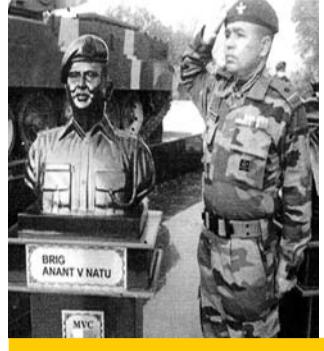


ARBIT**SAVIOUR OF POONCH**

जयपुर • कोटा • बीकानेर • उदयपुर • अजमेर • जालोर • हिण्डौनसिटी • चूरू

राष्ट्रदूत

Metro

Rashtradoot

General Natu's best came when he went on to win glory for India during the 1971 Indo-Pakistan War. The author has captured the events.

Adorning Jacket with a Saree

Imaginably stylish ways you can wear your saree with jackets



चीन के एक जनरल ने एक प्राचीन सेन्य समझौते में कहा था कि, जो भी ऊँचाई वाले स्थान पर होगा युद्ध में बहुती काफ़ा यादे में रहेगा। आइकर कोस्ट के चिम्झूंजी भी इसी रणनीति का अनुसरण करते हैं। शोधकर्ताओं का कहना है कि, शत्रु किंतनी दूर है और उसकी संख्या किंतनी है यह जानने के लिए चिम्झूंजी पहाड़ी पर जाकर बैठ जाते हैं। शोध की प्रमुख लेखक तथा युनिवरिटी ऑफ कॉम्प्यूटिंग में प्राइमर्टॉलिजिस्ट, लिटरेन लेमैडन ने कहा, "यह सेन्य रणनीति, जो हम मन्यु में देखते हैं, ऊँचाई से लड़ने का महत्व-शायद यह हमारे उत्तिकारीय इतिहास में गहरे पैकी हुई है।" लेमैडन ने कहा कि, चिम्झूंजी पहाड़ी पर ऊपर चले जाते हैं, वहाँ रुकते हैं तथा जो सुचना वहाँ एकत्र करते हैं उस आधार पर वहाँ रुके रहते हैं या वापस चले जाते हैं। ऊँचाई पर होने से उन्हें दूसरे समूह की संख्या तथा वे किंतनी दूर हैं, आदि जानकारियां मिल जाती हैं। लैमैडन व उनके सहयोगियों ने चिम्झूंजी के दो समूहों को 2013 से 2016 के बीच ट्रैक किया, जो पड़ासी थी। ये दोनों समूह आइकरी कास्ट में ताई नैशनल पार्क में रहते थे। इनके क्षेत्रों में दूरी थी लैकिन दोनों लागतार क्षेत्र विस्तार की रिकॉर्डिंग करते थे। ये समूह एक साथ घूमने के बजाय छोटे छोटे दुकड़ों में बैठ कर अपने क्षेत्र की ऊँचाई पहाड़ी पर जाकर बैठ रहते थे। इससे वे पड़ासी समूह की आवाज आसानी से सुन लेते थे औं फिर अपने क्षेत्र की सुरक्षा की रणनीति बताते थे। शोधकर्ताओं को ऐसे कई प्रमाण मिले जो सबित करते थे कि, चिम्झूंजी का पहाड़ी पर रुकना ठोक लेने की एक गतिविधि थी। लॉस बायोलॉगी में छपे शोध के अनुसार, जब चिम्झूंजी अपने स्थान से निकलते हैं तो ऐसे रास्ते का याचन करते हैं जहाँ छोटी समूह से टकराव का खतरा न्यूनतम हो। अगर दूसरा समूह दूर है व संख्या में कम है तो वे उनके क्षेत्र में घुस जाते हैं, लैकिन, इसके विपरीत स्थिति होने पर वे लौट जाते हैं।

ADMISSION OPEN
for the Session 2023-24**D.Pharm.
B.Pharm.**Helpline : +91-7737823249
BIYANI INSTITUTE
of Pharmaceutical Sciences

JOB/VACANCY
MARKETING EXECUTIVE
TELECALLER (F)
ACCOUNTANT
OFFICE BOY
PERFECT SPEECH AND HEARING SOLUTIONS
JAIPUR
9352107080

नीतीश और अखिलेश के इन्कार के बाद स्थगित हो गई "इंडिया" की बैठक

कांग्रेस ने बुधवार को बैठक बुलाई थी

-डॉ. नीतीश मिश्रा-

-राष्ट्रदूत दिल्ली ब्यूरो-

नई दिल्ली, 5 दिसम्बर यह भाजपा विरोधी गढ़वाल ने "इंडिया" के लिए एक अंगीकारी घोषणा की थी, लेकिन विपक्ष के कुछ शर्षी नेताओं द्वारा इसके लिए "ना" के बाद यह बोली गयी थी। जिसके साथ सभी के लिए स्थगित कर दी गई थी। जिसके लिए सुविधाजनक हो। बिहार के मुख्यमंत्री कुमार और समाजवादी पार्टी के सुरीयों अखिलेश पीटिंग के लिए दुसरी बार दोनों द्वारा इसके लिए सुविधाजनक हो।

- ममता बनर्जी पहले ही बैठक में आने से मना कर चुकी थी और तमिलनाडु के मुख्यमंत्री स्टालिन ने भी कहा कि, वे चक्रवात से हुए नुकसान के आकलन में व्यस्त हैं।
- ज्ञातव्य है कि, राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश व छत्तीसगढ़ में हार के बाद विपक्षी दलों के नेता कांग्रेस की भारी आलोचना में कर रहे हैं।

मीटिंग बुलाई थी। कांग्रेस प्रमुख के

मुख्यमंत्री नीतीश कुमार और समाजवादी पार्टी के सुरीयों अखिलेश

पीटिंग में भाग लेने से अक्षयता जतायी

कि वह तमिलनाडु में मुहिमांशी क्रांतवाहकों के दुष्याभावों का समाधान करने में व्यस्त है।

6 बैठक कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष मलिकार्जुन खड़गों के आवास पर मीटिंग करने के लिए तमिलनाडु के बाद यह बोली गयी थी।

उसके बाद गढ़वाल की पार्टीयों के

प्रमुखों की दिसम्बर के तीसरे हस्ते की

विस्तृतीय विवादों की दिसम



Universal Human Rights Month

Throughout history, there have been instances of wanton cruelty and a blatant violation of the rights and privileges of mankind. Whether that was based on the colour of one's skin, their nationality, religion or merely being unfortunate enough to be living under the regime of another country, people have regularly been treated like animals or worse. Universal Human Rights Month is here to remind us of that day in 1948 when the United Nations General Assembly codified basic human rights of every individual on the planet.

#EVENT
OF GENDER,
POWER &
POWERLESSNESS

The first in-person session of 'The Universe Writes' in Jaipur hosted Mineke Schipper in conversation with Major Dr. Meeta Singh at ITC Rajputana. The Universe Writes is organized by Prabha Khaitan Foundation, in association with Shree Cement, Siyahi, Nederlands Letterfonds (Dutch Foundation for Literature), Ehsaas Women of Jaipur and Spagia Foundation.



Tusharika Singh
Freelance writer and city blogger

A evening filled with contemplative proverbs and captivating discussions on gender issues, along with a profound exploration of the power and vulnerability of the female body, took center stage as Mineke Schipper, an emeritus professor and accomplished Dutch author, who has written over thirty books, unfolded an engaging conversation with Major Dr. Meeta Singh, a doctor-soldier as well as a humanitarian. The occasion was the first in-person session of 'The Universe Writes' in Jaipur.

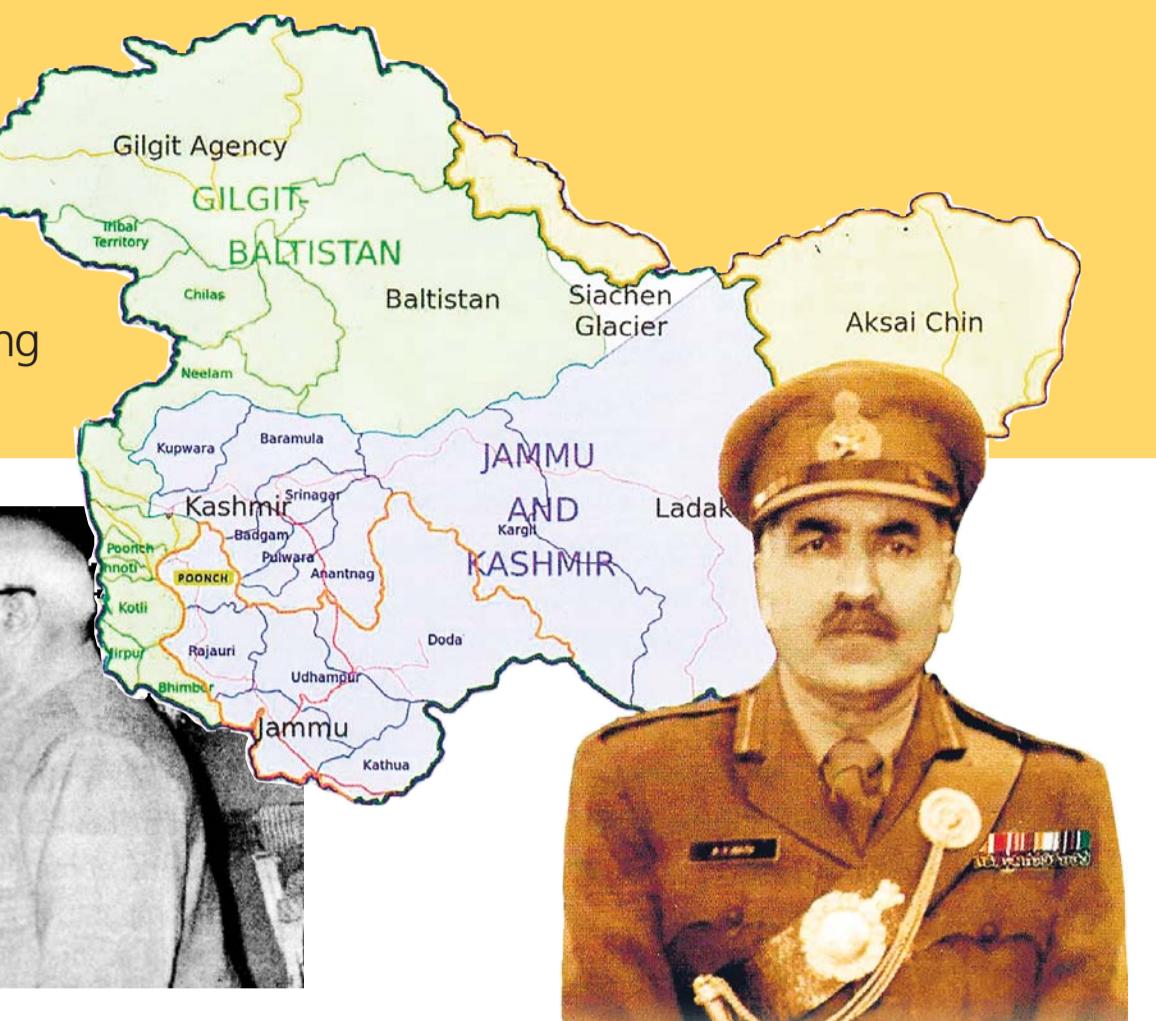


A proverb like 'A stick on the back and a child in the womb is the best way to control women', to provide a glimpse into the kind of oral traditions that exist for women. In Africa too, a proverb goes, 'Never marry women with big feet', which is also the title of one of her books. This happens so that women cannot run away. She said that such proverbs have arisen because the power which women have, is intimidating for men. This is why men prefer to marry women who are smaller and younger than them and also not very visible in the public space.

It is worth noting that Mineke Schipper is the author of several academic books, essays and novels, including Naked or Covered: A History of Dressing and Undressing Around the World (2017) and Imagining Insiders: Africa and the Question of Belonging (1999). For her internationally acclaimed non-fiction book, Never Marry a Woman with Big Feet: Women in Proverbs from Around the World, she received the Eureka Award in 2005 for best non-fiction book.

The discussion was followed by an engaging Q&A session with the audience, with a very unique set of questions, revolving around gender hierarchies and the origin of proverbs in various cultures.

As I consider a unit to be the most important part of one's service, I will write an instance, when Second Lieutenant Natu was going on leave from Abbottabad in May 1947. He had accompanied Captain Usman Shaikh from his battalion, when their bus was surrounded by an unruly mob of Muslim League supporters at Attock, who wanted to pull out and slaughter all Hindus travelling to Punjab and beyond. It was at this stage that Captain Usman kept quiet and did not reveal his religious identity, thus saving him 'from lynching and certain death'. The 'camaraderie and bonding' endured.



SAVIOUR OF POONCH

Maj Gen Jagatbir Singh VSM (Retd)

Brigadier Vijay Natu (Retd) has written an excellent biography on his father, Major General AV Natu, MVC, 'A Soldier's Soldier: Saviour of Poonch 1971'. In this inspiring account, the author has recalled the important events in his father's life and talked about how these informed him and shaped his personality.

As I consider a unit to be the most important part of one's service, I will write an instance, when Second Lieutenant Natu was going on leave from Abbottabad in May 1947. He had accompanied Captain Usman Shaikh from his battalion, when their bus was surrounded by an unruly mob of Muslim League supporters at Attock, who wanted to pull out and slaughter all Hindus travelling to Punjab and beyond. It was at this stage that Captain Usman kept quiet and did not reveal his religious identity, thus saving him 'from lynching and certain death'. The 'camaraderie and bonding' endured.

Joining 1/9 Gorkha Rifles Post-Independence, he saw action in 1947-48, at Naushera in Jammu and Kashmir. It is here that he served with Major Eric Vas who later rose to be an Army Commander, whom he described as 'a straight forward and courageous man'. Eric once submitted a report to the Division Headquarter on a 'chappati' and when asked to explain the unusual word, he had said it was a classic retort. "I regard this as a sign of strength, but atta is the only commodity I have for fighting, feeding and for future correspondence." He was the brainchild behind setting up the Higher Command Course in the College of Combat, one of the most incisive courses in the Army. Anant looked up to him as a friend, philosopher and guide throughout his career and even later in life.

He also had two very fulfilling innings in Nepal that were historic ones in the 1950s, where he contributed to reorganizing the training of the Royal Nepali Army and in his second innings, he contributed vastly to the Ex-Servicemen Welfare, which included setting up seasonal pension paying camps and a hostel for the wards of Gorkha Ex-Servicemen at Kathmandu. Students from this hostel excelled and went on to tenant appointments in the Nepalese Army, administration and other professional fields.

He had joined Hodson's Horse as a Sowar in World War II and General Messervy, who was their Commandant 'saw a spark' in him and groomed him to become an officer. He laid strong foundations for the battalion, General Natu 'considered him, his professional Guru'. Later, Nasib was selected to be part of the raising of ITBP. Incidentally, the sons of the first three CO's of 4/9 Gorkha Rifles, Colonel Rajinder Singh, Brigadier Vijay Natu and Major General Kishen Singh, the son of Lieutenant Colonel (later Brigadier) Hari Singh took over the Battalion from General Natu. All joined 9 Gorkha Rifles while Major General KVS Lalotra, the younger son of Nasib, joined 11 Gorkha Rifles, as per Lieutenant General Anil Bhatt (Retd), who also belongs to this Battalion. The tradition still endures and he said that General Natu's grandson, Varun

Vaidya also joined the Battalion and was his ADC.

General Natu's best came when he went on to win glory for India in Poonch during the 1971 Indo-Pakistani War. The author has captured very well the events and remanences by those who served with him during the defence of Poonch, for which he was awarded the Maha Vir Chakra, the second highest gallantry award in India.

His meticulous preparations involved studying the Brigadier Pritam Singh's battle of Poonch in 1947-48, his performance, diligence and ability to motivate his subordinates and stand by them. Major (later Lieutenant General) VM Patil, who was posted as his Brigade Major recalls his initial briefing, in which he said, 'his command is based on team work, trust and transparency.'

No wonder Field Marshal Sam Manekshaw, at the Investiture Ceremony remarked, "Silo, do you remember the young Captain from 1/9 CR from our days in Ferzpur in the early 50's? Here, he is a decorated soldier. I knew he would not let me down when I selected him to command the strategically important 93 Infantry Brigade at Poonch."

On promotion, General Natu went on to command 4 Infantry Division at Bahria and here too, he left his mark. This is where he instituted the concept of

Divisional Battle Schools which, though not appreciated at that time, has gone on to become an 'important facet' of most divisions.

In December 1975, he was posted as Chief of Staff of 16 Corps at Nagrota. The Corps Commander was Lieutenant General KV Krishna Rao, who went on to become the Army Chief. In this appointment, he had to resolve a sensitive incident that occurred on the Line of Control in the Rajouri Sector.

An officer in a unit had over-

stepped

leaved but the CO had over-

looked it. However, an NCO in the same unit was punished for a similar offence. This was due to the GOC, General Sartaj Singh giving a wrong signal during a grenade throwing. Such were the leaders at that time, willing to stand by their orders and for their subordinates.

General Natu was deeply influ-

enced

by Swami Vivekananda and the Quit India Movement and stands tall as a great patriot and a brave 'Soldier General'. He contributed post superannuation to nation-building through social service.

This book is remarkable in many ways because it not only talks about the contribution of General Natu but also throws light on a very important period of the history of our Army, from partition to post 1971. How the Army was shaped by the debacle of the 1962 war, imbibed the lessons learnt and went on in 1971 to attain a decisive victory in the war with Pakistan by concentrating on professionalism. The turnaround in those nine years, which included the 1965 war with Pakistan, was exceptional.

The situation escalated as the Company Commander refused to back down and a neighbouring bat-

talion was being asked to 'assault and capture the Post'.

General Natu intervened. He drove up to Base of the Post against all apprehensions and then walked to the Post and with a loud roar, talked to the officers and told them that the officer's elder brother had served with him during his previous tenure and when the officer admitted that he was 'fearful that he would be killed, if he surrendered', he assured him of his physical safety but told him that he would face disciplinary action. The officer and NCO then surrendered. This 'prevented an ugly scenario'.

He also had two very fulfilling innings in Nepal that were historic ones in the 1950s, where he contributed to reorganizing the training of the Royal Nepali Army and in his second innings, he contributed vastly to the Ex-Servicemen Welfare, which included setting up seasonal pension paying camps and a hostel for the wards of Gorkha Ex-Servicemen at Kathmandu. Students from this hostel excelled and went on to tenant appointments in the Nepalese Army, administration and other professional fields.

He had joined Hodson's Horse as a Sowar in World War II and General Messervy, who was their Commandant 'saw a spark' in him and groomed him to become an officer. He laid strong foundations for the battalion, General Natu 'considered him, his professional Guru'. Later, Nasib was selected to be part of the raising of ITBP. Incidentally, the sons of the first three CO's of 4/9 Gorkha Rifles, Colonel Rajinder Singh, Brigadier Vijay Natu and Major General Kishen Singh, the son of Lieutenant Colonel (later Brigadier) Hari Singh took over the Battalion from General Natu. All joined 9 Gorkha Rifles while Major General KVS Lalotra, the younger son of Nasib, joined 11 Gorkha Rifles, as per Lieutenant General Anil Bhatt (Retd), who also belongs to this Battalion. The tradition still endures and he said that General Natu's grandson, Varun

Vaidya also joined the Battalion and was his ADC.

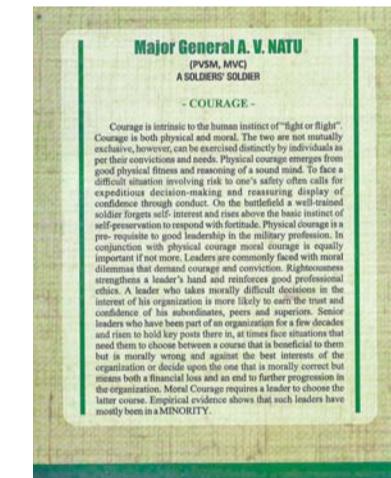
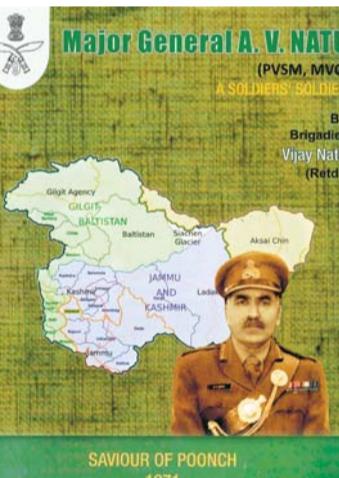
General Natu's best came when he went on to win glory for India in Poonch during the 1971 Indo-Pakistani War. The author has captured very well the events and remanences by those who served with him during the defence of Poonch, for which he was awarded the Maha Vir Chakra, the second highest gallantry award in India.

His meticulous preparations involved studying the Brigadier Pritam Singh's battle of Poonch in 1947-48, his performance, diligence and ability to motivate his subordinates and stand by them. Major (later Lieutenant General) VM Patil, who was posted as his Brigade Major recalls his initial briefing, in which he said, 'his command is based on team work, trust and transparency.'

No wonder Field Marshal Sam Manekshaw, at the Investiture Ceremony remarked, "Silo, do you remember the young Captain from 1/9 CR from our days in Ferzpur in the early 50's? Here, he is a decorated soldier. I knew he would not let me down when I selected him to command the strategically important 93 Infantry Brigade at Poonch."

On promotion, General Natu

#BOOK REVIEW



He also headed to the advice of his Brigade Major, the Major (later Brigadier) AK Sahni of not executing an offensive plan initially and waited for artillery build up and for the situation to stabilize before he launched 21 PUNJAB and C Company 9 PARA Commando to capture a Pakistani Post, successfully.

His meticulous preparations involved studying the Brigadier Pritam Singh's battle of Poonch in 1947-48, his performance, diligence and ability to motivate his subordinates and stand by them. Major (later Lieutenant General) VM Patil, who was posted as his Brigade Major recalls his initial briefing, in which he said, 'his command is based on team work, trust and transparency.'

No wonder Field Marshal Sam Manekshaw, at the Investiture Ceremony remarked, "Silo, do you remember the young Captain from 1/9 CR from our days in Ferzpur in the early 50's? Here, he is a decorated soldier. I knew he would not let me down when I selected him to command the strategically important 93 Infantry Brigade at Poonch."

On promotion, General Natu

went on to command 4 Infantry Division at Bahria and here too, he left his mark. This is where he instituted the concept of

Divisional Battle Schools which,

though not appreciated at that time, has gone on to become an 'important facet' of most divisions.

In December 1975, he was posted as Chief of Staff of 16 Corps at Nagrota. The Corps Commander was Lieutenant General KV Krishna Rao, who went on to become the Army Chief. In this appointment, he had to resolve a sensitive incident that occurred on the Line of Control in the Rajouri Sector.

An officer in a unit had over-

stepped

leaved but the CO had over-

looked it. However, an NCO in the same unit was punished for a similar offence. This was due to the GOC, General Sartaj Singh giving a wrong signal during a grenade throwing. Such were the leaders at that time, willing to stand by their orders and for their subordinates.

General Natu was deeply influ-

enced

by Swami Vivekananda and the Quit India Movement and stands tall as a great patriot and a brave 'Soldier General'. He contributed post superannuation to nation-building through social service.

This book is remarkable in many ways because it not only talks about the contribution of General Natu but also throws light on a very important period of the history of our Army, from partition to post 1971. How the Army was shaped by the debacle of the 1962 war, imbibed the lessons learnt and went on in 1971 to attain a decisive victory in the war with Pakistan by concentrating on professionalism. The turnaround in those nine years, which included the 1965 war with Pakistan, was exceptional.

The situation escalated as the Company Commander refused to back down and a neighbouring bat-

talion was being asked to 'assault and capture the Post'.

General Natu intervened. He drove up to Base of the Post against all apprehensions and then walked to the Post and with a loud roar, talked to the officers and told them that the officer's elder brother had served with him during his previous tenure and when the officer admitted that he was 'fearful that he would be killed, if he surrendered', he assured him of his physical safety but told him that he would face disciplinary action. The officer and NCO then surrendered. This 'prevented an ugly scenario'.

He also had two very fulfilling

innings in Nepal that were historic ones in the 1950s, where he contributed to reorganizing the training of the Royal Nepali Army and in his second innings, he contributed vastly to the Ex-Servicemen Welfare, which included setting up seasonal pension paying camps and a hostel for the wards of Gorkha Ex-Servicemen at Kathmandu. Students from this hostel excelled and went on to tenant appointments in the Nepalese Army, administration and other professional fields.

He had joined Hodson's Horse as a Sowar in World War II and General Messervy, who was their Commandant 'saw a spark' in him and groomed him to become an officer. He laid strong foundations for the battalion, General Natu 'considered him, his professional Guru'. Later, Nasib was selected to be part of the raising of ITBP. Incidentally, the sons of the first three CO's of 4/9 Gorkha Rifles, Colonel Rajinder Singh, Brigadier Vijay Natu and Major General Kishen Singh, the son of Lieutenant Colonel (later Brigadier) Hari Singh took over the Battalion from General Natu. All joined 9 Gorkha Rifles while Major General KVS Lalotra, the younger son of Nasib, joined 11 Gorkha Rifles, as per Lieutenant General Anil Bhatt (Retd), who also belongs to this Battalion. The tradition still endures and he said that General Natu's grandson, Varun

Vaidya also joined the Battalion and was his ADC.

General Natu's best came when he went on to win glory for India in Poonch during the 1971 Indo-Pakistani War. The author has captured very well the events and remanences by those who served with him during the defence of Poonch, for which he was awarded the Maha Vir Chakra, the second highest gallantry award in India.

His meticulous preparations involved studying the Brigadier Pritam Singh's battle of Poonch in 1947-48, his performance, diligence and ability to motivate his subordinates and stand by them. Major (later Lieutenant General) VM Patil, who was posted as his Brigade Major recalls his initial briefing, in which he said, 'his command is based on team work, trust and transparency.'

No wonder Field Marshal Sam Manekshaw, at the Investiture Ceremony remarked, "Silo, do you remember the young Captain from 1/9 CR from our days in Ferzpur in the early 50's? Here, he is a decorated soldier. I knew he would not let me down when I selected him to command the strategically important 93 Infantry Brigade at Poonch."

On promotion, General Natu

went on to command 4 Infantry Division at Bahria and here too, he left his mark. This is where he instituted the concept of

Divisional Battle Schools which,

though not appreciated at that time, has gone on to become an 'important facet' of most divisions.

In December 1975, he was posted as Chief of Staff of 16 Corps at Nagrota. The Corps Commander was Lieutenant General KV Krishna Rao, who went on to become the Army Chief. In this appointment, he had to resolve a sensitive incident that occurred on the Line of Control in the Rajouri Sector.

An officer in a unit had over-

stepped

leaved but the CO had over-

looked it. However, an NCO in the same unit was punished for a similar offence. This was due to the GOC, General Sartaj Singh giving a wrong signal during a grenade throwing. Such were the leaders at that time, willing to stand by their orders and for their subordinates.

General Natu was deeply influ-

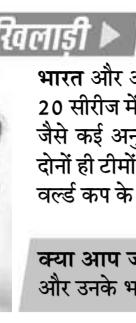
enced

by Swami Vivekananda and the Quit India Movement and stands tall as a great patriot and a brave 'Soldier General'. He contributed post super



मुझे इस यादगार क्षण का हिस्सा बनने हुए खुशी हो रही। यह एक ऐडिलियाके उपलब्ध है और दिल्ली एनसीआर में इस तरह का पहला कोर्ट है। पिकलबाल तेज गति का खेल है और पूरी दुनिया में इसका चरन बढ़ रहा है। -नरिंदर घुट बत्रा

खेलों की जानी-मानी हस्ती, अत्याधुनिक डुअल पिकलबाल कोर्ट का उद्घाटन



ऋतुराज गायकवाड़

भारत और ऑस्ट्रेलिया के बीच गविवार को खत्म हुई टी-20 सीरीज में रोहित, कोहली, बुमराह, स्टार्क, वॉनर, स्मिथ जैसे कई अनुभवी खिलाड़ी नहीं थीं। इनकी गेंगेयूजूदारी में दोनों ही टीमों के खिलाड़ियों ने बेहतरीन प्रदर्शन कर टी-20 वर्ल्ड कप में खेल के लिए आधिकारित दिया। ऋतुराज गायकवाड 26 साल 5 मैच में 5 विकेट लिए।

क्या आप जानते हैं? ... क्रिकेट इतिहास के 1877 में सबसे पहले टेस्ट में खेलने वाले एडवर्ड ग्रेगरी, उनके पुत्र सिड ग्रेगरी और उनके भाई जैक ग्रेगरी ने अपने टेस्ट जीवन की शुरुआत शून्य (0) से की।

जिम्बाब्वे ने आयरलैंड टी-20 श्रृंखला के लिए टीम में किया नये खेलों को शामिल

हरारे, 5 दिसंबर टी-20

विश्वकप के लिए बालीफाइ करने

में विफल रही जिम्बाब्वे ने

आयरलैंड के खिलाफ आगामी टी-

20 सीरीज के लिए टीम में नये

चेहरों को जगाना चाहता है। जिम्बाब्वे ने

आयरलैंड के खिलाफ टी-20 के

लिए टीम में कई बदलाव किए गए

हैं। मध्यक्रम के बल्लेबाज ब्रायन

बेनेट और तेज गेंदबाज टेकर खांडू

को टीम में शामिल कर रखा है। लेग

स्पिनर ब्रैंडन मारवाट और बल्लेबाज

टोनी मुण्डेंगों को भी टीम वापस

बुला लिया गया है तथा अफ्रीका

बल्लिनायर के पहले मुकाबले में

कमर में चोट के कारण बाहर हुए

क्रेन एप्टन की भी 15 सदस्यीय

टीम में वापसी हुई है। तेज गेंदबाज

तेंडुई चटारा, बाहुंदा हथ के स्पिनर

बेलिनटन मसाकाद्जा, सलामी

बेल्क जॉन्सन, ब्रैंडन मारवाट,

टोनी मुण्डेंगों, ब्लैंसिंग मुजाराबानी,

शॉन विलियम्स और रिचर्ड नगारवा।

कूच विहार : यूपी ने दिल्ली

कोपारी और 21 नं से हराया

मेरठ, 5 दिसंबर बूच विहार

अंडर 19 ट्रॉफी के एक लीग

मुकाबले में मेजबान उत्तर प्रदेश ने

सोमवार को पांची और और

21 नं से हरा दिया। विकेटरिया

पार्क में खेले गए मैच में दिल्ली की

टीम ने टॉप जीत कर पहले

बल्लेबाजों करते हुए पहली पारी में

98-2 ओवर में 29-2 रन बनाये।

मेजबान टीम के हेडेस कुरां तथा

यासिर खान ने 3-3 विकेट लिए।

जबकि शुभमित्रिया को दो विकेट

मिले। अपनी टीम के लिए एक

पार्क में दिल्ली की टीम को दूरी

में छोड़ दिया। अपनी टीम के

हाथों में जीत ली।

आईएसएल में ईस्ट बंगाल

एफसी ने एनई यूनाइटेड

एफसी को 5-0 से हराया

कोलकाता, 5 दिसंबर ईस्ट बंगाल

एफसी ने एनई यूनाइटेड एफसी

ने 5-0 से हराया। अपनी

सबसे बड़ी जीत जीती। सोमवार

की रात वहां बिकेटरिया का

भारती ब्रीडिंगन (साल लेक

स्टेडियम) में खेले गये

एक लीग में दिल्ली की

टीम को दूरी

में छोड़ दिया। एफसी को

नॉर्थर्न रेस्टेंट्स की 5-

0 से हरा दिया। इसमें पहले,

उन्होंने 2-0 में मिनट

में दो दो-दो गोल किए।

जिसमें एक गोल और दो गोल

किए। जिसमें एक गोल किए।

जिसमें एक गोल किए।

जिसमें एक गोल किए।

जिसमें एक गोल किए।

जिसमें एक गोल किए।

जिसमें एक गोल किए।

जिसमें एक गोल किए।

जिसमें एक गोल किए।

जिसमें एक गोल किए।

जिसमें एक गोल किए।

जिसमें एक गोल किए।

जिसमें एक गोल किए।

जिसमें एक गोल किए।

जिसमें एक गोल किए।

जिसमें एक गोल किए।

जिसमें एक गोल किए।

जिसमें एक गोल किए।

जिसमें एक गोल किए।

जिसमें एक गोल किए।

जिसमें एक गोल किए।

जिसमें एक गोल किए।

जिसमें एक गोल किए।

जिसमें एक गोल किए।

जिसमें एक गोल किए।

जिसमें एक गोल किए।

जिसमें एक गोल किए।

जिसमें एक गोल किए।

जिसमें एक गोल किए।

जिसमें एक गोल किए।

जिसमें एक गोल किए।

जिसमें एक गोल किए।

जिसमें एक गोल किए।

जिसमें एक गोल किए।

जिसमें एक गोल किए।

जिसमें एक गोल किए।

जिसमें एक गोल किए।

जिसमें एक गोल किए।

जिसमें एक गोल किए।

जिसमें एक गोल किए।

जिसमें एक गोल किए।

जिसमें एक गोल किए।

जिसमें एक गोल किए।

जिसमें एक गोल किए।

जिसमें एक गोल किए।

जिसमें एक गोल किए।

जिसमें एक गोल किए।

जिसमें एक गोल किए।

जिसमें एक गोल किए।

जिसमें एक गोल किए।

जिसमें एक गोल किए।

जिसमें एक गोल किए।

जिसमें एक गोल किए।

जिसमें एक गोल किए।

जिसमें एक गोल किए।

जिसमें एक गोल किए।

जिसमें एक गोल किए।

जिसमें एक गोल किए।

जिसमें एक गोल किए।

जिसमें एक गोल किए।

