

विद्यया ऽ मृतमश्नुते



एन सी ई आर टी
NCERT



सत्यमेव जयते

MINISTRY
OF EDUCATION
Government of India

OPERATION SINDOOR

A Mission of Honour and Bravery



Module | Secondary Stage

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A MISSION OF HONOUR AND BRAVERY

MODULE — SECONDARY STAGE



"Operation Sindoor is not just name but it is a reflection of the feelings of millions of people of the country. Operation Sindoor is an unwavering commitment to justice... Indian forces attacked terror hideouts in Pakistan and their training centres with precision. The terrorists had never imagined that India could take such a big decision. But when the country is united, endowed with spirit of Nation First and national interest is paramount, then strong decisions are taken and results are achieved."

— Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi



Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi praising the skill and strength of the Indian Armed Forces

There's a large whiteboard with "Episode Planning: Operation Sindoor" written across the top. Students have notebooks, tablets, and fact sheets in front of them. The teacher enters as students discuss excitedly.

Are you all ready for the discussion and reflection? That will help us with our podcast.

Vidya: (*scrolling through an article on her tablet*) There's so much being said about Operation Sindoor online — We want to know the details.

Simran: (*nods*) Exactly! I mean, I saw three videos today — I have a fair idea about this operation.

Jay: Same here. The reason behind the operation and the escalations.

Mary: But we need verified information.

(The teacher walks in, sensing the energy in the room)

Teacher: I appreciate the curiosity in the room today! And it's a great topic you've chosen. You know what — I have a complete learning module on Operation Sindoor.

Neha: Really, ma'am? That's perfect!

Teacher: Yes. We'll go through it together — read, reflect, and then decide how to shape your podcast segments. You can build your episode pipeline and scripts as you understand more.

Aman: Let's do it! Where do we begin?

Segment 1: The Backdrop to Operation Sindoor

Teacher: Let's start with the background. This will help you and your listeners understand what led to Operation Sindoor.

Jay: (*taking notes*) Alright — setting the context first. Makes sense.

Teacher: Since independence, Pakistan has often tried to disturb peace in India — sometimes through war, and at other times, through terrorism.



Vidya: I remember reading about the wars in history class — 1947, 1965, 1971... and Kargil in 1999, right?

Teacher: Exactly. India responded strongly in all those wars. But even after that, terrorism continued, especially in Jammu and Kashmir.

Neha: (*serious*) Wasn't there a major attack in 2016?

Teacher: Yes. In the Uri attack that year, 19 Indian soldiers were killed. Then, in 2019, the Pulwama attack happened. 40 CRPF jawans lost their lives.

Simran: (*quietly*) That was tragic... It was all over the news.

Teacher: Yes, and after that, things slowly started to change. In 2019, Article 370 was abrogated, paving the way for development in Jammu & Kashmir — including improved infrastructure, upgraded schools, and direct rail links connecting the region more closely with the rest of India.

Aman: I saw a video of the new Vande Bharat train in Kashmir. It looked amazing!

Teacher: Right! In fact, by 2023, Kashmir saw the highest number of tourists ever. People were living in peace. But unfortunately, Pakistan was not ready to accept this progress.

Mary: So... what did they do?

Teacher: In April 2025, after years of calm, terrorists attacked tourists in Pahalgam — 26 innocent people were killed, including a tourist from Nepal. The terrorists' goal was to create fear and religious tension.

Vidya: (*firmly*) That's terrible. And that's when India launched Operation Sindoor?

Teacher: Yes. It was a strong and clear response to that cowardly attack.





Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi described Operation Sindoor as a confluence of good planning, strong leadership and quick action.

Segment 2: Let's Talk About Pulwama

Neha: Before we move ahead, should we go deeper into Pulwama as a separate segment? I think our listeners would benefit from a detailed timeline.

Jay: Yes. It's important — that attack changed a lot.

Teacher: Good idea. Perhaps that could be the next segment? Do you know what Pulwama is famous for?

Simran: *(smiles)* We just finished a geography quiz on the various regions of India. So, saffron, right? And rice?



Teacher: Yes! Pulwama has stunning natural beauty — saffron fields, tall snow-capped Pir Panjal mountains, fresh pine-scented air, and the Jhelum River flowing through it. People also call it the “Rice Bowl of Kashmir” and the “Anand of Kashmir.”

Mary: It sounds like a place from a storybook...

Teacher: It really is. But, on 14 February 2019, tragedy struck. A convoy of 78 vehicles, carrying over 2,500 CRPF personnel, moving from Jammu to Srinagar was attacked.

Aman: I had made some notes on this...This is the Lethapora attack on National Highway 44?

Teacher: Yes. Around 3:15 p.m., a suicide bomber named Adil Ahmed Dar rammed a car filled with explosives into one of the buses. The blast killed 40 CRPF personnel and injured many others. The attack was claimed by Jaish-e-Mohammed (JeM)— a Pakistan-based terror group.

Jay: That’s a loss to the whole nation...

Vidya: Was there a response from India?

Teacher: Yes. India holds Pakistan responsible due to JeM’s presence in Pakistan and active support of ISI. The National Investigation Agency filed charges against 10 people, including the JeM leader, Masood Azhar .

Neha: What did the rest of the world say?

Teacher: The UN Security Council issued a statement holding Jaish-e-Mohammed responsible and calling for punishment of those responsible — including the organisers, funders, and supporters of the attack.

Mary: So, it wasn’t just India... the world knew what happened.

Teacher: Correct. The attack also had a serious impact on India-Pakistan relations. People across India protested against the act of terror. Candle marches were held. The entire country stood together — united against terrorism.





Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi paying his respects to Pulwama martyrs

Simran: And that's what led to the Balakot Air Strike, right?

Teacher: Yes. We can put that down as the next segment. But first, let's take a moment to think more carefully about what happened. When young people like you and your listeners understand the full story, you can respond with awareness, unity, and hope.

Teacher: *(continues)* Let's do this as an activity. You can work individually or in pairs. Use what you've learned from our discussion, the text in the module, and your own thinking. Be clear and thoughtful in your responses.

Why do you think the terrorists targeted Pulwama as the location for their attack in 2019?



Activity: Decoding the Pulwama Attack

Focus Area	Task	Student Response
1. Key Facts	Who carried out the Pulwama attack and when did it occur?	
2. Geography and Irony	Describe the natural beauty of Pulwama. How does this contrast with the violence that took place?	
3. Inference	Why do you think the attackers targeted CRPF personnel in Pulwama?	
4. Perspective	Quote a line from the Prime Minister of India Hon'ble Shri Narendra Modi's speech that shows India's strong stance against terrorism.	
5. Critical Thinking	Do you think international organisations like the UN can help prevent such attacks? Why or why not?	
6. Civic Reflection	As a student, how can you contribute to national unity in the face of such tragedies?	

[Students begin writing in their notebooks or talking to one another. After some sharing and thinking aloud, the teacher moves the session forward.]

Segment 3: The Balakot Air Strike

Teacher: Good reflections, everyone. We'll include some of your thoughts in our podcast's "Ask, Think, Understand" segment.

Simran: Shall we now revisit what happened after the Pulwama attack?

Teacher: Sure! India responded with a strong and strategic move—the Balakot Air Strike. Why don't you take turns to share facts from the module?

Jay: *(raising his hand to go first)* The Balakot airstrike happened on 26 February 2019. Mirage 2000 fighter jets were used to destroy terror training camp at Balakot.

Vidya: Yes, and a large number of JeM terrorists, trainers, and commanders were neutralized in the operation. And I noticed it also said India tried to make sure there were minimum civilian casualties.



Teacher: Exactly. This operation, named Operation Balakot, showed a clear message: India would take decisive and strategic action when faced with terrorism.

Simran: Can we add this line to our podcast summary?

“India has displayed both firmness and resilience in dealing with the challenge of terrorism and national threats.”

Teacher: Absolutely, Simran. Let’s take a short pause and talk about this a bit more. What does this quote mean to you all? We can do this as an activity as well.

As before, you can work in pairs or individually.

Activity: Understanding Operation Balakot

1. **“India has displayed both firmness and resilience...”** What do you think this says about how our country deals with terrorism?
2. **Fill in the Cause–Action–Impact table** based on the Balakot Air Strike.

Cause	Action Taken	Impact
The Pulwama terror attack on 14th Feb 2019 killed 40 CRPF personnel and shocked the nation.		
Pulwama attack necessitated a strong response against terrorism and emphasized the importance of delivering justice for the martyrs.		
History of cross-border terrorism and lack of credible action from Pakistan in the past.		Signalled a paradigm shift in India’s counter-terrorism approach; strengthened deterrence posture.

[Students are seated in a circle, talking among themselves and filling in their responses. The teacher gently brings them back to focus.]

Teacher: Allow me to draw your attention to another aspect. Let’s also talk about the values India showcased when it chose to avoid civilian areas. Think deeper—

3. **India chose to target terrorist camps, not civilian areas.** What does this show about our country’s values?



4. **Why is national unity important** after such attacks? And how do we stay united without spreading hate?



The motto of the Indian Air Force is 'Touch the Sky with Glory'



Precision strikes in Operation Balakot were carried out with Mirage 2000 aircraft

Mary: That part is really important. Maybe we can have a segment called 'Voices of Unity' where we talk about how people responded calmly and together.

Aman: Oh yes! Like the candlelight marches, and how communities across India stood up to protest against the attack and its message of hatred and division.

Teacher: Perfect. You're beginning to find the tone of your podcast: one of truth, awareness, and hope. Now let's move forward.



Segment 4: The Pahalgam Terror Attack



Pahalgam's scenic vistas when untouched by terror

Teacher: You've already read that after the Balakot Strike and the abrogation of Article 370, Jammu & Kashmir moved towards peace and progress. But then came another tragedy in April 2025—the Pahalgam attack.

On 22 April 2025, while families were enjoying a peaceful day in Baisaran Valley, terrorists from The Resistance Front—TRF, a known proxy of the Pakistan-based Lashkar-e-Taiba, opened fire on innocent civilians.

Neha: *(sorrowful whisper)* How many people were hurt?

Teacher: 26 innocent civilians were killed, including a Nepalese tourist. Many others were injured. The attack was one of the deadliest in recent years.

Vidya: News of the terror attack was devastating. Do you know Pahalgam is a truly beautiful place? My family was planning to visit.

Jay: Yeah, Baisaran valley is like a postcard! It is heartbreaking that such a peaceful and beautiful tourist spot — visited by people, young and old from all walks of life — was attacked.



Teacher: Exactly. It is a very popular tourist spot. Pahalgam is known for its stunning scenery—green meadows, tall pine trees, and clean mountain air. It is often called ‘Mini Switzerland’. Tourists from across India and the world visit it for picnics, horse riding, and winter snow.

Jay: So it’s not just a beautiful place—it also helps locals earn their living, right?

Teacher: Absolutely. Tourism is vital there. Pony riders, guides, shopkeepers, hotel workers... many people depend on it. And that’s what makes the terrorist attack even more tragic.

Simran: That’s terrible. How did people respond?

Teacher: The Indian Army, police and paramilitary forces rushed to help immediately. The Hon’ble Home Minister, Shri Amit Shah, immediately left for Kashmir. And Prime Minister Narendra Modi cancelled a foreign visit and returned to New Delhi. He strongly condemned the attack.

“I strongly condemn the terror attack in Pahalgam, Jammu and Kashmir. Condolences to those who have lost their loved ones. Those behind this heinous act will be brought to justice. Our resolve to fight terrorism is unshakeable and it will get even stronger.”

— Hon’ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi



Hon’ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi addressing the nation on how Operation Sindoor shows India’s strength and sends a powerful message against sponsors of terror



Aman: How did people in other parts of India react?

Teacher: In a very united way. Candlelight marches were held from across the country. Muslim communities in Hyderabad, Lucknow, and Bhopal wore black armbands and openly denounced the attack. In Kashmir, shopkeepers closed their shops in protest. Villages near the border demanded strong action and supported the Armed Forces.

Aman: So, can we also talk about the local people's role?

Teacher: Definitely, Aman. That's a key part of the story. The local population stood up and spoke against the terrorists. Their response breaks stereotypes and shows the real voice of peace-loving people.

Vidya: (*quietly*) That kind of unity is powerful.

Teacher: It is. The terror attack was meant to create fear and hatred between communities. But people chose unity and courage.

Simran: How were the attackers identified?

Teacher: TRF first claimed responsibility, then denied it four days later. But India's National Investigation Agency confirmed the group was behind it—with solid evidence and eyewitness accounts. Indian agencies found that the attack was a well-planned conspiracy led by Pakistan's ISI and Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT). It was directly ordered by Pakistan's military and political leadership.

Neha: Did the international community say anything?

Teacher: Yes, Neha. A coordinated and extensive exercise was taken to reach out diplomatically by our missions abroad. On 18 July 2025, the United States officially declared TRF a foreign terrorist organisation. That was a major move. TRF is widely recognised now as just another face of Lashkar-e-Taiba.

Mary: And how did India respond to the attack?

Teacher: India launched a punitive response called 'Operation Sindoor'. It was a strategic mission to destroy terror bases across the border in Pakistan.

Jay: So next, should we plan a section on Operation Sindoor and its impact?



Teacher: Yes. That will be the focus of the next segment. For now, let's reflect on what we've discussed. We'll break into smaller groups for this. You can use the activity in the module. Remember our podcast tagline – "Tuning In to Truth, together"!

All Students: (*nodding*) Got it!

Activity: Understanding the Pahalgam Terror Attack

1. What makes Pahalgam a special and important place in Jammu & Kashmir?
2. Complete the Role-Based Response Table for the Pahalgam Terror Attack.

Stakeholder	Immediate Response to the Attack	Message/Stand Taken	Long-term Responsibility
Prime Minister	Cut short visit to Saudi Arabia, returned to India, held emergency meeting.		
Citizens of India	Held candlelight marches, expressed grief, supported the armed forces.		Stay informed, reject communal division, support peace-building efforts.
Local Kashmiris		Disassociated from the attack; showed grief and indignation.	Destroy terror bases
Intelligence agencies		Reaffirmed that the attack was foreign-planned and coordinated.	

3. What steps can the government, security forces, and citizens take to prevent such attacks in the future?

[Students begin jotting down points and discussing how to frame this part of the podcast.]

Segment 5: India's Response: Operation Sindoor

Teacher: The topic of Operation Sindoor is both emotional and powerful. The terrorist attack in Pahalgam was not just a violent act—it was a direct provocation. A blow to our safety and peace.

Aman: I remember how people on social media were posting about their grief and anger. It felt like the whole country was mourning.



Teacher: Exactly. And the government responded—not with words alone, but with decisive action. On 7 May 2025 at 0105 hrs, India launched the strategic military mission ‘Operation Sindoor’.

Vidya: Now I correlate why it was called Sindoor, ma’am . Sindoor symbolizes the marital bond. By naming the operation Sindoor, our country’s leadership and armed forces paid tribute to the widows of the victims. It was to show solidarity, empathy, and respect.

Simran: That’s deeply moving. The operation was about honour and justice as well.

Operation Sindoor is not just a name, but a reflection of the feelings of millions of people. It is an unwavering commitment to justice.

— Hon’ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi

Mary: And what all did the operation involve?

Teacher: It was a precision strike. The Indian armed forces targeted terror hideouts and training centres in Pakistan and Pakistan occupied Jammu and Kashmir. This was a planned, strategic move demonstrating India’s sovereignty and resolve.

Jay: So, was it both a tribute and a warning?

Teacher: Exactly. It told the world— India will protect its people and values. It restored faith in our armed forces and reassured citizens that justice would not be delayed.

Aman: This could be our podcast segment’s emotional anchor. A moment where the nation stood united.

Teacher: Beautifully said. In your planning, include this emotional dimension. Highlight India’s courage, symbolism, and collective strength. Let’s remind our listeners that behind every military operation, there are people, stories, and a spirit that refuses to give up.

Aman: Noted, ma’am! This will be a powerful part of our podcast.

Jay: We also need to talk about who carried out the operation and how.



Mary: Operation Sindoor must've involved a lot of meticulous planning.

Simran: We didn't just rush in with an emotional response.

Teacher: Exactly. The period—from 22 April to 7 May 2025—was what we call the planning and coordination stage. Under the leadership of the Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, strategic guidance was very clear and empowering.

India's Armed Forces were directed to:

- Identify multiple targets related to terrorism.
- Act even if those targets were deep inside Pakistan's territory.
- Decide when and how to respond—no pressure to act immediately.
- Minimise civilian casualties.
- And, importantly, gather evidence after the strike.

Aman: So were the Indian Armed Forces given freedom of action to plan and carry out their response?

Teacher: Yes. The Chief of Defence Staff and the Chiefs of the Army, Navy, and Air Force worked closely with intelligence agencies. Their planning included:

- Pinpointing terrorist infrastructure like training camps and launchpads.
- Choosing the right weapons for precision strikes.
- Setting the date and time for the attack.
- Balancing precautionary deployments without losing the element of surprise.
- Strategically moving naval assets forward.
- And even preparing for civil defense in case of war—air raid precautions, shelters, etc.

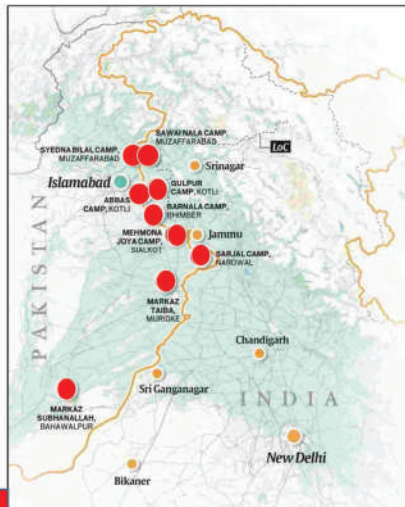
Jay: Of course! Operation Abhyaas—the safety drill conducted across parts of India on 7 May 2025—helped people learn how to stay safe and act quickly if there is a military threat.

Vidya: It would've helped assess and strengthen our response systems as well.



OPERATION SINDOOR TARGETS

SERIAL	TERRORIST CAMPS	AREA
1.	SAWAI NALA, MUZAFFARABAD	POJK
2.	SYEDNA BILAL, MUZAFFARABAD	
3.	GULPUR, KOTLI	
4.	BARNALA, BHIMBER	
5.	ABBAS, KOTLI	PAKISTAN
6.	BAHAWALPUR	
7.	MURIDKE	
8.	SARJAL	
9.	MEHMOONA JOYA	



Nine Targets prioritised as per the existing presence of terrorist

Open source image showing location of terrorist camps in Pakistan



Targets engaged in India's Air Strikes



Neha: What happened next?

Teacher: In the early hours of 7 May 2025, at 0105 hours, the Indian Armed Forces launched Operation Sindoor. All nine (09) targets were directly linked to the terror networks threatening India. The entire operation was completed in 22 minutes and left scores of terrorists killed.

Aman: Were these targets inside Pakistan?

Teacher: Yes. Some were in Pakistan-occupied Jammu and Kashmir and others in Punjab Province, Pakistan. Let me name a few for your notes: Sawai Nala, Syedna Bilal camp, Bahawalpur, Muridke—which are key bases for Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT) and Jaish-e-Mohammed (JeM). The Indian Army and Air Force worked together. Seven camps were destroyed by the Army, and two—Muridke and Bahawalpur—were hit by the Air Force.

The Indian Armed Forces executed precision strikes in just 22 minutes—destroying these camps.

All Students: That’s amazing! Incredible! Intense!

Teacher: Precisely! However, immediately after the Indian Army and Air Force destroyed the terrorist camps in Pakistan and Pakistan Occupied Jammu and Kashmir, Pakistan resorted to ceasefire violations all along the Line of Control, employing artillery and other weapon systems. Starting 8th May 2025, Pakistan escalated the conflict by attacking our air bases, logistic nodes, forward posts all along the Line of Control and Army formation headquarters – some using Unmanned Aerial Systems, or UAS”.

Mary: Were we prepared for that kind of technology?

Teacher: Very much so, Mary. Our integrated air defence grid and Counter-UAS grid were already in place. These systems—like the S-400, MRSAM, AKASH, and traditional air defence guns—proved highly effective.

Vidya: Isn’t the AKASH system indigenously developed?

Teacher: Yes. And it played a vital role in shielding our territory. Along with legacy platforms like Pechora, L-70, ZU-23 and OSA-AK, we created a layered defence.



Aman: So, how did India retaliate?

Teacher: Our response was swift and proportionate. On 8 May, we targeted only select Pakistani air defence systems and sensor networks using precision air launched munitions. It was a calibrated response—sending a strong message while avoiding civilian population.



Open source images of the Indian Army





Jay: But Pakistan didn't stop, did they?

Teacher: Unfortunately, no. The ceasefire violations by Pakistan continued on 9 May 2025. They intensified their attacks, using drones and artillery—not just against military sites but also schools, religious places, and civilian infrastructure.

Mary: Were there civilian casualties?

Teacher: Sadly, yes. Pakistan targeted civilian areas like schools and religious sites in Jammu and Kashmir. Fourteen Indian civilians were killed. But the Indian Army responded strongly and prevented further damage. They neutralised 35–40 Pakistani Army personnel, as per intelligence inputs.

Neha: At our end there was no targeting of civilians.

Teacher: Operation Sindoor was designed to be a precise and responsible answer to Pakistan-sponsored terrorism. The goal wasn't just retaliation—it was strategic deterrence.

Aman: But then came another attack on 10 May 2025?

Teacher: Yes. Around 01:30 AM IST, Pakistan launched a major offensive involving missiles, drones, rockets, long-range artillery, and electronic warfare. Their targets included Indian Air Force bases, Army ammo depots, cantonments—you name it.

Simran: But none of those targets were hit?

Teacher: That's the remarkable part. Thanks to our Counter-UAS systems and our Air Defence Grid encompassing S-400 and AKASH missile systems, electronic warfare, and artillery, not one critical Indian asset was damaged.

Jay: Fantastic! And then it was our turn to respond?

Teacher: The Indian response was bold and formidable. The Indian Air Force struck deep into Pakistan—targeting air bases, radar sites, command and control centres, and military infrastructure across the length and breadth of Pakistan.





Vidya: Which locations were targeted?

Teacher: Military targets were hit in Chaklala, Sargodha, Rahimyar Khan, Jacobabad, Murid, Rafiqy, Sukkur and Bholari. The Indian Air Force took out command and control centres, radars, surface-to-air guided weapons, runways and hangars with aircraft. The response shook Pakistani establishment as our airstrike breached their air defence, creating visible gaps that the world saw.





The motto of the Indian Navy is 'May the Lord of the Oceans be Auspicious Unto Us'

Neha: What role did the Navy play?

Teacher: The Indian Navy helped assert maritime dominance. It deployed its Carrier Battle Group with Integral MiG-29K fighter jets, early warning helicopters, and surveillance systems in the North Arabian Sea, to protect Indian maritime interest and prevent any misadventure by Pakistan in the Maritime Domain.



The Border Security Force also stopped a major infiltration attempt in Jammu's Samba district.

Simran: So, all the forces worked together?

Teacher: Exactly. It was a joint effort. Advanced jets like Rafale, Mirage 2000 and Su-30MKI used the Indian-made missiles and artillery to destroy key terror and military infrastructure.

Neha: The Indian Army responded with precision Artillery Munitions, Loiter Munitions, ATGMs & Mortar bombs to destroy Pakistan Army forward posts & terror launch pads. They targeted runways, bunkers, and hangars. That shows precision. And it wasn't just the missiles. Drones like Hawk, Scout and Eagle gave real-time surveillance data.

Teacher: Very well noted, Neha. And how did this reflect on India's strategy?

Mary: It showed that we didn't just react emotionally. We planned with logic, precision, and restraint. That's amazing.

Teacher: Right. And why do you think that matters in a global context?

Simran: It sends a message that India isn't just reactive, it's strategic. And it also shows we don't depend on foreign tech anymore. We are building our own systems, and they're actually working when it counts.



Pak Drone Destroyed by Army Air Defence



Pakistani drone destroyed by the Indian Army

Aman: That's where the success of the 'Make in India' campaign also shines through. Our Hon'ble Defence Minister Shri Rajnath Singh said the operation proved India can break through any enemy defence using what we've made ourselves.

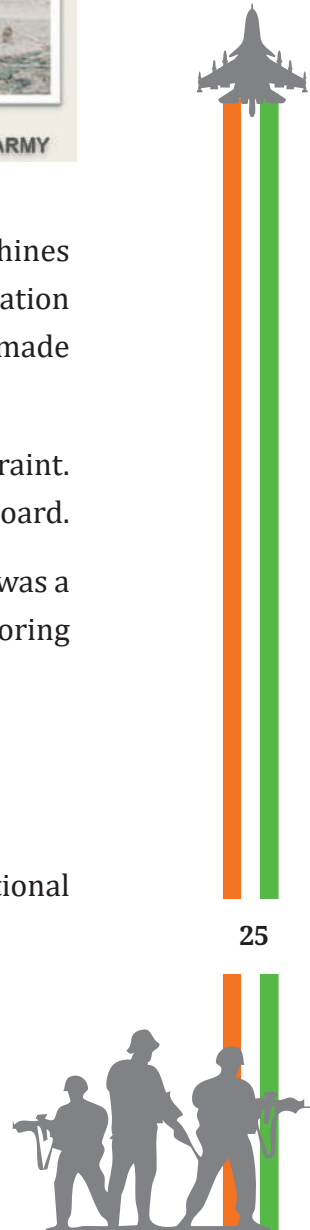
Neha: And he also said that the operation was a balance of power and restraint. We destroyed terror hideouts and military bases—but we didn't go overboard.

Teacher: Precisely. Operation Sindoor was more than a military strike. It was a symbol of technological self-reliance. ISRO also provided real-time monitoring using ten satellites.

Aman: That's incredible.

Teacher: It truly was.

Jay: I think it shows how important science and innovation are in national



security. If we rely only on imported systems, we're vulnerable.

Vidya: And also, it gives our scientists and engineers confidence. Their work is saving lives and making history.

Simran: This segment should be titled: Holding the Line, Hitting Back.

Teacher: You've all done a fantastic job to deepen your understanding of Operation Sindoor. Let's do a final activity so that you can review the timeline and key events. This time, do work in pairs so that you can compare your notes.

Activity: Understanding Operation Sindoor

- Why do you think India planned Operation Sindoor in response to the Pahalgam terror attack?
- How is India working towards self-reliance in key sectors like manufacturing, defence, and technology?
- And finally, take a look at this table. Try completing it using what you've learned.

Aspect	Details from the Text	Significance
Name and Symbolism	'Sindoor' – vermillion, symbolising a married woman's hope and strength	Honoured the widows of victims, turning grief into national resolve
Triggering Incident	<i>Pahalgam attack (April 22, 2025)</i>	
Military Strategy		Showed precision, restraint, and commitment to moral warfare
Technology Used	Rafale, Rudram, AKASH missiles, Mirage 2000, drones, ISRO satellites & precision Munitions	
Tri-service Role		Reflected jointness and coordination among armed forces
Civilian Preparedness	Operation Abhyaas – mock drills, air raid sirens, blackout exercises	
Outcome		The valiant actions of the Indian Armed Forces compelled the Pakistan Armed Forces to seek urgent ceasefire by breaking their will to continue the fight.

[Students continue discussing and filling in the table. The teacher calls the planning session to a close.]





Make in India was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi to encourage companies to build and create products in India. It helps grow local jobs, boost India's economy, and make the country more self-reliant.

Teacher: Well said everyone! So, to sum up—Operation Sindoor was a military success, a technological breakthrough, and a political message all rolled into one. A triumph of bravery, strategy, and innovation.

All Students: (*in unison*) Jai Hind!

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- <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2128133>

You may also watch the video provided in the QR Code





Theme Operation Sindoor — A Saga of Valour
 (Preparatory and Middle Stages)

 Operation Sindoor — A Mission of Honour and Bravery
 (Secondary Stage)



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