

Operation Sindoor: Everything You Need to Know



The Indian Armed Forces launched 'Operation Sindoor' in the wake of the barbaric Pahalgam terrorist attack on 22 April 2025, in which twenty five Indians and one Nepali citizen were murdered. India responded on the early morning of 7 May by hitting nine terrorist infrastructures in Pakistan and Pakistan-occupied Jammu and Kashmir. Witnessing the terror facilities dusted to the ground, Pakistan launched another attack on India, which was continued for four days (till 10 May). Pakistan used a large array of weapons, including swarm drones, unmanned combat systems, loitering munitions, artillery firing, and even missiles against Indian military and civil structures. However, India's integrated air defence and counter-unmanned aircraft system neutralised the threats using both kinetic and non-kinetic ways.

In response, India continued the operation involving the Indian Army and the Indian Air Force, resulting in extensive damage to the Pakistani military and other terror facilities, rendering offensive and defensive capabilities of Pakistan ineffective. Inflicted by the heavy damage, the Director General of Military Operations (DGMO) of Pakistan called the Indian counterpart and requested a ceasefire. It was agreed between them that both sides would stop all firing and military action on land and in the air and sea with effect from 1700 hours (05:00 PM) Indian Standard Time (IST) on 10 May 2025.



What were the targets?

India's initial targets were nine terrorist camps. These locations were key command centers of the three terrorist organisations: Jaish-e-Mohammad (JeM), Hizbul Mujahideen, and Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT). Five of these were inside the Pakistan-occupied Kashmir, and four were in Pakistan. Markaz Subhan Allah at Bahawalpur, Sarjal at Tehra Kalan, Markaz Abbas in Kotli, and Syedna Bilal camp in Muzaffarabad (JeM); Markaz Taiba at Murdike, Markaz Ahle Hadith at Barnala, and Shwawai Nalla camp in Muzaffarabad (LeT); and Makaz Raheel Shahid in Kotli and Mehmoona Joya in Sialkot (Hizbul) were targeted and destroyed. The operation lasted for only 25 minutes (01:05 AM to 01:30 AM). After Pakistan's attack on the Indian civil and military facilities, Indian retaliation decimated more terror facilities and launch pads, military bunkers and other infrastructure, and some Pakistani Air Force and army bases. These bases include Arifwala, Bholari, Chunian, Dha, Jacobabad, Looni, Murid, Noor Khan, Parsur, Rafique, Rahim Yar Khan, Sargodha, Sialkot, Skardu and Sukkur. During the press briefing, India provided videos of the strike on enemy targets and satellite photos asserting damage as an aftermath.



Damage inflicted upon Pakistan

The exact nature of the loss for Pakistan is being analysed and has yet to be asserted officially. However, satellite images and photos and videos available on the public platform assert extensive devastation and damage to the targets. It is estimated that more than one hundred terrorists were killed during the air strike conducted on 7 May. Several high value targets, including Yusuf Azhar, Abdul Malik Rauf, and Mudassir Ahmad were eliminated. At least 50 individuals lost their lives at Bholari Air Base. So, the overall casualties are much higher. Some of the air defence systems of the Chinese origin were jammed, and some of them even got hit. Besides, Pakistan lost a few