



रक्षा मंत्रालय  
MINISTRY OF  
DEFENCE



**CAPTAIN ANUJ NAYYAR**

<b>SERVICE NUMBER</b>	IC-57111W
<b>RANK</b>	Captain
<b>NAME</b>	Anuj Nayyar
<b>SON OF</b>	S K Nayyar
<b>RESIDENT OF (Village/District/State)/ DOMICILE</b>	B-E-187, SFS Flats, Janakpuri, New Delhi – 110058
<b>UNIT/REGIMENT/CORPS</b>	17 JAT
<b>SERVICE</b>	Indian Army
<b>DATE OF ENROLMENT/ COMMISSION</b>	07 June 1997
<b>AWARD/DATE OF ACTION</b>	Maha Vir Chakra (Posthumous) / 06 July 1999
<b>WAR/BATTLE/OPERATION</b>	Kargil War/Op VIJAY
<b>OTHER AWARDS WITH DATE</b>	



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Captain Anuj Nayyar was born on 28 August 1975, to Mr S K Nayyar and Mrs Meena Nayyar. He was highly patriotic and from a very young age dreamt of becoming an officer. He studied in Army Public School Dhaula Kuan and was a keen volleyball player. In an interview, Mrs Meena Nayyar while talking about her son said that he displayed strong leadership since his childhood. When a young Anuj Nayyar was waiting outside the Allahabad SSB Centre, he confidently told his father, “I am going to make it, Poppin. I promise you”. He was commissioned in the Indian Army on 07 June 1997 in the Jat Regiment.

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 and one training battalion. In the post-independent era, the Jat regiment had 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 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 26 May<sup>1</sup>, the first air to ground strike was launched by the Indian Airforce (IAF), followed by Operation Vijay, by the Indian Army to evict the intruders from the Indian territory<sup>2</sup>. After two months of violent confrontation, the war came to an end on 26 July 1999.

In the beginning of 1990s, Mushkoh Valley was used by the Pakistan Army as an alternative route for infiltration into the Kashmir Valley. So, every year during summer counter infiltration operations were launched to neutralise terrorists. However, in the summer of 1999, the enemy had already crossed the LC and occupied the high mountain tops. Of the varied features in this sector the most important was Point 4875 which was held by the enemy. The 17 JAT was

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<sup>1</sup> Kargil 1999: The Impregnable Conquered Lt. Gen Y M Bammi. (2002) Gorkha Publisher

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



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inducted into the valley on 26 May 1999 and tasked to capture features Pimple 1, Pimple 2 and Whale Back. Colonel Umesh Singh Bawa, the Commanding Officer, planned to launch the attack in two phases. In the first phase, he planned to attack Pimple 1 and Whale Back from southwest and south respectively. He decided to capture Pimple 2 and North Spur in the second phase. After successfully capturing features Pimple 1 and Whale Back in the phase 1 of the assault on 5 July 1999, the CO decided to take a tactical pause for a day before launching phase 2 of the attack. The interlude was used to replenish ammunition before the assault on Pimple 2 was launched. On 6 July 1999, 17 JAT launched attack on Pimple 2 from the direction of Whale Back. However, during the initial move, the commander of the Charlie Company Commander was seriously wounded and Captain Anuj Nayyar who was the Second-in-Command (2IC) took charge.

Captain Nayyar led his platoon under heavy enemy artillery and mortar fire. As the platoon closed in to the objective, they identified three to four enemy positions. Captain Nayyar fired rocket launcher and lobbed grenades on the enemy's first position. He then advanced with one section and physically assaulted the enemy position. The enemy was determined and brought down heavy volume of fire. Captain Nayyar tenaciously led his in assault and unmindful of his personal safety motivated his men to continue their assault and eventually cleared two more enemy positions. While trying to attack the fourth position, Captain Nayyar was hit by a rocket propelled grenade killing him instantly. Before he laid down his life, he killed nine enemy soldiers and destroyed three medium machine gun positions of the enemy.

Captain Nayyar's tenacity, leadership and devotion to duty contributed to the success of this operation. Although the company suffered a brief setback in the beginning, Captain Nayyar's indomitable spirit motivated his men in achieving the objective. He made the supreme sacrifice while fighting the enemy and was awarded Maha Vir Chakra (Posthumous).



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## CITATION

Captain Anuj Nayyar (IC-57111), 17 JAT (Posthumous)  
(Effective date of the Award: 06<sup>th</sup> July, 1999)

On 06 July 1999, Charlie Company was tasked to capture an objective, which was a part of the Pimple Complex on the Western Slopes of Point 4875, in the Mushkoh Valley. At the beginning of the attack the Company Commander got injured and the command of the company devolved on Captain Anuj Nayyar.

Captain Nayyar continued to command his leading platoon into the attack under heavy enemy artillery and mortar fire. As the platoon advanced, the leading section reported location of 3 to 4 enemy positions. Captain Nayyar moved forward towards the first enemy position and fired rocket launcher and lobbed grenades into it.

Thereafter, the section, along with Captain Nayyar, physically assaulted and cleared the position. The enemy, which was well entrenched, brought heavy volume of automatic fire. Captain Anuj Nayyar, unmindful of his personal safety, motivated his men and cleared two more enemy positions. While clearing the fourth position an enemy rocket propelled grenade hit the officer killing him on the spot.

This action led by Captain Anuj Nayyar resulted in killing nine enemy soldiers and destruction of three medium machine gun positions of the enemy. The success of this operation after a brief setback was largely due to the outstanding personal bravery and exemplary junior leadership of this daring officer.

Captain Anuj Nayyar displayed indomitable resolve, grit and determination and motivated his command by personal example acting beyond the call of duty and made the supreme sacrifice in true traditions of the Indian Army.

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Reference: Gazette of India, Notification No. \_\_\_\_\_ dated \_\_\_\_\_



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2. Col SC Tyagi, "The Kargil Victory: Battles from Peak to Peak, Speaking Tiger Publication", New Delhi, 2009
3. Col. Gurmeet Kanwal, "Heroes of Kargil", Army Headquarters, New Delhi. (2002)
4. Lt Gen YM Bammi, "Kargil 1999: The Impregnable Conquered.
5. Ballabh, Anand. Insights into Indian Infantry Regiments: A Basic Factbook. Forward Books publication. New Delhi

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3. LoC se Letters, (Red FM), Capt Anuj Nayyar's Last Letter (Accessed on 20 April 2022)  
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## VIDEOS

1. The price of a War Hero's life (Source: NDTV)  
<https://youtu.be/-4PLL1f5PZw>
2. Captain Anuj Nayyar, Know the real story (Source: Wheels-on-soul)  
<https://youtu.be/IIgQK7QFSDM>
3. Kargil: Valour and Victory, Captain Anuj Nayyar (Source: HistoryTV)  
<https://youtu.be/H2M6m7-HA9A>

\*\*Disclaimer<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> DISCLAIMER:

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## MEMORIALS

1. Kargil Heights Filling Station is the petrol pump given to late Captain Anuj Nayyar's father in Vasundhara Enclave, New Delhi



Source:

<https://www.facebook.com/KargilHeightsFillingStation/photos/a.105657631712786/105658651712684>

1. A road in Janakpuri, New Delhi is named Captain Anuj Nayyar Marg in memory of the late soldier
2. A park is named after Captain Anuj Nayyar in Janakpuri, New Delhi

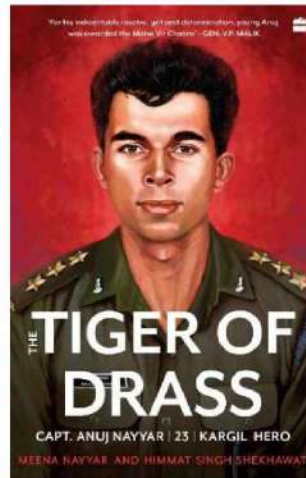


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## OTHER INTERESTING SOURCES<sup>4</sup>

### BOOKS

1. The Tiger of Drass: Capt Anuj Nayyar, 23 Kargil Hero by Meena Nayyar and Himmat Shekhawat, Harper Collins India, March 2022  
<https://www.amazon.in/Tiger-Drass-Capt-Nayyar-Kargil/dp/9354229263>



### FILMS<sup>5</sup>

“Dhoop” a film by Ashwini Chaudhary, released in 2003 was based on the life of Captain Anuj Nayyar

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<sup>4</sup> Disclaimer: The content mentioned under the Listicles constitutes fair-use of any copyright material and is used for information and research purpose only. The content is in no way promoting or branding an individual, organisation, book or film.

<sup>5</sup> Disclaimer: Films are fictional representations but the essence or idea behind each of these films have been inspired by Kargil

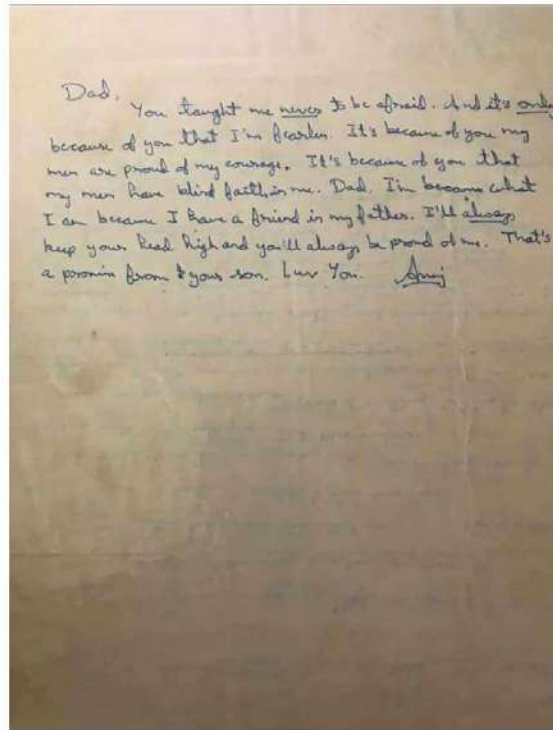




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## LETTER

One of the many letters, Captain Anuj Nayyar wrote to his father.



Source: Facebook

<https://www.facebook.com/WeUttarPradesh/photos/pcb.2394059350886602/2394059297553274/?type=3&theater>

## ANECEDOTE

An excerpt of the communication between Colonel Umesh Singh the CO 17 JAT and Captain Anuj Nayyar:

<https://www.facebook.com/HeroesInUniform/posts/an-opportunity-to-fight-only-comes-to-the-most-fortunate-soldiers-either-you-can/364060410961721/>

"An opportunity to fight only comes to the most fortunate soldiers. Either you can be brave and be remembered forever, or you do not fulfil your duty and be branded a coward for life." - Col (now Brig) Umesh Singh Bawa VrC, Commanding Officer 17 JAT told Capt Anuj Nayyar, MVC