



MAJOR ASA RAM TYAGI

SERVICE NUMBER	IC-13056
RANK	Major
NAME	AR Tyagi
SON OF	Shri Saguwa Singh
RESIDENT OF (Village/District/State)/ DOMICILE	Ghaziabad/Uttar Pradesh
UNIT/REGIMENT/CORPS	3 JAT
SERVICE	Indian Army
DATE OF ENROLMENT/ COMMISSION	17 December 1961
AWARD/DATE OF ACTION	Maha Vir Chakra (Posthumous)/ 21 September 1965
WAR/BATTLE/OPERATION	1965 Indo-Pak War
OTHER AWARDS WITH DATE	

Major Asa Ram Tyagi was born on 02 January 1939 to Shri Saguwa Singh, in Ghaziabad District of Uttar Pradesh. Major Asa Ram had two siblings, elder brother, Shri Pashuram Tyagi and a younger brother Shri Shyam Sunder Tyagi. Major Asa Ram Tyagi was commissioned into 3 JAT on 17 December 1961. In the Indo-Pak War of 1965, he was awarded the Maha Vir Chakra for his conspicuous gallantry.

The JAT Regiment is one of the oldest Regiments of the Indian Army. It is an Infantry Regiment that claims its origins to the Calcutta Native Militia raised in 1795, which later became an Infantry Battalion of the Bengal Army. Jat people were historically considered to be martial class and were enlisted in the British Army when the policy on class regiments came. In 1922, during the grouping of the class Regiment the 9 Jat Regiment was formed by bringing under a single Regiment, four active Battalions and one Training Battalion. In the post-independent era, the JAT Regiment has lived up to their reputation and holds the distinction of fighting in all the wars that India fought since its independence including the IPKF to Sri Lanka. Their battle cry: Jat Balwan, Jai Bhagwan was adopted in 1955. 17 JAT received "Unit Citation" from the Chief of the Army Staff, General VP Malik for their conspicuous courage in the Kargil War.

The genesis of the 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 ceasefire line in Jammu and Kashmir and our frontiers with Pakistan have remained a sensitive zone for years. Pakistan has on and off resorted to firing, incursions and intrusions at several points of these frontiers, compelling India to adopt defensive measures. These attempts of Pakistan have been met by the Indian Armed Forces with commendable bravery and steely resilience, but always with great restraint to not escalate the conflict. The Indo-Pak War of 1965 was the second war fought between these two bordering countries. While India was still recovering from the Sino-India War of 1962, Pakistan saw it as an opportunity to acquire Jammu and Kashmir with might, presuming India to be weak in terms of defence preparation. The war began on 24 April 1965, when the Pakistan Army attacked Indian territory in the Rann of Kutch and penetrated six to eight miles inside the Indian territory. This act of illegal occupation of Indian territory constituted violation of the Indo-Pak Border Agreement, 1960 and the international law as per the United Nations Charter. The Pakistani forces subsequently intruded in Kashmir with the launch of Operation Gibraltar.

On 21 September 1965, 3 JAT as part of 15 Infantry Division was assigned the task to capture enemy positions in Dograi village of Pakistan. A Company led by Major Asa Ram Tyagi passed along the Eastern edge of Dograi, where D Company was still fighting, to the Southern edge of the town. Major Tyagi after assessing the enemy deployment and available resources with him decided to press ahead with the forward-most Platoon of his Company. The Company silenced an MMG in a pill-box on the GT road, and then fighting across the road, forced a soldier of the Pakistani 23 Cavalry and remnants of the 16 (Pak) Punjab to surrender. Subsequently, it came under intense automatic fire from a Company of 8 (Pak) Punjab, entrenched along a pill-box guarding the southern approach to Dograi. In a gallant charge the

pill-box was destroyed and the defenders dislodged. In this action, Major Tyagi was mortally wounded.

Major Tyagi courageously led the forward-most Platoon of his Company in the assault on the Eastern edge of the Dograi township. The area, fortified with pillboxes, recoilless guns, and a Troop of tanks, posed a formidable defense. Despite sustaining two bullet injuries, Major Tyagi pressed forward, engaging Pakistani tanks, throwing grenades at their crews, and successfully capturing the tanks intact. He also shot and bayoneted a Major. His unwavering leadership continued until two more bullet hits made him unconscious. Motivated by their Commander, the men rallied and successfully overran the enemy stronghold.

In the Battle of Dograi, numerous JAT soldiers showcased exceptional valor. Major Asa Ram Tyagi was awarded the Maha Vir Chakra for exceptional courage, posthumously.

Four Aan Comics were also released on August 28, 2015 based on the heroics of four war heroes who fought in 1965 Indo Pak war and were awarded Maha Vir Chakra. They were Maj Asaram Tyagi, Maj Bhaskar Roy, Sub Ajit Singh and Sub Tika Bahadur Thapa.



Statue of Major Asa Ram Tyagi unveiled by LG Manoj Sinha

Source :- <https://www.streettimes.in/lt-governor-unveils-the-statue-of-maha-vir-chakra-recipient-major-asharam-tyagi/>

Lieutenant Governor of Jammu & Kashmir Manoj Sinha unveiled the statue of Major Asa Ram Tyagi at Adarsh Nagar, Nandgram, Ghaziabad.

CITATION

Major Asa Ram Tyagi (IC- 13056), 3rd Battalion, The Jat Regiment (Posthumous)

(Effective date of award – 21st September, 1965)

On the night of the 21st/22nd September, 1965, Major Asa Ram Tyagi personally led the leading platoon of a company of a Jat Battalion to capture an enemy position in Dograi village in Pakistan. Which was defended by a troop of tanks covering pill boxes and recoilless guns. While assaulting the enemy position, Major Tyagi was hit by two bullets in the right shoulder. In spite of his injury, he pressed on to the enemy tanks, personally destroyed the crew with hand grenades and captured two tanks intact. In this process he was again hit by three more bullets, but still continued to lead his company till he fell unconscious. He was subsequently evacuated to a military hospital where he died. Greatly inspired by his conspicuous bravery, his men captured the objective.

Reference: Gazette of India, Notification No. _____ dated _____

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3. The Monsoon War: Young Officers Reminisce, by Amarinder Singh and T.S. Shergill, New Delhi: Lustre Press, Roli Books, 2015, pp. 528
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5. Dar, Shahid. "Lt Governor Unveils the Statue of Maha Vir Chakra Recipient Major Asharam Tyagi." Street Times, April 2, 2023. <https://www.streettimes.in/lt-governor-unveils-the-statue-of-maha-vir-chakra-recipient-major-asharam-tyagi/>.