



MILITARY HISTORY



INDIAN ARMY HISTORY

- ▣ Indian Army is the largest organisation globally. Being the largest organisation, Indian Army is having a history, has fought many wars and it has many brave soldiers who fought for our nation. Lets have a look on the great history of Indian Army
- ▣ Here we are going to divide the military history in three areas
 - Biographies of Reknowned Generals.
 - Indian Army War Heeros-PVCs.
 - Wars that Indian army fought.

BIOGRAPHIES OF RENOWNED GENERALS

In the history of Indian Army we have many war heroes. Among them we are going through the biographies of them who were honoured by the rank of Field Marshal, the highest rank in Indian Army

- ❖ Field Marshal K M Cariappa
- ❖ Field Marshal Sam Manekshaw

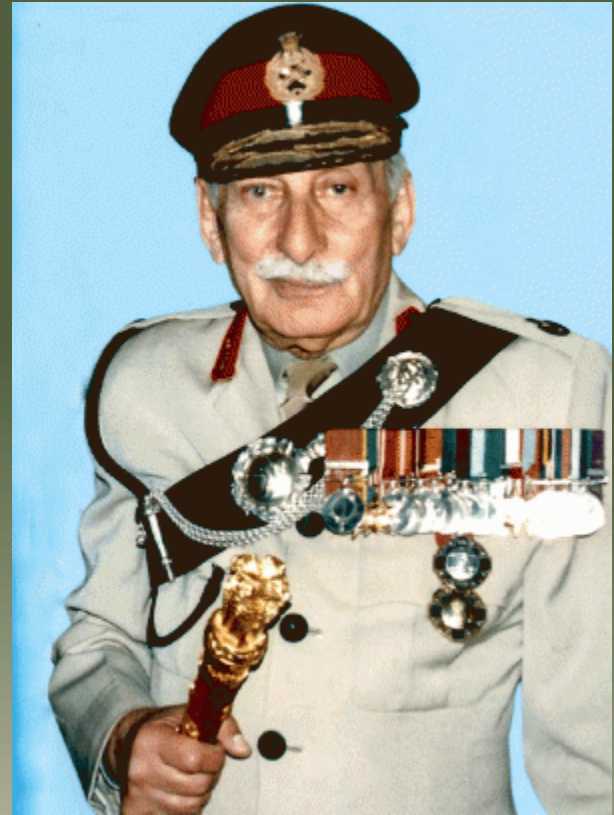
Field Marshal K M Cariappa



- FM Konandera Madappa Cariappa OBE ,was born on 28 Jan 1899 at Shanivarsante in Kodagu currently karnataka.
- He was the first Indian Chief of Army staff of Indian Army.
- He led forces on western front during the 1947-48 Indo-Pak war.
- He was joined in the first batch of kings commisssioned indian officers at Dailly Collage,Indor.He was second lieutenantin varnatic infantry.
- In 1927 he was promoted as captain, later in 1938 he was promoted to the rank of Major
- Cariappa has also served in Iraq, Syria and Iran from 1941-42, then in Burma 1943-44. By 1944 he had became a temporary Lieutenant colonel. In 1946 he was promoted as brigadier of frontier brigade group.
- Post Independance he was appointed as deputy chief of general staff with rank of Major general .On promotion to Lieutenant General he became Eastern Army Commander.
- With the outbreak of Indo-Pak war 1947 ,he was moved as general officer commanding in chief of western commadand and directed operation for the recapture of Zojila, Drass and Kargil and reestablished link up with Leh.

- On 15th January 1949 Cariappa was appointed as the first Indian commander in chief of Indian Army. After his retirement from Indian Army he served as high commissioner to Australia and New Zealand till 1956.
- He was conferred with order of the chief commander of the Legion of merit by US President Harry S Truman. As a token of gratitude of the nation for his exemplary service rendered by him government of India conferred Cariappa with rank of Field Marshal on 14th January 1986

Field Marshal Sam Manekshaw



- F M Sam Framji Jamsedji Manekshaw MC, popularly known as Sam Bahadur was born on 3rd May in Amritsar.
- He had joined IMA and was in the first batch in the year of 1932
- He was first joined in 2nd battalion of 12th frontier force regiment commonly known as 54th sikhs. further he was moved to 16th punjab regiment, 5th ghorkha rifles to 8th ghorkha rifles.
- He had also served in British Indian Army during world war II, during world war II he was awarded Military Cross for Gallantry
- FM Sam Manekshaw's military services can be seen from British Era world war II and the wars of our nation against Pakistan and China after India's Independence in 1947.
- During world war II the Captain Sam Manekshaw saw action in BURMA in 1942 and got severely injured and for his fight he was awarded MC

- In 8th June 1969 he was appointed as Chief Of Army Staff and during his COAS tenure he was instrumental in stopping the implementation for the reservation for scheduled caste and tribes in Indian Army
- During indo pak war 1971 he was as the COAS and in coordination with Indian Airforce and Indian Navy our nation succeeded in the war by signing in the instrument of surrender in 16th December 1971.
- After the end of war PM Indira Gandhi decided to promote Manekshaw to the rank of Field Marshal and subsequently to Chief of Defence Staff. On 3rd of DEC 1973 Manekshaw was conferred with rank of Field Marshal

INDIAN WAR HEROS- PVC

Param Vir Chakra

- ▣ It's the India's highest military decoration awarded for highest degree of various or self sacrifice in presence of enemy.
- ▣ It was awarded 21 times and 14 were posthumous awards. It is similar to the medal of honour in US and Victoria Cross in UK. It was established in 26th January 1950.
- ▣ The medal was designed by Savitri Khanolkar and is a circular bronze disc 1.375 inches diameter.
- ▣ The state emblem appears at centre, on a raised circle surrounding this, four replicas of vajra, the weapon of mythical god Indra.
- ▣ The motif symbolises the sacrifice of Rishi Padhichi who had donated his bone to make Vajra.

PARAM VIR CHAKRA



RECIPIENTES OF PARAM VIR CHAKRA

Recipients of the ParamVir Chakras



**Flying Officer
Nirmal Jit Sing Sekhon**
18 Squadron, Indian Air Force
(1971)



2nd Lt Arun Khetrapal
(Posthumous) 17 HORSE
(1971)



Major Hoshiar Singh,
3 GRENADIERS (1971)



Naib Subedar Bana Singh,
8 JAK LI (1987)



Major R Parameswaran
(Posthumous), 8 MAHAR
(1987)



Lt Manoj Kumar Pandey
(Posthumous), 1/11 GR
(1999)



**Grenadier Yogender
Singh Yadav, 18
GRENADIERS (1999)**



Rifleman Sanjay Kumar,
13 JAK RIF (1999)



Capt Vikram Batra
(Posthumous), 13 JAK RIF
(1999)



Major Somnath Sharma
(Posthumous), 4 KUMAON
(1947)



Lance Naik Karam Singh,
1 SIKH (1948)



**2nd Lt Rama Raghoba
Rane, BOMBAY ENGINEER**
(1948)



Naik Jadunath Singh
(Posthumous), 1 RAJPUT
(1948)



CHM Piru Singh
(Posthumous), 6 RAJ RIF
(1948)



**Capt Gurbachan Singh
Salaria (Posthumous),**
3/1 GR (1961)



Major Dhan Singh Thapa,
1/8 GR (1962)



Subedar Joginder Singh
(Posthumous), 1 SIKH
(1962)



Major Shaitan Singh
(Posthumous) 13 KUMAON
(1962)



CQMH Abdul Hamid
(Posthumous),
4 GRENADIERS (1965)



Lt Col AB Tarapore
(Posthumous), 17 HORSE
(1965)



Lance Naik Albert Ekka
(Posthumous) 14 GUARDS
(1971)

CHM Piru Singh Shekhawat



- Born 20th May 1918, Beri ,Rajasthan
- Died 18th July ,killed in action at Tithwal,Kashmir
- Allegience British Indian Empire India
- Service British Indian Army
- years of service 1936-1948
- Rank Company Havildar Major
- Unit 6th Battalion,Rajputana Rifles
- Battle Ino Pak war of 1947
- Awards Param Vir Chakra

Major Shaitan Singh Bhati,PVC



PARAM VIR CHAKRA
Major Shaitan Singh, PVC
(Posthumous)

*"How can a man die better than
facing fearful odds For the ashes
of his fathers and the temple of his
Gods"*



- Born December 1st . 1924,Jodpur,Rajasthan
- Died 1st November 1962,Razeng La,Jammu and Kashmir
- Allegiance Republic of India
- Service Indian army
- Years of service 1949-1962
- Rank Major
- Unit 13 KUMAON
- Battles Indo China war
- Awards Param Vir Chakra

Captain Vikram Batra,PVC



- Nick name Sher sha
- Born 9th September 1974,Palampur,HP
- Died 7th July 1999,Pt 4875,Kargil,J&K
- Allegience Republic of India
- Service India Army
- Year of service 1996-1999
- Rank Captain (service no:IC57556)
- Unit 13 JAK RF
- Battles Kargil War,Operation Vijay and Battle of Tiger Hill
- Awards Pram Vir Chakra

WARS THAT INDIAN ARMY FOUGHT

Introduction

The partition of subcontinent came into effect on 15th August 1947, after independence. Pakistan gained independence a day before. Instead of celebrations, riots and mass kills intensified in Punjab and Bengal between Muslims and Hindus. Taking advantage of this, in Oct 1947 Pakistan troops soon crossed over and participated in a now declared war in India. Knowing this, the Maharaja of J&K signed the instrument of accession and put in a bid for military assistance. Despite the accession of the state, a part of Kashmir, known as Pak Occupied Kashmir, remains under illegal occupation of Pakistan and this remains a contentious issue between both nations, since 1947-48 India and Pakistan fought following wars

(a) 1965 War

(b) 1971 War

(c) 1999 Kargil War

(d) proxy war in J&K state since 1988 till date

INDO PAK WAR IN 1965

- ▣ The Indo Pak war of 1965 was a culmination of skirmishes that took place between April 1965 and September 1965. It started due to infiltration of Pakistan to participate in insurgency against Indian rule.
- ▣ After launching prolonged artillery barrages against Pakistan, India was able to capture three important mountain positions in Kashmir. India had its largest haul of Pakistani tanks when the offensive of Pakistan's 1st armoured division was blunted at the battle of Asal Uttar, which took place on 10th December near Khemkaran in Punjab.

- ▣ **Battle of Dograi:** To relieve pressure at Chamb-Jaurian Sector in J&K, 15 Infantry Division launched offensive in Lahore sector. 3 JAT of 54 Infantry Brigade crossed Ichogil canal and captured town ship of Dograi and was just 13 miles from Lahore on 23rd Sep 1965. On 23rd Sep 1965 cease fire was announced. A decision to return back to pre-war positions was taken following the Tashkent Declaration.



INDO PAK WAR OF 1971

- ▣ An independence movement broke out in East Pakistan which was brutally crushed by Pakistan forces. Due to large scale of atrocities against them, thousands of them came as refugees in neighbouring India causing a refugee crisis. Following these, Pakistan air force launched strikes on India. Thus a war began between India and Pakistan.
- ▣ **Battle of Longewala:** In response to the attack of Pakistan on 4th Dec 1971, 23rd bn of Punjab regiment detected movement of Pak brigade near Ramgarh, Rajasthan. Indian air force fought against this and destroyed 38 Pakistani tanks and 10 armoured vehicles.
- ▣ Under command of Lt. General J S Arora, three corps of Indian Army entered Dhaka and forced Pak forces to surrender on 16th Dec 1971. After Pakistan's Lt. General A A K Niazi signed the instrument of surrender.

Signing instrument of surrender

INDO PAK WAR 1971



KARGIL WAR

- ▣ The Kargil war began due to the diplomatic tension ceased after Lahore summit. The pak paramilitary forces and Kashmiri insurgents captured himalayan heights of Kargil district. Thus Indian army mobilized about 200,000 troops and launched Operation Vijay.
- ▣ Indian army launched final attack on last week of July. as the Drass sector was cleared by pakistani forces the fighting ceased on 26th July 1999 since marked as KARGIL VIJAY DIVAS.

The Indian Army that exist today is having stories of bravery ,courage and victories.We are having a great Army which has its glory made up with the shimmering blood of many wa heros.Let us be proud of being an INDIAN.