



COLONEL (THEN CAPTAIN) SANJEEV SINGH

SERVICE NUMBER	IC-57027W
RANK	Colonel (Then Captain)
NAME	Sanjeev Singh
SON OF	Kehar Singh Jamwal
RESIDENT OF (Village/District/State)/ DOMICILE	Village Pathiar, Kangra, Himachal Pradesh
UNIT/REGIMENT/CORPS	Army Service Corps (Attached to 13 Jammu and Kashmir Rifles)
SERVICE	Indian Army
DATE OF ENROLMENT/ COMMISSION	07 June 1997
AWARD/DATE OF ACTION	Vir Chakra / 20 June 1999
WAR/BATTLE/OPERATION	Kargil War / Op VIJAY
OTHER AWARDS WITH DATE	



Colonel (then Captain) Sanjeev Singh was born on 02 August 1974, to Kehar Singh Jamwal and Malka Jamwal. He was born in Shimla, Himachal Pradesh. Colonel Jamwal is an alumnus of Sainik School, Sujanpur Tira. On 07 June 1997 on passing out from the Indian Military Academy he was commissioned into The Army Service Corps.

The Jammu and Kashmir Rifles has a unique regimental history. It was raised in 1821, by an intrepid Indian ruler Gulab Singh. He was one of the ablest Generals of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and later became the ruler of the Jammu and Kashmir state. As a state force, Jammu and Kashmir Rifles fought as Imperial Service troops in both World War I and II and contributed immensely during 1947-48 war. The Jammu and Kashmir Rifles was later absorbed into the Indian Army as a distinct and separate regiment. In 1963, the designation was changed to Jammu and Kashmir Rifles. After conversion, the Ladakh Scouts came under the aegis of the regiment and has only recently acquired the title of a full-fledged regiment. During the Kargil conflict in 1999, the Jammu and Kashmir Rifles created an unprecedented record of bravery and sacrifice.

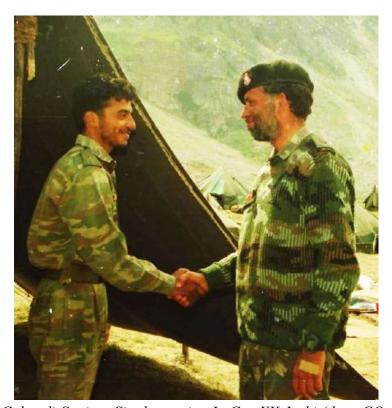


Captain (later Colonel) Sanjeev Singh receiving Vir Chakra from President KR Narayanan. (Photo Source: Rashtrapati Bhavan Archives)

The genesis of Indo-Pak conflict can be traced back to the year 1947. The bone of contention between India and Pakistan are the attempts by Pakistan to annex the erstwhile state of Jammu and



Kashmir by any means. The Kargil war of 1999 was fought 52 years after independence. The war commenced shortly after the signing of the Lahore declaration in 1999, when the Pakistan army surreptitiously occupied the winter vacated posts of the Indian Army. This act is thought to be the brain-child of General Pervez Musharraf, then chief of the Pakistan Army. On 3 May 1999, intrusions were detected. On 25 May¹, the Government of India, approved application of Indian Airforce, followed by Operation Vijay, launched by the Indian Army to evict the intruders from our territory². After two months of violent confrontation, the war came to an end on 26 July 1999. After two months of violent confrontation, the war came to an end on 26 July 1999.



Captain (later Colonel) Sanjeev Singh greeting Lt Gen YK Joshi (then, CO of 13 JAK RIF)

(Photo Source: Twitter Y K Joshi @YkJoshi5)

During OPERATION VIJAY, Point (Pt.) 5140, in Drass area of Kargil sector was of immense strategic importance. While attacks to capture of Tololing were in progress, an assault on Pt. 5140 was launched to ease the pressure from Tololing. The advance to the peak of Pt. 5140 was extremely challenging due to the treacherous terrain filled with huge rocks and gap filled with

¹ Karqil 1999: The Impregnable Conquered Lt. Gen Y M Bammi. (2002) Gorkha Publisher

² From Surprise to Reckoning: The Kargil Review Committee Report (2000) Sage Publications, New Delhi (Pg no 104-105)



hardened snow. Colonel S K Chakravrati, CO of 18 GARHWAL RIFLES was assigned this task. The enemy was at an advantageous position, which made the movement to the objective easily detectable. Prior to 18 GARHWAL RIFLES, 1 NAGA had attempted to capture the objective from the side of Bimbat Nala. Despite the precautions taken by 18 GARHWAL RIFLES and limiting their movements to night, the enemy detected the movements and started heavy machine gun and artillery fire at the administrative base.



Troops of 18 GARHWAL RIFLES during the operations in the Drass Sub-Sector of Kargil. (Photo Source: https://www.news18.com/news/opinion/they-too-fought-in-kargil-how-18-garhwal-rifles-assaulted-pt-5140-and-pt-4700-4000784.html)

The Company of 18 GARHWAL RIFLES had to rush back to a firm base, due to approaching dawn and lack of reserve. Since the first attempt by 18 GARHWAL RIFLES wasn't successful, on 13 June 1999 they were was tasked to launch another attack on Pt. 5140 along with 18 GRENADIERS. 18 GRENADIERS had by then captured several humps and were heading to capture the humps along the route to Pt. 5140. When the second attempt to capture the Point 5140 was launched, the Tololing Top was already captured by 13 Jammu and Kashmir Rifles. Due to the defeat of Tololing, enemy fired at the Company of 18 GARHWAL RIFLES even more ferociously causing multiple casualties in a very small-time frame. Despite several attempts, the battalion couldn't capture the Pt.5140 so the task was now handed over to 13 JAMMU &



KASHMIR RIFLES on 15 June 1999. Under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Yogesh Kumar Joshi, on the morning of 14 June 1999, two Companies of 13 JAMMU & KASHMIR RIFLES, which had recently climbed up Tololing Top reached the area. The battalion was quick to identify the objectives and prepare for an assault at Rocky Knob later in the night.



The troops of 13 JAK RIF at Pt 5140 after evicting enemy from the top. It was later renamed as Gun Hill.

(Photo Source: MoD DPR)

On the night of 15 June 1999, the attack by 13 JAMMU & KASHMIR RIFLES was a success, as they were able to capture the Hump 8, while two Humps, 9 and 10 were still occupied by the enemy. On 17 June 1999, while the capture of Rocky-Knob was in progress, Captain Sanjeev Singh Jamwal and Captain Vikram Batra Company Commanders of Bravo and Delta companies respectively, were busy carrying out reconnaissance of the routes to Pt. 5140. The final multi-directional attack was launched by the Delta and Bravo Companies from the South and Southeast directions by establishing a fire-base at the Rocky-Knob. 1 NAGA was to assault from the further left and 18 GARHWAL RIFLES was tasked to assault from the Northeast.





Captain (Later Colonel) Sanjeev Singh along with Captain Vikram Batra enjoying moments of hard-earned respite.

(Photo Source: MoD DPR)

On 19 June 1999, Captain (later Colonel) Sanjeev Singh and Captain Vikram Batra were waiting to see the devastation caused by the Bofor guns, firing directly onto Point 5140 enemy bunkers. By 2030 Hours, the Bofors were pushing the enemy inside their bunkers. On 20 June 1999, both the parties began their movement towards the objective. Captain (later Colonel) Sanjeev Singh and his column approached the feature from the West, approaching within assaulting distance of the enemy defence while maintaining complete surprise. After reorganizing the entire Company and visualizing no other option he motivated them to attack the feature.

Captain (later Colonel) Sanjeev Singh physically assaulted the first enemy sangar from the front along with his buddy. This caught the enemy off guard and prompted a hand-to-hand fight, causing fear among the troops. He then attacked the second sangar after effectively clearing the first sangar, causing further enemy attrition. The officer personally killed three enemy soldiers in this valiant effort. A total of six enemy soldiers were killed in the operation, which resulted in the recapturing of the key feature. In the face of the enemy, Colonel (then Captain) Sanjeev Singh exhibited raw courage and great professionalism. For his commendable junior leadership and display of exceptional gallant, Colonel (then Captain) Sanjeev Singh was awarded Vir Chakra.



CITATION

Captain Sanjeev Singh (IC-57027), Army Service Corps, 13 Jammu And Kashmir Rifles (Effective date of the Award: 20th June 1999)

As part of OPERATION VIJAY on 20 June 1999 at 0415 hours, Captain Sanjeev Singh was tasked to recapture point 5140 in the Drass Sector, an important feature dominating the Srinagar-Leh road which had been forcibly taken over and held by enemy intruders.

Captain Sanjeev Singh approached the feature from the west along with his column and reached within assaulting distance of the enemy defence, maintaining total surprise. After reorganizing the entire company and visualizing no other option he motivated them attacking the feature.

Captain Sanjeev Singh, leading from the front along with his buddy, physically assaulted the first enemy sangar. This took the enemy by total surprise and forced them a hand-to-hand fight, and resultant panic amongst them. After successfully clearing the first sangar, Captain Sanjeev Singh further attacked the second sangar causing further attrition on the enemy.

In this act of valour Captain Sanjeev Singh personally killed three enemy personnel. The entire operation left six enemy dead and led to the recapturing of the important feature.

Captain Sanjeev Singh exhibited raw courage and true professionalism in the face of the enemy.



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VIDEOS

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Kargil War - Archival Footage | Full Compilation of India's war with Pakistan (Source: Youtube Wild Films India)

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Paltan of 13 JAKRIF marks the 20th death anniversary of Kargil war hero Capt Vikram Batra (Source: Tribune Youtube)

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The Kargil victors: 8 Mountain division, 'Forever in Operations' (Source: Youtube NDTV) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KruhSRDwmwQ

Kargil 1999 to 2014 - what has changed (Source: NDTV) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jkIJ6icXpek
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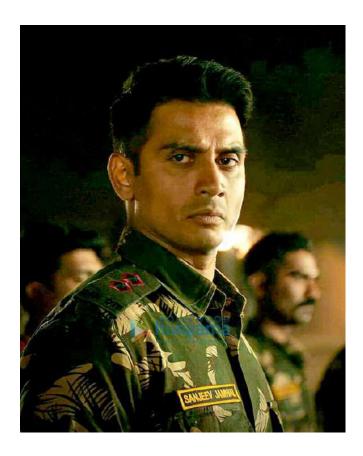
MOVIES

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³ DISCLAIMER:



In a popular Indian movie, *Shershaah* made on the life of 13 JAK RIF officer Captain Vikram Batra, role of Captain (Later Colonel) Sanjeev Singh was played by popular Indian actor Shiv Pandit.



A still from Shershaah, actor Shiv Pandit as Captain (later Colonel) Sanjeev Singh Source: https://www.bollywoodhungama.com/celebrity/shiv-pandit/