

# **LEVEL-O CERTIFICATE COURSE IN CRICKET COACHING**

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## **Lecture 16: Pitch Dimension**

Hello everyone, welcome to this session, and today we will talk about the pitch dimension. As you can see, we will discuss the pitch in a diagram. So, we know that a cricket field is divided into three parts. One is the pitch, one is the outfield, and the other one is the boundary line. So, the boundary.

In the middle of the ground, where the batsman bats and the bowler bowls, that area is known as the cricket pitch. The length of the cricket pitch, from stump to stump, is 66 feet (20.12 meters or 22 yards). The cricket pitch has two creases: the popping crease and the bowling crease.

The popping crease is the line on which the batter's bat, and it is 4 feet in front of the stumps. The bowling crease is aligned with the stumps. Additionally, there is the return crease, which extends 4 feet behind the bowling crease, making it a total of 8 feet from the popping crease.

One is the popping crease, and one is the bowling crease. On the cricket pitch, when batters bat, the line on which the batter's bat is called the popping crease, and the line aligned with the stumps is called the bowling crease.

Now, from the popping crease to the bowling crease, the distance is 4 feet. And, from the bowling crease, further back, 4 feet is extended. So, from the popping crease, the extended line that is drawn after the bowling crease, 4 feet, is called the Return crease, this is an 8-foot measurement.

If I see the width of the pitch, 4, then a 10-foot pitch is made. 10 feet to 8 feet 8 inches playing area is measured and marked. And 10 feet from the center of the wicket, in the popping crease, 5 feet away, two marks are made. In the crease, you can see that the thick stump, where it is placed, two marks are made on both sides.

So, where is the mark? The mark is there in the bowling crease. The paint is there. That distance is 2 feet. So, center of the wicket, if we say from the middle of the bowling crease, 1 foot,

On the right side and the left side, the danger area is marked. And from the bowling crease, the length of the popping crease is 4 feet. From the popping crease, it is marked like this to the length of 5 feet. So, from the popping crease, 5 feet apart, 2 marks on the back side and 2 on the backside. And at the other end, from the bowling crease to the popping crease, it is 4 feet apart.

Then, 5 more feet apart, there are 2 marks. So, from the bowling crease, 2 feet apart, 9 feet apart, there are 2 marks. The area behind the pitch is called the protected area. Sometimes, it is called the danger area. The bowlers cannot enter the protected area, and the batters cannot run behind the protected area.

This cricket pitch, if we go to the limited-over format, has two return creases, 17 inches measurement, with two long dashes, and the popping crease and bowling crease are attached to the line. The white mark is called from that line. This is for limited-over cricket. So, in the matches where there is no limited-over format, that measurement is done without the wide mark. The popping crease, from the center of the wicket, from far away, has a 6-foot total 12-foot measurement.

So, in summary, if we look at the measurement of the cricket pitch, we can say that the length of the cricket pitch is 66 feet, or we can say 21.12 meters, or 22 yards. And the width is 10 feet. From 10 feet to 8 feet, we can measure the playing area in 8 inches. In that measurement, Where the measurement starts from zero and ends at 20.12 meters or 66 feet.

There, two marks are made at 8 feet 8 inches. Two bowling crease marks are made. From there, four feet 8 inches are taken. There, the popping crease measurement is done. The popping crease measurement is done.

Total 12 feet. 6 feet from the center of the wicket. In the bowling crease, from the center of the wicket, from both sides, one foot to one foot, if you mark it, which is called the danger area. Mark. And then...

The gap between the danger area mark and the no-foot mark is called the protected area. The ball cannot stop there after the ball is called. Or it cannot stop there after the batter has batted. The measurement of the return crease is like this. So, we got the measurement of the total, and the measurement of the bowling crease on the popping crease is 4 feet.

So, we got the measurement of the total. Based on this measurement, we can measure the back of the cricket in any field. In that case, the pitch is also a fixed boundary. The pitch is also called the measurement. So, the measurement of the cricket pitch will remain the same.

If I make a circle, then the measurement of the circle will remain the same. The boundary will remain the same. But the dimension of the pitch will remain the same. So, in cricket... We learned about pitch, measurement, parts, and markings.

We will see the pitch of this cricket on the practical ground. Then we will understand the area and how it is utilized. There are a lot of misconceptions regarding the cricket pitch. We will discuss it when we practically work on the cricket pitch. We will know how to measure the pitch.

We need to know how to measure the cricket pitch. Because we have to plan for it. We have to plan for the cricket pitch. We have to know when to play the ball. The batsman will run.

So, how many times will he have to run? How many times will he have to run between the wickets? With this total matter, he will have to play well. Bowlers will play the ball. 22 yards.

My pitch is measured. My goodness spot. My different parts. No ball anywhere. However, we have discussed the pitch dimensions.