### **Department of Civil Engineering**

NECG/CE/CIR/F.NO.20/2021-22

# **CIRCULAR**

It is hereby informed to all II Year, III Year & IV Year B. Tech Civil engineering students that, a "Kargil Vijay Diwas." will be conducted on 26<sup>th</sup> July 2022 at CIVIL Seminar Hall by the Resource persons **Dr. V. Raviprasad**, Principal of our NEC-Gudur. In this regard, it is strictly instructed to the students to attend this program without fail.

HOD

Date: 20.07.2022

### **Department of Civil Engineering**

#### **REPORT**

# A Brief Report of Kargil Vijay Diwas.

Name of Department/ Organizer: Civil Engineering Department	
Date	: 26/07/2022
Venue	: Civil Department Seminar Hall
No of Participants	: 68

### • Objective of the Event:

The objective of the event was to felicitate the function about **Kargil Vijay Diwas 2022** and the Role of community groups is to ensure effective and participatory implementation of the function.

## Brief information about the event:

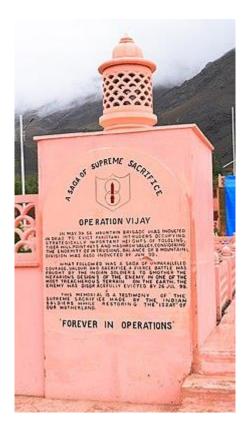
Department of Civil Engineering and mechanical engineering combinedly has arranged a Kargil Vijay Diwas on 26/07/2022. The Expert of the function was Dr. V. Raviprasad, Principal of our NEC-Gudur. he taught to students about Kargil Vijay Diwas (Hindi: कारगिल विजय दिवस, lit. Kargil Victory Day) is commemorated every 26 July in India, to observe India's victory over Pakistan in the Kargil War for ousting Pakistani Forces from their occupied positions on the mountain tops of Northern Kargil District in Ladakh in 1999. Initially, the Pakistani army denied their involvement in the war, claiming that it was caused by Kashmiri militants forces. However documents left behind by casualties, testimony of POWs and later statements by the Prime Minister of Pakistan Nawaz Sharif and Pakistan Army Chief of Army Staff Pervez Musharraf showed the involvement of Pakistani paramilitary forces, led by General Ashraf Rashid.

Kargil Vijay Diwas is celebrated on 26 July every year in honour of the Kargil War's Heroes. This day is celebrated all over India and in the national capital, New Delhi, where the Prime Minister of India pays homage to the soldiers at Amar Jawan

<u>Jyoti</u> at the <u>India Gate</u> every year. [3] Functions are also organized all over the country to commemorate the contributions of the <u>Indian Armed Forces</u>.

Sixty eight students from the civil engineering department were attended. The Program was started with inauguration ceremony followed by introductory speech of Principal **Dr. V. Raviprasad**. The session was ended with valedictory function in presence of Dr. V.RAVI PRASAD, Principal, Vice Principal K. VISWAKSENA REDDY, Prof. K. YUGANDHARA REDDY, HOD of Civil Engineering and Mr. K. Siva Kumar Associate Professor of Civil Engineering Department.

### History



About Operation Vijay at Kargil War Memorial Dras.

After the <u>Indo-Pakistani War of 1971</u>, there had been a long period of relatively few direct armed conflicts involving the military forces of the two neighbours – not withstanding the efforts of both nations to control the <u>Siachen Glacier</u> by establishing military outposts on the surrounding mountains ridges and the resulting military skirmishes in the 1980s. During the 1990s, however, escalating <u>tension and conflict due to separatist activities</u> in <u>Kashmir</u>, as well as the conducting of nuclear tests by both countries in 1998, led to an increasingly belligerent atmosphere. [6]

In an attempt to defuse the situation, both countries signed the Lahore Declaration in February 1999, promising to provide a peaceful and bilateral solution to the Kashmir conflict. During the winter of 1998–1999, some elements of the Pakistani Armed Forces were covertly training and sending Pakistani troops and paramilitary forces, into territory on the Indian side of the line of control (LOC). The infiltration was code named "Operation Badri". The aim of the Pakistani incursion was to sever the link between Kashmir and Ladakh and cause Indian forces to withdraw from the Siachen Glacier, thus forcing India to negotiate a settlement of the broader Kashmir dispute. Pakistan also believed that any tension in the region would internationalize the Kashmir issue, helping it to secure a speedy resolution. Yet another goal may have been to boost the morale of the decade-long rebellion in Indian State of Kashmir by taking a proactive role.

Initially, with little knowledge of the nature or extent of the infiltration, the Indian troops in the area assumed that the infiltrators were jihadis and declared that they would evict them within a few days. Subsequent discovery of infiltration elsewhere along the LOC, along with the difference in tactics employed by the infiltrators, caused the Indian army to realize that the plan of attack was on a much bigger scale. The total area seized by the ingress is generally accepted to between 130 km² – 200 km². The Government of India responded with Operation Vijay, a mobilization of 200,000 Indian troops. The war came to an official end on July 26, 1999, with the eviction of Pakistan Army troops from their occupied positions, thus marking it as Kargil Vijay Diwas. 527 soldiers from the Indian Armed Forces lost their lives during the war. I

### · Outcome of the Event :

At the end of the Technical Talk, students feedback were taken which was indicate that the students were confident enough to the Role of community groups is to ensure effective and participatory implementation of unity management and effective operation system established.



**Venue: Civil Seminar Hall** 









**Chief Guest addressing the Gather** 



**Honoring the Civil HOD** 



Principal delivering the lecture











Gathering the students and staff.

In-charge HOD