



Partition & Beyond

Power point Presentation

By

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Yesterday India – The great country of the world



The wars that are thrust on India

- The Partition.
- 1962 Chinese attack.
- 1965 Kutch, then J & k.
- 1971 Liberation of East Pakistan.
- 1999 Kargil.
- Many un declared wars.

British India before partition

KASHMIR
(disputed territory)

PAKISTAN

EAST PAKISTAN
(Bangladesh from 1971)

DELHI

KARACHI

KARACHI

BOMBAY
(MUMBAI)

INDIA

MADRAS
(CHENNAI)

**PARTITION OF INDIA
IN AUGUST 1947**

The great Partition

CEYLON (SRI LANKA)

INDIA



The beginning of Indo-Pak war

Indo-Pakistani War of 1947



- But his hopes of remaining independent were dashed in October 1947, as Pakistan sent in Muslim tribesmen who were knocking at the gates of the capital Srinagar.
- Hari Singh appealed to the Indian government for military assistance and fled to India. He signed the “Instrument of Accession”, giving up Kashmir to India on October 26. The Instrument of Accession of Kashmir to India was accepted by **Viceroy Lord Mountbatten of Burma**.

Cyril Redcliffe arrived on 8 July 1947

He had five weeks to demarcate boundary

175,000 sq miles between
88 million people.

68 million non muslims &
20 millions muslims

Displaced 50 million, killed more than
one million.

23% land 17.5 %finance, 1/3 Army
-for Pakistan



A tank is positioned in the foreground, facing right. In the background, a large, intense explosion is occurring, with bright orange and yellow flames and thick white smoke rising into the sky. The sky is filled with grey, billowing clouds. The overall scene depicts a chaotic and violent military engagement.

The un Answered questions

How and on what basis the land division took place.

Muslim living pockets were spread along entire country.

People lived in total harmony and mutual acceptance.

Only politicians poisoned their mind.

The disputes are continuing even today

Killing takes place on both side even today.

The war brought by Partition



20 October 1947 Pakistan attacked J&K from different directions. Operation "Gulmarg"

UN Resolution dt 13 August 1948 ceasefire accepted by both sides

The Heroes

1. Maj. Somnath Sharma - 4 Kumaon PVC
2. CHM Piru Singh, 6 Rajput PVC
3. L/NK Karam Singh 1 Sikh PVC
4. NK Jadunath Singh 1 Rajput PVC
5. 2 L/T R Rane Engineers PVC

India and her Neighbours

The Chinese Dispute



The Developments in China

China Annexes Tibet.

India did not support this.

Gave asylum to Dalai lama

China claims part of Ladakh, NEFA

Nehru's blunt reply and

orders Army to throw the Chinese

China wanted to teach India (Nehru)

a Lesson

18 October 1962 China attacks India

The National failure 1962 Indo –China war



Nyam chung chu A Himalayan Blunder



Leh-Ladak Area.



On October 20, 1962, the Chinese launched simultaneous offensives in Ladakh & across the McMahon Line, starting the **Sino-Indian War**

WHEN CHINA INVADED INDIA



REASON:

Disputed territory along the

3,225-km

-long Himalayan border



10,000-12,000

Indian troops

80,000

Chinese troops



Most fighting took place at altitudes of over **4,000 metres** (14,000 feet), with harsh conditions claiming **several lives**

1962 Oct-Nov National scene

INDIAN CASUALTIES

1,383

Killed

1,047

wounded

Ended when the Chinese declared a ceasefire on **20 November 1962**

NF

newsticks

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The soldiers wash National sin with Blood and Sweat

- The Known and Un known Heroes
- Unsung Heroes
- The Decorated soldiers.
- Emergency in India
- The expansion of Army
 - Regulars-Training curtailed
 - Emergency Commission
 - Short service Commission

Un told Stories.

- Battle of Rasangla
- Battle of Cheshul
- Jaswantgarh
- Sela 62 Bde, massacre at Nigmedung
- Destroying Tiger Brig. Hoshiar singh
- 4 Rajput Lt Col A B Awasthi and his 121 all ranks brutally murdered
- Total disintegration of Indian Army

Stand-off On the Roof of the World



KARAKORAM
PASS

SIACHEN

SHAKSGAM
VALLEY

MURGO

DAULAT BEG OLDI

Airfield reactivated
by IAF in 2008

RAKI NALA
SITE OF CHINESE
INCURSION

Line of Actual
Control

AKSAI CHIN
Chinese occupied.
Claimed by India

CHINA

NEW ROAD

Recently completed
by India

LADAKH

LEH

SHYOK

INDUS

INDIA
JAMMU AND
KASHMIR

PANGONG
TSO LAKE

CHUSHUL

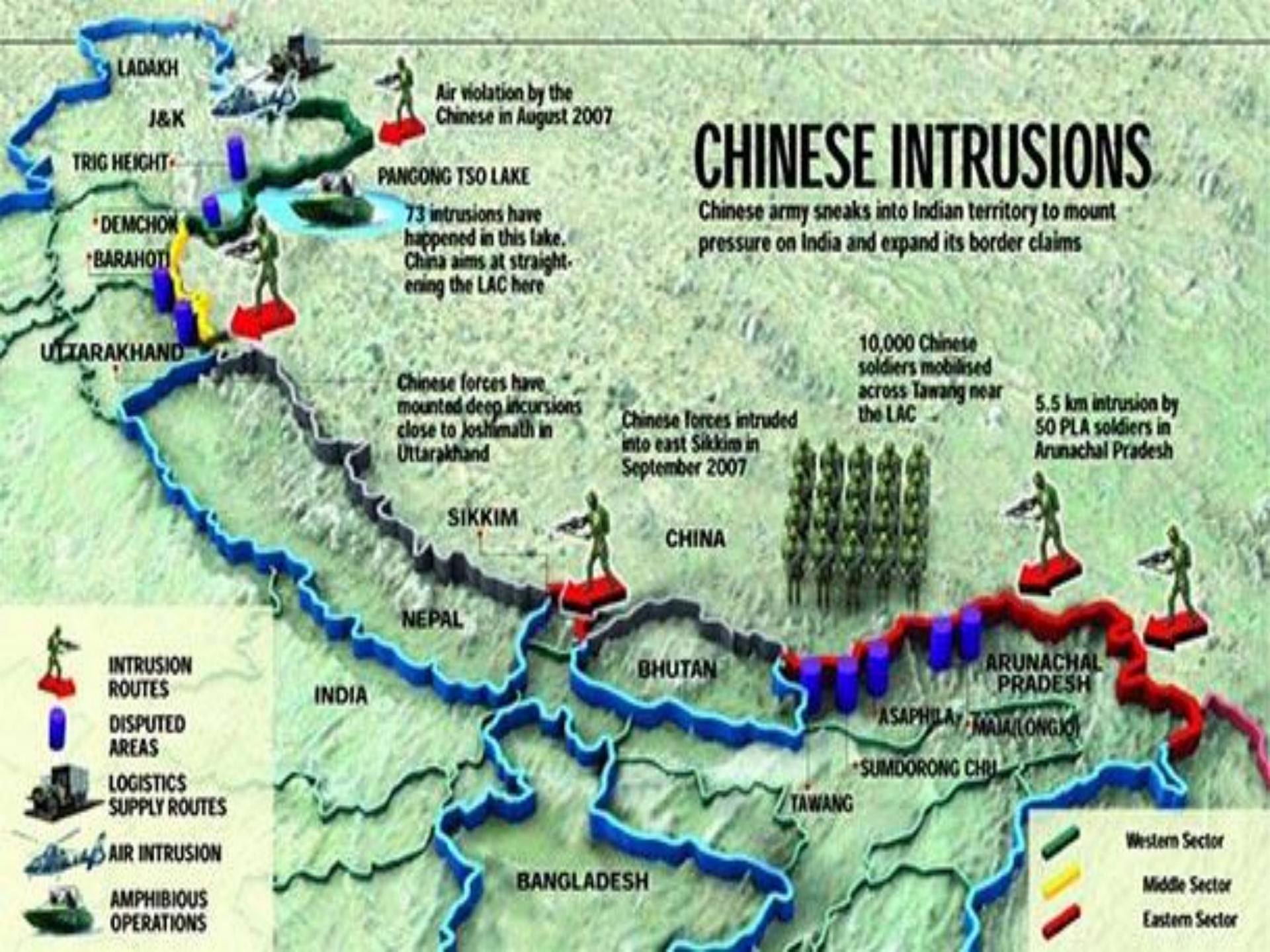
SPONGGUR

AREA OF DETAIL

Ladakh
Region

CHINESE INTRUSIONS

Chinese army sneaks into Indian territory to mount pressure on India and expand its border claims



Air violation by the Chinese in August 2007

PANGONG TSO LAKE

73 intrusions have happened in this lake. China aims at straightening the LAC here

Chinese forces have mounted deep incursions close to Joshimath in Uttarakhand

Chinese forces intruded into east Sikkim in September 2007

10,000 Chinese soldiers mobilised across Tawang near the LAC

5.5 km intrusion by 50 PLA soldiers in Arunachal Pradesh

-  INTRUSION ROUTES
-  DISPUTED AREAS
-  LOGISTICS SUPPLY ROUTES
-  AIR INTRUSION
-  AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS

-  Western Sector
-  Middle Sector
-  Eastern Sector

**“How Can A Man Die Better?
Than Facing Fearful Odds,
For The Ashes Of His Fathers,
And Temples Of His Gods.”**



India's Defence in Rasangla-Cheshul



Flags of Honour
FOUNDATION

ANDRASEKHAR INITIATIVE

REMEMBER AND NEVER FORGET

Maj Shaitan Singh - Born on 1 Dec' 1924,
Ajmer, Rajasthan to a military family.
At Col Hem Singh Bhati, he was
commissioned into Kumaon Regiment in Aug 1949.

On 18 November 1962, Maj Shaitan Singh led the
Charlie company, 13 Kumaon, in the most fierce
battle at Rezang La. 123 men repulsed seven attacks
of Chinese human waves and fought till the last breath

Singh was awarded the Param Vir Chakra
posthumously for his exemplary courage and leadership

MAJ SHAITAN SINGH, PARAM VIR CHAKRA (P)

December 1924 - 18 November 1962



SINO - INDIAN WAR
1962

#ServingOurNation

BATTLE OF REZANG LA: 13 KUMAON

IN NOV 1962, 13 KUMAON WAS DPLY AT
MUGGER HILL AND REZANG LA. AS PART OF 114
INF BDE. THE EARLY HOURS OF 18 NOV 1962
WITNESSED A FIERCE BATTLE AT REZANG LA. THE
CHARLIE COY DPLY AT REZANG LA UNDER MAJ
SHAITAN SINGH. REPULSED SEVEN ATTACKS OF
CHINESE HUMAN WAVES. DESPITE HEAVY ARTY
SHELLING MAJ SHAITAN SINGH AND 114 OF HIS
MEN PREFERRED SUPREME SACRIFICE INSTEAD
OF RETREAT. BY ALL STDS, EVERY MAN OF
"CHARLIE" COY WHO FOUGHT AND DIED AT
REZANG LA WAS A HERO. THE NATION'S HIGHEST
DECORATION FOR GALLANTRY THE PVC WAS
CONFERRED ON MAJ SHAITAN SINGH
POSTHUMOUSLY. THE BN LATER BECAME THE
PROUD RECIPIENT OF THE BATTLE HONOUR
"REZANG LA" AND THEATRE HONOUR "LADAKH".
CHARLIE COY WAS RE-RAISED AND DESIGNATED
BY ARMY HQ AS "REZANG LA COY"

The Heroes in Rasangla-Cheshule

- 13 Kumaon Battalion.
- Out of 123,114 killed,9 severely injured
- Maj saithan singh,Param veer Chakra,8 veer chakras,4 Sena Medal (gallantry)
- Average altitude 16000ft
- -35 * c cold
- 18 oct 1962

The 1965 war.

OP-Ablaze (April), OP-Riddle (September)

- Multy directional expansion of Indian Army
- Rejuvenated young blood in all Ranks
- Weapons, Equipments and Technology
- Very high patriotic spirit in public
- Change in Prime minister
- We select our area of attack
- Battle Front opens in Punjab & Rajasthan
- Political pressure to end the war

The Great Victory

- Battle of Asal uther,Kemkaran
- GOC 1 Armoured Div of Pak killed
- The Lahore Front,ichhogil canal
- The Sialkot sector
- Uri,poonch sector
- The Heroes,and unsung Heroes
- CHM Abdul Hameed,Lt Col A B Tarapore-PVC

Developments in Pakistan-1971

General Election in Pakistan

Sheik Mujibur Rahman emerges as leader.

Pak Army atrocities in East Pakistan

Mujibur Rahman declares "Sonar Bangla "

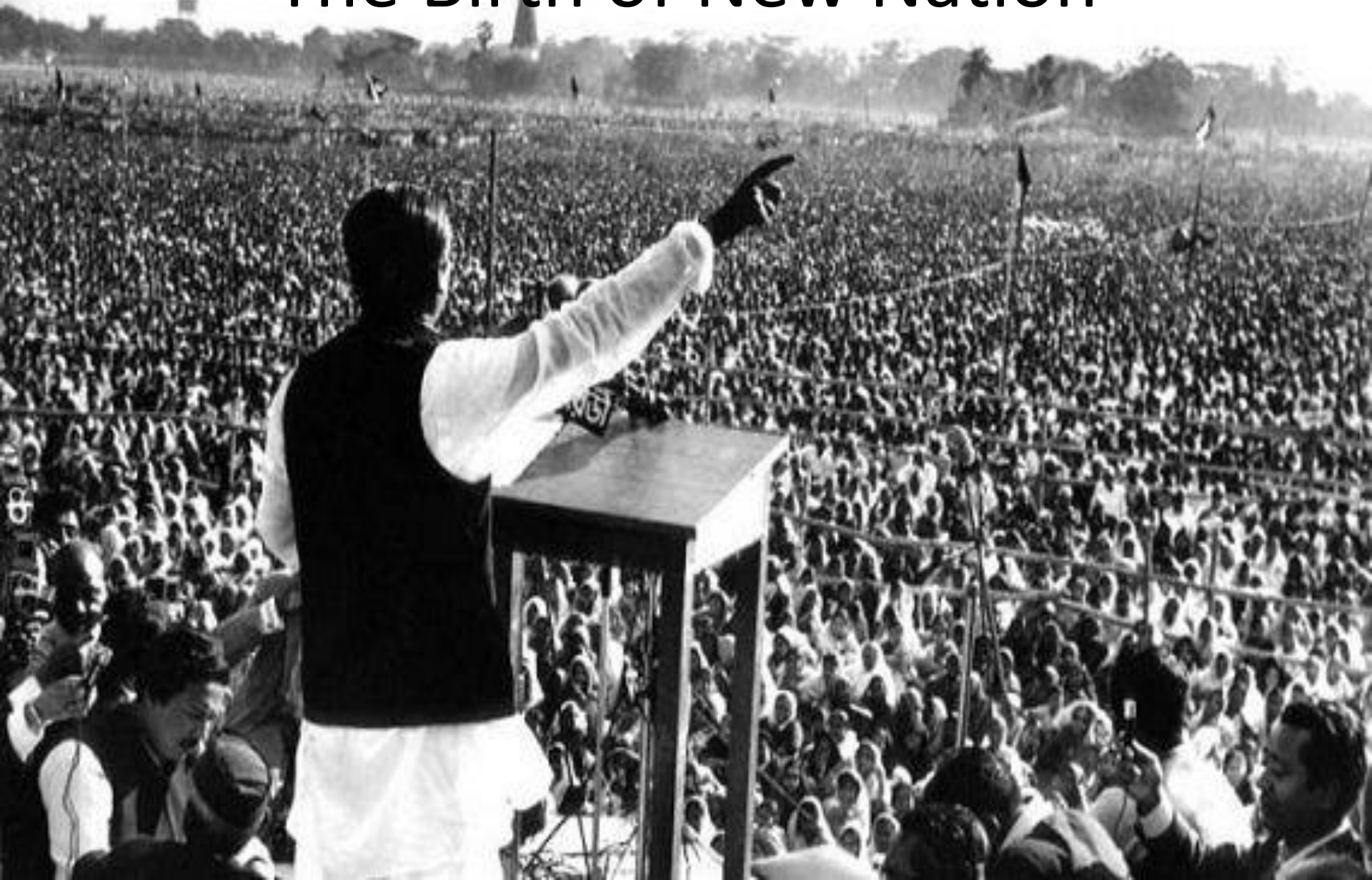
Mukhti Behni Militancy

Refugees influx

War starts on 01 Dec 1971.

India recognises Bangladesh 06 Dec

The Birth of New Nation



Bangladesh Liberation War

Refugee and troop movements (1971)





The Historic Surrender

The Western Front



India looses

Chamb-Jourian

Geneva conventions -POW

- Opposing forces may take Prisoners of War
- POW treatment should be subject to Geneva conventions
- Pakistan never respects Geneva conventions.
- Indian POW Capt v s Grung mental torture
- Maj venkateswaran torture
- India's treatment of 93,000 PAK POWs

Honours and Awards

- L/NK Albert Ekka-Eastern theatre-PVC
- Maj Hoshiar Singh-Battle of Basantar
- 2/Lt Arun Khetarpal-Battle of Basantar
- Citation of Lt Col Mohammed Akram Raja of Pakistan written by Lt Col V P Airy,CO,3 Grenadiers-Awarded Hilal-e-Jurat (MVC)

THE KARGIL WAR-1999

DISTRICT MAP OF
JAMMU & KASHMIR



The Kargil Incursion
May 1999



Kargil - The self inflicted war

Vigilance over the heights-Total failure

Helicopter hours used for sight seeing

Intrusion took place in Jan, we detected in May

Capt. Khaliya and his team –Balidhan

The Nation was kept in dark by Parliament



The outcome of Kargil war

India

Pak

527 killed, 1363 wounded,

1 fighter jet, 1 Helicopter shot

1 jet crashed

Capt Vikram Bhatra, Lt MK Pandey


Sanjay Kumar, Yoginder Singh Yadav - all PVC

357 killed, 665 wounded





The Nation Salutes



When you go home tell them of us
and say
For your tomorrow we gave our today

Thank you
Colonel P Ganesan, VSM