



Baatcheet

No. 09/2025

AN INDIAN ARMY PUBLICATION

September 2025



BORDER SECURITY

Securing our Borders, Protecting our Nation



OPERATIONS ALONG BORDERS



Area Domination Patrolling in High Altitude Area



Domination of Passes



Anti-infiltration operations



Domination of Anti Infiltration Obstacle System

**TECHNOLOGY AND
BORDER SECURITY**



TRAINING IN BORDER AREAS



Indian Army conducts Exercise With Troops to rehearse operational manoeuvres, validate training standards and evolve new tactics, techniques & procedures. The all arms & services integrated training ensured thorough integration of operational plans with the pivot Corps in synchronization with the overall strategy & operational directives.



- **Tri - Service**
 - Tri - Service Exercise - 2025, Tri - Service Electronic Warfare Exercise
- **Amph Exercise**
 - Exercise Jalprahar, AMPHEX, Exercise TIGER TRIUMPH
- **Integ Trgaining Area**
 - Exercise AKRAMAN at Integrated Training Area
- **Exercise Dweepshakti (Feb 26) - HQ Andaman and Nicobar Command**





COORDINATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

- Monthly Interaction with all stakeholders
- Interaction between DGMO & DG BSF
- Similar interactions at Field Formation level

- Integration of Surveillance Architecture
- Enhanced synergy in Creek Sect
- Aligned Operation Alerts
- Training of BSF in Spoofer/ Jamming System
- Drone violations & analysis shared
- Operational Logistics Integration



Synergy Meeting at Field Formation



Joint Surveillance: BOPs

STRENGTHENING SECURITY THROUGH LOCAL AGENCIES



- Coordination between Army, local communities and police
- Joint activities enabled rapid response to security challenges
- Regular information sharing – improved intelligence and situational awareness
- Support successful counter terrorism and peacekeeping operations

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

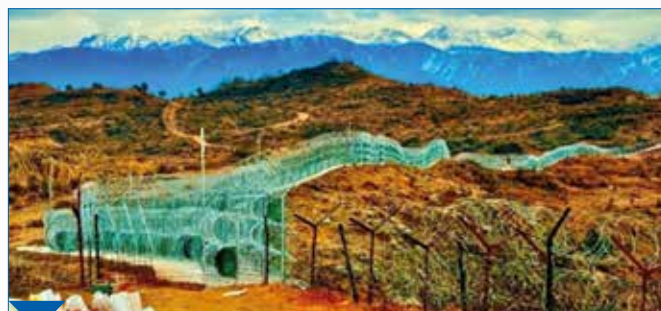
Construction of critical infrastructure including roads, bridges, tunnels, aviation infrastructure, force preservation assets, ammunition infrastructure and logistics is being given due emphasis by IA, especially along the Northern Borders.



Force Preservation Bunker



North Portal of Shinkunla Tunnel



Anti Infiltration Obstacle System Re-Alignment



Over Ground Emplacements

BORDER TOURISM

BORDER VIGILANCE PAVES THE WAY FOR BORDER TOURISM



Bharat Rannbhoomi Darshan website (<https://bharatrannbhoomidarshan.gov.in>) launched by Defence Minister and developed by the Ministry of Defence with the Indian Army collaboration highlights India's Military Heritage offering virtual tour and detailed information on over 75 historic battlefields including Galwan, Doklam and Longewala. The initiative promotes battlefield tourism fostering national pride showcasing bravery and sacrifices while boosting socio-economic development in border regions.



University students under the aegis of Gajraj Corps, journeyed through Tawang's monasteries and high passes.



Troops and families taken to border villages in Nandpur, Jammu; by the Tiger Division to strengthen border tourism.



The Indian Army supported the launch of a new community-run camping in Garbyang village, which is a high-altitude destination, in Uttarakhand and is the starting point for pilgrimage routes to Adi Kailash and Om Parbat.



Indian Army's support for the Azmat-e-Hind initiative at the Line of Control in Teetwal area of Kupwara district in Jammu and Kashmir has transformed Teetwal from being known for cross-border tensions to a "beacon of hope and tourism" with potential.

LAND, SEA

WESTERN FRONT

- 3283.5 KM
- 70000 persons of Indian Army and 7000 persons of BSF deployed
- AGPL, LC, IB and Creek Sector
- Operationally active : Cease fire violations, infiltration, Border Action Team



ANTI UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE (UAV) SYSTEM (UAS) GR

- Air Defence guns for kinetic engagement
- Specialised anti drone equipment for intercepts
- Approx 800 violations detected and targeted in 2025

Every single day, over 2,400 patrols stand guard along India's borders — a living wall of courage, vigilance, and sacrifice, fanning out from icy heights to scorching deserts to secure every inch of the nation's frontier.



LAND AND AIR



NORTHERN BORDERS

- 3488 KM
- 1.4 lac persons of Indian Army and ITBP deployed
- Vagaries of terrain and climate
- Inaccessible passes along LAC



INDO MYANMAR BORDER

- 1643 KM
- 5700 pers of Indian Army and Assam Rifles deployed
- Remote areas and difficult terrain

TRIAL
ID
engagement
ent for tactical
and 150 UAS

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR COMMAND

- Integrated Tri-Services Command
- 572 Islands
- Personnel of Indian Army stationed across the Islands
- Vital Strategic presence ensuring Island security and rapid response to threats in maritime routes



CHIEF'S PAGE



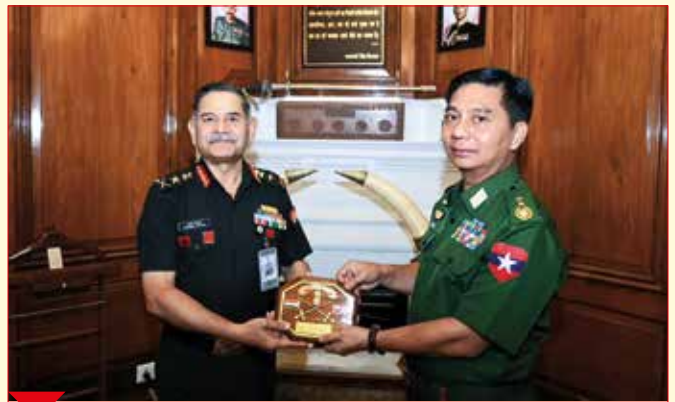
COAS met Hon'ble Chief Minister Pema Khandu on 18 September 2025 at Civil Secretariat in Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh. He reaffirmed the shared vision of nation-building.



COAS stressed investing in niche technologies and the untapped potential of academia military collaboration during Tri Services Academia Technology Symposium held on 22 and 23 September 2025 in New Delhi.



COAS delivered keynote address on Cross Domain Hybrid Leadership: Essential for National Growth and Security during the 52nd National Management Convention on 09 September 2025 organised by the All-India Management Association (AIMA).



Lieutenant General Ko Ko Oo, Commander, BSO-1 Myanmar Army called on COAS on 10 September 2025. Their discussions focused on advancing bilateral Defence Cooperation and reaffirming the mutual commitment to regional peace & stability.



COAS addressed the 65th NDC Course & Faculty at the National Defence College NDC, New Delhi on 11 September 2025. The Course consists of 124 officers including 44 officers from 32 friendly foreign countries.



COAS interacted with 26 persons from Tengenoupal, Manipur as part of the ongoing National Integration on 19 September 2025. The initiative aims to broaden the horizons of people from India's First Villages by enriching them with India's cultural diversity, instilling pride and an enduring spirit of unity in diversity.

SNIPPETS



Indian Armed Forces contingent participated in joint training for Military Operations in Urban Terrain, as part of the Multilateral Joint Military Exercise Bright Star 2025, at Mohd Naguib Military Base in Egypt on 02 September 2025. The final demo was witnessed by visiting dignitaries of 43 nations and the Chief of Staff of the Egyptian Armed Forces.



Exercise "Yudh Abhyas 2025" concluded in Alaska after two weeks of joint training between the Indian Army & US Army 11th Airborne Division from 01 September to 14 September 2025.



Troops of Basantar Brigade carried out Joint Urban Counter Terrorism Drill in coordination with NSG and Telangana Police on 12 September 2025. The exercise aimed to enhance the joint response mechanism for all stakeholders by fostering in rapid reaction capabilities.



Indian Army PARA (SF) & Indian Navy MARCOS of the Indian Armed Forces conducted a high-altitude Combat Diving Exercise at 17000 ft in freezing conditions on 08 September 2025. This joint exercise reflects India's resolve for multi-domain dominance and rapid deployment anywhere, anytime.



14th Edition of the Joint Military Exercise MAITREE between India and Thailand was held at Foreign Training Node, Umroi, Meghalaya from 01 Sep to 14 Sep 2025. The Exercise strengthens interoperability and fostering camaraderie between the Indian Army and the Royal Thai Army.



Indian Army hosted the 'Annual Foreign Service Attachés Briefing' on 03 September 2025, at the Manekshaw Centre, New Delhi. The event brought together 67 Defence Attachés from 53 different countries to discuss contemporary issues affecting global peace & security and India's perspective.

VETERANS CORNER



COAS honoured three esteemed veterans Brigadier Kuldeep Singh Gulia (Retd), Colonel Avdhesh Kumar (Retd) and Subedar & Honorary Captain Ravinder Singh Yadav (Retd) with the 'Veteran Achievers Award' at New Delhi during the Retiring Officers Seminar on 23 September 2025.



The Directorate of Indian Army Veterans and I-Create India have renewed the MoU to facilitate entrepreneurial training for retiring soldiers to launch start-ups, create jobs, and continue serving the nation in a new avatar.



Indian Army organised a Model Integrated Medical Camp at Baripada, under the aegis of Chhattisgarh & Odisha Sub Area, reaffirming its commitment to VeerNaris, Veterans and their families.



An ESM Outreach Programme was organised by White Tiger Division and Shaheed Smarak Trust during Jal Vihar Mela at Mauranipur, reaffirming its commitment to the welfare of Veterans & VeerNaris.



Lt Gen Vikas Lakhera, AVSM, SM, Director General Assam Rifles, interacted with Ex-Servicemen, widows and Veer Naari at Churachandpur, Manipur symbolising Assam Rifles deep respect and enduring bond with veterans and their families.



EQUIPMENT OF THE MONTH

SPECIALIST MOBILITY VEHICLE (SMV)

The Specialist Mobility Vehicle (SMV) is an amphibious, all-terrain vehicle used by the Indian Army for operations. Manufactured in India by JSW Gecko Motors, it features large tyres for deep water and rough terrain, skid-steering for precise maneuverability, and a durable, compact design to navigate extreme conditions. The Indian Ministry of Defence ordered 96 of these vehicles to enhance the Army's capabilities in challenging environments.

Technical Details

- **Amphibious Design** : It is capable of traversing water, marshes and rough terrain including broken ice upto one meter thickness.
- **Massive Tyres** : It uses 1.8-meter high, low pressure tyres that provide traction, act as flotation devices and can be repaired in field conditions.
- **Skid-Steering** : A two-lever system allows for precise maneuvering in difficult areas including turning on the spot.
- **Durable Construction** : It features a high strength, zinc-coated Docol steel frame and corrosion-resistant polyurethane for a long service life.

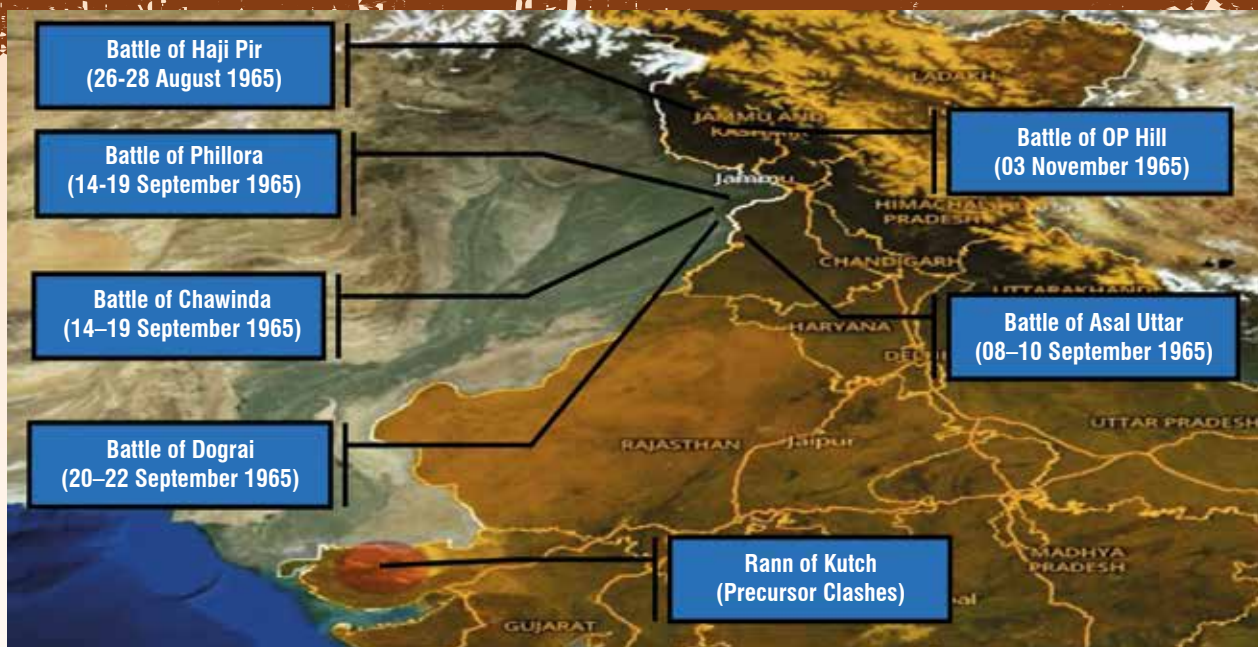
Key Features

- **Payload** : 1,000 kg.
- **Seating** : 9 personnel (including driver).
- **Ground Clearance** : 550 mm.
- **Towing capacity** : 2,350 kg.
- **Speed** : 40 km/h (land), 6 km/h (water).
- **Range** : Up to 61 hours of operation.
- **Operating Temperature** : -15°C to +45°C.

Significance in Indian Army

The Specialist Mobility Vehicles (SMV) is an Indian Army amphibious vehicle for use in all kinds of terrain. Manufactured indigenously by JSW Gecko Motors, it can navigate through extreme terrain like floodwaters, swamps, snow and deserts alike. Its versatility and high mobility makes it vital for transporting troops and supplies under challenging operational circumstances.

60 YEARS O



The Indo-Pak war of 1965 stands as a significant milestone in the Indian military history where in, Indian Armed Forces established a decisive victory over Pakistan. The war began with border skirmishes in the Rann of Kutch in April 1965 and in Kargil in May 1965, which escalated into a major confrontation by September of the same year.

In August 1965, Pakistan launched Operation GIBRALTAR, a covert plan involving approximately 8000 armed infiltrators crossing into Jammu and Kashmir. The objective was to incite local uprisings and destabilise Indian control over the region. The Western Command of Indian Army, through coordinated intelligence, support of local population and rapid tactical responses, successfully neutralised the infiltration, capturing or eliminating the majority of the infiltrators.

Following the failure of this operation, Pakistan initiated Operation GRAND SLAM on 01 September 1965, targeting the Akhnoor Sector. The intent was to sever India's logistical link to Kashmir. In response, the Western Command launched a major counter offensive on 06 September by crossing the international border in Punjab,

advancing toward Lahore and Sialkot. This marked the beginning of full-scale hostilities between the two nations.

On the Western Front, Indian forces displayed superior planning and manoeuvre warfare. Key battles took place in J & K and Punjab sectors, where Indian troops and armored regiments established control despite facing technologically advanced American-supplied Pakistani tanks, including the Patton series. The Indian Army's effective use of terrain, coordination between all arms and well-executed defensive and offensive operations ensured tactical dominance across multiple sectors.

By the time a United Nations-mandated ceasefire was declared on 22 September 1965, Indian forces had captured strategically significant areas along the Western front and had clearly demonstrated operational and tactical superiority. The subsequent Tashkent Agreement in January 1966 restored pre-war boundaries but reaffirmed India's ability to counter aggression effectively.

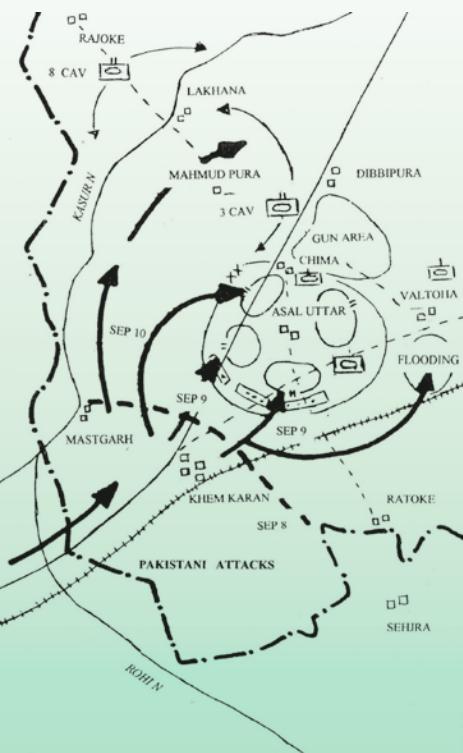
The 1965 war remains a testament to India's decisive performance under complex operational conditions and stands as a historical example of how tactical proficiency and command coherence can overcome technological disparities.

F 1965 WAR

The Battle of Asal Uttar (08–10 September 1965) in the Khem Karan sector was one of the most decisive encounters of the Indo-Pak war and is often remembered as the “Waterloo of Pakistan’s Patton tanks.” Pakistan’s 1st Armoured Division, armed with U.S.-supplied M48 Pattons, sought to break through Indian defenses, capture Khem Karan, and advance toward the Beas River. Facing them were Indian troops under Major General Gurbaksh Singh, who crafted a brilliant defensive plan. Instead of meeting the offensive head-on, Indian forces tactically withdrew to Asal Uttar, where they set up a fortified box defense, flooded sugarcane fields and concealed their tanks and anti-tank weapons.

As the Pakistani armour advanced on 08 September, it was lured into the marshy, waterlogged fields around Asal Uttar. The terrain trapped the Pattons, stripping them of maneuverability and exposing them to devastating close-range fire from Indian Centurion and Sherman tanks. Over the next two days, the battlefield turned into a graveyard of tanks, with nearly 100 Pakistani tanks destroyed or captured. The decisive victory earned the area the nickname “Patton Nagar,” symbolizing the shattering of Pakistan’s armored might.

The battle produced timeless heroes, foremost among them CQMH Abdul Hamid of 4 GRENADIERS, who destroyed seven Patton tanks with a recoilless gun before making the supreme sacrifice, earning the Param Vir Chakra posthumously. Asal Uttar not only safeguarded Punjab but also dealt Pakistan a crushing psychological and military blow. Today, it stands as a masterclass in defensive warfare, immortalized in Indian military history for its ingenuity, resilience and valour.



The Battle of OP Hill, fought on 02–03 November 1965 during the Indo-Pakistani War, was a pivotal engagement in the Krishna Ghati Sector of Poonch, Jammu and Kashmir. The Pakistani Observation Post on the Chuh-i-Nar ridge overlooked Indian positions and directed accurate artillery fire, making it a major threat. Despite a declared ceasefire, Pakistan continued to hold the fortified ridge, compelling the Indian Army’s Bhimber Gali Brigade to launch a multi-pronged assault. The objective was entrusted to 2 DOGRA, 5 SIKH LI and 7 SIKH LI.

The Pakistani defenses were formidable, with minefields, bunkers, barbed wire, and machine guns covering steep approaches. The assault turned into a bloody battle marked by close-quarters and hand-to-hand combat. Captain Gautam Mubayi of 2 DOGRA, though grievously wounded by a mine, pressed forward and silenced an enemy machine gun with grenades, sacrificing his life but inspiring his men to continue. Similarly, Naik Darshan Singh of 5 SIKH LI, despite losing a leg in a minefield, crawled through wire obstacles and destroyed enemy bunkers, motivating his section to secure their objective despite heavy casualties. Supported by 7 SIKH, the combined effort dislodged Pakistani troops from OP Hill by the early hours of 03 November 2025.

The victory had immense strategic significance, breaking Pakistani morale and denying them the ability to dominate Indian positions in the Mendhar sector. For their gallantry, Indian soldiers received five Maha Vir Chakras and three Vir Chakras, while participating battalions were awarded the Battle Honour OP Hill and the theatre honour “Jammu & Kashmir 1965”. Today, a memorial at the site stands as a tribute to the courage, sacrifice, and indomitable spirit of the soldiers who upheld the motto “Duty Before Self.”



PASSING OUT PARADE (POP) AT OFFICERS TRAINING ACADEMY (OTA), GAYA

- POP of SSC (Tech) Men-63 & SSC (Tech) Women-34 courses at OTA, Gaya held on 06 Sep 2025.
- Reviewed by Lt Gen Anindya Sengupta, PVSM, UYSM, AVSM, YSM, GOC-in-C, Central Command.
- 207 Officer Cadets were commissioned as Officers in the Indian Army.



PASSING OUT PARADE (POP) AT OFFICERS TRAINING ACADEMY (OTA), CHENNAI

- POP of SSC-120, SSC (W)-34 and equivalent courses at OTA, Chennai held on 06 Sep 2025.
- Reviewed by Air Chief Marshal AP Singh, PVSM, AVSM, CAS.
- 155 Officer Cadets (including 25 Women) were commissioned in the Indian Army. In addition, 21 Officer Cadets (including 12 Women) from Friendly Foreign Countries (FFC) successfully completed the training.

CONTACT FOR QUERIES

Publisher : Additional Directorate General of Strategic Communication, IHQ of MoD (Army)

Editor Baatcheet Email : editorbaatcheet@gmail.com

Contact No : 011-23018665

Printer : Anything Printers, Ph : 011-45685718

