment.
- 3.1.3 The umpires shall be present at the ground at least 45 minutes before the scheduled start of play.

### **3.3 Law 3.2 - Change of Umpire**

Law 3.2 shall be replaced by the following:

- 3.3.1 An umpire shall not be changed during the match, other than in exceptional circumstances, unless he is injured or ill.

### 3.5 Law 3.8 - Fitness for play and

#### Law 3.9 – Suspension of play for dangerous or unreasonable conditions

Law 3.8 and 3.9 shall apply subject to the following

- 3.5.1 The safety of all persons within the ground is of paramount importance to the HDSA. In the event that any threatening circumstance, whether actual or perceived, comes to the attention of any umpire (including for example weather, pitch invasions, act of God, etc. See also clauses 3.5.5 and 3.5.6), then the players and officials should immediately be asked to leave the field of play in a safe and orderly manner and to relocate to a secure and safe area (depending on each particular threat) pending the satisfactory passing or resolution of such threat or risk to the reasonable satisfaction of the umpires, the Hony Jt Secretary, as the circumstances may require.

Laws 3.8 & 3.9 shall be replaced by:

- 3.5.2 The umpires shall be the final judges of the fitness of the ground, weather and light for play See 3.5.3 below and Law 7.2 (Fitness of the pitch for play).

#### 3.5.3 Suspension of play in dangerous or unreasonable conditions

- (a) All references to ground include the pitch. See Law 7.1 (Area of pitch).
- (b) If at any time the umpires together agree that the conditions of ground, weather or light are so bad that there is obvious and foreseeable risk to the safety of any player or umpire, so that it would be unreasonable or dangerous for play to take place, then they shall immediately suspend play, or not allow play to commence or to restart. The decision as to whether conditions are so bad as to warrant such action is one for the umpires alone to make.

The fact that the grass and the ball are wet and slippery does not warrant the ground conditions being regarded as unreasonable or dangerous. If the umpires consider the ground is so wet or slippery as to deprive the bowler of a reasonable foothold, the fielders of the power of free movement, or the batsmen of the ability to play their strokes or to run between the wickets, then these conditions shall be regarded as so bad that it would be unreasonable for play to take place.

The Umpires shall disregard any shadow on the pitch from any permanent object on the ground.

- (c) When there is a suspension of play it is the responsibility of the umpires to monitor the conditions. They shall make inspections as often as appropriate. Immediately the umpires together agree that conditions are suitable for play they shall call upon the players to resume the game.
- (d) If play is in progress up to the start of an agreed interval then it will resume after the interval unless the umpires together agree that the conditions of ground, weather or light are so bad that there is obvious and foreseeable risk to the safety of any player or umpire, so that it would be unreasonable or dangerous for play to take place.

- 3.5.4 If a shadow from the fielder falls across the striker's half of the pitch, the fielder must remain stationary from the time the bowler commences his run up until the striker has received the ball. In the event of a fielder moving before the striker receives the ball, the umpire shall call and signal 'dead ball' if he considers the striker has been disadvantaged by the action.

- 3.5.5 Play may be suspended due to safety and security concerns by the umpires on the advice of the, the Hony Jt Secretary as the circumstances may require.

3.5.6 Where play is suspended under Clause 3.5.5 above the decision to abandon or resume play shall be the responsibility of the umpires who shall act only after consultation with the Hony Jt Secretary.

#### 4. Law 4 - The Scorers

Law 4 shall apply

#### 5. Law 5 - The Ball

##### 5.1 Law 5.2 - Approval and control of balls

Law 5.2 shall be replaced by the following:

5.1.1 The Clubs has to provide the cricket balls of an approved standard and spare used balls for changing during a match which shall also be of the same brand(SG CLUB or any SG brand above SG Club, Excel Club, Excel Tournament, SF Yorker, SF Club, SP Motivation ball ). If any team fails to provide spare balls for changing if needed during a match , the match shall be awarded to the opponent team .

The umpires shall retain possession of the match ball (s) throughout the duration of the match when play is not actually taking place. During play umpires shall periodically and irregularly inspect the condition of the ball and shall retain possession of it at the fall of a wicket, a drinks interval, or any other disruption in play.

**5.1.2** Each fielding team shall use one new ball for its innings

##### 5.2 Law 5.4 - New ball in match of more than one day's duration

Law 5.4 shall not apply.

##### 5.3 Law 5.5 - Ball lost or becoming unfit for play

Law 5.5 shall be replaced by the following:

5.3.1 In the event of a ball during play being lost or in the opinion of the umpires, being unfit for play through normal use, the umpires shall allow it to be replaced by one that in their opinion has had a similar amount of wear.

5.3.2 In the event of the ball becoming wet and soggy as a result of play continuing in inclement weather or it being affected by dew, and in the opinion of the umpires being unfit for play, the ball may be replaced for a ball that has similar amount of wear even though it has not gone out of shape.

5.3.3 If the ball is to be replaced, the umpire shall inform the batsmen and the fielding captain. Either batsman or bowler may raise the matter with the umpires and the umpires' decision as to a replacement or otherwise will be final.

##### 5.4 Law 5.6 - Specifications

Law 5.6 shall not apply.

#### 6. Law 6 - The Bat

Law 6.2 to 6.6 shall be replaced by:

##### 6.2 Width and length

The bat overall shall not be more than 38 inches/96.5 cm in length. The blade of the bat shall be made solely of wood and shall not exceed 4¼ in/10.8 cm at the widest part. The blade of the bat shall have a conventional 'flat' face.

##### 6.3 Covering the blade

The blade may be covered with material for protection, strengthening or repair. Such material shall not exceed 1/16 in/1.56 mm in thickness.

**6.4** Law 6.8 shall apply subject to the following:

Law 6.8 (b) (iv) shall be replaced by:

(iv) any additional materials permitted under 6.3 above

## **7. Law 7 -The Pitch**

### **7.1 Law 7.3 - Selection and preparation**

The following will apply in addition to Law 7.3:

- 7.1.1 The ground staff shall ensure that during the period prior to the start of play and during intervals, any unauthorized access in the pitch area (The pitch area shall include an area at least 2 metres beyond the rectangle made by the crease markings at both ends of the pitch).
- 7.1.2 The umpire shall ensure that, prior to the start of play and during any intervals, only authorised ground staff, the match officials, players, team coaches shall be allowed access to the pitch area. Such access shall be subject to the following limitations:
  - a) Only captains and team coaches may walk on the actual playing surface of the pitch area (outside of the crease markings).
  - b) No spiked footwear shall be permitted.
  - c) No one shall be permitted to bounce a ball on the pitch, strike it with a bat or cause damage to the pitch in any other way.
  - e) Access shall not interfere with pitch preparation.
- 7.1.3 In the event of any dispute, umpires will rule and his ruling will be final.

### **7.2 Law 7.4 - Changing the pitch**

Law 7.4 shall be replaced by the following:

- 7.2.1 In the event of a pitch being considered too dangerous for play to continue in the estimation of the on-field umpires, they shall stop play immediately.
- 7.2.2 The on-field umpires shall consult with both captains.
- 7.2.3 If the captains agree to continue, play shall resume.
- 7.2.4 If the decision is not to resume play, the on-field umpires shall consider one of the options in the following sequence:
  - a) whether the existing pitch can be repaired. Repair work will only be considered if there has been malicious damage to a non-crucial part of the pitch. The umpire must consider whether this would place either side at an unfair advantage given the play that had already taken place on the dangerous pitch.
  - b) whether the alternative pitch can be used;
  - c) whether the match has to be abandoned.
- 7.2.5 When such a decision is made, the umpires shall convey their decision to both the captains.
- 7.2.6 In the event of a decision being taken in favour of Clauses 7.2.4 (a) or 7.2.4 (b) above, the supervision of the remedial or new preparatory work shall be the responsibility of the on-field umpires and the representative of the ground authority.

- 7.2.7 The rescheduled starting time and the rescheduled cessation time, together with any make-up procedures herein provided, shall be the responsibility of the on-field umpires.
- 7.2.8 In the event that the existing pitch can be made playable after suitable remedial work in Clause 7.2.4 (a) above, the match shall continue from the point stopped. The playing time lost between the scheduled start time of the match and the actual start time of the match will be covered by the provisions of clause 12 and 16 below.
- 7.2.9 If a new pitch is prepared as in Clause 7.2.4 (b) above, the match shall be restarted from the first ball( The Toss) ( see Clause 7.2.7 above). The playing time lost between the scheduled start time of the original match and the actual start time of the new match will be covered by the provisions of clause 12 and 16 below.
- 7.2.10 If the decision is that the existing pitch cannot be repaired, then the match is to be abandoned with the following consequences:
- (a) In the event of the required number of overs to constitute a match having been completed at the time the match is abandoned, the result shall be determined according to the provisions of clause 21.7.2.
  - (b) In the event of the required number of overs to constitute a match not having been completed, the match will be abandoned as a no result.
- 7.2.11 If the decision is to abandon the match as in Clause 7.2.4 (c) above, the relevant officials from the Sub committee shall agree on whether the match can be replayed within the existing **scheduled**.

### **7.3 Law 7.5 - Non-turf pitches**

Law 7.5 shall not apply.

All matches shall be played on natural turf pitches. **The use of PVA and other adhesives in the preparation of pitches is not permitted.**

## **8. Law 8 - The Wickets**

**Shall Apply**

## **9. Law 9 - The Bowling, Popping and Return Creases**

Shall apply

### **9.2 Additional Crease Markings**

The following shall apply in addition to Law 9:

**As a guideline to the umpires for the calling of wides on the offside the crease markings detailed in Appendix C shall be marked in white at each end of the pitch.**

## **10. Law 10 - Preparation and Maintenance of the Playing Area**

### **10.1 Law 10.1 - Rolling**

The following shall apply in addition to Law 10.1:

- 10.1.1 Prior to tossing for choice of innings the **artificial drying** of the pitch and outfield shall be at the **discretion** of the groundsman. Thereafter and throughout the match the drying of the outfield may be undertaken at any time by the groundsman, but the **drying of the affected area of the pitch shall be carried out only on the instructions and**

under the supervision of the umpires. The umpires shall be empowered to have the pitch dried without reference to the captains at any time they are of the opinion that it is unfit for play.

- 10.1.2 The umpires may instruct the groundsman to use any available equipment, including any roller for the purpose of drying the pitch and making it fit for play.

#### **10.2 Law 10.6 - Maintenance of footholes**

The following shall apply in addition to Law 10.6:

The umpires shall see that wherever possible and whenever it is considered necessary, action is taken during all intervals in play to do whatever is practicable to improve the bowler's foot holes.

#### **11. Law 11 - Covering the Pitch**

**Pitch shall not be covered during the match.**

#### **12. Law 12 - Innings**

Law 12 shall apply subject to the following (see also clauses 15 and 16 below):

##### **12.1 Law 12.1 - Number of innings**

Law 12.1 shall be replaced by the following:

All matches will consist of one innings per side, each innings being limited to a maximum of 45 overs for Super division and 1st division league and knockout, maximum 20 overs for 2<sup>nd</sup> division league and knockout, maximum 30 overs for womens league and maximum 20 overs for womens knockout and maximum 40 overs for under age league and knockout tournaments. All matches shall be of one day's scheduled duration.

##### **12.2 Law 12.2 - Alternate innings**

Law 12.2 shall not apply.

##### **12.3 Law 12.3 - Completed innings**

Laws 12.3 (c), (d) and (e)(ii) shall not apply.

##### **12.4 Length of Innings**

###### **12.4.1 Uninterrupted Matches.**

- a) Each team shall bat for 45/20/30/40 overs depending on the tournament unless all out earlier.
- b) If the team fielding first fails to bowl the required number of overs by the scheduled time for cessation of the innings, the fielding team shall be penalized for not bowling the stipulated numbers of overs within the time allotted as follows.
  - i)  $2 \times \text{run rate of the batting side (calculated at the end of the innings)} \times \text{overs remaining to be bowled.}$
  - ii) After calculation as above, fraction of a run shall be ignored.
  - iii) Fraction of an over shall be treated as completed overs.
  - iv) Such award of run computed after the close of each innings as an extra.
  - v) For obtaining the average, the total run scored plus penalty, if any, shall be divided by the overs supposed to be bowled by the fielding side.

- d) The team batting second shall receive its full quota of 45/20/40/30 overs depending on the tournament irrespective of the number of overs bowled in the scheduled time for the cessation of the first innings.

- e) If the team batting first is dismissed in less than 45/20/40/30 overs, the team batting second shall be entitled to bat for 45/20/40/30 overs depending on the tournament..
- f) If the team fielding second fails to bowl 45/20/40/30 overs depending on the tournament by the scheduled cessation time,
  - i) 2 x run rate of the batting side (calculated at the end of the innings) x overs remaining to be bowled.
  - ii) After calculation as above, fraction of a run shall be ignored.
  - iii) Fraction of an over shall be treated as completed overs.
  - iv) Such award of run computed after the close of each innings as an extra.

#### 12.4.2 Delayed or Interrupted Matches

- a) Delay or Interruption to the Innings of the Team Batting First (see Appendix 2A and 2B)
  - (i) When playing time has been lost the revised number of overs to be bowled in the match shall be based on a rate of 15 overs per hour, which is inclusive of the provision of drinks intervals, in the total remaining time available for play.
  - (ii) The revision of the number of overs should ensure, whenever possible, that both teams have the opportunity of batting for the same number of overs. The team batting second shall not bat for a greater number of overs than the first team unless the latter completed its innings in less than its allocated overs. To constitute a match, **a minimum of 20 overs** for 45 and 40 over match, minimum 15 for a 30 over match and minimum 6 overs for 20 over match and have to be bowled to the side batting second, subject to **a result not being achieved earlier.**
  - (iii) **As soon as the total minutes of playing time remaining is less than the completed overs faced by Team 1 One multiplied by 4, then the first inning is terminated** and the provisions of 12.4.2 b) below take effect.
  - (iv) A fixed time will be specified for the commencement of the interval, and also the close of play for the match, by applying a rate of 15 overs per hour. When calculating the length of playing time available for the match, or the length of either innings the timing and duration in playing hours, interruptions in play, and intervals, excluding those for drinks, will be taken into consideration. **This calculation must not cause the match to finish earlier than the original time for cessation of play.** If required the original time shall be extended to allow for one extra over for each team.
  - (v) If the team fielding first fails to bowl the revised number of overs by the specified time, then the provision of 12.4.1.b) takes place.
- b) Delay or Interruption to the innings of the Team Batting Second (see Appendix 3A and 3B)
  - (i) When playing time has been lost and, as a result, it is not possible for the team batting second to have the opportunity of receiving its allocated, or revised allocation of overs in the playing time available, the number of overs shall be reduced at a rate of 15 overs per hour, which is inclusive of the provision of drinks intervals, in respect of the lost playing time. Should the calculations result in a fraction of an over the fraction shall be ignored.
  - (ii) In addition, should the innings of the team batting first have been completed prior to the scheduled, or re-scheduled time for the commencement of the interval, then any calculation relating to the revision of overs shall not be effective until an amount of time equivalent to that by which the second innings started early has elapsed.
  - (iv) To constitute a match, a minimum of 20/15/6 overs have to be bowled to the team batting Second depending on the tournament subject to **a result not being achieved earlier.**
  - (v) The team batting second shall not bat for a greater number of overs than the first team



unless the latter completed its innings in less than its allocated overs.

- (vi) A fixed time will be specified for the close of play by applying a rate of 15 overs per hour. With the exception of drinks intervals, the timing and duration of all relative delays, extensions in playing hours and interruptions in play, will be taken into consideration in specifying this time.
- (vi) If the team fielding second fails to bowl the revised overs by the scheduled or re-scheduled close of play, then the provision of 12.4.1.b) takes place.

#### 12.5 Number of Overs per Bowler

**No bowler shall bowl more than one-fifth of the total overs in an uninterrupted innings.** In a T20 match when the over is reduced to less than 10 then no bowler shall be allowed to bowl more than 2 overs.

In a delayed or interrupted match where the overs are reduced for both teams or for the team bowling second, no bowler may bowl more than one-fifth of the total overs allowed.

However in a match of 26 overs or more one bowler shall be permitted to bowl 1 overs more than the highest of maximum overs permitted by any bowler in that innings.

e.g. If a match is reduced to 35 overs then each bowler shall not bowl more than 7 overs.

Where the total overs are not divisible by 5, one additional over shall be allowed to the maximum number per bowler necessary to make up the balance.

e.g. If a match is reduced to 39 overs then the overs allotted would be four bowlers cannot bowl more than 8 overs and one bowler would bowl 7 overs.

e.g. If the match is reduced to 7 overs then three bowlers can bowl maximum 2 overs each and one bowler will bowl one over

**In the event of a bowler breaking down and being unable to complete an over, the remaining balls will be bowled by another bowler. Such part of an over will count as a full over only in so far as each bowler's limit is concerned.**

#### 12.6 Law 12.4 - The toss

Law 12.4 shall be replaced by the following:

The captains shall toss for the choice of innings, on the field of play and in the presence of the umpire/umpires, who shall supervise the toss. The toss shall take place 30 minutes before the scheduled and 15 minutes before any rescheduled time for the match to start.

Note, however, the provisions of Law 1.3 (Captain).

Note: Law 12.5 requiring the captain of the side winning the toss to notify the opposing captain as soon as the toss is completed of his decision to bat or to field shall apply.

#### 13. Law 13 -The Follow-on

Law 13 shall not apply.

#### 14. Law 14 - Declaration and Forfeiture

Law 14 shall not apply. And is not allowed.

## 15. Law 15 - Intervals

Law 15 shall apply subject to the following:

### 15.1 Law 15.5 - Changing agreed times for intervals - Interval between Innings

If the innings of the team batting first is completed prior to the scheduled time for the interval, the interval shall take place immediately and the innings of the team batting second will commence correspondingly earlier providing that this does not lead to an interval occurring more than 30 minutes prior to the scheduled interval.

If the innings of the team batting first is completed more than 30 minutes prior to the scheduled interval a 10 minute break will occur and the team batting second will commence its innings and the interval will occur as scheduled.

Where the innings of the side batting first is delayed or interrupted, the length of the interval will be reduced as follows:

(i) If up to 15 minutes of actual playing time is lost (total playing time lost less any extra time provided), then the interval will be reduced by the amount of actual playing time lost.

(ii) If more than 15 minutes of actual playing time is lost (total playing time lost less any extra time provided), then the interval will be reduced to 20 minutes (subject to (iii) below).

(iii) Note: The prescribed interval timings above may be reduced further by the umpires taking into account the intention of not having a prolonged interval after a lengthy interruption close to the conclusion of the innings of the team batting first. However, the minimum interval shall not be less than ten minutes.

### 15.2 Law 15.9 - Intervals for drinks

Two drinks breaks per session shall be permitted, each 1 hour apart. In 30 overs match one drinks shall be permitted after 1 hours of play. No drinks interval in a T20 game. The provisions of Law 15.9 shall be strictly observed except that under conditions of extreme heat the umpires may permit extra intervals for drinks.

An individual player may be given a drink either on the boundary edge or at the fall of a wicket, on the field, provided that no playing time is wasted. No other drinks shall be taken onto the field without the permission of the umpires. Any player taking drinks onto the field shall be dressed in proper cricket attire.

Drinks interval to count as playing time for the purpose of Law 2.5 (Fielder absent or leaving the field)

## 16. Law 15 - Start of Play; Cessation of Play

Law 16 shall apply subject to the following (see also clauses 15 and 12.4):

### 16.1 Law16.1 -Start and Cessation Times

There will be 2 sessions of 3 hours each team, separated by a 35 minutes lunch interval for Super division and 1<sup>st</sup> Division , 80 minutes for T20 matches for 2<sup>nd</sup> Division and women's Knockout, 120 minutes for women's 30 overs league matches and 2 sessions of 2 hours and 40 minutes each team in under age tournaments 40 overs matches.

### 16.2 Hours of play:

**SUPER DIVISION, 1<sup>st</sup> DIVISION AND 2<sup>st</sup> DIVISION ( League and Knockout), WOMENS( League and Knockout) AND Under age.**

**Super Division and 1<sup>st</sup> Division**

0945 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. (first session)

12.45 p.m. to 01.20p.m. (Lunch) (see clause 15.1)

01.15 p.m.to 04.20 p.m. (Second session)

UNDER AGE TOURNAMENTS under 13.& 15

09.45 AM TO 12.25 PM

12.25 PM TO 01.00PM (LUNCH)  
12.55 PM TO 03.40 PM

2<sup>nd</sup> DIVISION League and Knockout  
1<sup>st</sup> Session  
9.30 AM to 11.00 AM  
11.00AM to 11.15AM (Break)  
11.15 AM to 12.45 PM

2<sup>nd</sup> Session  
1.30 PM to 3.00 PM  
3.00 PM to 3.15PM  
3.15PM to 4.45 PM

Womens League

10.00 AM to 12.00 PM  
12.00 PM to 12.40 PM  
12.40 PM to 02.40 PM

**16.3** Laws 16.6, 16.7 and 16.8 shall not apply.

**16.4** Laws 16.9, 16.10, and 15.11 shall apply in so far as they are relevant to a one innings limited overs type match.

**17. Law 17 - Practice on the Field**

Law 17 shall apply subject to the following:

**17.1 Law 17.1 – Practice on the rest of the square**

Law 17.1 shall apply subject to the following:

(a) The use of the square for practice on any time on any day of any match is not permitted.

**17.2 Law 17.3 - Practice on the outfield between the call of play and call of time**

Law 17.3 shall apply save that Law 17.3 (c) shall be replaced with the following:

(ii) There shall be no bowling or batting practice on the outfield. Bowling a ball, using a short run up to a player in the outfield is not to be regarded as bowling practice but shall be subject to the law.

In the first instance of infringement - warn the player and inform both captain. This warning to either side is a team warning applicable to the entire match.

Any further contravention by any player, award 5 penalty runs to the opposing side. (Earlier 30 mins and 1 hrs in the 2000 code done away with.)

**18. Law 18 - Scoring Runs**

Law 18 shall apply.

LOST BALL law deleted. When the umpire considers a ball to be lost, runs scored are those runs completed plus the run in progress if the batsman had crossed at the time when dead ball is called.- IMPACT.

Deliberate short runs, 5 penalty runs are awarded in the first instance itself.

Byes or leg byes off a no ball are accounted separately. One run for no ball and remaining to byes or leg byes as the case may be.

**19. Law 19 – Boundaries**

Law 19 shall apply subject to the following:

Airborne fielders should take off from within the boundary to make their first contact with the ball

A fielder standing beyond the boundary cannot deliberately support or push another fielder from crossing the boundary. If the fielder with the ball is within the boundary but is accidentally touching another fielder who is grounded beyond the boundary, this does not count as a boundary.

**19.1 Law 19.1 - The boundaries of the field of play**

The following shall apply ;

**19.2 Law 19.2 - Defining the boundary - boundary marking**

The following shall apply in addition to Law19.2:

All boundaries must be designated by a rope or line marking of a minimum standard as authorised by the HDSA from time to time.

**19.3 Law 19.3 - Scoring a boundary**

The following shall apply in addition to Law 19.3:

If an unauthorized person enters the playing arena and handles the ball, the umpire at the bowler's end shall be the sole judge of whether the boundary allowance should be scored or the ball be treated as still in play or called dead ball if a batsman is liable to be out as a result of the unauthorized person handling the ball. See also Law 19.1 (c).

Note the introduction of new Law 19.4 – Ball beyond the boundary, dealing with the catching or fielding of a ball after it has crossed the boundary.

**20. Law 20 - Lost Ball**

Law 20 shall apply.

**21. Law 21 - The Result**

Law 21 shall apply subject to the following:

**21.1 Law 21.1 - A win - two innings match**

Law 21.1 shall not apply.

**21.2 Law 21.2 - A win - one innings match**

Law 21.2 shall apply :

(a) A match shall be lost by a side which either

(i) concedes defeat or

(ii) In the opinion of the Umpires refuses to play and the umpire shall award the match to the other side.

(b) If an umpire considers that an action by any player or players might constitute a refusal by either side to play then the umpires together shall inform the captain of this fact. The umpires shall together ascertain the cause of the action. If the umpires, after due consultation, then decides that this action does constitute a refusal to play by one side, he shall so inform the captain of that side. If the captain persists in the action the umpires shall award the match in accordance with (a) (ii) above.\*

(c) If action as in (b) above takes place after play has started and does not constitute a refusal to play the delay or interruption in play shall be dealt with in the same manner as provided for in clauses 12.4.2 and 15.1 above.

\* N.B: In addition to the consequences of any refusal to play prescribed under this clause, any such refusal, whether temporary or final, may result in disciplinary action being taken against the captain and team responsible under the Code of Conduct.

**21.4 Law 21- Matches in which there is an agreement under Law 21.1(b)**

Law 21.4 shall not apply

**21.5 Law 21.5 (a)- A Tie**

Law 21.5 (a) shall apply in addition to the following:

21.4.1 If the scores are equal, the result shall be a tie and no account shall be taken of the number of wickets which have fallen in League and Group League matches of any Tournament. Except in the Knock Out Tournament and the semifinal and final of any Tournament.

**21.6 Law 21.5 (b)- A Draw**

Law 21.5(b) shall not apply.

**21.7 Prematurely Terminated Matches – Calculation of the Target Score**

**21.7.1 Interrupted Matches - Calculation of the Target Score**

If, due to suspension of play after the start of the match, the number of overs in the innings of either team has to be revised to a lesser number than originally allotted (minimum of 20/15/6 overs depending on the tournament), then a revised target score (to win) should be set for the number of overs which the team batting second will have the opportunity of facing. The target set will always be a whole number and one run less will constitute a Tie.

Example: Team A scored 223 runs for 10 wickets in 42 overs. Therefore average run rate is 223 divided by 45 equals to 4.955. If the over of the Team batting second is reduced to 27 overs. Then the target score will be 4.955 multiply by 27 is 133.8 = 133+1= 134 runs

**21.7.2 Prematurely Terminated Matches**

If the innings of the side batting second is suspended (with at least 20/15/6 overs bowled depending on the tournament) and it is not possible for the match to be resume. The result is a victory, or defeat, by the margin of runs by which the score exceeds, or falls short of, the Par Score.

Example: Team A scored 223 runs for 10 wickets in 42 overs. If the match is suspended at the score of 135 for 9 wickets in 27 over. Therefore average run rate is 223 divided by 45 equals to 4.955. If the over of the Team batting second is reduced to 27 overs. Then the target score will be 4.955 multiply by 27 is 133.8= 133+1=134 runs. Therefore team B won the match by 1 wicket.

**21.8 Correctness of result**

Any query on the result of the match as defined in Laws 21.2, 21.3, 21.5, 21.8 and 21.10 (as modified by these regulations) shall be resolved as soon as possible and a final decision made by the umpires at close of play.

**21.9 Points**

**21.9.1 Preliminary Matches**

In a competition at league level following points system shall apply:

Win	4
Tie / No result	2
Loss	0

If the match is abundant after the toss has been made or on any later time and the result is not achieved.

In league phase the points shall be shared.

If the match is abundant and toss is yet to be done in league, the match shall be re fixed on another day.

In league the event of teams finishing on equal points, the rights to be the champion are as follows:

- The team with the highest net run rate  
If still equal team with most number of wins  
If still equal, team losing lesser number of wicket in group stage  
If still equal, the team taking highest number of opponents wickets in group stage
- In the unlikely event that Teams cannot be separated by the above, this will be done by spin of coin in presence of Hony Joint Secy Of HDSA.

In a match declared as no result, run rate is not applicable.

#### 21.9.2 Final Match

If no result is achieved in a final the match shall be declared drawn and both teams will be declared as joint winners.

#### 21.9.3 Result in a knock out match where there is no stage of league matches:

If a match cannot be completed or result is not achieved other than TIE according to our PC , the match shall be re fixed on another day in the first instance. If still on that day the match cannot be decided, the result will be decided as under:

- a) **Up to and including the semi final and finals** the winner will be decided by spin of a coin in the presence of the umpire/Hony Jt Secy.

In case of TIE in knock out Tournament, the winner shall be decided as follows:

- a) The team loosing lesser number of wicket.
- b) If still equal the winner will be decided by spin of a coin in the presence of the umpire/Hony Jt Secy.

#### 21.9.4 Net Run Rate

A team's net run rate is calculated by deducting from the average runs per over scored by that team throughout the competition, the average runs per over scored against that team throughout the competition.

In the event of a team being all out in less than its full quota of overs, the calculation of its net run rate shall be based on the full quota of overs to which it would have been entitled and not on the number of overs in which the team was dismissed.

### 22. Law 22 - The Over

Law 22 shall apply subject to the addition of the following to Law 22.5:

More clarity is provided on whether a ball shall count as one of the over. More precise wording is provided in 17.3.2.5 as it is not the award of penalty runs which triggers the Ball not counted in an over, it is the application of the law when penalty runs occur.

#### 22.1 Law 22.5 - Umpire miscounting

Whenever applicable the Scorers shall liaise with the scorers and if possible inform the on-field umpires if the over has been miscounted.

### 23. Law 23 - Dead Ball

Law 23 shall apply.

Either umpire shall call and signal dead ball when satisfied that the ball in play cannot be recovered

The ball shall not be dead if it becomes trapped in the helmet worn by the fielder,

#### 24. Law 24 - No Ball

Law 24 shall apply subject to the following:

Suspect action: - No ball and issue a first and final warning. Second instance no ball and remove him from bowling for that innings.

Ball bounces more than ONCE before reaching the popping crease.

If the ball pitches outside the pitch.

No ball followed by dead ball if the ball delivered makes contact with the fielders person before it reaches the striker.

##### 24.1 Law 24.1 (b) Mode of delivery

Law 24.1 (b) shall be replaced by the following:

The bowler may not deliver the ball underarm. If a bowler bowls a ball underarm the umpire shall call and signal no ball, and the ball is to be re-bowled over arm.

##### 24.2 Free Hit after a no ball

In addition to the above, the delivery following a no ball called (for all mode of no ball) shall be free hit for which ever batsman is facing it. If the delivery for a free hit is not a legitimate delivery (any kind of no ball or a wide ball), then the next delivery will become a free hit for which ever batsman is facing it.

For any free hit, the striker can be dismissed only under the circumstances that apply for a no ball, even if the delivery for free hit was called a wide ball.

Field changes are not permitted for free hit deliveries unless there is a change of striker (the provision of clause 41.2 shall apply) or th No ball was the result of a fielding restriction brach in which case the field may be changed to the extent of correcting the breach/.

The umpires will signal a free hit by (after the normal No Ball signal) extending one arm straight upwards and moving it in a circular motion.

##### 24.3 Fair Delivery - the feet

Law 24.5 shall apply, subject to the final paragraph being replaced by the following:

If the bowler's end umpire is satisfied that any of these three conditions have not been met, he shall call and signal No ball.

IF IN THE OPINION OF THE UMPIRE A BOWLER DELIBERATILY BOWL A FRONT FOOT NO BALL. THE UMPIRE SHALL CALL AND SIGNAL NO BALL AND SUSPEND THE BOWLER FOR THAT INNINGS.

#### 25. Law 25 - Wide Ball

A delivery is deemed to be wide from the instance the bowler enters the delivery stride.(earlier it was at the instant of delivery)

##### 25.1 Law 25.1 – Judging a Wide

Law 25 shall apply with the following addition to Law 25.1:

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.

Any offside or legside delivery which in the opinion of the umpire does not give the batsman a reasonable opportunity to score shall be called a wide.

A penalty of one run for a wide shall be scored. This penalty shall stand in addition to any other runs which are scored or awarded. All runs, which are run or result from a wide ball, which is not a no ball, shall be scored wide balls.

**26. Law 26 - Bye and Leg Bye**

Law 26 shall apply.

**27. Law 27 – Appeals**

Law 27 shall apply.

Batsman leaving the wicket under a misapprehension – Umpire can recall the outgoing batsman till the instant the ball comes into play for the next delivery or if the innings has been completed, the instant when the umpire leave the field.

Withdrawal of an appeal – Captain of the fielding side can withdraw an appeal till the instant the ball comes into play for the next delivery or if the innings has been completed, the instant when the umpires leaves the field.

**28. Law 28 - The Wicket is Down**

Law 28 shall apply.

**29. Law 29 - Batsman out of His Ground**

Law 29 shall apply.

If the batsman grounds his bat or person within his ground, provided that the batsman has continued forward momentum and subsequently in advertently loses his contact with the ground when his wicket is put down, is not out run out.

Similarly the striker driving back to his ground to avoid being stumped is also not out.

**30. Law 30 - Bowled**

Law 30 shall apply.

**31. Law 31 -Timed Out**

Law 31 shall apply.

Refer also to clause 42.9 (Law 42.10)

**32. Law 32 - Caught**

Law 32 shall apply.

If a batsman is out caught the new incoming batsman shall take strike irrespective of the position of previous striker unless over has been completed or time has been called.

For first contact with the ball, the fielder should either be grounded within the boundary or his last contact with the ground should be within the boundary before coming in contact with the ball. A catch (or Stumping) can be taken after the ball has struck the helmet(fielder/wicket keeper) or become lodged in it.

**33. Law 33 - Handled the Ball**

NO LONGER EXIST IN CRICKET ANY MORE.

**34. Law 34 - Hit the Ball Twice**

Law 34 shall apply.



Penalty for a No ball and any penalty runs incurred not in relation to this situation except for the ball hitting the helmet on the ground will be awarded.

**35. Law 35 - Hit Wicket**

Law 35 shall apply.

**36. Law 35 - Leg Before Wicket**

Law 36 shall apply.

**37 Law 37 - Obstructing the Field**

Law 37 shall apply.

For the avoidance of doubt, if an umpire feels that a batsman, in running between the wickets, has significantly changed his direction without probable cause and thereby obstructed a fielder's attempt to effect a run out, the batsman should, on appeal, be given out, obstructing the field. It shall not be relevant whether a run out would have occurred or not.

If the change of direction involves the batsman crossing the pitch, Law 42.14 shall also apply.

Handled the ball is incorporated under Obstructing the field.

See also clause 3.2.5

**38. Law 38 - Run Out**

Law 38 shall apply.

Batsman can be now out run out if the ball directly rebounds from wicket keeper's/ fielder's helmet.

**39. Law 39 – Stumped**

Law 39 shall apply.

The striker can now be out stumped even the ball touches the helmet worn by the wicket keeper.

**40. Law 40 -The Wicket-Keeper**

Law 40 shall apply.

**41. Law 41 -The Fielder**

Law 41 shall apply subject to the following:

**41.1 Law 41.1- Protective equipment**

The following shall apply in addition to Law 41.1:

The exchanging of protective equipment between members of the fielding side on the field shall be permitted provided that the umpires do not consider that it constitutes a waste of playing time.

It shall not be treated as illegal fielding if the ball in play touches the clothing or equipment of the fielder which has fallen accidentally.

( It is illegal Fielding if the discarding of the equipment/ Clothing is intentional; it is irrelevant whether the ball coming into contact with it is accidental.)

**41.2 Restrictions on the placement of fieldsmen**

41.2.1 At the instant of delivery, there may not be more than 5 fieldsmen on the leg s

**42. Law 42 - Fair and Unfair Play**

Law 42 shall apply subject to the following:

#### 42.1 Law 42.3 - The match ball - changing its condition

**NO BOWLER OR FIELDER CAN USE SALIVA OR ANY ARTIFICIAL SUBSTANCE FOR POLISHING THE BALL, ONLY NATURAL SUBSTANCE CAN BE USED TO POLISH THE BALL IS SWEAT. IF ANY PLAYER FOUND GUILTY SHALL BE TREATED AS INTENTIONALLY CHANGING THE CONDITION OF THE MATCH BALL FOLLOWED BY PENALTY AS PER LAW AND THAT BALL SHALL BE CHANGED IMMEDIATELY.**

Law 42.3 shall apply, subject to the following:

Law 42.3 (d) and (e) shall be replaced with the following:

If the umpires together agree that the deterioration of the ball is **inconsistent** with the use it has received, they shall consider that there has been a contravention of this Law. They shall **then decide together whether they can identify the player(s) responsible for such conduct.**

##### **42.1.1 If it is possible to do identify the player(s) responsible:**

- a) Change the ball forthwith. The batsman at the wicket shall choose the replacement ball from a selection of six other balls of various degrees of usage (including a new ball) and of the same brand as the ball in use prior to the contravention.

Additionally the bowler's end umpire shall:

- b) Award 5 penalty runs to the batting side.
- c) Inform the captain of the fielding side of the reason for the action taken.
- d) Inform the captain of the batting side as soon as practicable of what has occurred.
- e) Together with the other umpire report the incident to the Hony Jt Secretary who shall take action as is appropriate against the player(s) responsible for the conduct under the HDSA Code of Conduct.

##### **42.1.2 If it is not possible to do identify the player(s) responsible:**

- a) **Change the ball forthwith. The umpires shall choose the replacement ball for one of similar wear and of the same brand as the ball in use prior to the contravention.**
- b) **The bowler's end umpire shall issue the captain with a first and final warning, and**
- c) **Advise him that should there be any further incident by that team during the remainder of the match, steps 42.1.1 a to e) above will be adopted, with the captain deemed under e) to be the player responsible.**

#### 42.2 Law 42.4 - Deliberate attempt to distract striker

Law 42.4 shall apply subject to the following:

Awarding of 5 penalty runs for the first and subsequent offences.

In addition, the umpires shall report the incident to the Hony Jt Secretary under the HDSA Code of Conduct.

#### 42.3 Law 42.5 - Deliberate distraction, deception or obstruction of batsman

Law 42.5 shall apply subject to the following:

Deception word is added to cover mock fielding/ throwing.

In addition, the umpire shall report the incident to the Hony Jt Secretary under the HDSA Code of Conduct.

#### 42.4 Law 42.6 - Dangerous and Unfair Bowling

42.4.1 Law 42.6 (a) - The Bowling of Fast Short Pitched Balls

Law 42.6 (a) shall be replaced by the following:

- a) A bowler shall be limited to **two** fast short-pitched delivery per over.
- b) A fast short-pitched delivery is defined as a ball which passes or would have passed above the shoulder height of the striker standing upright at the popping crease.
- c) The umpire at the bowlers' end shall advise the bowler and the batsman on strike when each fast short pitched delivery has been bowled.
- d) In addition, for the purpose of this regulation and subject to Clause 42.4.1 (f) below, a ball that passes above head height of the batsman, that prevents him from being able to hit it with his bat by means of a normal cricket stroke shall be called a no ball.
- e) Free hit shall be allowed
- f) For the avoidance of doubt any fast short pitched delivery that is called a no ball under this playing condition shall also count as one of the allowable short pitched delivery in that over.
- g) In the event of a bowler bowling more than two fast short-pitched delivery in an over as defined in Clause 42.4.1 (b) above, the umpire at the bowlers' end shall call and signal no ball on each occasion. A differential signal shall be used to signify a fast short pitched delivery. The umpire shall call and signal 'no ball' and then tap the head with the other hand.
- g) If a bowler delivers a third fast short pitched ball in an over, the umpire, after the call of no ball and when the ball is dead, shall caution the bowler, inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batsmen at the wicket of what has occurred. This caution shall apply throughout the innings.
- h) If there is a second instance of the bowler being no balled in the innings for bowling more than two fast short pitched delivery in an over, the umpire shall advise the bowler that this is his final warning for the innings.
- i) Should there be any further instance by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall call and signal no ball and when the ball is dead direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith. If necessary, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled the previous over, or part thereof, nor be allowed to bowl the next over, or part thereof.
- j) The bowler thus taken off shall not be allowed to bowl again in that innings.
- k) The umpire will report the occurrence to the other umpire, the batsmen at the wicket and as soon as possible to the captain of the batting side.
- l) The umpires will then report the matter to the Hony Jt Secretary who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the bowler concerned. (Refer also to Law 42.1 Fair and Unfair Play – Responsibility of the Captains.)

The above is not a substitute for Clause 42.5 below which umpires are able to apply at any time.

#### **42.4.2 Law 42.6 (b) Bowling of High Full Pitched Balls**

Law 42.6 (b) shall be replaced by the following:

- a) Any delivery, which passes or would have passed on the full above waist height of the striker standing upright at popping the crease is deemed dangerous and unfair whether or not it is likely to inflict physical injury on the striker.
- b) In the event of a bowler bowling a high full pitched ball as defined in Clauses 42.4.2 (a), the umpire at the bowler's end shall, in the first instance, call and signal no ball.

If, in the opinion of the umpire, such a delivery is considered likely to inflict physical injury on the batsman, the umpire at the bowler's end shall, in addition to calling and signaling no ball, when the ball is dead, caution the bowler and issue a first and final warning.

The umpire shall inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batsmen at the wicket of what has occurred.

- c) Should there be any further instance (where a high full pitched ball is bowled and is considered likely to inflict physical injury on the batsman) by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall call and signal no ball and when the ball is dead direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith. If necessary, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled the previous over, or part thereof, nor be allowed to bowl the next over, or part thereof.
- d) The bowler thus taken off shall not be allowed to bowl again in that innings.
- e) The umpire will report the occurrence to the other umpire, the batsman at the wicket and as soon as possible to the captain of the batting side.
- f) The umpires will then report the matter to the Hony Jt Secretary who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the bowler concerned. (Refer also to Law 42.1 Fair and Unfair Play – Responsibility of the Captains.)

#### **42.5 Law 42.7 - Dangerous and Unfair Bowling - Action by the umpire**

Law 42.7 shall be replaced by the following:

Regardless of any action taken by the umpire as a result of a breach of Clauses 42.4.1, 42.4.2 and 42.6 the following shall apply at any time during the match:

42.5.1 The bowling of fast short pitched balls is unfair if in the opinion of the umpire at the bowler's end he considers that by their repetition and taking into account their length, height and direction, they are likely to inflict physical injury on the striker, irrespective of the protective clothing and equipment he may be wearing. The relative skill of the striker shall also be taken into consideration.

42.5.2 In the event of such unfair bowling, the umpire at the bowler's end shall adopt the following procedure:

- a) In the first instance the umpire shall call and signal no ball, caution the bowler and inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batsmen of what has occurred.
- b) If this caution is ineffective, he shall repeat the above procedure and indicate to the bowler that this is a final warning.
- c) Both the above caution and final warning shall continue to apply even though the bowler may later change ends.
- c) Should there be any further instance by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall call and signal no ball and when the ball is dead direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith. If necessary, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled the previous over, or part thereof, nor be allowed to bowl the next over, or part thereof. See Law 22.8. (Bowler Incapacitated or Suspended during an Over).
- e) The bowler thus taken off shall not be able to bowl again in that innings.
- a) The umpire will report the occurrence to the other umpire, the batsmen at the wicket and as soon as possible to the captain of the batting side.
- g) The umpires will then report the matter to the Hony Jt Secretary who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the bowler concerned. (Refer also to Law 42.1 Fair and Unfair Play - Responsibility of the Captains.)

#### **42.6 Law 42.8 - Deliberate bowling of High Full Pitched Balls**

Law 42.8 shall be replaced by the following:

If the umpire considers that a high full pitch delivery which is deemed dangerous and unfair as defined in Clause 42.4.2 was deliberately bowled, then the caution and warning process shall be dispensed with.

The umpire at the bowlers' end shall:

- 42.6.1 Call and signal no ball.
- 42.6.2 When the ball is dead, direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith.
- 42.6.3 Not allow the bowler to bowl again in that innings.
- 42.6.4 Ensure that the over is completed by another bowler, provided that the bowler does not bowl two overs or part thereof consecutively.
- 42.6.5 Report the occurrence to the other umpire, to the captain of the batting side and the Hony Jt Secretary who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the bowler concerned. (Refer also to Law 42.1 Fair and Unfair Play Responsibility of the Captains).

#### **42.7 Action by the umpires for dangerous and unfair Bowling**

Should the umpires initiate the caution and warning procedures set out in Clauses 42.4.1, 42.4.2, 42.5 and 42.6 such cautions and warnings are not to be cumulative.

#### **42.8 Law 42.9 - Time Wasting by the Fielding Side**

Law 42.9 shall apply subject to Law 42.9 ( c) being replaced by the following:

If there is any further waste of time in that innings, by any member of the fielding side the umpire shall:

- a) Call and signal dead ball if necessary, and;
- b) Award 5 penalty runs to the batting side (see Law 42.17).
- c) Inform the other umpire, the batsmen at the wicket and as soon as possible the captain of the batting side of what has occurred.
- d) Report the occurrence to the Hony Jt Secretary who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the team concerned under the HDSA Code of Conduct.

#### **42.9 Law 42.10 - Batsman Wasting Time**

Law 42.10 shall apply, subject to the following:

If the incoming batsman is not in position to take guard or his partner not ready to receive the next ball within 2 minutes of the fall of the previous wicket, the action should be regarded by the umpires as time wasting and the provisions of Law 42.10 shall apply.

In addition, the umpires will report the incident to the Hony Jt Secretary under the HDSA Code of Conduct .

#### **42.10 Law 42.14 Batsman damaging the pitch**

Law 42.14 shall apply.

- a) It stops a striker actually taking guard within the protected area or so close to it that he will usually encroach when playing the ball.

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

See also clause 37 above.

#### 42.11 Law 42.15 – Bowler attempting to run out non-striker before delivery

Law 42.15 shall be replaced by the following:

The bowler is permitted, before releasing the ball and provided he has not completed his usual delivery swing, to attempt to run out the non-striker. Whether the attempt is successful or not, the ball shall not count as one of the over. If the bowler fails in an attempt to run out the non-striker, the umpire shall call and signal Dead ball as soon as possible.

#### 42.12 Use of Electronic Communications Equipment

The use of electronic communication devices and equipment of any kind to communicate with players on the field of play shall not be permitted.

### HDSA ODM INTERRUPTED MATCH CALCULATION SHEETS (2017/18)

#### APPENDIX 2A

Calculation sheet for use when a delay or interruptions occur in the First Innings

Time

Net playing time available at start of the match	360 minutes	(A)	
Time innings in progress	_____		(B)
Playing time lost	_____		(C)
Extra time available	0		(D)
Time made up from reduced interval	_____		(E)
Effective playing time lost [ C – (D + E) ]	_____		(F)
Remaining playing time available [ A - F ]	_____		(G)
G divided by 4(to 2 decimal places)	_____		(H)
Max overs per team [H/2] (round up fractions)	_____		(I)
Maximum overs per bowler [ I / 5 ]	_____		

Rescheduled Playing Hours

First session to commence or recommence	_____	(J)	
Length of innings [ I x 4] (round up fractions)	_____	(K)	
Rescheduled first innings cessation time [ J + (K – B) ]	_____	(L)	
Length of interval	_____		(M)
Second innings commencement time [ L + M ]	_____	(N)	
Rescheduled second innings cessation time [ N + K ]	_____ *	(O)	

\* Ensure that the match is not finishing earlier than the original or rescheduled cessation time by applying Clause 12.4.2 a) iv). If so, add at least one over to each team and recalculate (I) to (O) above to prevent this from happening.

## APPENDIX 2B

Calculation sheet to check whether an interruption during the First Innings should terminate the innings

Proposed re-start time \_\_\_\_\_ (P)  
Rescheduled cut-off time allowing for full use of  
any extra time provision \_\_\_\_\_ (Q)  
Minutes between P and Q \_\_\_\_\_ (R)  
Potential overs to be bowled  $[ R / 4 ]$  (round up fractions) \_\_\_\_\_ (S)  
Number of complete overs faced to date in first innings \_\_\_\_\_ (T)  
If S is greater than T then revert to Appendix 2A  
If S is less than or equal to T then the first innings is terminated and go to Appendix 3A

## APPENDIX 3A

Calculation sheet for the start of the Second Innings

Maximum overs to be bowled:  
(If first innings was terminated, S from Appendix 2B) \_\_\_\_\_ (A)  
Scheduled length of innings:  $[ A \times 4 ]$  (round up fractions) \_\_\_\_\_ (B)  
Start time \_\_\_\_\_ (C)  
Scheduled cessation time  $[ C + B ]$  \_\_\_\_\_ (D)  
Overs per bowler \_\_\_\_\_  
Maximum overs per bowler  $[ J / 5 ]$  \_\_\_\_\_ overs

## APPENDIX 3B

Calculation sheet for use when interruption occurs after the start of the Second Innings

Time  
Time at start of innings \_\_\_\_\_ (A)  
Time at start of interruption \_\_\_\_\_ (B)  
Time innings in progress \_\_\_\_\_ (C)  
Restart time \_\_\_\_\_ (D)  
Length of interruption  $[ D - B ]$  \_\_\_\_\_ (E)  
Additional time available: (Any unused provision for 'Extra  
Time' or for earlier than scheduled start of second innings) \_\_\_\_\_ (F)  
Total playing time lost  $[ E - F ]$  \_\_\_\_\_ (G)  
Overs  
Maximum overs at start of innings \_\_\_\_\_ (H)  
Overs lost  $[ G / 4 ]$  (rounded down) \_\_\_\_\_ (I)  
Adjusted maximum length of innings  $[ H - I ]$  \_\_\_\_\_ (J)  
Rescheduled length of innings  $[ J \times 4$  rounded up  $]$  \_\_\_\_\_ (K)  
Amended cessation time of innings  $[ D + (K - C) ]$  \_\_\_\_\_ (L)  
Overs per bowler and Fielding Restrictions  
Maximum overs per bowler  $[ J / 5 ]$  \_\_\_\_\_ overs

APPENDIX C

CREASE MARKINGS





