



A CASE STUDY
OPERATION
MEGHDOOT

"Quartered in snow, Silent to remain When the bugle calls, They shall rise and march again."

At the height of 21,147 feet At the temperature -53 degrees Celsius. The land of roses turned into the World's the highest battlefield Fighting the bitter cold, Bravehearts of Indian Army secured the Strategic Siachen Glacier.

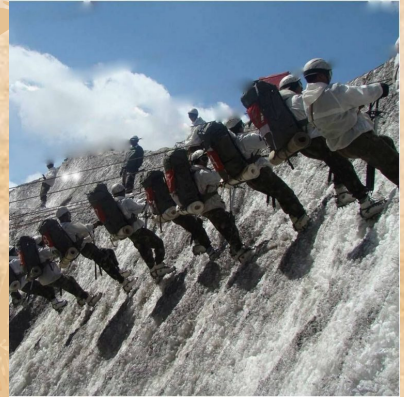


To remember Indian Army's unmatched bravery, heroism and sacrifice

Here's a case study for you: ➡

Location

Siachen Glacier is a glacier located in the Karakoram range in The Himalayas, near India–Pakistan border, extending for 44 mi(70 km) from the north-northwest to south-southeast. It falls from an altitude of 5,753 m (18,875 ft) above sea the level at its head at Indira Col on the India–China border down to 3,620 m (11,875 ft) at its terminus.



Geostrategic Importance of Siyachin and co mountain ranges

- **The Siachen glacier demarcates central Asia from the Indian subcontinent and separates the Pakistan border from the China border and hence it holds a high geopolitical value for India.**
- **It lies to the north of Point NJ 9842, where the Line of Control (LoC) between India and Pakistan ends. The Siachen has been an important bone of contention between India and Pakistan.**
- **It guards the routes leading to Leh, the principal town and capital of Ladakh.**

Background

- **Karachi Agreement of July 1949** couldn't offer any clarity regarding the authority of Siachen. India and Pakistan assumed Siachen was their territory.
- **Under this Agreement**, the easternmost part of the area was not demarcated beyond a point NJ9842, and territory between NJ9842 and the Chinese border i.e Siachen left unmarked.
- **In the 1970s and 1980s**, both India and Pakistan permitted several mountaineering expeditions to climb the Siachen region on their respective sides. It was done to reinforce their claim on the area.

Operation Ababeel

- **Operation Ababeel was the military operation launched in July–August 1983 by the Pakistan Armed Forces to dominate the Siachen area which is nestled between Karakorum and Saltoro Mountains ranges.**
- **The objective of capturing the entire Siachen glacier was to make their trade with China easier.**
- **The operation had a total of 70 troops divided into 3 teams - one for operation in the forwarding area and 2 for support.**
- **On 8th October 1983, the plan to occupy the Siachen in the summer of 1984 was approved by President General Zia Ul Haq.**
- **Pakistani operation planned to occupy the glacier by 17 April 1984.**

Exposure of Operation Meghdoot

- The Indian Army planned an operation to control the glacier by 13 April 1984, to preempt the Pakistani Army by about 4 days.
- The first phase of the operation began in March 1984 with the march on foot to the eastern base of the glacier.
- By 13 April, approximately 300 Indian troops were dug into the critical peaks and passes of the glacier.
- Indian troops had controlled all three major mountain passes of Sia La, Bilafond La, and by 1987 Gyong La and all the commanding heights of the Saltoro Ridge west of the Siachen Glacier. Camps were soon converted to permanent posts by both countries.



Operation Rajiv

In 1984, India captured the Siachen Glacier in Kashmir during Operation Meghdoot. Later, Pakistan launched an assault in the area, gaining control of the highest peak in the area. In April 1986, the Pakistanis established a military post (Quaid Post) on the peak.

on 23rd June 1987, the Indian Army had launched Operation Rajiv to capture the highest peak (21,153ft.) along with the Actual Ground Position Line (AGPL). To capture the post, multiple attacks were launched by an Indian Task Force. In the 4th attempt India victoriously captured the post. Since Operation Rajiv in 1987, India continues to hold the Bana Post.



Casualties

OPERATION MEGHDOOT

INDIA- 36 casualties (during Initial conflict)

PAKISTAN- 200 casualties (during Initial conflict)

OPERATION RAJIV

INDIA- 4 Indian soldiers killed

PAKISTAN- 6 pakistan soldiers killed



In Siachen glacier operation Meghdoot from 1984 till 18.11.2016, 35 officers and 887 JCOs/ORs have lost their lives the information was given by Minister of State for defence.

Awards



PARAMVIR CHAKRA- Bana Singh



**SENA MEDAL- Rifleman Chuni Lal
Rifleman Om Raj**



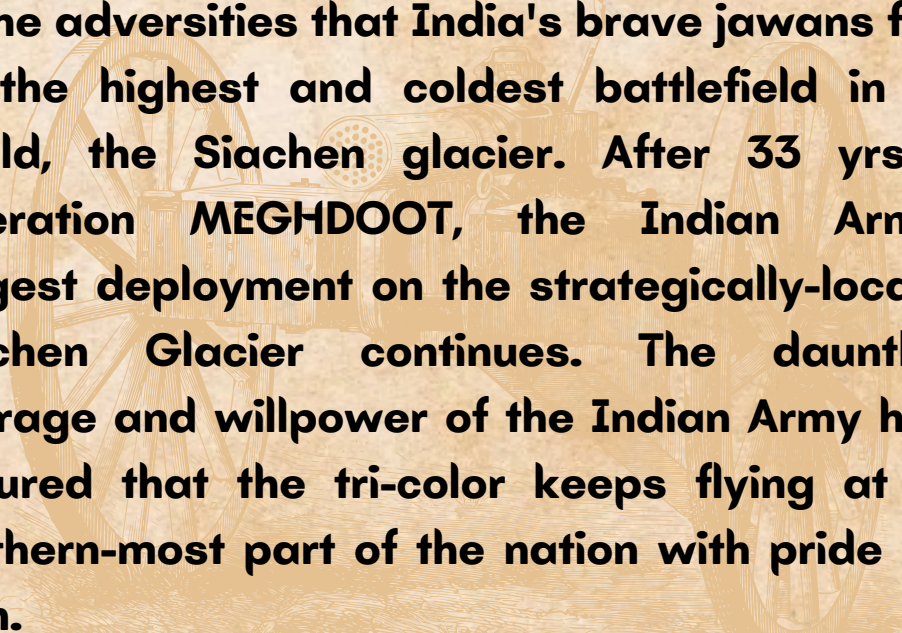
MAHAVIR CHAKRA-Harnam Singh



**VIR CHAKRA- Major Varinder Singh
Lt. Rajiv Pande**



**India renamed Quaid post to Bana top to honour
the contribution and bravery of Bana Singh in
the capture of peak**

The background of the slide features a large, faint, golden-colored emblem of the Indian Army. It is a circular crest with a central wheel-like design, surrounded by a wreath and topped with a crown-like element. The text of the slide is overlaid on this emblem.

Isolation from civilization, subzero temperatures, avalanches, and blizzards - these are just some of the adversities that India's brave jawans face on the highest and coldest battlefield in the world, the Siachen glacier. After 33 yrs of Operation MEGHDOOT, the Indian Army's longest deployment on the strategically-located Siachen Glacier continues. The dauntless courage and willpower of the Indian Army have ensured that the tri-color keeps flying at the northern-most part of the nation with pride and elan.

Vivekanand Manch salutes our victorious soldiers, who put everything on the line to protect our Nation