

## After Operation Sindoor, Don't Delay the Stocktaking

By Admiral Arun Prakash (Retd)

The writer is a former Indian Navy chief and chairman, Chief of Staff Committee

*A review committee — along the lines of the one set up after the Kargil War — is needed to counter the threat posed by Pakistan*

While Pakistani Field Marshal Asim Munir's oration at the Pakistan Naval Academy on June 28 has drawn considerable media focus, there is a need to assess how much attention India should pay to his utterances. The rabble-rousing tone and toxic India-baiting content of his speech, ill-befitting the occasion — a navy passing-out parade — was a clear sign of insecurity in the face of widespread public criticism of the Pakistan army in general and his promotion in particular.

Notwithstanding the banality of his words, we must recognise that since Field Marshals do not retire, Munir, if he so chooses, will be around for a long time — either as Army Chief or as political puppet master. By harping on Hindu-Muslim schisms and framing India as an “existential threat” to its perpetual “victim”, Pakistan, Munir seeks to gain favour with the public and cement a political niche for himself, sidelining the civilian regime.

Given Munir's continued malevolent presence, India must steel itself to face escalating tensions. In all likelihood, it was his inflammatory rhetoric that triggered Pakistan's Inter-Services Intelligence and its terror proxies to plan and launch the Pahalgam strike.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi, in his speech on May 12, unequivocally spelt out four core principles that would govern India's future policy against terrorism. Optimists amongst us are hopeful that this declaration of India's “red lines” by the PM will cause the Pakistan “deep state” to pause and perhaps mend its ways. Sceptics, however, believe that it is only a matter of time before the ISI initiates yet another terror strike on India.

In these circumstances, no time must be lost in analysing threadbare Operation Sindoor and disseminating the lessons learnt — at the strategic, operational and tactical levels — before we are faced with a similar crisis once again. In this context, we have the admirable precedent of the Vajpayee government, which constituted the Kargil Review Committee on July 29, 1999 — a mere three days after the cessation of hostilities.

The urgency here is even more marked since this “90-hour war” saw an unimaginable leap in the level of technologies employed in combat and the dizzying pace of kinetic action. While India asserted its success in achieving its objectives of targeting terrorist infrastructure and demonstrating a markedly bolder and more resolute deterrence strategy, there are several aspects that require urgent review and analysis.

First, we were found wanting in strategic communication and narrative-building. While the conflict generated unprecedented levels of hyperbolic distortion and disinformation from media on both sides, India's lag in official narrative-building allowed Pakistan to steal a significant march. Compared to Pakistan's proactive media outreach and timely official briefings, Indian briefings were often reactive, and failed to put across, our notable military successes.

Second, the issue of aircraft losses suffered by India was ineptly handled across the board. Since aircraft attrition is an inevitable consequence in combat, there was little to be gained by concealing or acting coy about Indian Air Force (IAF) losses. The exaggerated Pakistani claims could not be logically countered by the dribbles of information coming first from the Shangri-la Dialogue in Singapore and then from a seminar in Indonesia. A forthright admission, followed by an account of the next day's devastating Indian response, which claimed six Pakistan Air Force (PAF) fighters and two other aircraft, would have boosted the credibility of our narrative.

Third, the extensive employment of "beyond visual range" or BVR air-to-air missiles and advanced airborne radars in this conflict has proved a major game-changer in air combat. This demands urgent in-depth study and analysis. The aerial engagements on the night of May 7/8 between the two South Asian air forces, involving over 100 aircraft, were unprecedented and have captured the attention of air power analysts worldwide.

A comprehensive review of what is being termed, "the largest BVR air combat in history" during Operation Sindoor is best undertaken by the IAF's esteemed Tactics and Combat Development Establishment, particularly against the backdrop of our past experience of "aerial ambushes" in Kargil and in the post-Balakot encounters. The lacunae in equipment and intelligence as well as lessons learned and changes required in training, tactics and strategies must be addressed post-haste.

Rising above the minutiae of physical conflict, we need to remind our decision-makers that wars, if inevitable, must be waged only to eliminate the *casus belli* and achieve a stable and enduring peace. This places three responsibilities on the country's political leadership: (a) to lay down, clear aims for which armed action is being initiated; (b) to specify, to the military, the desired "end-state" to be achieved, before termination of hostilities; and (c) to ensure that adequate resources are provided — in time — for the action contemplated.

There is scant authentic information on these aspects in the public domain. The waters have been further muddied by US President Donald Trump's insistent claims of brokering peace. In the face of incessant commentary by Western observers about the risks of nuclear first use in South Asia, it was reassuring to hear from India's CDS about the "rationality and maturity", displayed by both sides in avoiding escalation to the nuclear threshold.

The extensive utilisation of cyber warfare and missiles as well as unmanned vehicles enabled both sides to wage "non-contact warfare". This calls for a comprehensive doctrinal re-think about the future of manned combat platforms. Moreover, the sheer intensity of this brief eruption and rapid expenditure of (expensive) munitions should lead to reflection about the status of our "war wastage reserves", and their replenishment.

In essence, the May 2025 conflict served as a stark reminder of the volatile nature of the India-Pakistan relationship and the critical need for robust crisis management mechanisms as well as military preparedness. The intent of Operation Sindoor was "deterrence by punishment" but as we await its long-term impact, India's national security establishment needs to think long and hard about alternate strategies to address the *casus belli*.

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

# Blinded by Precision: How Israel Outsmarted Iran's Air Defenses in Operation Rising Lion

**By N. C. Bipindra**

Author is Research Fellow at DRaS, has been a journalist for over 20 years specialising on military affairs, aerospace and defence economics, diplomacy, national security and strategic affairs

During Operation Rising Lion, launched by Israel on June 13, 2025, Iran's air defence systems exhibited a mix of limited success and notable vulnerabilities. In this episode of Defence Capital Conversations, Lt. Gen. V.K. Saxena, former Director General of Army Air Defence, Indian Army, provides a detailed breakdown of the Iranian Air Defence systems' performance during the Israeli aerial strikes.

## Initial Detection and Response

Iranian early-warning systems, particularly radar installations near Natanz, Isfahan, and Bandar Abbas, detected incoming projectiles and UAVs shortly after midnight.

Despite early alerts, there was a delay in coordinated response, attributed to Israel's use of low-observable (stealth) munitions and electronic warfare techniques that disrupted Iran's command and control networks.

## Performance of Key Air Defence Systems

**Bavar-373 (Iran's S-300 equivalent):** Deployed around high-value targets like Fordow and Natanz, it managed to intercept a limited number of incoming drones and cruise missiles. However, it struggled against Israeli standoff munitions (such as the Rampage and Delilah missiles) and swarm drone tactics that saturated its radar tracking capability.

**Russian-supplied S-300PMU-2:** Positioned primarily near Tehran and western Iran, the S-300s had better success rates, particularly against high-altitude Israeli UAVs. But the Israeli use of decoys and hypersonic glide vehicles (HGVs) likely overwhelmed some batteries.

**Short and Medium-Range Systems (Khordad-3, Sayyad-2, and Tor-M1):** These systems were active around military airports and missile bases. They were effective against smaller drones, but failed to intercept high-speed, precision-guided munitions that struck command posts and radar facilities.

## Outcome of the Israeli Strikes

Significant damage was reported at:

- Natanz enrichment facility (deep-underground sections likely damaged by bunker-busting munitions).
- IRGC air bases, with fuel depots and missile launchers, were hit.

Israel also targeted radar and SAM command nodes, rendering multiple batteries temporarily blind and uncoordinated.

## Gaps and Exposed Weaknesses

**Lack of integrated air defence:** Iranian systems were not effectively networked, leading to overlapping zones with poor coordination.

**Inadequate reaction to ECM:** Israeli aircraft and drones used electronic countermeasures that confused Iranian radar tracking and missile locks. Over-reliance on older Soviet-era systems like the Tor-M1, which are less effective against modern low-RCS (radar cross-section) threats.

## Iranian Narrative and Recovery Efforts

Iranian state media claimed “most drones and missiles were intercepted,” but satellite imagery and open-source intelligence contradicted those assertions, showing multiple high-impact hits.

Iran has since moved to:

- Reposition air defence assets.
- Request emergency technical support from Russia and China.
- Accelerate deployment of newer Bavar variants with upgraded AESA radars and anti-stealth capability.

### Summary Assessment

Israel’s multi-domain strike package — combining stealth drones, precision-guided missiles, and cyber-electronic warfare — outmatched Iran’s current air defence network.

Iran’s defenses were partially effective, especially in lower-tier zones, but inadequate in protecting strategic nuclear and IRGC infrastructure.

The operation exposed systemic flaws in Iran’s air defence doctrine and its inability to defend against a coordinated, technologically superior adversary.

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

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# India-Pakistan Relations in the Post-Pahalgam Era: Is Dialogue Still Possible?

**By Savio Rodrigues**

The Author is Research Intern, FINS. Pursuing MA in International Relations & Strategic Studies, from the University of Mumbai.

## Introduction

There have been multiple major conflicts between the two Asian arch-rivals, India and Pakistan, due to Pakistan’s expansionist ambitions and because of their quest to be in constant conflict with India, in order to divert their people’s attention from domestic problems, etc. After all of which, India used to engage in dialogue with its enemy, realizing the importance of dialogue between two nations and the role it plays for peace in the region. However, in the past one decade, India’s stance has profoundly changed and become much firmer and clearer. This was seen after multiple Pakistani state-backed terror attacks on India, namely Pathankot in 2016, Pulwama in 2019 and the latest and biggest attack being Pahalgam in April 2025.

## India’s Efforts in Dialogue followed by Betrayals from Pakistan

After major conflicts such as the 1965 & 1971 wars between the two neighbours, India engaged in dialogue with Pakistan, realizing that peace was of utmost importance for overall development of the nation, for which dialogue was the only process to begin with. Back in the day, India was not as much self-reliant, nor did it have strategic partnerships with multiple countries in the world, unlike what it has today. India participated in the Tashkent Declaration, brokered by the USSR, after the 1965 war and the Simla Agreement after the 1971 war, which led to the creation of Bangladesh.

History has been a testimony to the fact that after all of India’s efforts for peace, Pakistan has never lived up to its word and its actions being contrary to its promises. After the 1965 war,

despite the Tashkent Declaration in January 1966, which aimed to restore diplomatic and economic relations and withdraw troops, ceasefire violations continued. Adding to the atrocities it committed on the eastern frontier, it eventually led to the 1971 war. In fact, just after both the nations achieved independence, Pakistan violated the sovereignty of the then princely state of Jammu & Kashmir, which, followed by its actions in the coming decades, sowed the seeds of mistrust between the two countries. In spite of that, India's efforts for peace continued, which came to a halt after the 1999 Kargil war, which exposed the level of deceit of the Pakistani Army & the State, which led to deep mistrust and made dialogue a complex and delicate process. The attack on the Indian Parliament in 2001 exacerbated tensions, which led to a tense situation on the border, but was resolved eventually due to international pressure. Inaction from the Indian side, even after the dangerous 2008 Mumbai attacks was taken for granted, sowing the seeds for future potential attacks on Indian soil.

### **Shift in India's Doctrine in the Past Decade**

The current Indian government since 2014, under the leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi, has been very vocal in communicating to the world, its approach in its tolerance towards terrorism. On the diplomatic front, it has always been firm and proactive in calling out terrorism as a state-sponsored policy of Pakistan. It has used international stages such as the UNGA and UNSC to draw the attention of other countries towards such actions by Pakistan, highlighting their lies and hypocrisy on this topic.

The main policy shift from the Indian side, is on its military front. Terrorist attacks are launched by the tacit help of the Pakistani state- their Government, their Army and the ISI, their intelligence agency, infamous for their collaborations with terrorists like that of the LeT, JeM and Al-Qaeda. All such attacks have been met with swift & credible responses from the Indian side. The Pathankot attack was followed by Surgical Strikes on the hide-outs of terrorist camps in PoK, The Pulwama Attack, responsible for the death of 40 CRPF Jawans, was responded by the Balakot Airstrikes, in which India again crossed the LoC through its fighter jets and took down major terrorist camps in PoK at 6 different locations. Both these instances were seen as India's bold and fearless approach, indicating that it would no longer stay silent or inactive after being attacked by terrorists.

After the recent Pahalgam terrorist attack, in which 26 people, including 1 Nepali Citizen, lost their lives, India was once again expected to respond in kind to such a cowardly terrorist attack. India launched "Operation Sindoor" in which it very responsibly, conducted its harshest attack on Pakistani soil since decades. India struck 9 different locations which served as hubs for origination of terrorist attacks towards India, with pin -point accuracy, avoiding any civilian casualties. India, once again by its actions made it clear that no form of terrorism would be tolerated and will be reciprocated with an equitable response.

Apart from this, for the first time in its history, India declared that the Indus Water Treaty shall be "Held in Abeyance", which means it is suspended temporarily. India never touched this treaty in the past despite major escalations. Pakistan receives majority of its freshwater owing to the clauses of this treaty, a suspension of which, has led to its desperation followed by hollow blackmails. India, however on its part, has made it very clear that it is not ready to negotiate anything until Pakistan backs down from its policy of using state-sponsored terrorism as a weapon against India. Prime Minister Narendra Modi, in his statement, made it very clear that, "Terror & Talks cannot go together and Blood & Water cannot flow together".

India made it clear that it will not change this policy due to unnecessary nuclear threats and any attack on Indian soil by Pakistan-backed terrorists, will be considered as an "Act of War" thereby highlighting a shift in India's policy of not distinguishing between the terrorists and the perpetrators of terrorism.

## Scope of Dialogue & The Way Ahead

Situation of conflict lies in no side's interests. Dialogue is always the foundational step towards achieving peace and stability. The onus remains on both sides to understand its significance and working towards it. However, Pakistan's repeated provocations on multiple fronts have compelled India to maintain a non-negotiable stand against all forms of terror, supported by Pakistan against its sovereignty and people. India has suspended almost all form of trade and dialogue with Pakistani officials, unless they work on their word of curbing terrorist networks operating from its soil.

Both history as well as the contemporary times, note that Pakistan fails to control the terror networks and on the contrary, continues to tacitly support them, because it is in the interests of the Pakistani state to spread terror, panic and thereby instability in India. Thus, India's approach of not compromising over terrorism and violations of territorial integrity, owing to other issues like trade, etc is not likely to change in the foreseeable future. India, however continues its attempts of exerting pressure on the other side, by engaging in dialogue with other countries and spreading awareness through its participation in several international organizations.

'Information Warfare' plays a crucial role in today's time. Wars are not just won on the battlefield but also through narratives, which is gained by swift and proper actions. India has scope of improvement on this front. In order to counter Pakistan's misinformation, after the ceasefire-pause of Operation Sindoor, India dispatched many multi-party delegations, travelling to different parts of the world, spreading the truth from India's side. Such efforts to engage in dialogue with other partners shall be taken proactively. Yet, full-fledged and constructive dialogue with Pakistan looks like a distant process as of now.

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## Shimla Agreement Revisited: Navigating Bilateral Diplomacy Amidst Pakistan's Terror Infrastructure

**By Lt. Gen. Dushyant Singh (Retd.)**

The Author is the Director General of the Centre for Land Warfare Studies, New Delhi

The Shimla Agreement of 1972 represents a foundational diplomatic framework that continues to shape South Asian geopolitics. Yet, its core principles face systematic erosion from Pakistan's enduring commitment to terrorism as statecraft. In the aftermath of Operation Sindoor and in light of US President Donald Trump's misrepresented claims of mediating Indo-Pakistani peace, it becomes essential to examine how the bilateral framework of this historic accord remains both relevant and under siege.

The agreement's emphasis on peaceful resolution through bilateral negotiations stands in stark contrast to Pakistan's persistent use of terror proxies, making India's conditions for engagement not merely strategic preferences but existential necessities for regional stability. The recent remarks by Pakistan's de facto ruler, self-styled Field Marshal Asim Munir, at the Naval Academy—calling for the resolution of the Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) issue under the United Nations framework—only serve to entrench a permanent deadlock.

### Historical genesis and enduring geopolitical architecture

Signed on July 2, 1972, by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the Shimla Agreement emerged from India's decisive victory in the 1971 war. The accord established several transformative principles: conversion of the ceasefire line into the Line of Control (LoC) with neither side seeking unilateral alteration, commitment to "settle their differences by peaceful means through bilateral negotiations", and crucially, the exclusion of third-party mediation.

The agreement's geopolitical significance extended beyond mere post-war arrangements. It established that Kashmir would be a bilateral issue between India and Pakistan, excluding third-party intervention, a principle that has remained central to India's diplomatic strategy. India demonstrated magnanimity by returning over 13,000 square kms of captured territory, while retaining strategic areas including Turtuk and Chalunka, signalling its commitment to peace within a framework of mutual respect.

The bilateral framework served multiple strategic purposes: preventing the internationalisation of the Kashmir dispute, maintaining India's agency in conflict resolution, and ensuring that dialogue addressed root causes rather than superficial symptoms. Together with the Indus Waters Treaty, the Shimla Agreement became a cornerstone for managing conflicts, facilitating dialogue, and avoiding large-scale war.

### **Pakistan's terror ecosystem: Systematic violation of Shimla principles**

Pakistan's approach to the Shimla Agreement has been characterised by consistent violations through its maintenance of an extensive terror infrastructure that directly contravenes the agreement's commitment to peaceful coexistence. Intelligence assessments reveal Pakistan as perhaps the world's most active sponsor of terrorist groups, with its Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) providing systematic support to designated terrorist organisations.

The scale of Pakistan's terror operations is staggering. According to the Global Terrorism Index 2025, Pakistan has become the second-most terrorism-affected country, witnessing a 45% increase in terrorism-related deaths from 748 in 2023 to 1,081 in 2024. Terror attacks more than doubled from 517 in 2023 to 1,099 in 2024, marking the first-year attacks exceeded 1,000 since the index's inception.

Pakistan's terror factory operates through a sophisticated network where the ISI orchestrates attacks via proxies like Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT), Jaish-e-Mohammed (JeM), and Hizbul Mujahideen. The LeT headquarters in Muridke and JeM stronghold in Bahawalpur operate near military installations, highlighting institutional complicity. These groups receive funding through front organisations, with LeT using Jamaat-ud-Dawa and Falah-e-Insaniyat Foundation to raise money under the guise of social work.

The April 22, 2025, Pahalgam attack, which killed 25 tourists and a local pony ride operator, exemplifies Pakistan's strategy of using terrorism to destabilise India while simultaneously claiming commitment to peace. The attack, attributed to The Resistance Front (a LeT front), represented a shift from cross-border attacks to dividing India from within through communal targeting.

Former Pakistani leaders have openly admitted this strategy. Ex-Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif hinted at state involvement in the 2008 Mumbai attacks, while General Pervez Musharraf confessed to training terrorists for proxy war in Kashmir. Most recently, Defence Minister Khawaja Muhammad Asif admitted that Pakistan had supported terror outfits for three decades.

### **India's non-negotiable conditions: Essential prerequisites for regional security**

India's conditions for bilateral engagement stem from decades of experience with Pakistan's duplicitous approach to diplomacy. The current policy framework, as articulated by external affairs ministry spokesperson Randhir Jaiswal, is uncompromising: "terrorism and talks cannot go together".

India's non-negotiable preconditions include dismantling of terrorist infrastructure in Pakistan and Pakistan-occupied Kashmir (PoK), handover of designated terrorists whose list was provided to Pakistan, cessation of cross-border terrorism, and recognition that any Kashmir discussions will focus solely on the vacating of illegally occupied Indian territory by Pakistan.

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# Rewiring the Ballot for a New India in the Age of Digital

**By Alok Virendra Tiwari**

The author is currently working as the Program Manager and Instructional Delivery at Rishihood Foundation Program, Rishihood University.

- In a groundbreaking step toward making governance more inclusive and participatory, Bihar has become the first Indian state to pilot mobile-based e-voting in its urban local body elections.
- The Digital India initiative, a transformative mission capable of making government services electronically available under the enhancement of online infrastructure and expansion of internet connectivity, became the formal expression of the journey of India towards digital governance since 2015.
- Since the 2014 general elections, India has experienced the emergence of highly professional digital campaigning.
- By expanding access, enhancing transparency, and empowering citizens across socio-economic and geographic divides, these initiatives strengthen the very foundation of participatory governance.

Democracy represents the foundation of a just society, where every individual, regardless of social or geographic position, is granted an equal voice. Initiatives such as digital voting serve as powerful examples of this ideal in action, extending participation to those historically excluded, including the elderly, migrant workers, and rural citizens. This advancement is not merely technological; it signifies a deeper commitment to equity, trust, and inclusion. By enabling broader access and reducing barriers, such efforts bring democratic principles closer to realisation. They reaffirm that democracy is not static, but a living, evolving system that must continuously strive to reach all.

In a groundbreaking step toward making governance more inclusive and participatory, Bihar has become the first Indian state to pilot mobile-based e-voting in its urban local body elections. Backed by the Election Commission of India and local administrative bodies, this initiative introduces a secure smartphone application that enables eligible voters—especially the youth, elderly, and migrant populations—to cast their votes without being physically present at polling stations. It is more than just a technical advancement; it is a gesture of trust toward citizens who are often left out of the electoral process due to systemic constraints.

As India rapidly urbanises and its digital footprint deepens, this pilot could serve as a national remote-voting model. With this, one could then conjure ideas for the bigger picture vis-a-vis digital democracy, wherein voting and other aspects of engagement between the state and its citizens are streamlined via the use of information and communications technologies (ICTs). The use of these digital platforms to open up participation in governance, ranging from online consultations, grievance redressal platforms, and real-time electoral information, is transforming. With Estonia leading the charge set forth by strong digital frameworks on a global scale, India, home to over 800 million internet users and close to 1 billion mobile connections, is looking at charting its destiny. The e-democracy movement signalled the awakening not merely to boost convenience, efficiency, or compatibility but to begin reimagining the social contract in a form where technology is the bridge to stronger, accountable, and inclusive democratic institutions.

The Digital India initiative, a transformative mission capable of making government services electronically available under the enhancement of online infrastructure and expansion of internet connectivity, became the formal expression of the journey of India towards digital governance since 2015.

This initiative has transparent, efficient, and accessible ideals that directly pertain to the objective of e-governance to simplify administrative procedures and facilitate citizen-centric delivery of public services. From a democratic perspective, such a shift went into even more motion, considering the transformation between technology and electoral participation. Platforms such as MyGov, e-EPIC, C-Vigil, and Know Your Candidate (KYC) have gained prominence as major electoral interfaces through which citizens can now actively and securely participate in and stay aware of the electoral processes. Parallely, the Election Commission of India (ECI) has also embarked upon a suite of landmark reforms to begin the process of modernisation of election management.

These activities suggest a purposeful attempt to make elections inclusive, tamper-resistant, and efficient—from the enormous deployment of Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) and incorporation of Voter Verified Paper Audit Trail (VVPATs) to the piloting of remote voting systems and mobile-based voter registration. EVMs, introduced in the 1990s and made compulsory by 2004, transformed the very idea of casting and counting virtually, minimising human errors or malpractices. However, doubts were raised around their integrity, and public dialogue ensued with a demand for independent audits and technological safeguards. In response, VVPAT systems were introduced to increase confidence by providing the voter with visual evidence of their cast vote. The VVPATs were installed across the country during the 2019 general elections; however, technical malfunctions and limited audits have again sparked off debates to explore bigger transparency, more rigorous testing, and secure technologies such as blockchain. Together, these developments signify more than just administrative upgrades—they represent a broader commitment to strengthening the integrity and responsiveness of Indian democracy in the digital age.

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## India is Proud of:

### **Mahsu Mahadu Valvi (Mahsudada)(1939-2025)**

**Saintly tribal, who preserved and researched on herbal medicines found across India.**



Since times immemorial in Hindusthan, there has been an inner desire in large number of ordinary people in the society to do good work for the people. One such example is that of saintly Mahsudada Valvi of District Thane / Palghar in Maharashtra. He has dedicated his entire life to the remote areas of Maharashtra where our Vanvasi brothers live.

Jawar, Mokhada, Wada, Talasari and Dahanu are all considered to be the remote part of Thane district. There is an undescrpt, small forest area named Toranashet, four to five kilometers from the remote Mokhada. After going to this small town, a team of selfless people like Baludada Vaijal, Sakharam Zole, Mahsudada Valvi had an idea that there could be some change made in this area. And these people took bow of this rural area development.

Gradually, the village not only waited for development, but the idea of the team was also recognized in all these areas. From this, many from the village gradually came forward and became full -time activists for the developmental activities. In those days, Toranashet was known as the village of this team. Then RSS chief, Balasaheb Deoras also came to visit the village.

Mahsu Mahadu Valvi, who has spent his entire life in the forest in search of herbal medicines, traveled extensively from the Himalayas to Kanyakumari, studying the wealth of forests in various regions. He acquired excellent knowledge of plants and was a walking and talking university of botany. Many researchers used to come to this person from Mumbai and Pune to learn about plants. He used to impart knowledge of botany very well to the students and as a great doctor, he used to give herbal medicines for various diseases. It is for this work that he has been honored with the Dadhichi award by the Ambernath Institute. This person, who knew the importance of forests and the preservation and conservation of plants in terms of nature and its care, worked hard to ensure that the forest around him remains alive. It is for this work that he was given the Vanbandhu award.

Mahsu Mahadu Valvi, who had the extensive knowledge of Ayurveda medicines, established the Thane District Tribal and Pharmaceutical Treatment Association in order to raise his knowledge for the next generation. Through this, he has imparted the training to the tribal Vaidya's in Palghar and Nasik district.

In order to cope with the social thinking of all these areas, Mahsudada also started the work of supporting every good work. He strengthened the dormant faith in the culture -tradition of the resident Vanvasi brothers. This brought a renewed pride in the very ordinary residents of Jawar - Mokhada area

The knowledge of herbs was one of the favourite issues of Mahsudada. However, through this subject, he not only played a role as his hobby and practitioner, but from that, he worked relentlessly to unite the Vaida -Bhagat (traditional sooth healers) in all these areas. Social work by Mahsudada was well recognized and he was awarded with Dr Hedgewar Puraskar, Dadich Purskar, Van Bandhu Puraskar.

A great human being Mahsudada Valvi, 86 years old went to heavenly abode on 02 July 2025.

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Write to us at:

**[bulletin@finsindia.org](mailto:bulletin@finsindia.org)**

**OFFICE :4, Belle View, Lakhamsi Nappu Road,  
Dadar (East), MUMBAI - 400014  
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