

LEVEL-O CERTIFICATE COURSE IN CRICKET COACHING

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Lecture 20: Traditions and Etiquettes of Cricket

Hello everyone! Today we will talk about the traditions and etiquette of cricket. So, traditions of the game. I know that the history of cricket, the rich history, which has been played a lot since yesterday, including from the British Empire, and it has a rich history. In the world, and India also. So, cricket, you know, is played with enjoyment.

Cricket is played for beauty. Britishers, they enjoyed this game during the game. And in this game, you know, in the history of the game, they used to play with women and women with them. But time to time, time to time, this game developed slowly.

In this game, various laws, various traditional effects, and some etiquettes were added. Which has made this cricket car rich nowadays from other games. The tradition of this game, its culture, heritage are much richer. Those who are involved in this game, do not take the traditions of cricket, they do not take the heritage part of cricket, they do not take the Display of the game.

Etiquette what to do and what not to do to learn this game Players learn the ideal Etiquette of cricket, which is the? that is why cricket is called the gentleman's game So, playing cricket, we know how many players are required to play cricket in our team. So, batters, all-rounders, bowlers, spinners, spacers, and a wicketkeeper are required.

So, when the batter is needed in the back and the fielders are fielding, the ball is there, and a lot of situations happen in the game. Players, umpires, and the relationship between the umpires and the umpires are handled by the players. And the game slowly, you know, overs complete and at the end of the day when the game is completed, we see such a beautiful result, and within that, a feeling of joy is produced. Sometimes cricket must be used for peace of mind by playing two or three times.

Sometimes cricket has to be used for the sake of Some poor people to develop a particular society or to help a particular man or to a particular society also. From here, I can understand how rich the history and ethics of cricket tradition are Different situations are created in the match. Out or not out.

The umpire cannot recall. The third umpire has to reach. We have seen this before. Before going to the third umpire. Batter.

Left the crease. How gentlemanly he is! We have seen this before. Whether it is a six or not, the player signals a six. Sometimes the signal is a four, and then it is announced on the radio. How much blood has been shed by these gentlemen on the ground? So, we played the match. The match started, and everything proceeded normally. We played the match.

Decide which team will bat first and which team will bowl first. So, for this, we need captains. The captains of both teams are on the mat. So, the captains, who have the traditional wax of cricket, who have attire, come to the mat and toss it. So, captains must dress in cricket attire.

So, if it is limited over cricket, there is a colourful dress and the colourful dress is for the team. The captains are tossing from the dress. Or if it happens in 3-4 days, it means that it is a test cricket. Then, in that case, white is written as we saw in the tradition.

And in that case, the socks should also be white. Similarly, who will toss? Who will toss the coin? This is a very big question in our minds. Or, we see on TV or in matches, that in Matches, Indian cricket is played, then India is played in India, and India's captain tosses.

"So, why is it the Indian captain? Why is it not the Australian captain? Why? Let's see, what is the visiting captain doing? He is calling. So, the Indian captain tosses the coin, and the Australian captain calls. Whether it is tail or head, why not the Australian? You know, toss the coin, and India calls. Fine. If it is in India, this is the tradition of the game, the etiquette of the game, that whenever the visiting team comes to a particular country, the host team captain or the home team captain will toss the coin. These are the rules. This is the tradition of the game. That is why, if the game is played in India, then the Indian captain will toss the coin, and if the game is played in Australia, then the Australian captain will call. Or if the game is played in Australia, then the Indian captain will call.

Or if the game is played in Australia, then the Indian captain will call the game. Or if the game is played in Australia, then the Indian captain will call the game. So, what will Australia do there? They will toss and India will call from there. Now, we can ask a question here.

Here, it is in Dubai, so it is neither Australia nor India. Who will toss there? This is a big question. So, who will toss? They will toss. In the fixture, the name that was written earlier will be on the card. That captain will toss the coin. It means, in the fixture, if it is written India versus Australia, then India will toss. If it is written Australia versus India, then Australia will toss the coin. This is how the game is played, which is neither India nor Australia, it is in Dubai. From this, we can see how beautifully this tradition has been applied in cricket and the spirit of the game as well. We do the toss. Where do we toss? It is a big question. We usually think of tossing in the back or passing in the back. The toss is done on the pitch or beside the pitch when it is raining, toss during the rain So the whole ground is covered in rainwater.

And the pitch is also covered but we have to toss it on time. So, when the test is delayed, 30 minutes delayed, or 1 hour delayed, we can test it. So, the peach is covered, and there is water on the ground, so where the toss will do? Will be the toss in the dressing room

Or will it be tossed in a particular place in the stadium? Or will it be tossed where there is a giant board, a digital scoreboard? Or will the umpire toss it himself? Where will it be tossed? So, the tradition is, the rules are, toss takes place on the field of play.

So, any place on the field of play can be tossed. In the boundary, in the ground, in any place, but the toss can be made. So, here you can see, in any place, where the water does not settle, it will be dry, and the water is not right there, so in that place, the toss can be made. This is the tradition of the game.

So, we learned about the toss. So, next, if we go, or next, if we talk, that, if we start a session, if we start a cricket session, the toss is done. So, who will come first? The batting team come first, the bowling team come first or the umpires will come first.

If the toss is done, then the game is over. This is the tradition of the game that umpires should enter the field first. Then the fielding captain and his team will enter. Then the two batters will enter onto the ground. Then the

When we saw the IPL or any other match, we saw the umpire taking the ball and entering the field with a smart walker. And they walked behind him. The fielding captain and his team walked behind him. When they entered when the batter came, he saw two batters coming and they were stretching, moving the bat, touching the sky, you know, they called for the god or something like that. So, they came to the ground, they came to the field.

So, the Umpire, the Fielding Captain, and his team, and then the two batters will come. This is the tradition of the game at the start of the session of play. But, what? At the end of a session of play. The opposite will happen here.

Those who came last will go ahead. So those who came last will leave the field ahead, then the fielding side will leave, and then the umpires will leave. So, this shows how traditionally rich the game is. Here, there is a beauty in it. How can we make it beautiful?

When the game is over, how will we come out of the match? When we come out of the match, all the players will come out. And when you see from above, you can see that a beautiful green, a beautiful green, the players are throwing the ball beautifully. This is cricket. This is the tradition.

And this is the etiquette maintained by the players and umpires. So, in the next slide, if we discuss, then in this case, we will go to a slightly different place. On another side of the game. Players should acknowledge the efforts of the opposition. Have you ever seen a batter who has scored 50 or 100 runs in a match, and then the captain or his players come to him, handshake him, give him a hand or touch him on the back?

This is the acknowledgement effort. This is the traditional etiquette. Our next generation should be there as a coach. When we go to the coaching session, we ask our players to understand that when an opponent team bats a batter, they must acknowledge it. If it is 50 or 100, they have to acknowledge it.

On the other hand, any player who does not have a faster wicket, the captain of the batting side or the batter of the batting side, will say, I will handshake him, he will get the best of luck. How rich he is. How rich is he? If he is not so rich in this game, he cannot reach this place. Who is acknowledging the opponent players?

Who is acknowledging the efforts of the opponent team? This is the tradition of cricket and the etiquette of the game. Is it correct to applaud your team's support? Yes, it is correct. My team members have helped me a lot. I have seen them too. They have taken very good catches. They shake hands with each other. They hug each other. What does it mean? A good catch. A good shot. They have taken very good shots. They touch bats with each other. It's a great feeling. Good effort. There was a boundary, and it was stopped. I saw the bowler raising his hand to clap. Why? Because of the tradition and the etiquette maintained by the players.

Where their own teammates applaud their own team's effort. It is a team game. So, each one's effort can help to win the match. And here, with the same operation, a good relationship with the help of this type of applause is required. So that the team has good friendship and cohesion, and their performance is better

to help to reach a high peak of the performance Next, if we say which is not correct to applied Errors and all these fortunes of our opposition. We can see that in local matches or other places when we see our players, our opposition is batting our batter. So, our batter has taken a shot, the ball is in the air, the ball has been caught and the opponent has missed a finger casting.

And we can see that the batter team, they are using different words from this field to make fun of him. This should not be. This is not correct. You can never make fun of someone by making a mistake.

Cricket does not teach this. So, for example, you can say that do not upload a bowler delivers a no-ball or a wide-ball or a fielder drops a catch or misfields the ball. It is never right. When a bowler drops a catch or a no-ball or a wide-ball or a fielder drops a catch or a miss-field, it is never right. I used a word that was bad for the fielder.

We do not learn the tradition of cricket. We do not learn the etiquette of cricket. In the event, if we discuss the match, in these traditional games, we see that when there is a match, now, I am looking at the batter. He takes the bat and shows it to the boundary like this. He shows the bat.

Why 100 or 50? Why does he raise his bat? Why does he raise his bat when he scores 100? Where is it written in the rules of the game? Where is it written that when he scores 100, he removes his helmet, raises his bat, and shows everything? Why? Where is it written? It is done because of the tradition of the game. Who do they show it to? They show it to the spectators. Why do they show it? The spectators have come from far away to see the game. Financially, the spectators spend a lot. They spend. After spending, they come to see the match at the top. You know, they purchase tickets. They purchase the tickets for trains. Sometimes it is, you know, the flights.

And come to the, you know, stadium. It is expensive. So, it is the etiquette of the player to respect the spectators also. Prospectors show their back. Helmet, they thank them.

You were watching me play and I made a century. So, I am showing my back to you. In the name of you. And, sometimes to the opposition. Give me a great chance to make scores like 100s or 50s.

Or 150 or 200. 300s. Next, I will discuss what is the end of the game. So, the end of the game. I have said the end of the game.

Before, you know, the batter goes, then the building side goes, then you lift the ground. How do you lift the ground? By shaking their hands to each other. So, I have seen that when a team, when a match is over, they How beautiful is this game?

How beautiful! The situation when you see that teams are handshakes to each other because of the tradition of the game they maintain the tradition they are maintaining the etiquettes of cricket however next very good example of Mande Singh Dhoni You know, after the match, we have seen many times after the match, Dhoni, the former captain of India and the former captain of Chennai Super King, he has given his big thanks or thanks to the umpires, to the scorers, to the ground staffs, to the caterers and the home club officials. At the end of the game, when the captains were seen, we saw how Mahindra Singh Dhoni, thanked the umpires, and how he thanked the grouse club.

And it is shown here that after the match, he was with the grouse band. How beautiful! This is because to maintain the etiquette of cricket, it is commonly, you know, it is a cutscene that at the end of the game, each player should thank the umpire, the scorers, the ground staff, the caterers, and home club officials. Why caterers?

Because how first They are preparing tasty food for the players. So that timely, they get to eat. That is why they must give thanks to the caterers. Why the groundsmen?

They are maintaining the grounds. They have pitched; they have marked. Before the match, they have prepared. During the match, they rolled the pitch. They have pitched; they have marked again.

So how tough it is for the ground's men. Scorers are standing long on the ground to make correct decisions. And the home club officials, those who have organized the match. However, the next, you know, some of the action remains on the fielding side also, how was that?

But the fillers must know. Do not appeal when you know the batter is not out. Do not. Do not put anti-pressure on the Umpire. I have seen that umpires are given more pressure.

Ballers are given pressure. Fielders are given pressure. The captain is given pressure. Why it should not be? What happens here?

Why you have not given it out? Why? What is the reason? Like this, they have put only pressure on the umpires. By loud, orchestrated and constant appeals.

All the players together, orchestrated, came to the umpire, came together, they are appealing. Now, a lot of people are complaining. They are constantly appealing. One ball is being completed

How was that? One ball is missing, how was that? We have seen it in history. When a team calls, they are fined. Because of

you know, bad access in the clean side. Frivolous appealing. Very badly appeals to the umpire, approaching the umpire to make an appeal What happens here?

What happens here? Showing finger Better go also. Some batters may have given decisions out Better is not satisfied with the out.

And he shows his back to the umpire. Should not be. Next, if we discuss some other non-etiquette-related activities on the fielding side, these would be commenting on the umpire or speaking with the ability of a batter. He staged the batter. When the ball was in the follow-through, he went to the batter.

Eye-to-eye contact with the batter and made a group comment on the batter. Why? Because he wanted to say something about the batter. You have seen in the border gravestone tohi. Recently, you know, at our actions protest, you know, and everyone was, the batter and the bowler, they talked to each other regarding a shot and regarding the speed of the ball.

It is unconditional. This is, you know, unattainable behaviour on the ground. In this way, the situation will be warm and the situation will be a little different on the grounds. A friendly attitude will remain on the grounds. So, what do we have to do as a fielding side?

Help the umpires by signalling where the ball has reached the boundary. I have said this before. The ball has reached the boundary. The umpires are unable to make the decision. The fielder will say that side it is 4.

Or, you know, in such a way the ball drops onto the, you know, as over the entry. In that case, the fielders sometimes, before the third umpire calls, see that the fielders signal to the umpire that this is a sixer. So, sometimes, the umpire or the batsman's ability to play the ball is not enough, the batter is not enough to sledge the ball, and The bowler is not allowed to touch the batsman's eyes. This goes against the tradition of the cricket.

Next, if we look at Dhoni, it is an umpire. If we look at the umpire case, he is in the field. So, thank the umpire when passing him, you know, your sweater or cap to look after during the over, and when he returns these items. So, this is etiquette.

It is right for our players. For the ballers or the fielders. It is right for our team. When our team does the fielding. And gives something to the umpire.

Sweater or cap. At the end of the over, when I turn the sweater or cap to the umpire. We have to give thanks to the umpire. If there is no umpire, then there is no question. At any point, politely, what happens?

What happened? Antara will respond, let us go, you know, after the next term, or the ball, you know, this time, the level of the, you know, ball height was higher. So, if you do not agree with him, you should go through it. But do not make a bad comment. Next, if we discuss.

So, apologize to a batter with an accidental full-pitch delivery. So, we call it a bimmer baller This ball is not sick. You know unintentionally

delivered the ball So, the bowler goes with the umpire and apologizes. Again, in a different way. I mean, we saw Mankand. Run out.

mankand ran out. If a non-striker goes out before the ball is released, he is given a warning. We are leaving the pitch and giving you a warning. So, if water boils, I will act. So, fielders should do this.

And fielders should applaud a batter 50 or 100. And they should sincerely thank the batter if he works. He is out and he is working. And so, if any bowler is injured in the field

any batter is injured in the field the batter needs the best of luck of a pilot so that he can make a speedy recovery So these are the actions of the fielding side. It is very important as it is under the traditions and ethics of cricket.

Next, we will go to some more actions of the field inside, like a drinks break. So, we know, drinks break during the match. So, our children should be there. Whenever there will be a drinks break, always ensure the umpires receive a drink. For umpires, there is no water.

So, because they are standing for you for a long duration to be matched. And you should you should compass receiver drink. And when I see Do not sit on the ground.

If your leg cramps, you can go for stations and all, but without any reason, do not sit on the ground. You have a drinks bag; you have your water or drinks. Do not leave the field. It is not right to leave the field. Do not take longer than necessary.

Drinks have been brewed. We are discussing among ourselves. We are sitting in the ground. We are stretching. No.

Do not take longer than necessary. There is no need. After drinking for a long time, we will not behave like that. As early as possible, drinks have been completed. We should be ready for the next session after the drink.

If we discuss next the Accents of the batting side. So be honest. If you know you have hit the ball and it is caught. Doubtful out.

That is the umpire unable to give the vision of out. You must leave the ground. You should walk. In the World Cup, if I remember well, the 2003 World Cup, we saw that in any match, in any World Cup match, Sri Lanka was eating with Australia. Australia's wicketkeeper was a lefty batter.

Gilchrist hits a sweep shot against the spinner of Sri Lanka. Balty peaches and sweeps the ball. He hits the ball in the air and catches it. Appeals, appeals, appeals, the umpire is not giving out.

But Adam Gilchrist leaves the ground. And the umpire is given out. This should be the behaviour of the batter on the ground. One more thing.

They should be asking for a guard. When they are asking for a guard, say please, and thank you. So, next term, please. Sir, next term, please. And after the umpire decides that this is your perfect leg stump.

This is your leg stump. You have to say thank you, sir. This should be your behaviour. This should be. In the non-striker sense, the batter should not leave the crease until the bowler has delivered the ball.

Now where? The coach should request bowlers. They should warn the batter. Here, another coach of the batter, the batting side, should ensure the batter does not leave the crease until the bowler has delivered the ball.

We should all be teammates, whether it is the opposition or the batter side. They should know this etiquette. This is what we need. In the end, if the bowler says so, If the batter leaves, he will have to say, I am giving you a warning.

On the contrary, if I explain to the batter that you will not crease early, then he will not like that situation. And the batter will have to take the decision of the umpire. The batter will agree or not. So, if the batter agrees with the decision of the umpire, okay, if we do not agree, we will have to accept it.

It will be a disappointment, but we will accept it. These should be the actions of the batting side. Next, we have some other batting side reactions. Do not stand at the crease in defence of the decision. Walk off the field smartly.

Whether the umpire will give you out or not if you know that you are out umpire you know taking some time to give his decision do not wait for the decision smartly this should be the action that would be better Do not wave your bat in the air or point out it when given LBW. Do not lock stumps with the bat or body. Do not lock stumps with the bat or body. Do not block stumps with the bat or body.

Ready to accept the umpire's decision, he got angry and broke the storm with a bat and laid the ground Or, you know kicked the stump and went away This should not be the action of the batting side. Or, do not criticize the umpire or his decision to your teammates or spectators. Never criticize the umpire's decision.

In front of Teammates. In front of spectators never we know more about the speed of cricket. Speed of cricket. Everyone has a responsibility to ensure that the match is played within the speed of the game.

Our entire responsibility, whoever is directly or indirectly associated with cricket, our entire responsibility is to maintain the speed of cricket. Etiquette, tradition, maintain it. Who are they?

Who are they? They are the captains, both teams, umpires, players, managers, coaches, and finally the parents.

Parents need to know the etiquette of cricket. I have seen that the parents in Mathura get involved when their son goes out and they cannot marry him. They cannot marry him because they have come from far away to see his son play. And I have seen in normal matches, club cricket or normal club matches, the parents also get involved in Mathura when they go out to play. Why didn't your son go out when he was young?

Parents are always... with the fielders, with the umpires, or the organizing committees. Never. Everyone is our responsibility. If we want to maintain the spirit of the game, the captains, umpires, players, managers, coaches, parents, and everyone is our responsibility to maintain the spirit of the game.

On the other hand, we can say that if we can keep the split of cricket alive, then we must take some steps to protect the split of cricket. We have to protect the split of cricket. What rights do we have to take? Cricket has a history, rich history, and heritage of cricket.

It has to be promoted. It has to be known to everyone. That is why we are studying this subject in this topic. We have given this topic in this coaching course. Etiquettes and traditional cricket.

It has to be promoted. I have promoted it to you. It has to be promoted to all of you. As a cricket lover. As a coach.

Or if you are a parent. Or if you are a student. Promote it. And enhance the history. And increase the history.

The traditional spirit of the game, cricket, should be maintained and increased. Maintain and enhance the traditional spirit of the game. And the values and standards of cricket, we have to keep that in mind and promote it. This is the responsibility of us.

We have to keep the values and standards of cricket in mind. Then only cricket will be the greatest game in the world. Then only cricket will be the greatest game in the world. Why? Next, why and how?

By respecting the teammates, the coach, the opponents, the officials and umpires, and finally the game. So, respect the teammate, the coach, the opponent, the officials, the umpires, and the game. Why? Next time we will talk about it. Why? Why because? Because sportsmanship matters. Because sportsmanship matters. As we all are sportsmen. So, thank you. We Traditions and etiquettes of cricket are known. As cricket has a rich history, we will promote it. We will take it with us and hold it. We have heard this lecture.

And we will leave it in front of the kids, players, cricketers. We will leave it in front of the budding cricketers. We will leave it in front of our fellow teammates, fellow friends, and those who are cricket lovers. We will leave it in front of them. So that our cricket game is even bigger.

And this game will be even bigger. Worldwide. Thank you everyone.