



रक्षा मंत्रालय
MINISTRY OF
DEFENCE



NAIK JADUNATH SINGH

SERVICE NUMBER	27373
RANK	Naik
NAME	Jadunath Singh
SON OF	Bir Bal Singh Rathore
RESIDENT OF (Village/District/State)/ DOMICILE	Shahjahanpur, Uttar Pradesh
UNIT/REGIMENT/CORPS	1 RAJPUT (4 GUARDS)
SERVICE	Indian Army
DATE OF ENROLMENT/ COMMISSION	21 November 1941
AWARD/DATE OF ACTION	Param Vir Chakra (Posthumous)/06 February 1948
WAR/BATTLE/OPERATION	1947-48 Indo-Pak War
OTHER AWARDS WITH DATE	



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Naik Jadunath Singh was born on 21 November 1916 in Khajuri village of Shahjahanpur district in Uttar Pradesh. He came from a humble background. His father Mr. Bir Bal Singh Rathore was a farmer and his mother Mrs. Jamuna Kanwar was a homemaker. Naik Jadunath Singh was one of the eight siblings- seven boys and a girl. He did not have access to good school education and till class 4, he attended the village school, simultaneously working in the fields or at home to contribute to the family income. He was known in his village as a wrestling champion who would often take on the rogue elements of the village. ¹Naik Jadunath Singh was enrolled in the Rajput Regiment on 21 November 1941 at the Rajput Regimental Centre, Fatehgarh. After completing his training, he joined 1 RAJPUTS and then took part in World War II, proving his mettle even then. After about six years of service, he was promoted to the rank of Lance Naik in July 1947. In Dec 1947, Naik Jadunath Singh's battalion, 1 RAJPUT was deployed in J&K to take part in the ongoing war with Pakistan after it had attacked Kashmir in Oct 1947.²



Mr. Bir Bal Singh Rathore, Father of Naik Jadunath Singh receiving Param Vir Chakra on behalf of his son from President Dr S Radhakrishnan in 1950.

Source: <https://wikibio.in/naik-jadunath-singh-rathore/>

¹ The Honourpoint: online memorial for every Indian Soldier (Accessed on 20 October 2022)
<https://www.honourpoint.in/profile/naik-jadu-nath-singh-pvc/>

² Ibid



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The Rajput Regiment is one of the oldest infantry regiments of the Indian Army, tracing its origins to 1778 with the raising of the 24th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry. The 1st battalion of the regiment was formed in 1798. After World War I, the Indian Army was restructured and most Rajput regiments became battalions of the 7th Rajput Regiment. These included the 2nd Queen Victoria's Own, 4th Prince Albert Victor's, 7th (Duke of Connaught's Own), and 11th Rajputs. Before India gained independence from the British Empire, the regiment consisted of Rajputs and Punjabi Muslims. The regimental insignia is a pair of crossed Rajputi Katars flanked by three Ashoka leaves on either side. This is mounted by the Lion Capital of Ashoka and a scroll below with the words "The Rajput Regiment". The regimental motto of Rajput Regiment is '*Sarvatra Vijaya*' meaning 'Victory everywhere'. 1 RAJPUT was later redesignated as 4 GUARDS.

The Brigade of The Guards is a regiment of the Indian Army. The troops from all parts of the country serve together in various battalions of this regiment. The Brigade of the Guards was raised to implement government's policy of encouraging army recruitment from regions which had been under-represented in the forces. Three of army's oldest battalions - 2 PUNJAB, 1 GRENADIERS, and 1 RAJ RIF were converted as the GUARDS battalions in 1949. In 1950 1 RAJPUT was converted to 4 GUARDS. During the first war of Kashmir 1 RAJPUT (4 GUARDS) showed their mettle in the battle of Taindhar, where Naik Jadunath Singh fought valiantly and won the first Param Vir Chakra for his regiment.³

The first Indo-Pak war fought between the independent countries of India and Pakistan began in 1947. The bone of contention between India and Pakistan were the attempts by Pakistan to annex the erstwhile state of Jammu and Kashmir by any means. On the map of India, the state of Jammu and Kashmir appeared as a somewhat rectangular projection in the extreme North-West corner of the sub-continent. In size it was the largest of the Indian 'Princely States' during the pre-independence era. It was 222,870 sq km or roughly double the area of Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxemburg combined. The state was important because of its strategic location. Even before the birth of Pakistan, Jammu and Kashmir was surrounded on almost three sides by foreign states. Today, its importance has been accentuated by recent international developments. To the East lay Tibet; to its North lies Chinese Turkestan or Sinkiang (Xinjiang); to West is Afghanistan; to South-West and South was Pakistan; and to the South and South-East lay the states of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh of India.⁴ The narrow Wakhan corridor, a narrow strip of territory in Afghanistan, extending to China and separating Tajikistan from Gilgit-Baltistan, was to the North

³ Ballabh, Anand, Insights into Infantry Regiments: A Basic Factbook. Forward Books publications. New Delhi (2013)

⁴ Operations in Jammu and Kashmir S.N. Prasad. Dr. Dharam Pal (2005). Natraj Publishers and Ministry of Defence, Government of India



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West. Some of the significant battles that took place in Jammu and Kashmir were, the Battle of Badgam, capture and recapture of Jhangar, battle of Naushera, the advance to Tithawal, the relief in Punch and the fight of Chhamb to Tithwal.

On 01 February 1948, 50 (Independent) PARA Brigade launched an attack at night and captured Naushera by the morning of 02 February. The enemy suffered heavy casualties and withdrew from their position. Enraged at this reverse, Pakistan launched a massive attack from different directions on 06 February 1948 with 15000 raiders to recapture Naushera and a grim battle ensued. Taindhar, a hill feature immediately overlooking Naushera received particular attention where repeated attacks were launched by the enemy. 1 RAJPUT held the feature and inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy. It was here that several gallant actions took place including hard hand-hand fighting.

On 06 February 1948, stung and mortified at the loss of Kot, the enemy launched an all -out attack on Naushera. The picquets at Taindhar received the brunt of attack by 3000 Pathans of Swat and Dir, using mortars, machine-guns, and grenades. The enemy under cover of darkness had crept upto the Indian picquets and defensive locations on commanding features. At first light, the men in picquets and posts saw thousands of armed men creeping into the Indian territory. At Picquet No 2 in Taindhar, Naik Jadunath Singh was in command of a forwardsection post, which bore the full brunt of the enemy attack. This post was held by nine men and faced overwhelming odds. The enemy launched its attack in successive waves and with great ferocity to capture this post. The first wave swept up to the post in a furious attack. Displaying great valour and superb qualities of leadership, Naik Jadunath Singh skillfully used the small force at his disposal so that the enemy retired in utter confusion. Naik Jadunath Singh then reorganised the soldiers under him in preparation for facing another onslaught despite the fact that four of his men had been injured.⁵

His composure and bravery inspired the men to rally together and prepare for the second attack, which arrived more resolutely and, in larger numbers, than the first. Despite being vastly outnumbered, this post withstood under the valiant leadership of Naik Jadunath Singh. In spite having a right arm injury, he personally seized the Bren gun from the injured Bren Gunner in view of the fact that everyone else had been injured. The enemy came right up to the forward defences, but Naik Jadunath Singh once again displayed extraordinary skill and valour in battle.

⁵ Param Vir: Our Heroes In Battle. Maj Gen Ian Cardozo. (2003). The Lotus Collection, Roli Books Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi, India.



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He inspired his men to fight by showing utter disregard for his own safety and by setting an excellent example of calmness and courage. His fire was so accurate that it converted what appeared to be an oncoming defeat into a win, and the enemy fled in confusion, leaving their dead and wounded across the land. Naik Jadunath Singh protected the post from a second attack with this act of extraordinary bravery, setting a high standard for leadership, and demonstrating his tenacity. All of the post's soldiers had suffered injuries and losses by this time. The enemy launched his third and final assault in full force, determined to capture this post. Now wounded, Naik Jadunath Singh prepared himself to engage in combat for a third time.



Bust Statue of Naik Jadunath Singh at the Param Yodha Sthal in National War Memorial New Delhi

Source: <https://nationalwarmemorial.gov.in/360-view/Param-Yodha-Sthal/page1.php>

He emerged from the sanghar shooting his sten gun with tremendous bravery and determination. He launched a single-handed attack on the approaching opponent, who was completely caught off guard and fled in confusion. However, Naik Jadunath Singh met a valiant end during the third and final assault when he was struck by two bullets in the head and chest. In doing so, this non-commissioned officer displayed the highest level of valour and self-sacrifice, preventing his section—indeed, his entire picquet—from being overwhelmed by the enemy at the most crucial moment of the war for Naushera's defence. The victory of Naushera on 06 February 1948, paved way for the recapture of Jhangar.

He inspired his men to fight by displaying utter disregard for his own safety and by setting a good example of calmness and courage. The story of Naik Jadhunath Singh's sacrifice and bravery remains till date one of the most highly regarded stories of bravery in the glorious history of Indian Army. For his undiminishing courage and undeterred determination, he was awarded Param Vir Chakra.



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CITATION

27373 Naik Jadunath Singh 1 Bn. The Rajput Regiment (Posthumous) (6-2-48)

At No 2 picquet on Taindhar on 6 February 1948, No. 27373 Naik Jadunath Singh was in command of a forward section post, which bore the full brunt of the enemy attack. This little post was garrisoned by nine men against overwhelming odds. The enemy launched his attack in successive waves and with great ferocity to overcome this post. The first wave swept up to the post in a furious attack. Displaying great valour and superb qualities of leadership, Naik Jadunath Singh so used the small force at his disposal that the enemy retired in utter confusion.

Four of his men were wounded but Naik Jadunath Singh again showed his qualities of good leadership by reorganizing the battered force under him, for meeting another onslaught. His coolness and courage were of such an order that the men rallied and were ready for the second attack, which came with greater determination, and in larger numbers than the preceding one. Though hopelessly outnumbered, this post, under the gallant leadership of Jadunath Singh resisted. All were wounded, and Naik Jadunath Singh, though wounded in the right arm, personally took over the Bren-gun from the wounded brengunner. The enemy was right on the walls of the post, but Naik Jadunath Singh once again showed outstanding ability and valour of the highest order in action. By his complete disregard for his personal safety, and example of coolness and courage, he encouraged his men to fight. His fire was so devastating, that what looked like impending defeat was turned into a victory and the enemy retreated in chaos leaving the dead and wounded littered on the ground. With this act of supreme heroism and outstanding example of leadership and determination, Naik Jadunath Singh saved the post from the second assault.

By this time, all men of the post were casualties. The enemy put in his third and final attack in undiminished numbers and determined to capture this post. Naik Jadunath Singh, now wounded, prepared literally single-handed to give battle for the third time. With great courage and determination, he came out of the sanghar firing his Sten gun. He made a most magnificent single-handed charge on the advancing enemy, who was completely taken by surprise and fled in disorder. Naik Jadunath Singh, however, met his gallant death in his third and last charge when two bullets hit him in the head and chest. Thus, charging single-handedly at the advancing enemy, this Non-Commissioned Officer, performed the highest act of gallantry and self-sacrifice and by so doing saved his section-nay his whole picquet-from being overrun by the enemy at the most critical stage in the battle for the defence of Naushera.



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1. Operations in Jammu and Kashmir S.N. Prasad. Dr. Dharam Pal (2005). Natraj Publishers and Ministry of Defence, Government of India
2. Param Vir: Our Heroes In Battle. Maj Gen Ian Cardozo. (2003). The Lotus Collection, Roli Books Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi, India.

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- 1) The Honourpoint: online memorial for every Indian Soldier (Accessed on 20 October 2022)
<https://www.honourpoint.in/profile/naik-jadu-nath-singh-pvc/>
- 2) Defending Kashmir (Written by Official History of the Jammu & Kashmir Operations) (Accessed on 08 October 2022)
<https://www.bharat-rakshak.com/ARMY/today/254-defending-kashmir.html>
- 3) India's Wars since Independence: A Concise History by Lieutenant General Vijay Oberoi, PVSM, AVSM, SM, VSM (Retd) (Accessed on 08 October 2022)
<https://usiofindia.org/publication/usi-journal/indias-wars-since-independence-a-concise-history/>
- 4) Indo-Pakistani Wars (Accessed on 08 September 2022)
https://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Indo-Pakistani_Wars
- 5) Indo-Pak War, 1947-48: The History and its Current Ramifications by Col Jaibans Singh (Accessed on 08 October 2022)
<http://www.indiandefencereview.com/news/indo-pak-war-1947-48-the-history-and-its-current-ramifications/>



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VIDEOS

Param Vir Chakra - Nayak Jadunath Singh (Source: YouTube AAJ TAK)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cw23kZhaK7M>

Remembering the Brave Heart – NK Jadunath Singh, PVC. (YouTube: Official Channel National Cadet Corps)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gclPCsqdmHQ>

1948 युद्ध के परमवीर को भारत तक का सलाम | Bharat Tak (Source: YouTube Bharat Tak)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=13NZRYcoRA0>

Tales of Valour | Battle of Nowshera | Episode 2 (Source: Youtube Epic Channel)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BmANhS8xtjw>

Tales of Valour - (Part 1 of 2) (Source: YouTube Times Now)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hZmLBRPGiog>

Disclaimer**⁶

⁶ Disclaimer: Photos, links to publications and videos presented here are not intended to serve as a substitute for consultation and should only be used at the user's own risk. These are primarily shared because of the extensive coverage available on the subject. No copyright infringement is intended and it is not intended to hurt anyone or make sales of any sort. All copyright belongs solely to the relevant owners/creators. Usage here is purely for Fair Usage in accordance with the Indian Copyright Act 1957.



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MEMORIALS

- Naik Jadunath Singh's bust at the Param Yodha Sthal in National War Memorial Delhi.
- Naik Jadunath Singh Memorial at Taindhar Top near Naushera J&K.



Source: https://www.wikiwand.com/en/Jadunath_Singh

- Naik Jadunath Singh memorial in his hometown Shahjahanpur.



Source: <https://www.honourpoint.in/profile/naik-jadu-nath-singh-pvc/>



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- A chowk in Lucknow has been named after Naik Jadunath Singh.



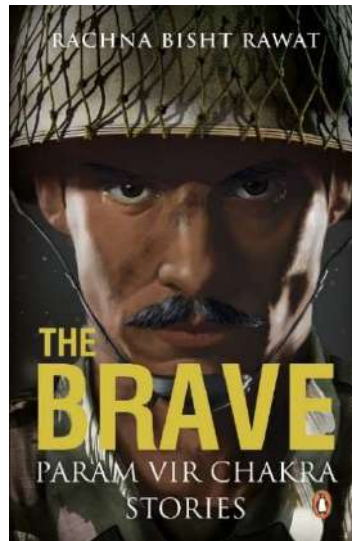
Source: <https://starsunfolded.com/naik-jadunath-singh-rathore/>



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OTHER INTERESTING RESOURCES⁷

- 1) The Brigade of the Guards Regiment Short Story Part – II (Source: Youtube ADGPI Indian Army)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XnKWZpW8In8>
- 2) A dramatic depiction Naik Jadunath Singh’s life. It was televised by DD National and was directed by Chetna Anand.
Param Vir Chakra Episode 2 Naik Jadunath Singh (Youtube: The Militarians)
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ps5LtZbl5NA&list=PLqMM_ipMmTS8iQ5nCZGpKfKwxYj5x3g-1&index=2
- 3) Book- A book titled ‘The Brave: Param Vir Chakra Stories’ by renowned author Rachna Bisht Rawat narrates engaging tales of valour of our twenty-one Param Vir Chakra awardees. It was published by Penguin, India in 2014.



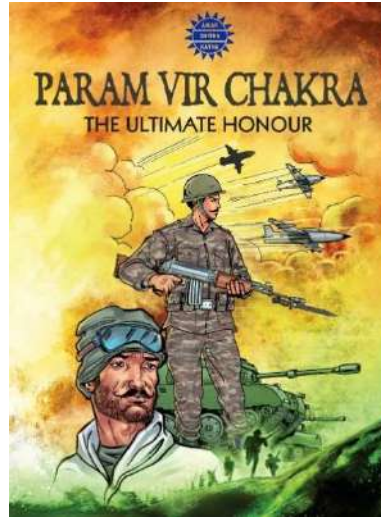
Source: <https://www.amazon.in>

⁷ 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.



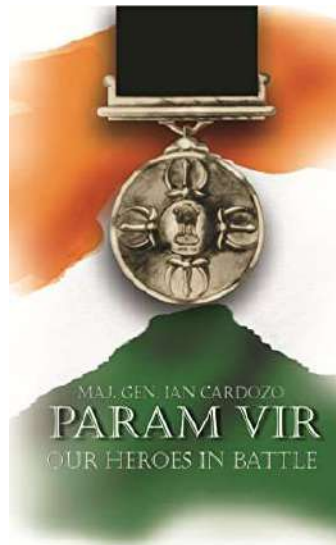
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- 4) Amar Chitra Katha- To honour 21 Param Vir Chakra Recipients, a special comic titled 'Param Vir Chakra: The Ultimate Honour' was published on 1 January 2015. The book is the result of combined efforts by the Indian Army and Amar Chitra Katha Pvt. Ltd.



Source: Source: <https://www.amazon.in>

- 5) Book- Param Vir: Our Heroes in Battle by Major General Cardozo was published in 2003 by The Lotus Collection, Roli Books Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi. The book provides its readers a vivid description of the gallant actions of India's Param Vir Chakra winners.

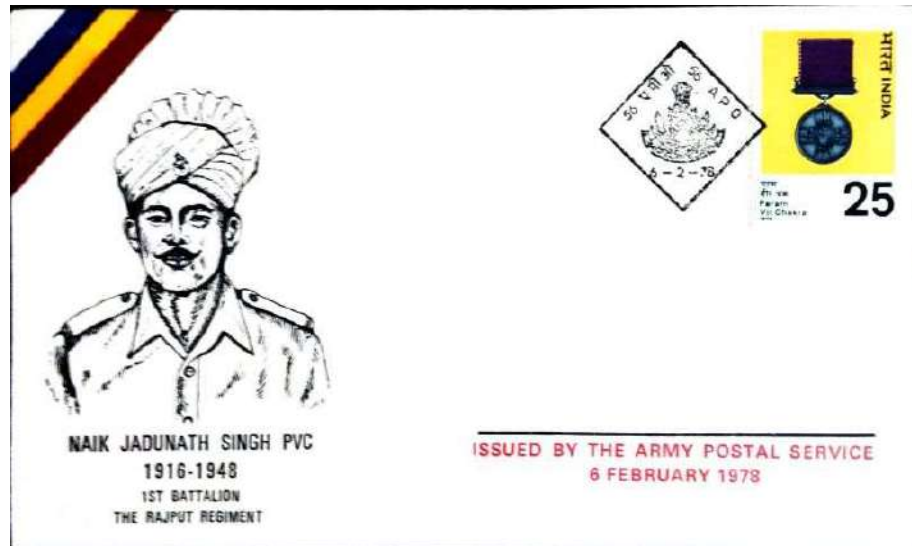


Source: Source: <https://www.amazon.in>



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- 6) First day cover released by the Army Postal Services in remembrance of Naik Jadunath Singh.



Source: <https://stampdigest.in/2020/09/28/naik-jadunath-singh-and-4th-battalion-brigade-of-guards-1-rajput-222-years-of-glory-and-valour/>

- The first day cover released by the Army postal service marking bicentenary of 1 RAJPUT (4 GUARDS)



Source: <https://stampdigest.in/2021/09/15/4th-battalion-brigade-of-guards-1-rajput-222-years-of-glory-and-valour-1798-2020/>