

SER No	CONTENT															
(a)	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>LESSON PLAN MH 3</u></b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>STUDY OF BATTLES OF INDO PAK WAR , 1971</u></b></p> <p>Code - MH-3 Period - Two Type - L/Di Term - III</p> <p><b><u>Training Aids</u></b></p> <p>1. OHP, Computer slides, pointer, screen, black board and chalk.</p> <p><b><u>Time Plan</u></b></p> <table><tr><td>2.</td><td>(a)</td><td>Introduction.</td><td>-</td><td>05 mins</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>(b)</td><td>Indo Pak War 1971.</td><td>-</td><td>25 mins</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>(e)</td><td>Conclusion.</td><td>-</td><td>05 mins</td></tr></table> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>INTRODUCTION</u></b></p> <p>3. The partition of the subcontinent came into effect on 15 August 1947, when India gained independence. Pakistan declared independence a day earlier. At the time of independence the old Indian Army stood divided between Pakistan and India.</p> <p>4. Instead of large scale celebrations, riots and mass killing between Hindus and Muslims in Punjab and Bengal intensified. It also led to acute suffering and misery of the displaced people, apart from colossal loss of precious human lives and destruction of property due to communal riots and retribution.</p> <p>5. Taking advantage of communal strife, in Oct 1947 Pakistani troops soon crossed over into Kashmir to precipitate an undeclared war with India.</p> <p>6. The tribal 'volunteers' along with Pakistani regulars had by then overrun large tracts of Jammu province and the Valley, which shared a porous border with Pakistan. It was when they had reached Badgaon, on the suburbs of Srinagar, that the Maharaja of J &amp; K signed the Instrument of Accession and put in a bid for India's military assistance.</p> <p>7. Indian Army then swung into action to save J &amp; K state.</p> <p>8. Despite the accession of the state, a part of Kashmir, known as Pakistan Occupied Kashmir, remains under the illegal control of Pakistan, and this has remained a contentious issue both nations.</p>	2.	(a)	Introduction.	-	05 mins		(b)	Indo Pak War 1971.	-	25 mins		(e)	Conclusion.	-	05 mins
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		(b)	Indo Pak War 1971.	-	25 mins											
		(e)	Conclusion.	-	05 mins											

9. Since 1947- 1948 war India and Pakistan have fought the following wars :-

(a) 1971 War

(b) Proxy war in J & K state since 1988 till date.

### AIM

10. To Provide knowledge to cadets about the Indo – Pakistan battles War of 1971

### PART – II : INDO-PAKISTANI WAR OF 1971

21. An independence movement broke out in East Pakistan which was brutally crushed by Pakistani forces. Due to large-scale atrocities against them, thousands of Bengalis took refuge in neighbouring India causing a major refugee crisis there.



22. Wary of India's growing involvement in the Bengali rebellion, the Pakistan Air Force (PAF) launched a preemptive strike on 10 Indian air bases at Srinagar, Jammu, Pathankot, Amritsar, Agra, Adampur, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Uttarlai and Sirsa at 1745 hours on 3 December.

23. This aerial offensive, however, failed to accomplish its stated objectives and gave India its excuse to declare a full-scale war against Pakistan the same day.

24. By midnight, the Indian Army, accompanied by Indian Air Force, launched a major three-pronged assault into East Pakistan. The Indian Army won several battles on the eastern front including the decisive of Battle of Hilli, which was the only front where the Pakistani Army was able to build up considerable resistance.

25. India's massive early gains was largely attributed to the speed and flexibility with which Indian armoured divisions moved across East Pakistan.

26. Battle of Longewala Pakistan launched a counter-attack against India on the western front. On 4 December 1971, the A company of the 23rd Battalion of India's Punjab Regiment detected and intercepted the movement of the 51st Infantry Brigade of the Pakistani Army near Ramgarh, Rajasthan. The battle of Longewala ensued during which the A company, though being outnumbered, thwarted the Pakistani advance until the Indian Air Force directed its fighters to engage the Pakistani tanks.

27. By the time the battle had ended, 38 Pakistani tanks and 100 armoured vehicles were either destroyed or abandoned. About 200 Pakistani troops were killed in action during the battle

while only 2 Indian soldiers lost their lives.

28. Pakistan suffered another major defeat on the western front during the battle of Basantar which was fought from 4 December to 16th. By the end of the battle, about 66 Pakistani tanks were destroyed and 40 more were captured. In return, Pakistani forces were able to destroy only 11 Indian tanks.

29. By 16 December, Pakistan had lost sizeable territory on both eastern and western fronts.

30. Surrender of Pakistan Army in Dhaka. Under the command of Lt. General J.S. Arora, the three corps of the Indian Army, which had invaded East Pakistan, entered Dhaka and forced Pakistani forces to surrender on 16 December 1971, one day after the conclusion of the battle of Basantar.

31. After Pakistan's Lt. General A.A.K. Niazi signed the Instrument of Surrender, India took more than 90,000 Pakistani prisoners of war.