



म.प्र. शासन

पंचायत एवं ग्रामीण विकास विभाग

क्रमांक 9543 / एनआरईजीएस.-एम.पी./एनआर-3/13 भोपाल, दिनांक 2/1/24/2013
प्रति,

1. समस्त कलेक्टर एवं जिला कार्यक्रम समन्वयक,
2. समस्त मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी एवं अति. जिला कार्यक्रम समन्वयक,
राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी स्कीम - म.प्र.
जिला/जिला पंचायत -म.प्र.

विषय : राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी स्कीम - म.प्र. के अंतर्गत "खेल मैदानों का निर्माण" के तहत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में खेल मैदान विकसित किये जाने हेतु "ग्रामीण क्रीड़ांगन" उपयोजना की आयोजना व क्रियान्वयन के संबंध में - संशोधित दिशा निर्देश।

संदर्भ : ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में खेल मैदान विकसित किये जाने हेतु दिशा-निर्देश परिपत्र क्रं. 12025/एनआरईजीएस.-एम.पी./एनआर-3/09 दिनांक 4.9.2009

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संदर्भित परिपत्र द्वारा ग्रामीण क्रीड़ांगन उपयोजना के तहत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में खेल मैदान विकसित किये जाने हेतु निर्देश जारी किये गये थे। ग्रामीण क्रीड़ांगन उपयोजना का क्रियान्वयन महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी स्कीम (मनरेगा) के भूमि विकास कार्य के अंतर्गत किया जा रहा था। मनरेगा के कार्यों में मजदूरी व सामग्री का अनुपात 60:40 की सीमा के दृष्टिगत मैदान का समतलीकरण, वृक्षारोपण, सीपीटी./ड्राई बोल्टर वॉल एवं सीपीटी से प्राप्त मिट्टी के द्वारा दर्शकों को बैठने हेतु रेम्पनुमा बैठक का कार्य शामिल था। मनरेगा के दिशा-निर्देश 2013 में खेल मैदान के विकास को एक अलग गतिविधि के रूप में लिया गया है।

भारत सरकार, खेल एवं युवा कल्याण मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत पंचायत युवा क्रीड़ा और खेल अभियान (PYKKA) योजना के परिपत्र क्रं. F. No. MYAS/PYKKA/2009/204 दिनांक 18.06.2009 के पैरा क्रं. 8 के अनुसार ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर रु. एक लाख एवं जनपद पंचायत स्तर पर रु. पाँच लाख का प्रावधान खेल सामग्री आदि के लिये किया गया है। आवश्यकता अनुसार महिला एवं पुरुष शौचालय की व्यवस्था निर्मल भारत अभियान के द्वारा की जा सकती है।

उक्त के दृष्टिगत ग्रामीण क्रीड़ांगन उपयोजना मनरेगा, पंचायत युवा क्रीड़ा और खेल अभियान योजना (PYKKA) एवं निर्मल भारत अभियान के अभिसरण से निम्न कार्य किये जा सकते हैं -

1. महात्मा गांधी नरेगा के अंतर्गत किये जाने वाले कार्य -

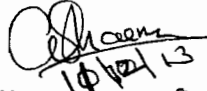
1.1 खेल मैदान विकसित करने हेतु समतलीकरण का कार्य।

- 1.2 खेल मैदान के चारों ओर वृक्षारोपण कार्य। वृक्षों की प्रजातियां इस प्रकार हो कि मैदान में खेली जाने वाली गतिविधियों में किसी प्रकार का व्यवधान उत्पन्न न करे।
 - 1.3 खेल मैदान के चारों ओर सुरक्षा हेतु, सी.पी.टी./ड्राई बोल्टर वॉल का निर्माण।
 - 1.4 सी.पी.टी. से प्राप्त मिट्टी के द्वारा दर्शकों के बैठने हेतु रैम्पनुमा बैठक (गैलरी) का निर्माण।
 - 1.5 क्रिकेट पिच बॉलीवॉल, बास्केटवॉल इत्यादि खेल मैदानों के आधार का कार्य।
 - 1.6 खेल मैदान में घास के विकास का कार्य।
2. पंचायत युवा क्रीड़ा और खेल अभियान योजना (PYKKA) के तहत किये जाने वाले कार्य –
- 2.1 प्रतिभागियों एवं प्रशिक्षुओं के लिये बैठने हेतु सीढ़ियों का निर्माण। बहुउद्देश्यीय सीढ़ियां इस तरह बनाई जावे कि सीढ़ियों के नीचे का स्थान भण्डार कक्ष या अन्य उपयोग में लाया जा सके।
 - 2.2 क्रिकेट, फुटवॉल हॉकी, बास्केटवॉल, बॉलीवॉल, हैंडवॉल, सायकलिंग, कवड्डी, एथलेटिक्स ट्रेक इत्यादि खेलों का विकास एवं स्थाई मार्कर द्वारा सीमाबंदी का कार्य।
 - 2.3 खेल मैदान में पानी की व्यवस्था।
 - 2.4 खेलों के प्रशिक्षण हेतु स्थाई तरह के उपकरणों का प्रदाय एवं लगाने का कार्य।
3. निर्मल भारत अभियान –
- 3.1 आवश्यकतानुसार पृथक-पृथक पुरुष एवं महिला शौचालयों का निर्माण।

चरणबद्ध विकास एवं उन्नयन की संभावनानुसार लोकप्रिय खेल जैसे क्रिकेट के मैदान का विकास इस तरह से किया जावे, कि उसमें आवश्यकतानुसार अन्य खेल जैसे – फुटबॉल हॉकी, बास्केटबॉल, एथलेटिक्स इत्यादि खेलों मैदानों का समायोजन हो सके। उदाहरण स्वरूप क्रिकेट, फुटवॉल एवं बास्केटवॉल मैदान के नक्शे जो http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:cricket_field से लिये गये हैं, पत्र के साथ संलग्न है।

“ग्रामीण क्रीडांगन” उपयोजना की आयोजना व क्रियान्वयन के शेष प्रावधान पूर्व में जारी परिपत्र के अनुसार यथावत रहेंगे।

संलग्न – उपरोक्तानुसार।

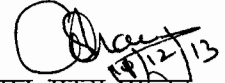

(डॉ. अरुणा शर्मा)
अपर मुख्य सचिव

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पंचायत एवं ग्रामीण विकास विभाग
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पृ. क्रं./ 9544 /एनआरईजीएस.-एम.पी./एनआर-3/13 भोपाल, दिनांक/ 2/12/2013

प्रतिलिपि :

1. सचिव, माननीय मुख्यमंत्री सचिवालय, मंत्रालय भोपाल की ओर सूचनार्थ ।
2. निज सचिव, माननीय मंत्री पंचायत एवं ग्रामीण विकास विभाग मंत्रालय भोपाल ।
3. निज सचिव, माननीय मंत्री खेल एवं युवक कल्याण विभाग मंत्रालय भोपाल ।
4. स्टाफ आफीसर, मुख्य सचिव कार्यालय, मंत्रालय भोपाल की ओर सूचनार्थ ।
5. अपर मुख्य सचिव खेल एवं युवक कल्याण विभाग, मंत्रालय की ओर सूचनार्थ एवं सर्व संबंधितों को सूचित करने हेतु प्रेषित ।
6. प्रमुख सचिव, शालेय शिक्षा, मंत्रालय की ओर सूचनार्थ एवं सर्व संबंधितों को सूचित करने हेतु प्रेषित ।
7. आयुक्त, लोक शिक्षण संचालनालय, गौतम नगर भोपाल की ओर सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित ।
8. मुख्य अभियंता ग्रामीण यांत्रिकी सेवा, विन्ध्याचल भवन भोपाल ।
9. संचालक, खेल एवं युवक कल्याण विभाग टी.टी. नगर स्टेडियम भोपाल की ओर सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित ।
10. समस्त कमिश्नर, संभाग म.प्र. ;
11. समस्त अधीक्षण यंत्री ग्रामीण यांत्रिकी सेवा, मण्डल म.प्र. ।
12. समस्त कार्यपालन यंत्री ग्रामीण यांत्रिकी सेवा, संभाग म.प्र. ।
13. समस्त मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी एवं कार्यक्रम अधिकारी, जनपद पंचायत समस्त जिले म.प्र. ।



अपर मुख्य सचिव

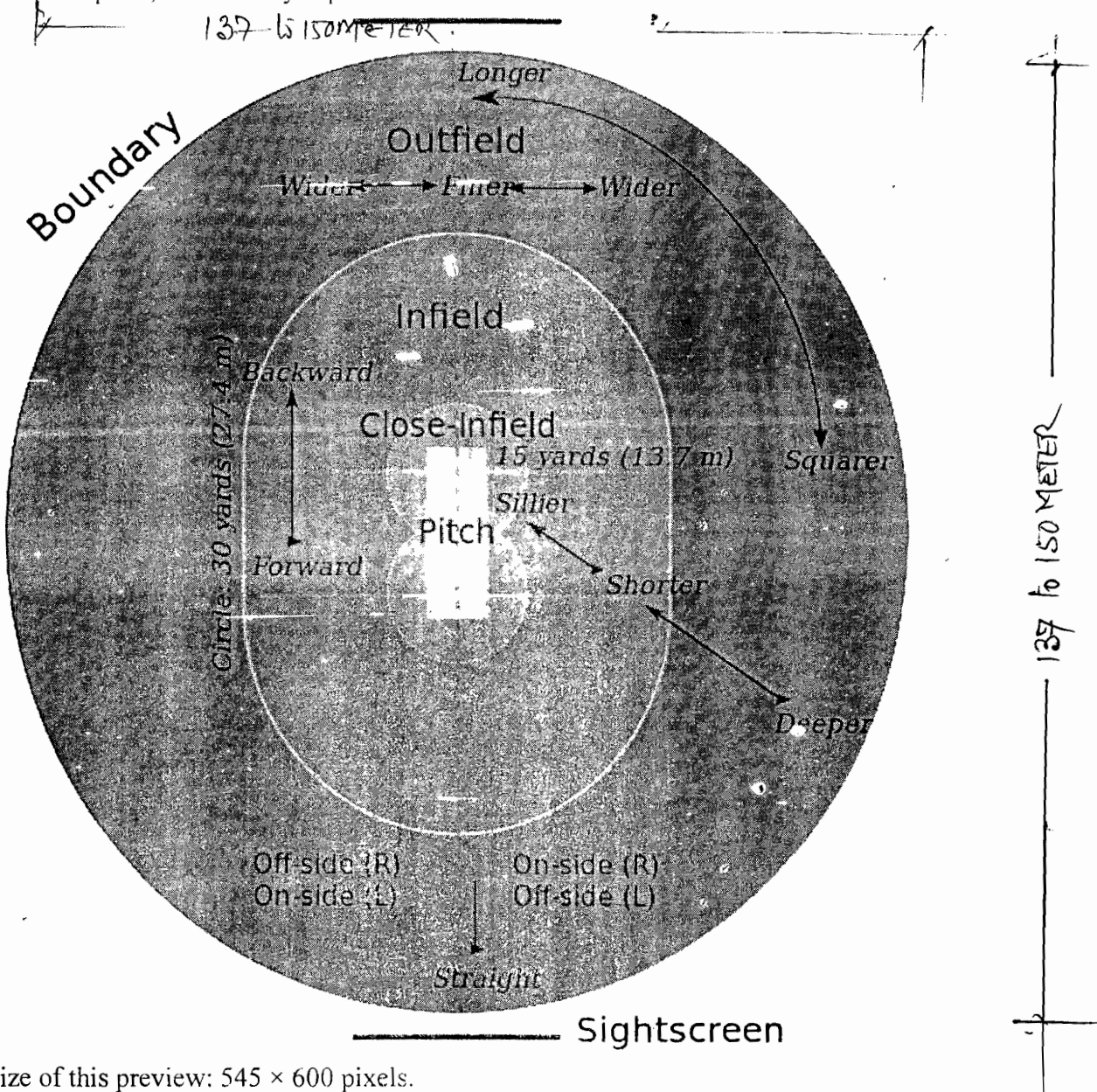
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File:Cricket field parts.svg

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia



Size of this preview: 545 × 600 pixels.

Original file (SVG file, nominally 2,000 × 2,200 pixels, file size: 27 KB)



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Parts of a cricket field.

Image made by me, Nichalp in Inkscape.

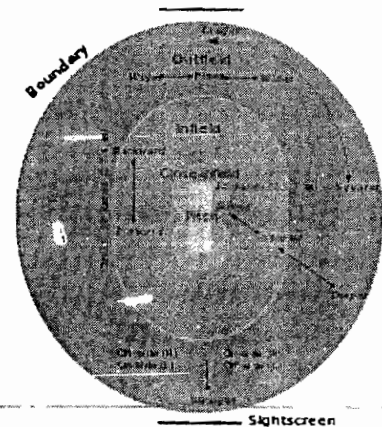
Summary

A standard cricket ground, showing the cricket pitch (brown), close-infield (light green) within 15 yards (13.6 m) of the striking batsman, infield (medium green) inside the white 30 yard (27.4 m) circle, and outfield (dark green), with sight screens beyond the boundary at either end. Boundary

Cricket field

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

A **cricket field** consists of a large circular or oval-shaped grassy ground on which the game of cricket is played. There are no fixed dimensions for the field but its diameter usually varies between 450 feet (137 m) and 500 feet (150 m). Cricket is therefore one of only two major sports (with baseball) that does not define a fixed-shape ground for professional games. The cricket ground can vary from being almost a perfect circle, to being an extremely elongated oval. On most grounds, a rope demarcates the perimeter of the field and is known as the *boundary*. A cricket pitch is 22 yards long.



A standard cricket ground, showing the cricket pitch (brown), close-infield (light green) within 15 yards (13.7 m) of the striking batsman, infield (medium green) inside the white 30 yard (27.4 m) circle, and outfield (dark green), with sight screens beyond the boundary at either end.

Contents

- 1 ICC standard dimensions
- 2 The pitch
- 3 Parts of the field
- 4 See also
- 5 References

ICC standard dimensions

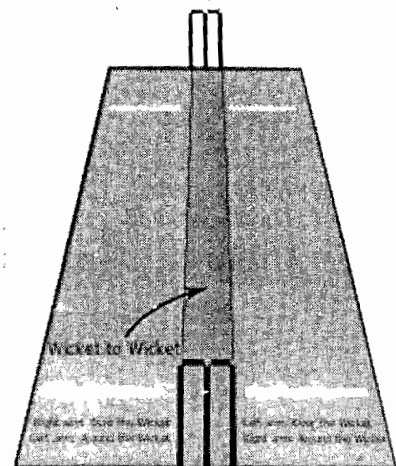
The ICC Standard Playing Conditions define the minimum and maximum size of the playing surface. Law 19.1 of ICC Test Match Playing Conditions states:

"The playing area shall be a minimum of 150 yards (137.16 metres) from boundary to boundary square of the pitch, with the shorter of the two square boundaries being a minimum 65 yards (59.43 metres). The straight boundary at both ends of the pitch shall be a minimum of 70 yards (64.00 metres). Distances shall be measured from the centre of the pitch to be used. In all cases the aim shall be to provide the largest playing area, subject to no boundary exceeding 90 yards (82.29 metres) from the centre of the pitch to be used. "[1]

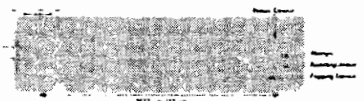
In addition, the conditions require a minimum 3 yard gap between the "rope" and the surrounding fencing or advertising boards. This is to allow the players to dive without hurting themselves.

The conditions contain a grandfather clause, which exempts stadiums built before October 2007. However, most stadiums which regularly host international games easily meet the minimum dimensions.

It is worth noting that based on these guidelines, a cricket field



A perspective view of the cricket pitch from the bowler's end. The bowler runs in past one side of the wicket at the bowler's end, either 'over' the wicket or 'round' the wicket.



must have at least 16,000 square yards $((150+3+3)/2 * (70+70+3+3-22/2)/2 * \pi)$ of grass area. A more realistic test-match stadium would have more than 20,000 square yards of grass (having a straight boundary of about 80m).^[2] In contrast an association football field needs only about 9,000 square yards of grass, and an Olympic stadium would contain 13,500 square yards of grass within its 400m running track, making it impossible to play international cricket matches unless the stadium was specifically built for cricket. However the Stadium Australia which hosted the Sydney Olympics in 2000 had its running track turfed over and 30,000 seats removed to make it possible to play cricket in the stadium, at a cost of A\$80 million.^[3] This is one of the reasons cricket games generally cannot be hosted outside the traditional cricket playing countries, and a few non-test nations like Canada, the UAE, and Kenya that have built test-match standard stadiums.

The pitch

For more details on this topic, see Cricket pitch.

Most of the action takes place in the centre of this ground, on a rectangular clay strip usually with short grass called the pitch. The pitch measures 22 yards (20 m) long.

At each end of the pitch three upright wooden stakes, called the stumps, are hammered into the ground. Two wooden crosspieces, known as the bails, sit in grooves atop the stumps, linking each to its neighbour. Each set of three stumps and two bails is collectively known as a wicket. One end of the pitch is designated the *batting end* where the batsman stands and the other is designated the *bowling end* where the bowler runs in to bowl. The area of the field on the side of the line joining the wickets where the batsman holds his bat (the right-hand side for a right-handed batsman, the left for a left-hander) is known as the off side, the other as the leg side or on side.

- Lines drawn or painted on the pitch are known as creases. Creases are used to adjudicate the dismissals of batsmen and to determine whether a delivery is fair.

Parts of the field

For a one-innings match played over a set number of fair deliveries, there are two additional field markings. A painted oval is made by drawing a semicircle of 30 yards (27.4 m) radius from the centre of each wicket with respect to the breadth of the pitch and joining them with lines parallel, 30 yards (27.4 m) to the length of the pitch. This line, commonly known as the circle, divides the field into an infield and outfield. Two circles of radius 15 yards (13.7 m), centred at middle stump guard on the popping crease and often marked by dots, define the close-infield. The infield, outfield, and the close-infield are used to enforce fielding restrictions.

See also

- List of Test cricket grounds

References

- ↑ http://static.icc-cricket.yahoo.net/ugc/documents/DOC_1F113528040177329F4B40FE47C77AE2_1254317595929_824.pdf
- ↑ http://vip-flags.com/largestflag_vip.htm A flag measuring 340ft x 510ft i.e. 173,400 sq.ft (19,266 sq. yds) was unveiled at the National Stadium, Karachi. This video (http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xfbOUUYohxc) shows that the rectangular flag, when fully unfurled, comfortably fit within the playing area.

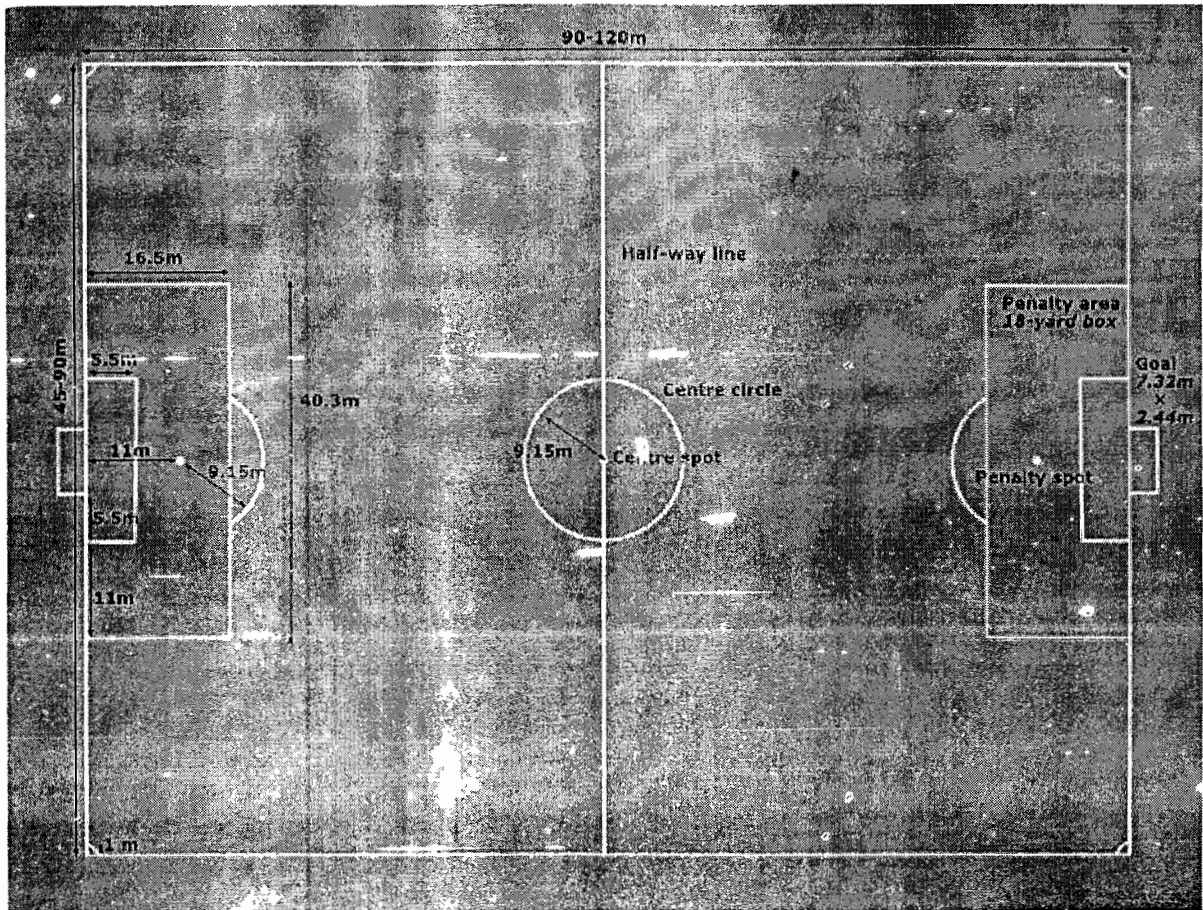
3. ^ <http://www.cricinfo.com/southafrica/content/current/story/472979.html>

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Cricket_field&oldid=566845769"

Categories: Cricket equipment Cricket captaincy and tactics Cricket laws and regulations | Cricket

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TYPICAL FOOTBALL GROUND



- Two parallel lines extending from and perpendicular to the endlines, with the outer edge 0.90m from the inner edge of the sidelines.
- An arc of radius 6.75m measured from the point on the floor beneath the exact centre of the opponents' basket to the outer edge of arc. This distance of the point on the floor from the inner edge of the mid-point of the endline is 1.575m. The arc is joined to the parallel lines.

The three point line is not part of the three-point field goal area.

Throw-in lines

A throw-in line 15cm long, outside the playing court, will be marked 8.325m from the end line (at the top of the three point arc) on the sideline opposite the scorer's table. Previously this throw-in was administered at the half way line, opposite the scorer's table.

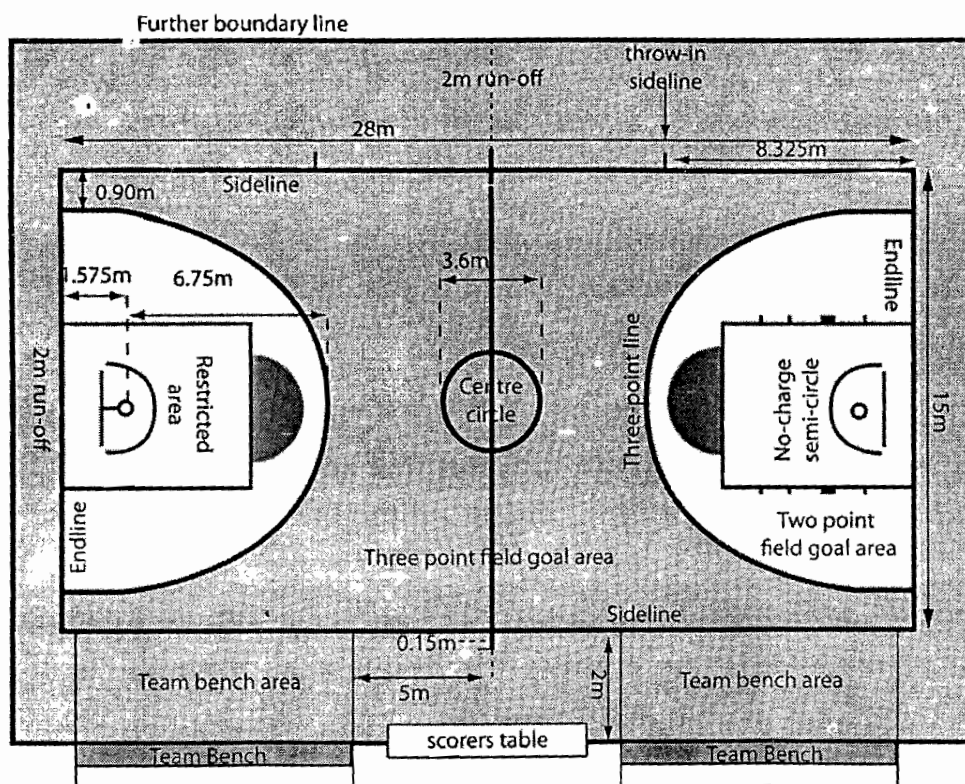
No-charge semi-circle areas

The no-charge semi-circle lines shall be marked on the playing courts, limited by:

- A semi-circle with a radius of 1.25m measured from the point on the floor beneath the exact centre of the basket to the inner edge of the semi-circle. The semi-circle is joined to:
 - Two parallel lines perpendicular to the endlines, the inner edge 1.25m from the point on the floor beneath the exact centre of the basket, 0.375m in length and ending 1.20m from the inner edge of the endline.
- The no-charge semi-circle areas are completed by imaginary lines joining the ends of the parallel lines directly below the front edges of the backboards. The no-charge semi-circle lines are not part of the no-charge semi-circle areas.

Team Bench Area

The team bench areas are marked outside the playing court limited by two lines as shown on the diagram. There must be 14 seats available in the team bench area for coaches, assistant coaches and substitutes. Any other persons must be at least two metres behind the team bench.



Sport association details

Rollersports Association of WA Inc

inside edge of the boundary line.

A team's backcourt is the team's own basket, the inbounds part of the backboard and the part of the playing court limited by the endline behind the team's own basket, sidelines and centre line.

A team's frontcourt consists of the opponents' basket, the inbounds part of the backboard and part of the playing court limited by the endline behind the opponents' basket, sidelines and inner edge of the centre line nearest to the opponents' basket.

The height of the ceiling or the lowest obstruction above the playing floor is at least 7m.

Lines

All lines are drawn in the same colour (preferably white), 5cm in width and clearly visible.

Boundary line

The playing area is limited by the boundary line, consisting of endlines and sidelines. These lines are not part of the playing court. The minimum space around the court for run-off is 2m. Any obstruction, including seated team bench personnel, must be at least 2m from the playing court.

All spectators must be seated at a distance of at least 5m from the outside edge of the boundary lines of the playing court.

The Key

Centre line, centre circle and free-throw semi-circles

The centre line is marked parallel to the endlines from the mid-points of the sidelines and extend 0.15m beyond each sideline. Centre line is part of the backcourt.

The centre circle is marked in the centre of the playing court and has a radius of 1.8m measured to the outer edge of the circumference. If the inside of the centre circle is painted, it must be the same colour as the restricted areas.

The free-throw semi-circles are marked on the playing court with court with a radius of 1.8m measured to the outer edge of the circumference and with their centres at the mid-points of the free-throw line (see diagram).

Free-throw lines, restricted areas and free-throw rebound places

The free-throw line is drawn parallel to each endline. Its furthest edge is 5.80m from the inner edge of the endline and is 3.60m long. Its mid-point lies on the imaginary line joining the mid-points of the two end endlines.

The restricted area ("the Key") has been changed to a rectangle 5.8m by 3.6m. For international competition the restricted area must be painted. Basketball Australia is not adopting that requirement.

The restricted areas are the rectangular areas marked on the playing court limited by the endlines, the extended free-throw lines and the lines which originate at the endlines, their outer edges 2.45m from the mid-points of the endlines and terminating at the outer edge of the free-throw lines. These lines, excluding the endlines, are part of the restricted area. The inside of the restricted areas must be painted.

Free-throw rebound places along the restricted area, reserved for players during free throws and are marked in the diagram to the right.

Three point field goal area and line

The three point line has been extended from 6.25m to 6.75m. Basketball Australia recommends that the courts should be marked with both three point lines (6.25m and 6.75m).

The new 6.75m three point line should be marked in white (or the same colour as the rest of the basketball court (line) and the old 6.25m three point line marked in an alternate colour, ie yellow, red, green, blue or black.

The three point field goal area (see diagram on the next page) is the entire floor area of the playing court, except for the area near the opponents' basket., limited by and including:

