

## **Victory for India, Defeat for Pakistan, Loss for China Arms Industry: American Military Analyst on Operation Sindoor**

**By John Spencer**

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India's transformation into a modern defence power began in 2014, when Prime Minister Modi launched the "Make in India" initiative.

The goal was clear: reduce dependence on foreign arms imports and build a world-class domestic defence industry. The policy incentivised joint ventures, opened the defence to Foreign Direct Investment up to 74 percent, and encouraged public and private sector manufacturers to build sophisticated military hardware at home.

Within a few years, systems like the BrahMos missile, K9 Vajra howitzer, and AK-203 rifle were being produced inside India — many with technology partnerships but increasing domestic control.

Then came a second wave. In 2020, the combined shock of the COVID-19 pandemic and the Galwan Valley clash with China exposed the fragility of foreign supply chains and the urgency of operational self-reliance.

In response, Modi unveiled Atmanirbhar Bharat — meaning "Self-Reliant India." More than an economic policy, it became a national security doctrine.

India imposed phased bans on key defence imports, gave the armed forces emergency procurement powers, and poured investment into indigenous research, design, and production.

By 2025, India had increased domestic content in defence procurement from 30 percent to 65 percent, with a goal of 90 percent by the decade's end.

That doctrine was tested under fire on April 22, 2025, when Pakistan-backed militants killed 26 Indian civilians in a terror attack in Jammu and Kashmir's Baisaran Valley.

In response, India launched Operation Sindoor—a rapid, multidomain military campaign that not only dismantled cross-border terror networks but became a full-scale validation of India's defence transformation.

Operation Sindoor pitted India's indigenously developed weapons systems against Chinese-supplied platforms fielded by Pakistan. And India didn't just win on the battlefield — it won the technology referendum.

What unfolded was not just retaliation, but the strategic debut of a sovereign arsenal built under the twin doctrines of Make in India and Atmanirbhar Bharat.

## **India's Arsenal: Sovereign Systems, Combat-Tested**

### **BrahMos Supersonic Cruise Missile**

Jointly developed with Russia but largely manufactured in India, the BrahMos is one of the fastest and most precise cruise missiles in the world. Flying at Mach 2.8–3.0 with a 290–500 km range, it was used to strike high-value targets like radar stations and hardened bunkers. Its speed and low radar cross-section make it nearly impossible to intercept.

### **Akash SAM + Akashteer System**

The Akash surface-to-air missile, developed by DRDO (Defence Research and Development Organisation, India's premier military research and development agency) and Bharat Dynamics Limited, is an all-weather, mobile air defense system with a range of 25–30 km. It was integrated with the Akashteer Command & Control System, an AI-enhanced air defence network that provides real-time data fusion, enabling coordinated response to multiple airborne threats — including drones, cruise missiles, and aircraft.

### **Rudram Anti-Radiation Missile**

India's first indigenously developed anti-radiation missile, Rudram-1, homes in on enemy radar emissions and neutralizes air defence networks. It was deployed to silence Pakistani ground-based radars and degrade situational awareness in key sectors of the Line of Control (LoC).

### **BATTLEFIELD ISR: Netra Airborne Early Warning and Control (AEW&C)**

Built by DRDO on an Embraer platform, Netra is India's indigenous airborne early warning and control aircraft. It provided real-time tracking of enemy aircraft and missiles, vectoring Indian jets for deep-strike missions. Its effectiveness was evident when Pakistan's Swedish Saab 2000 AEW&C was destroyed by a long-range missile.

### **Loitering Munitions (SkyStriker, Harop)**

India deployed Harop and SkyStriker drones — precision-guided “kamikaze” munitions that loiter over the battlefield and dive onto enemy targets. Harop is manufactured under license by Israel Aerospace Industries (IAI) and Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL), also known as IAI-BEL; SkyStriker is assembled domestically through an Elbit JV. They were used to destroy mobile radars, convoys, and high-value enemy infrastructure with minimal collateral damage.

### **D4S Counter-Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) System**

An indigenous multi-layer drone defense system integrating radar, radio frequency (RF) jammers, Electro-Optical/Infrared (EO/IR) sensors, and kinetic kill options. India's Drone Detect, Deter, and Destroy System (D4S) neutralised dozens of Chinese-made Pakistani drones. The system reflects India's transition from reactive air defence to proactive electronic warfare dominance.

### **M777 Ultra-Light Howitzer**

Imported from the US but integrated into Indian mountain warfare doctrine, this howitzer was used with Excalibur precision-guided shells to strike terrorist camps without crossing the LoC. Its airliftability and rapid deployment made it ideal for high-altitude operations.

### **T-72 Main Battle Tanks and Zorawar Light Tanks**

India deployed upgraded T-72s along the LoC for overwatch roles. The Zorawar, a new light tank optimised for high-altitude terrain, is under development. These systems signal India's continued investment in mobility and firepower in challenging Himalayan terrain.

## **Airborne Platforms: Rafale, Su-30MKI, Mirage 2000**

India deployed some of its most advanced fighter jets during Operation Sindoor. The Rafale, a French-made multirole combat aircraft, led deep precision strikes using SCALP long-range cruise missiles to hit fortified enemy positions. It also carried Meteor air-to-air missiles, capable of hitting targets over 100 kilometers away — giving India a decisive edge in air combat.

The Su-30MKI, a Russian-designed twin-engine heavy fighter built under license in India, and the Mirage 2000, another versatile French jet, provided firepower and flexibility, launching multiple strike packages and ensuring airspace control.

These jets flew under the protective umbrella of the Netra Airborne Early Warning and Control (AEW&C) system, which acted like an eye in the sky — tracking enemy aircraft and coordinating the battlespace. Meanwhile, Rudram anti-radiation missiles were used in Suppression of Enemy Air Defences (SEAD) missions, disabling enemy radar and air defence systems to ensure safe air operations.

**[Read complete article on website defence.capital](#)**

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## **From the Mat to the World: How Yoga Diplomacy Amplifies India's Global Voice**

**By Dr. Santhosh Mathew**

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On June 21, 2025, as the sun rises over Visakhapatnam's coastline, a remarkable sight unfolds: half a million individuals, from diverse walks of life, gather to perform yoga in unison. This grand event, marking the 11th International Day of Yoga, is not merely a celebration of a millennia-old practice but a testament to India's strategic use of soft power on the global stage. Prime Minister Narendra Modi's presence at this event underscores the significance India places on yoga as a tool of cultural diplomacy. Since proposing the idea of International Yoga Day at the United Nations General Assembly in 2014, Modi has championed yoga as a universal practice that transcends borders, cultures, and religions. The overwhelming support for the UN resolution, co-sponsored by 177 nations, reflects yoga's global resonance and India's successful positioning of it as a symbol of peace and well-being.

The theme for this year's celebration, "Yoga for One Earth, One Health," aligns with India's broader vision of holistic health and sustainable living. By promoting yoga, India advocates for a lifestyle that harmonizes the body, mind, and environment, offering a counter-narrative to the fast-paced, stress-laden modern world. It reflects the ancient Indian philosophy that health is not merely the absence of disease, but a balance of physical, mental, social, and spiritual well-being.

Joseph Nye, the political scientist who coined the term "soft power," noted that true power lies not just in military might or economic strength, but in the ability to attract and co-opt rather than coerce. In Nye's own words, "It is not just whose army wins, but whose story wins." Yoga, as practiced and promoted by India, tells a story of inner peace, resilience, and harmony—a story the world is eager to hear. India's soft power strategy, exemplified by yoga diplomacy, draws parallels with China's Confucius Institutes. These institutes, designed to promote Chinese language and culture, have emerged as instruments of Beijing's cultural diplomacy. However, while Confucius Institutes often face criticism for alleged political influence, India's promotion of yoga remains largely apolitical and inclusive. It carries the stamp of authenticity and spiritual depth, deeply rooted in Indian civilization.

India's diaspora plays a crucial role in this outreach. Across the globe, from California to Copenhagen, Indian communities organize yoga sessions, establish wellness centers, and integrate yoga into educational and community programs. These efforts enhance India's cultural image and build bridges across societies. The effort to set a world record by involving over 500,000 people in a beachfront yoga session in Visakhapatnam is not just an exercise in scale but a signal of India's unity in diversity.

Yoga also finds resonance with Indian philosophical and spiritual traditions, from Patanjali's Yoga Sutras to Swami Vivekananda's global sermons. Figures like Ramakrishna Paramahansa, Sri Aurobindo, and contemporary spiritual leaders like Sadhguru have emphasized yoga as a tool for self-realization and societal transformation. India's promotion of yoga aligns with the World Health Organization's vision of holistic health. In an era plagued by anxiety, lifestyle diseases, and environmental degradation, yoga offers a healing touch—an approach not centered on medication, but on mindfulness and balance.

New York's Times Square, once symbolic of consumerism and capitalism, now annually witnesses thousands performing yoga—a visual metaphor of India's cultural soft power making its mark in the heart of the West. Joseph Nye's passing in May 2025 marks the end of an era, but his ideas remain ever more relevant. He once envisioned South Asia as a testing ground for soft power diplomacy. With nuclear stockpiles and hostile rhetoric defining the subcontinent, Nye's prescription of empathy, dialogue, and cultural engagement appears prescient. As Nye said, "The best propaganda is not propaganda." India's yoga narrative is not about dominance but about offering a path toward collective well-being.

India has soft power assets—Bollywood, its diaspora, Ayurveda, and yoga. Yet internal divisions and religious polarization can undermine this image. Yoga diplomacy, therefore, must also be a reminder to heal internally as we attempt to heal the world. As we mark a decade of International Yoga Day in 2025, the global embrace of yoga is not just an acknowledgment of India's ancient wisdom but a diplomatic victory crafted on the mat. Amid a fractured world, India's message—through yoga—is simple yet profound: peace begins within.

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## **The Role of Social Media in the Contemporary India-Pakistan Crisis**

**By Isha Panchal**

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### **Introduction**

India and Pakistan, two nuclear-armed neighbour who have been in conflict since their partition in 1947, have found a new battlefield increasingly in cyberspace. The classic geopolitical competition is now supplemented by the employment of social media and information warfare as a means of shaping public opinion, manipulating narratives, and conducting psychological operations. The existing tensions between the two nations focusing on issues such as Kashmir, cross-border terrorism, and diplomatic stand-offs are no longer confined to the military or diplomatic spheres but have spread to cyberspace. Here, social media websites like Twitter, Instagram and YouTube have become powerful instruments of state and non-state actors alike. India has a substantial digital population, with over 491 million social media users as of 2025, accounting for approximately 35% of its total population. Instagram, in particular, has seen significant growth, with 414 million users, representing 28.4% of the population. Similarly, Pakistan has witnessed a surge in social media usage, with 66.9 million active users, equating to 26.4% of its population. These figures underscore the extensive reach and influence of social media platforms in both countries.

## Social Media as a Battlefield

Social media networks are great boosters of national sentiment, and both India and Pakistan have used them for ideological and psychological warfare. The Pulwama attack of 2019 and the Balakot airstrikes constituted a pivot point regarding the mobilization of information. Twitter trends, memes, and viral videos framed public opinion and fuelled nationalist passion on both sides. Hashtags like #IndiaStrikesBack and #SayNoToWar went viral, echoing both warlike and peaceful public sentiments.

### Key Examples:

- In Balakot airstrikes, disinformation and deepfakes spread extensively. A disinformation video claiming to depict Indian planes shooting down Pakistani jets was posted by leading Indian news handles.
- In 2021, amid tensions in Jammu & Kashmir, Pakistani social media handles, which are usually traced back to ISPR (Inter-Services Public Relations), participated in spreading hashtags such as #KashmirUnderSiege to attract international attention.

### Disinformation, Deepfakes, and Propaganda

Information warfare now consists not only of state-sponsored communiqués. Deepfakes, bots, and troll armies have revolutionized the dynamics of conflict.

Bot networks are used regularly to magnify some stories. An Oxford Internet Institute study in 2021 discovered that both India and Pakistan use organized computational propaganda.

Disinformation through influencers is yet another approach. Well-known social media influencers knowingly or unknowingly propagate narratives tailored by state-sponsored sources.

Memetic warfare, in which trending memes are employed to mock or demonize the opposing side, is especially common among young people on platforms such as Instagram and TikTok.

A striking example was the viral deepfake video of Indian political and military leaders during the 2023 LoC skirmishes, which spread misinformation about troop movements. Such content, though quickly debunked, had already reached millions, influencing public sentiment.

### Strategic Aims of Information Warfare

The objectives of information warfare in the India-Pakistan context include:

1. Shaping International Opinion: Pakistan has always employed social media campaigns to globalize the Kashmir cause, tagging India as a human rights abuser.
2. Internal Destabilization: Both nations accuse each other of attempting to instigate internal instability. India has charged Pakistan-backed handles with spreading communal sentiments, whereas Pakistan blames India for spreading separatist ideologies in Balochistan.
3. Psychological Warfare: Social media postings tend to be based on the intention to frighten, anger, or demoralize the enemy. This includes fake casualty figures, intercepted military strategies, or "leaked" videos.

### Case Study: Instagram and Youth Perception

Recent studies (2024) have shown that Instagram is now a main source of misinformation among more than 60% of young people in urban India and Pakistan. Emotionally charged content is encouraged through the platform's algorithm, which results in sensationalist posts going viral. As such, Instagram has adapted well to become a fertile field both for state and non-state actors who wish to shape narratives.

A 2023 survey by a Delhi think tank found that:

45% of Indian participants had come across anti-Pakistan material every day.

38% of Pakistani participants felt India was waging a psychological war through social media.

All this polarization based on misinformation feeds into a cycle of hatred between young populations with minimal awareness of the entire political context.

### **Challenges and Consequences**

**Verification Deficit:** The majority of users do not possess media literacy and the competence to verify, which results in the uncontrolled dissemination of misinformation.

**Escalation Risks:** False news has the potential to cause real-life consequences, such as riots or diplomatic escalations.

**Erosion of Credibility:** The repeated application of propaganda undermines the credibility of honest news and government messaging.

### **Recommendations**

1. **Bilateral Cyber Protocols:** India and Pakistan must pursue Track-II diplomacy to establish non-aggression treaties on cyber and information warfare.

2. **Platform Accountability:** Social media platforms need to invest in region-specific content moderation teams that are aware of cultural and political context.

3. **Media Literacy Campaigns:** Both countries should integrate digital literacy as part of national curricula in order to enable their citizens to identify reliable information.

4. **Fact-Checking Collaborations:** Support cross-border cooperation among independent fact-checking agencies to depoliticize verification of information.

5. **Track-and-Tackle Botnets:** Third-party or joint monitoring agencies (e.g., UN-associated cybersecurity agencies) would be able to detect and dismantle adversarial botnets.

### **Conclusion**

Social media and information warfare are now at the core of the India-Pakistan competition. Though these digital technologies provide new paths to expression and diplomacy, they also bring unprecedented threats. The ongoing cycle of India-Pakistan tensions has demonstrated that wars in perceptions and narratives are every bit as powerful as battles in the field. Left unregulated, these technologies can mislead masses, fuel conflicts, and hinder peacebuilding. A calibrated reaction based on policy, collaboration, and education is crucial to make sure that technology works in favour of peace, not conflict.

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## **Operation Sindoor: How India Rewrites Its War Doctrine**

**By Lt Gen (retd) Subrata Saha**

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Operation Sindoor “is not just a name but a reflection of the feelings of millions of people of the country... our unwavering commitment to justice”, said Prime Minister Narendra Modi in his address to the nation on May 12, 2025. Operation Sindoor was India’s response to the barbaric killing of innocent citizens in front of their families and children on the basis of religion by Pakistan-sponsored terrorists.

India retaliated with precision strikes on nine terrorist targets in Pakistan and Pakistan-occupied Kashmir (PoK), including the headquarters of the Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT) at Muridke, approximately 50 km north of Lahore, and the headquarters of the Jaish-e-Mohammed at Bahawalpur, approximately 400 km south of Lahore. More than 100 terrorists were killed in these attacks.

In the ensuing military engagements, India demonstrated unequivocal superiority. On the offensive, India successfully degraded Pakistan's air defence capability, and then penetrated across the entire length and breadth of Pakistan, undertaking precision strikes against very sensitive and high-value targets. In defence, India neutralised hundreds of drones and missiles launched by Pakistan against India's military installations and civilian targets. The impact of the strikes, particularly against Pakistan's sensitive air bases, was so profound that Pakistan had to find ways to de-escalate and seek a pause in the hostilities from India.

Having suspended the operations, the Prime Minister declared that Operation Sindoor had carved out a new benchmark in our fight against terrorism and set up a new normal. He announced the three pillars of India's new policy against terrorism. First, every terrorist attack on India will be met with a befitting response on our terms only. We will take strict action at every place from where the roots of terrorism emerge. Second, India will not tolerate any nuclear blackmail. India will strike precisely and decisively at the terrorist hideouts developing under the cover of nuclear blackmail. Third, we will not differentiate between government-sponsored terrorism and the masterminds of terrorism.

The first pillar requires capability for resolute action; striking at the roots of terror—precision strikes and ability for pinpoint targeting of masterminds. India showed some of its cards on the night of May 6-7, 2025, but it has to rapidly evolve both technologically and professionally to the next level to be sure that we stay ahead of the curve—keeping in mind where Pakistan might be with the help of China, Turkey, Azerbaijan and other countries.

Sound intelligence and strong investigation will be the foundation of Pillar Number 1. We are dealing with a country that thrives on deceit and denial. Even after all the evidence of the Mumbai attack, including Ajmal Kasab's testimony, Pakistan had very reluctantly accepted that only 'part of the attack' may have been planned in Pakistan. Post-Pahalgam, and earlier Pulwama and in multiple such terror attacks, Pakistan has gone around on a propaganda blitzkrieg deflecting the narrative with conspiracy theories, calling the attacks as the handiwork of Indian agencies for political or other motives. For effective decision-making, generating the political will, national unity and resolve, and swift retaliation, intelligence and investigation prowess are the major factors.

The second pillar of India's new policy against terrorism states upfront that nuclear blackmail will not be tolerated. In the run-up to Operation Sindoor, Pakistani ministers had begun their nuclear sabre-rattling as usual, but over the years, India has refined its art of calling out Pakistan's nuclear bluff. India demonstrated its resolve to respond conventionally during the Kargil War in 1999, in the immediate aftermath of the 1998 nuclear tests. The same could be said about India's retaliatory strikes post the Uri attack in 2016 and Pulwama in 2019. Building on the new normal, Defence Minister Rajnath Singh, in an address in Srinagar on May 15, 2025, called Pakistan a rogue nation with nukes, and said its nuclear arsenal should be placed under the watch of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Incidentally, this is not a new call; it was the common refrain amongst leaders and think tanks of the Western world in the aftermath of the 9/11 attacks on the US, whose masterminds—Osama bin Laden and Khalid Mohammad Sheikh—had deep connections with Pakistan.

The third pillar—no distinction between terrorists and their sponsors—redefines India's threshold for tolerance. The Ministry of Defence (MoD) press release at 1:44 AM on May 7, 2025, clearly stated that only "terrorist infrastructure in Pakistan and Pakistan-occupied Jammu and Kashmir" had been targeted.

“Our actions have been focused, measured and non-escalatory in nature. No Pakistani military facilities have been targeted.” Unstated but implicit in the message was this: Should Pakistan choose to engage military targets, India shall be forced to respond appropriately. By choosing to retaliate against not only military establishments, but also civilian targets across the entire front, and to make matters worse, provide state funerals to the eliminated terrorists, Pakistan made its stand very clear that terrorists will get state support and their status continues to be that of ‘strategic assets’. As India’s Defence Minister highlights: “The Pakistan government is planning to spend Rs 14 crore on Masood Azhar (JeM) even though he is a UN-designated terrorist.” According to media reports, Pakistani minister, Rana Tanveer Hussain, visited the LeT headquarters in Muridke and announced its reconstruction at government expense. Clearly, the embrace between the Pakistani Army, the Inter-Services Intelligence ISI and the terrorist leaders has got tighter.

In a sense, by linking the Pahalgam terror attack with major terrorist attacks like 9/11 on USA and the London Tube bombings, Prime Minister Modi has tried to renew the global war against terror. And positioned India as fighting the vanguard action of Pakistan, the epicentre of terror.

[Read complete article on website outlookindia.com](https://www.outlookindia.com)

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## Shangri-La Dialogue not a Front Against China

**By Vappala Balachandran**

The Author is a former Special Secretary, Cabinet Secretariat.

*China feels that the Shangri-La Dialogue is an important forum to rebut allegations about its defence policies for Asian countries*

A mistaken impression that Shangri-La Dialogue is meant to be a common front against China might emerge from the speeches delivered by French President Emmanuel Macron and US Defence Secretary Pete Hegseth on May 31 in Singapore. While Hegseth warned that the threat from China was “real and potentially imminent,” Macron called on “key allies in Asia” to increase military spending as the NATO members had done “thanks to President Trump”.

However, the annual Shangri-La Dialogue at the iconic hotel in Singapore was not started as a front against China. It was envisaged in 2001-2002 when US policy towards Peoples’ Republic of China (PRC) was a combination of “Pacific Military Rebalance” and “invitation to China into a far different, but equally successful, multilateral security network” as the late Ashton Carter, former US Secretary of Defence (2015-2017) had said in an article for the Belfer Center of Harvard Kennedy School in October 2018.

This is because American leaders had, over the years, detected two strands of Chinese strategic thinking: one which valued partnership and increased integration with global security structures, while the other leaning towards unilateral action, refusing to acknowledge global norms which “inhibit” China’s interests. Hence a brief history of US-China relations is relevant.

After the Jimmy Carter- Deng Xiaoping bonhomie in the 1970s, US institutions started debating over a new policy toward the PRC, examining whether military ties might advance U.S. security interests during the Cold War. The groundwork for a relationship with the People’s Liberation Army (PLA) started through strategic dialogue, reciprocal exchanges in functional areas, and arms sales during the 1980 visit of Defence Secretary Harold Brown to Beijing after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979.

In 1981 President Ronald Reagan formally removed the ban on arms sales to China. In 1983 US Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger visited Beijing. This was followed by direct military sales and military technological cooperation. However, all these were stopped when the PLA cracked down on students at the Tiananmen Square in 1989.

The recovery of relations started in October 1994 during the Bill Clinton presidency when William J. Perry became the first US Secretary of Defence to visit China after the 1989 crisis. Perry, as a Pentagon official, had visited Beijing during the Carter administration to sell American military

technology to China to contain Soviet military power. He was accompanied by two powerful US Senators, Sam Nunn (Democrat) and John W. Warner (Republican).

Following this, Perry gave a keynote address on 13 February 1996 at the National Defence University (NDU) in Washington D.C calling for regular meetings between defence chiefs of China, Japan, the US and other Asia-Pacific nations under the auspices of a regional forum like “Europe's Partnership for Peace” which promoted Western military alliances without formal security guarantees.

Perry also said that if China felt that it was encircled by a US containment policy, it would not cooperate with America’s vital security objectives in Asia and containment could create security problems for the United States. During this period various incidents creating bilateral friction with China took place like the 1995-1996 Taiwan Strait Crisis, mistaken NATO bombing of the PRC embassy in Yugoslavia in 1999, and the EP-3 aircraft collision crisis in 2001.

The 2001 incident on April 1 was when a PLA Navy F-8 fighter collided with a U.S. Navy EP-3 reconnaissance plane over the South China Sea. The EP-3’s crew made an emergency landing on China’s Hainan Island. The PLA detained the 24 U.S. Navy personnel for 11 days. That was the beginning of a period of bilateral friction.

Although bilateral visits and military to military relations continued, it was felt that US should “rebalance” its presence in Asia-Pacific, while continuing its dialogue with PRC. In 2012, President Obama and Defence Secretary Leon Panetta issued a “Defence Strategic Guidance” on how to maintain U.S. military superiority and to “rebalance” priorities, posture, and presence to stress attention to Asia as well as the Middle East.

It was decided to adopt a “whole Government approach” which was a comprehensive policy including diplomatic, defence and economic subjects which also meant a “constructive relationship with China and its PLA”. This was because the mere military to military relationship earlier had led to a situation where America experienced “miscalculations and misperceptions, while dealing with repeated cycles in which the PLA suspends contacts and then leverages the timing when it chooses to resume talks”.

**[Read complete article on website tribuneindia.com](http://tribuneindia.com)**

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**India is Proud of:**

**Lance Naik Mohammad Naseem, 4th Grenadiers**





The Indo -Pakistan War 1965 has been witness of extra ordinary soldiers who created history. Nation does know the hero Param Vir Chakra winner Havildar Abdul Hameed. There was another great soldier, a resident of Kurebhar town of Sultanpur, UP Lance Naik Mohammad Nasim with Havildar Abdul Hameed on his ReCoilLess, (RCL) Jeep 4 X 4 Willy, as a driver. RCL is a type of lightweight artillery system or man-portable launcher, which can be also mounted on a Jeep vehicle.

Lance Naik Mohd Naseem aged 81 Years died recently in his native village in Kurebhar area. Whole township mourned his demise. People from nearby towns gathered in large numbers to pay respect to this 81-year-old soldier. The last rites were performed in Kurebhar.

Oudh region of Eastern UP has been known as a cradle of brave soldiers from the times immemorial and Lance Naik Mohd Naseem is one of them.

Havildar Usman, Havildar Amit Singh, Havildar Sakir from Varanasi and Grenadiers Lance Naik Sonu Kumar, Subedar Anand Nath Yadav and Havildar Shailendra Pratap Singh from the Grenadiers Regimental Centre Jabalpur laid the wreath on behalf of The Grenadiers of the Indian Army.

The army soldiers joined the last farewell and gave the final salute and Guard of Honour to Lance Naik Mohammad Naseem. The deceased Lance Naik Mohammad Naseem had exhibited unprecedented courage with Havildar Abdul Hameed, PVC in the Indo Pak war of 1965. The local people considered him a symbol of pride. The entire district lost a great soldier with his death. In his Janaja, alongwith his son's Mohammad Aslam and Mohammad Akram hundreds of people from nearby areas joined and paid respect.

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