

KARGIL CONFLICT

(3 MAY,1999 - 26 JULY, 1999)



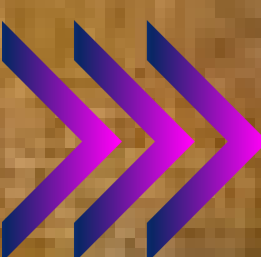
Kargil is not a story of just winning. It's a story of Pain with Pride, a story when you will have tears of grief with a joyful smile. A story of recapturing every inch of the mountain... A story of unflinching commitment... A story of valiant sacrifice for the nation.

**A story where death is not THE END.
We salute our heroes, for their noble sacrifice
has brought 'Vijay Diwas' upon us!**

Kargil Vijay Diwas!

**To remember the gallant efforts and sacrifices
of the Indian Armed Forces.**

Here is a Case Study for you



LOCATION



Before the Partition of India in 1947, Kargil was a tehsil of Ladakh. The Indo-Pakistani War of 1947-1948 concluded with the Line of Control bisecting the Ladakh district, with the Skardu tehsil going to Pakistan.

The town of Kargil is located 205 km (127 mi) from Srinagar, facing the Northern Areas across the LOC. An Indian national highway (NH 1) connecting Srinagar to Leh cuts through Kargil. The military outposts on the ridges above the highway were generally around 5,000 m (16,000 ft) high, with a few as high as 5,485 m .

BACKGROUND



Every year, because of the extreme winter weather in Kashmir, it was common practice for the Indian and Pakistan Army to abandon forward posts and reoccupy them in the spring.

That particular spring, the Pakistan Army reoccupied the forward posts before the scheduled time. In early May 1999, the Pakistan Army decided to occupy the Kargil posts, and thus control that area.

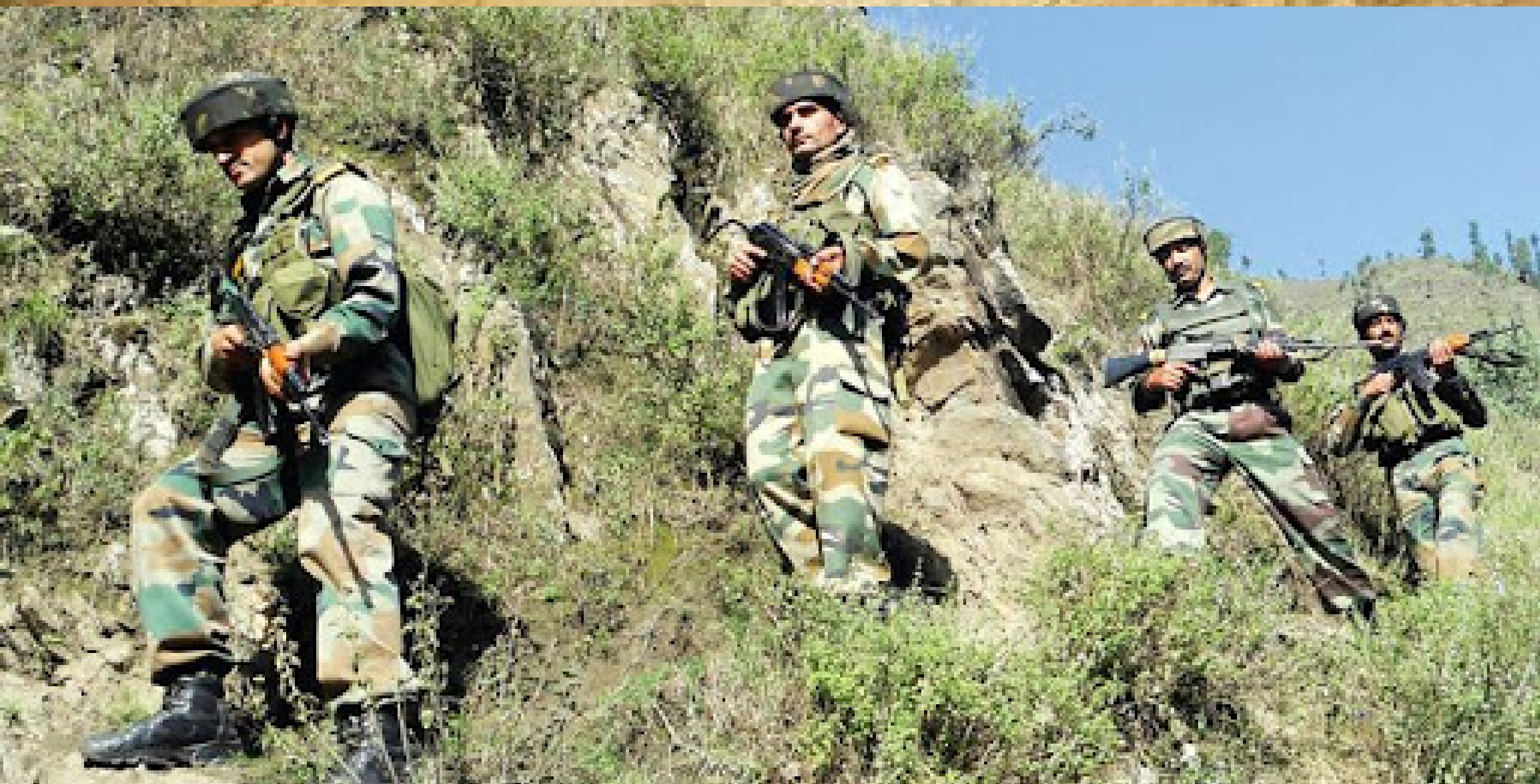


REASONS BEHIND WAR OPERATION BADR

Pakistani soldiers and Kashmiri militants infiltrated into Kargil district of J & K and along the LOC. Its aim was to sever the link between Kashmir and Ladakh, and cause Indian forces to withdraw from the Siachen Glacier, thus forcing India to negotiate a settlement of the broader Kashmir dispute.



EXPOSURE OF OPERATION BADR



By the second week of May, the ambushing of an Indian patrol team, acting on a tip-off by a local shepherd in the Batalik sector, led to the exposure of the infiltration. Initially with little knowledge of the nature or extent of the encroachment, the Indian troops in the area claimed that they would evict them within a few days. However, reports of infiltration elsewhere along the LoC made it clear that the total area seized by the ingress is generally accepted to be between 130 Km² - 200 Km².

ACTIONS OF INDIAN ARMED FORCES



**Operation
Vijay**

**Operation
Safed Sagar**



**Operation
Talwar**

OPERATION VIJAY



Seeing the pakistani troops infiltrating the Indian side,the Indian army started to respond with an operation which took place in between May and July 1999 to push back infiltrators from kargil.The Bofor FH-77B field guns which India acquired in late 1980s and now triumphantly battle tested in Kargil have been army's most effective artillery weapon system. The glorious operation vijay saw the mobilisation of about 2,00,000 Indian troops and brought a swift and final end to the war by recapturing all the previously lost posts and forcing the pakistani intruders to vacate the posts.

OPERATION SAFED SAGAR



This operation was started by Indian Air force, in support of ongoing Army operations on the ground which began on May 26. Throughout the conflict, Indian MiG-21, MiG-23, MiG-27, MiG-29 and Mirage-2000 fighters fired rockets and missiles at the "fortified enemy positions". These fighters had to fly at heights above 30,000 feet since the missiles possessed by intruders could not reach beyond 28,000 feet. IAF's exhaustive planning inflicted 300 enemy casualties in a mere two minutes in one of the air strikes of two mirages over Northern light infantry's camp. IAF inflicted serious damage to PAK intruder posts, material and supply dumps after exhaustive recce.

OPERATION TALWAR



This operation was carried out by the Indian Navy during the Kargil war. The operation's goal was to choke Pakistani trade channel. Indian Navy launched this operation in order to pressurise the Pakistani. The Navy deployed its fleet of thirty warships in the Arabian Sea, barely 13 nautical miles from Karachi harbour, while directly challenging Pakistan's trade channel going up to their Karachi port.

CASUALTIES

Soldiers do not die in the battlefield but attain martyrdom and become immortal

INDIAN OFFICIAL FIGURES :

- » 527 killed
- » 1,363 wounded
- » 1 POW
- » 1 fighter jet shot down
- » 1 fighter jet crashed
- » 1 helicopter shot down



PAKISTAN SIDE :

- » 2,700—4,000 killed (according to Nawaz Sharif).
- » 453 killed (Pakistan army's claim)
- » 3,000 killed (PML-N White Paper)
- » 357 killed and 665+ wounded (according to Pervez Musharraf)
- » 8 POWs

GALLANTRY AWARDS

Param Vir Chakra



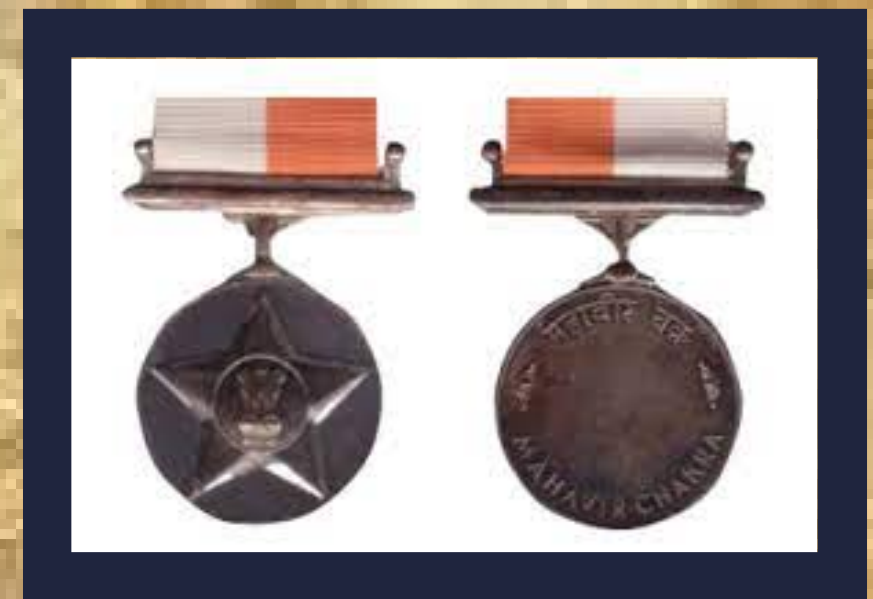
Captain Vikram Batra : 13 JAK Rifles

Lieutenant Manoj Kumar Pandey: 1/11 Gorkha Rifles

Grenadier Yogendra Singh Yadav: 18 Grenadiers

Rifleman Sanjay Kumar: 13 JAK Rifles

Mahavir Chakra



Captain Anuj Nayyar: 17 Jat

Major Rajesh Singh Adhikari: 18 Grenadiers

Captain Gurjinder Singh Suri: 12 Bihar

Naik Digendra Kumar: 2 Rajputana Rifles

Lieutenant Balwan Singh: 18 Grenadiers

Naik Imliakum Ao: 2 Naga

Captain Keishing Clifford Nongrum: 12 JAK LI

Captain Neikezhakuo Kenguruse: 2 Rajputana Rifles

Major Padmapani Acharya: 2 Rajputana Rifles

Major Sonam Wangchuk: Ladakh Scouts

Major Vivek Gupta: 2 Rajputana Rifles

Indian Army announced the complete withdrawal of Pakistani irregular and regular forces on JULY 26,1999. The Kargil war has become an unforgettable event in the history of India. Nevertheless, this was an event that brought about feelings of patriotism in the hearts of every Indian like never before. The brave struggle of the Indian soldiers will continue to be an inspiration for all the citizens of this country.

**FREEDOM IN MIND
FAITH IN WORDS
PRIDE IN OUR HEART
MEMORIES OF OUR SOULS**

Vivekanand Manch salutes to all our soldiers who are brave and protect us all throughout the day and night.

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