Twitter Thread by [redacted]



[redacted]
@itzz_harshit

THREAD!
Complete deatails on 1965 war from rann of kutch to battle of dograi

Skirmishes at rann of kutch

On April 9, 51-Infantry-Brigade of the Pakistan Army, crossed the international border into the ‘Rann of Kutch’ and captured Sardar Post near Kanjarkot. On April 24, Pakistan attacked again with tanks and artillery and captured four more posts.

The Indian Army did not put up any significant fight and withdrew. They reasoned that the monsoon flooding of the Kutch would, in any case, drive the Pakistani Army out.
Although Indian force in that region, was not prepared to drive out the Pakistani forces at that moment.

2 months later, leaders from both nations met in London. There, under the influence of then British PM, a cease-fire agreement was signed on June 30. Under this agreement, Pakistan agreed to withdraw its forces & India allowed Pakistan to use a road it had constructed in the area

Operation ablaze

India responded to Pakistani aggression in rann of kutch by conducting operation ablaze. This Operation included the measures taken by the Indian Army along the western border in May-Jun 1965, following Pakistani attack in the Rann of Kutch

Operation Gibraltar

Pakistan, in a grand scheme, decided to send over, somewhere between 10,000 to 30,000 soldiers of Pakistan army, into Kashmir valley.

It was a bold (and somewhat brilliant) plan, to showcase that the angry crowd present in Indian Kashmir were locals only, and were not brought in from elsewhere. The only flaw was Pakistan’s assumption that local Kashmiri would support them in this uprising.

On August 5, two infiltrators approached a youngster near Gulmarg and offered him money for some information. The individual immediately reported the matter to Tanamarg Police Station

The same day, a few infiltrators approached a local man in Mendhar area for some information. The local reported the matter to the nearby brigade headquarters. The alerted Indian Army captured these two officers on Aug 8 near Narain. Their interrogation revealed the entire plan.

India launched counter operations against the infiltrators. Without local support, they had nowhere to go. They were completely demoralized. Some surrendered. Some ex-filtrated across the Cease Fire Line. Large quantities of arms and ammunition were captured.

After august 20 operation Gibraltar started collapsing
& Finally on 28 august 1965 indian army captured haji pir pass under pok which was termed as the most bravest act after ww2

Image showing indian army waving tricolor at haji pir pass

Gurkha soilders of indian army celebrating capture of haji pir pass

Video of Captain gulam hussian of 8 AK infantry battalion who was captured with thousands of pow's.

Operation grandslam

After failure in operation Gibraltar, the shameless Pakistani army initiated their plan B and launched Operation Grand Slam in the Chamb sector of Akhnoor, with the objective to capture this vital town.

The main objective of this operation was to cut off supply routes to Indian troops in Kashmir which had gained upper hand in Kashmir region. If Pakistan could succeed in this plan, they could have revived operation Gibraltar & Indian troops would have gotten weaker in the region

Outcome: Pakistan in a much stronger position. They reached the Fatwal ridge which is just 4 Kms short of Akhnoor. Fall of Akhnoor, had the potential to cut off Poonch from Jammu. That could have jeopardized Indian Army’s stronger position in Kashmir.

Before going further

Here are some interviews of Pakistani army personnel's who are accepting the truth that it was "pakistan who started the 1965 war"

Air marshal asghar khan
https://t.co/uAVzLbaNxX

pic.twitter.com/Y0f7zzHyqV

— Harshit Mittal 3.0 (@play_boyz71) August 27, 2021

Air marshal nur khan



Indian invasion on lahore 1965):

In order to ease the pressure over Akhnoor, the Indian leadership made the bold move of invading Lahore.

15th infantry division was chosen for attacking Lahore. When they marched towards Lahore, they met a counter-attack by Pakistan near the west bank of the BRB Canal, which was a de facto border of India and Pakistan. Indian attack had to halt there.

A rare video of indian army advancing towards lahore



Battle of burki

The Battle of Burki was a battle fought by Indian infantry and Pakistani armour in the Indo-Pakistani War of 1965. Barki is a village that lies south-east of Lahore near the border with Punjab, India and is connected with Lahore by the Bridge of Ichogil canal.

Indian army after capturing burki police station

Battle of Asal Uttar near Khemkaran (Sep 10–11, 1965):

Next day, Pakistan's 1st Armoured Division, pushed an offensive, with the intent to capture Amritsar and the bridge on river Beas to Jalandhar.
Pakistan attacked with about 176 Patton tanks and 44 M24 Chaffe tanks.

In the morning of 11th September 1965, the Indian tanks surrounded Pakistani tanks from all sides, while adopting a Horse-Shoe defense, bogging down the attackers in flooded fields, surrounding them from all sides .

The swampy ground slowed down the advance of the Pakistani tanks and many of them could not move because of the muddy slush. Under fire, Pakistani crewmen and infantry broke, abandoned their vehicles and fled.

99 Pakistani tanks, mostly Pattons, and a few Shermans and Chaffees, were destroyed or captured.

Some images of captured/destroyed Pakistani tanks

Pakistani army officer explaining historical defeat of Pakistani army in battle of assal Uttar



Battle of Chawinda (Sep 09, 1965) :

To gain elsewhere, once advance to Lahore was blocked, India's ‘1st Armoured Division’, launched an offensive towards Sialkot. The Division was forced back by the Pakistani ‘6th Armoured Divison’ at Chawinda.

India was forced to withdraw, after suffering heavy losses of some 30-100 tanks (too many versions exist about the amount of loss, but India definitely lost this battle).

Battle of dograi

The Battle of Dograi, one of the bloodiest battles in Indian military history, was fought at the town of Dograi near Lahore - first with guns and grenades, then with bayonets, and finally with bare hands on the dark night of September 21/22, 1965.

On the night of Sept 21st and 22nd Indian Army's Jat regiment trampled Pakistani defenses and captured Dograi. The very next day cease-fire was announced and the forces were ordered to return.

The jat regiment of indian army nailed Pakistani punjabji army completely

On 22 September 1965 the UN nations security council passed a resolution that called for an unconditional ceasefire from both nations. The war ended the following day.

Casualties & losses from both sides as per bbc report

1. India won 1,920 sqkm of territory; Pakistan won 540 sqkm

2. 2,862 Indian soldiers were killed; Pakistan lost 5,800 soldiers

3. India lost 97 tanks; 450 Pakistani tanks were destroyed or captured

American ambassador scolded pakistan by saying "indians got u by your neck"



Air marshal nur Khan accepting defeat of Pakistan



Pakistani barrister accepting defeat of Pakistan in 1965 war



Flight of Falcons, demolishing myths of indo pak wars 1965 & 1971:- written by paf air commodore s sajad Haider

Title of book clearly expose pakistani propaganda on 1965 war

Pakistani army prevents sale of book "Myths of 1965 war" written by pak army general mehmood Ahmed

Show this thread to Pakistani's to Burst there dilusions as these proofs are enough to Burst Pakistani propganda on 1965 war