

No Balls (Law 24)

As an umpire you must call no ball immediately when the following occurs;

1. Fair Deliveries the feet;

For a delivery to be fair in respect of the feet, in the delivery stride;
the bowler's back foot must land within and not touching the return crease.
the bowler's front foot must land with some part of the foot, whether grounded or raised, behind the popping crease.

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

2. Ball bouncing more than twice or rolling along the ground

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

bounces more than twice or
rolls along the ground before it reaches the popping crease.

3. Ball coming to rest in front of striker's wicket

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

4. Dangerous and unfair bowling

Bowling of fast short pitched balls

Any delivery which, after pitching, passes or would have passed over head height of the striker standing upright at the crease.

Bowling of high full pitched balls

- (i) Any delivery, other than a slow paced one, which passes or would have passed on the full above waist height of the striker standing upright at the crease
- (ii) A slow delivery which passes or would have passed on the full above shoulder height of the striker standing upright at the crease.

5. Penalty for a No ball

A penalty of one run shall be awarded instantly on the call of No ball. Unless the call is revoked this penalty shall stand even if a batsman is dismissed. It shall be in addition to any other runs scored, any boundary allowance and any other penalties awarded.

Wide Balls (Law 25)

The rules of cricket state that;

- (a) If the bowler bowls a ball, not being a No ball, the umpire shall adjudge it a Wide if according to the definition in (b) below, in his opinion, the ball passes wide of the striker where he is standing and would also have passed wide of him standing in a normal guard position.

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

In the HKHDCA, the majority of games are played on wickets of regulation width. As a rule of thumb a wide should be called when the ball reaches the edge of the pitch, as it passes the popping crease at any height???? Any comments??

A wide may only be called if the batsman fails to hit the ball with his bat or person or the batsman leaves the ball.

Penalty for a Wide

A penalty of one run shall be awarded instantly on the call of Wide ball. Unless the call is revoked, this penalty shall stand even if a batsman is dismissed (by stumping or run out), and shall be in addition to any other runs scored, any boundary allowance and any other penalties awarded.

LBW (Law 36)

1. Should the batsman fail to hit the ball with bat or glove, any ball that pitches in the line of the stumps, or outside the line of off stump should be given out LBW, provided that the ball would have gone on to hit the stumps.
2. If the batsman is struck outside the line of off stump and fails to play or make an attempt to play a shot, he/she can be given out LBW, provided the ball would have hit the stumps.
3. Any ball that pitches outside the line of leg stump (leg stump to leg stump) cannot be given out LBW, irrespective of whether the ball was going to hit the stumps or not.