

# NAVY NEWS

ABC Certified

October 2021

## INTERNATIONAL SEA POWER SYMPOSIUM 2021

PN - USN &  
GERMAN NAVY  
TRILATERAL  
EXERCISE

EXERCISE  
NASEEM AL  
BAHR XIII





# NAVY THROUGH HISTORY

## PN's Journey to Achieve Sustainability in Oil Storage & Supply



MPS ATTOCK (Ex Empire Taj) Static Storage Facility, KHI (1949 – 1959)

PNS ATTOCK Harbor Oiler Trieste, Italy (1960)



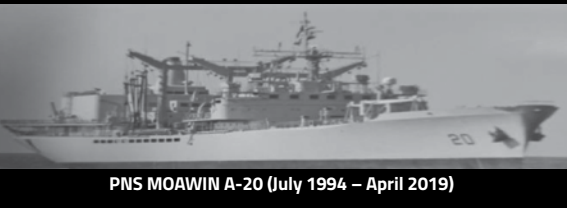
MPS ATTOCK (Ex Empire Taj) Static Storage Facility, KHI (1949 – 1959)



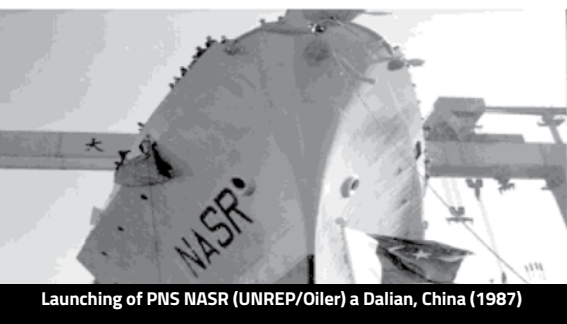
PNS DACCA A-41 (UNREP/Oiler) (1963-1995)



PNS NASR 47 underway replenishment ship – 1987



PNS MOAWIN A-20 (July 1994 – April 2019)



Launching of PNS NASR (UNREP/Oiler) a Dalian, China (1987)

Fuel and water being two essential necessities of sea going units, these have been a priority in the Navy's endeavor to be self-sufficient and achieve sustainability in oil storage and supply. The efforts in this regard began in June 1949 when a static facility in form of a (GRT 3065) oil tanker Empire Taj was acquired from British MOT and commissioned as HMPS Attock I, moored off the Baba Island in Karachi Harbour to provide FFO and water to RPN ships which came alongside her. Fueling of the ships was further facilitated when the keel laying took place in Trieste, Italy of the first ever brand new 11 ship to be constructed for the PN - harbor oiler PNS Attock (GRT 1255) was commissioned.

With fueling in harbour requirements having been met – the Navy moved ahead and acquired on lease from the USN in 1963 its first underway replenishment (UNREP) ship the fleet oiler (GRT 19,380) PNS Dacca. A veteran of the two Indo Pak wars, the ship remained in service till 1995. Aware of the key role played by UNREP Ships in sustaining the fleet over long period at sea; keel was laid in 1985 of a Fuqing-class tanker / unrep ship, constructed by Dalian ship building China. The ship a (GRT 22,000) vessel was commissioned as PNS Nasr (A47) and joined the fleet in August 1987.

Later, in July 1994 a replenishment vessel was acquired from the Dutch Navy and commissioned as PNS Moawin (A20) (GRT 16836), the ship remained part of the fleet till 2018. The launching in August 2016 at Karachi of a (GRT 17000) fleet replenishment tanker, was an epic event. The indigenously constructed vessel was commissioned as PNS Moawin (A39) in October 2018. Designed by the Turkish firm, STM, she was built and constructed by the Karachi Shipyard and Engineering Works in Karachi (KS&EW), in collaboration with Turkish Ship Building firm M/s Savunma Teknologiler Muhendisilik.

Courtesy: PN History Cell

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THE NAVAL CHIEF ATTENDS

# INTERNATIONAL SEA POWER SYMPOSIUM

The International Sea Power Symposium is organized biennially at USA Naval War College Newport. The Forum offers a unique opportunity for the world's maritime leaders to discuss common maritime challenges and promote/ enhance international maritime security cooperation





Chief of the Naval Staff, Admiral Muhammad Amjad Khan Niazi attended 24<sup>th</sup> International Sea Power Symposium 2021 during official visit to USA. The Naval Chief also had one-on-one meetings with Naval leadership of various countries.

The International Sea Power Symposium is organized biennially at USA Naval War College Newport. The Forum offers a unique opportunity for the world's maritime leaders to discuss common maritime challenges and promote/ enhance international maritime security cooperation. This year the theme for the symposium was 'Strength in Unity'. Delegations of over 80 countries including naval & coast guard leaders attended the conference. Few important topics of panel discussions were Sea Power in the Information Age, Combating Invisible Foe: Covid-19 and Illegal Unreported & Unregulated Fishing. Besides talks by distinguished speakers, the forum also provided an opportunity to share individual thoughts and proposals for enhancing regional and global maritime security.

On the sidelines of Symposium

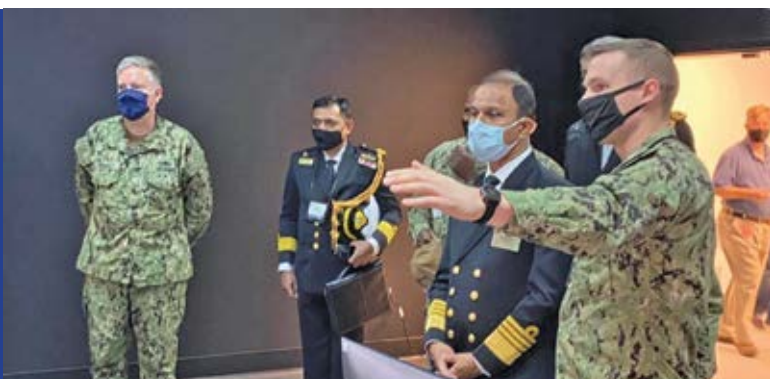




activities, Chief of the Naval Staff Admiral Muhammad Amjad Khan Niazi had meetings with US Secy of Navy Carlos Del Toro, senior officials of US Navy and Naval Chiefs of Argentina, France, Germany, Ghana, Japan, Sri Lanka and Turkey. During the meetings matters of mutual interest, emerging shared security challenges in maritime domain and bilateral naval collaboration were discussed. Admiral also apprised counterparts on Pakistan's commitment to maintain peace and stability in Indian Ocean Region by providing support to Combined Maritime Force Operations and Pakistan Navy's initiative of Regional Maritime Security Patrols.

The Naval Chief also visited US Surface Warfare School and was briefed about the role of US Navy in countering emerging threats in global maritime domain.

The recent visit of Chief of the Naval Staff, is expected to greatly augment the bilateral cooperation with participating navies for enhancing regional and global maritime security. ☒☒





# STRENGTHENING COOPERATION... AUGMENTING FRIENDLY TIES... **PNS ZULFIQUAR** RETURNS AFTER SUCCESSFUL OVERSEAS DEPLOYMENT



**P**akistan Navy Ship ZULFIQUAR returns home after successful mission of overseas deployment.

During the deployment PNS ZULFIQUAR visited Hamburg, Germany, Port of Algiers, Algeria and port Jeddah, Saudi Arabia as part of overseas deployment. PNS ZULFIQUAR also visited Tunisia, United Kingdom and Russia. Besides port visits, PNS ZULFIQUAR conducted bilateral exercises with friendly countries in Europe and North Africa.

Speaking on the occasion, Commander Pakistan Fleet Vice Admiral Naveed Ashraf highlighted the importance of regional maritime security. The Admiral stressed that responsibilities of Pakistan Navy would continue to grow in coming years and appreciated the morale, selfless devotion and commitment of the deployed PN Ships to promote Naval diplomacy.

Conduct of such deployments by Pakistan Navy Ships is a reaffirmation of PN's commitment and growing cooperation with friendly navies of the world. ☒☒







# EXERCISE NASEEM AL BAHR XIII

**E**xercise Naseem Al Bahr-XIII (NAB-XIII), Pakistan Navy and Royal Saudi Naval & Air Forces demonstrated joint combat readiness and war fighting potential through live weapons firing in North Arabian Sea. Chief of the Naval Staff Admiral Muhammad Amjad Khan Niazi and Commander Royal Saudi Naval Forces Vice Admiral Fahad Bin Abdullah Al Ghofaily witnessed the Live Weapons Firing by various naval and air units of both the countries out at sea.

The maiden participation of Royal Saudi Air Force (RSAF) F-15 S/A in fire power display added unique blend to Joint Maritime Operations conducted









# EXERCISE NASEEM AL BAHR IS A BIENNIAL OPERATIONAL EXERCISE WHICH OVER TWO DECADES HAS EVOLVED AS A MANIFESTATION OF PAK-SAUDI STRATEGIC RELATIONSHIP

during the exercise. Exercise NAB-XIII comprised of practical demonstration of joint response to conventional threats at sea. During Live Weapons Firing, PN and RSNF Ships and RSAF aircraft successfully engaged their respective targets. The aim of the exercise is to enhance interoperability and operational readiness among the armed







forces of the participating countries to cater for wide spectrum of naval warfare and maritime security operations.

Later, both the Chiefs reviewed Joint Fleet Review of PN & RSNF ships at sea along with high ranking officials from both countries.

Exercise Naseem Al Bahr is a biennial Operational exercise which over two decades has evolved as a manifestation of Pak-Saudi strategic relationship and mutual resolve to enhance cooperation in dealing with maritime threats. ❖❖





# CNS AMATEURS GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

★★★★





**P**akistan Navy has always actively pursued the cause of nurturing various sports activities and raise overall standards of sports at the national and international levels. The four-day long CNS Amateurs Golf Championship is an annual feature of PGF and Pakistan Navy sports calendar.

The closing ceremony of DTA 14<sup>th</sup> Chief of Naval Staff (CNS) Amateurs Golf Championship held at the Margalla Greens Golf Club, Islamabad. President of Pakistan H.E Dr Arif Alvi graced the occasion and expressed that sports always contribute to healthy activities, develop urge for competing and excelling while maintaining maximum performance.

The President while expressing his confidence in the capabilities of national sports teams advised players to focus on their performance in their field, so as to bring further laurels to the country. The president further added that Pakistani nation is blessed with capabilities and talents to display high performance, dignity and self-esteem, during various sports fixtures.

The President also hoped that sports like golf needs to be promoted in the country as sports helps in learning different things about life. The president appreciated the Maragalla Golf Club for maintaining a lush green environment by constantly planting trees. During his address,



the President also shared his memories of Karachi Golf Club.

The president congratulated the prize winners for their well-earned success and commended the high standards of sports displayed by all the participants and gave away trophies and awards among the winning players in the amateur, senior amateur and ladies categories while Major Saleem of

Quetta Golf Club was given the winner's trophy for clinching the title.

The ceremony was attended by Chief of Naval Staff Admiral Muhammad Amjad Khan Niazi and a large number of civil and military dignitaries and participating golfers. ☒☒





**GLIMPSES  
14<sup>TH</sup> CHIEF OF THE NAVAL  
STAFF AMATEURS GOLF  
CHAMPIONSHIP**



# INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PAK-SINO PARTNERSHIP



**T**hree days International Conference on Pak-Sino Partnership held at Bahria University Islamabad in hybrid mode. Chief of the Naval Staff, Admiral Muhammad Amjad Khan Niazi graced the occasion as Chief Guest.

Several dignitaries and keynote speakers including member HEC Lt. General (R) Muhammad Asghar, Guest of Honor Mr. Shahzad Rasheed former Consultant CPEC, Chief Technical Officer Huawei and Dean Heilongjiang International University Dr. Sander Schroevers, China, also attended the ceremony.

The objective of the conference was to provide Pakistani and Chinese academicians and practitioners a platform to present their knowledge and experience regarding potential areas of academic partnership between China and Pakistan.

While addressing the ceremony, Admiral Muhammad Amjad Khan Niazi highlighted that there is a great deal of learning for Pakistani Higher Education institutes from Chinese counterparts in terms

of teaching methodologies. The Admiral emphasized on promotion of Chinese language at Pakistani Higher Education institutes for better social and economic integration of two countries. He further shared his vision to have Artificial Intelligence Research Center at Bahria University.

The conference involved various National and International speakers who highlighted their experiences revolving around different modes of academic cooperation possible between Pakistan and China. In addition, several challenges faced in terms of executing these collaborative activities were also discussed with view to overcome these challenges and converting them into opportunities.

The recommendations of the conference are believed to pave the way for academic institutes in Pakistan and China to develop meaningful academic cooperation in future, while keeping in view the larger picture of regional development. ☒☒





**70**  
**YEARS OF**  
**BILATERAL**  
**RELATIONS**



# **GERMAN** **NAVY SHIP** **VISITS PAKISTAN**



**PAKISTAN AND GERMAN NAVIES**  
**ARE PARTNERS IN PEACE AND**  
**STRIVING TO ACHIEVE SAFE AND**  
**SECURE MARITIME ENVIRONMENT**





**G**erman Navy Ship's good will visit to Pakistan was aimed to commemorate 70 years of bilateral relations between Pakistan and Germany.

The four day long visit comprised of harbour and sea phase. Harbour phase included various events, social calls, visits to prominent places, table top discussions on professional topics, cross ship visits and onboard receptions. A

delegation of the German Ship visited mausoleum of Quaid-e-Azam to pay tribute to the founder of Pakistan and laid floral wreath.

On completion of Harbour phase bilateral exercise at sea was also conducted to enhance interoperability between the two navies.

Pakistan and German Navies are partners in peace and striving to

achieve safe and secure maritime environment and the recent visit of German Navy Ship proved to be eventful and professionally rewarding for both the navies.

PNS ZULFIQUAR also visited port of Hamburg Germany earlier in August this year to celebrate seven decades of bilateral relations between the two countries. ☒☒







**CHIEF OF THE NAVAL STAFF, ADMIRAL MUHAMMAD AMJAD KHAN NIAZI**

**W**orld Maritime Day (WMD) is celebrated each year to highlight the contributions of International Maritime Industry in world's economy and to focus attention on the importance of shipping safety, maritime security and marine environment. This year's theme 'Seafarers at the Core of shipping's future' is intended to pay tribute to the professionalism and resilience of seafarers and recognize their indispensable role in securing vital global supply chains in extraordinarily challenging times.

Pakistan is blessed with over 1,000 km coastline and Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)/ Continental Shelf of 290,000 sq km with abundant resources. Maritime Sector is the bedrock of Pakistan's economy as 95% of our trade is seaborne. However, this realization is yet to permeate in our national

## CNS MESSAGE ON WORLD MARITIME DAY 2021

reckoning and intellectual discourse. Pakistan Navy, being a stakeholder in shaping the maritime thought in the country, is playing its due role in creating the desired maritime awareness and to stimulate exploitations of our immense, though untapped Blue Economy. With CPEC already in motion, maritime activities in Pakistan are increasing manifold. Therefore, potential of sustainable development in the maritime sector of Pakistan needs to be optimally exploited to contribute towards national economy.

World economy is facing major challenge of ongoing COVID-19 pandemic which has affected all walks of life. Particularly, it has placed extraordinary demand on seafarers. With thousands stranded on ships for months beyond their original contracts, unable to be repatriated due to national travel restrictions. Similarly, many are unable to join ships and earn a living. This crew change crisis is a form of humanitarian emergency that threatens the safety of shipping. Travel restrictions and lack of shore leave are adding to the difficulties being faced by seafarers in the ongoing pandemic.

In order to ease their suffering, there is a need to reflect on the importance of seafarers as vital

human workforce. In my capacity of Chief Technical Advisor to the Government on all matters connected with Maritime Affairs, I suggest that seafarers may be designated as 'key workers' so as to ensure their travel to and from ships without delays. They may also be enabled priority vaccination for this purpose. In addition, World Day of Seafarers (25 June) may also be celebrated in collaboration with all relevant stakeholders including Pakistan Seafarer, Union, for their contribution to the national economy.

Pakistan Navy, apart from its core tasks, is fully cognizant to the importance of national human resources driving the merchant fleet around global maritime highways. In this regard, wellbeing of future seafarers, their appropriate training and qualification is being ensured at Pakistan Marine Academy.

On this important day, we pledge to make concerted efforts for sustainable development of the maritime sector in Pakistan while addressing the associated challenges. In this regard, I look forward to a profound and cumulative response by all stakeholders. ☒☒





# NIMA HOLDS CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP

**T**wo days' Consultative workshop was held at National Institute of Maritime Affairs (NIMA) Islamabad to discuss "Security Challenges post US/NATO withdrawal from Afghanistan at global & regional level in general and for Pakistan in particular". Federal Minister for Maritime Affairs Mr. Syed Ali Haider Zaidi graced occasion as Chief Guest. National Security Advisor Dr. Moeed Yusuf delivered the key note speech while Vice Chief of the Naval Staff, Vice Admiral Faisal Rasool Lodhi addressed the workshop participants. A selected group of senior serving PN officers and retired Armed Forces officers, Former Ambassadors, Defense Analysts and Academicians participated in the workshop.

Speaking on the occasion, Minister for Maritime Affairs Mr Ali Zaidi, appreciated the efforts of NIMA for organizing the workshop with an aim to bring out pertinent input for refining policy options for Pakistan. He said that the government is keenly watching the emerging scenario in Afghanistan. A peaceful Afghanistan is in the interest of Pakistan as well as the entire world. Same will help us enhance our regional connectivity with landlocked Central Asian States. Mr Moeed Yousaf, in his keynote



address highlighted Pakistan's dilemma and sufferings during last four decades of Afghan war, none of which was Pakistan's doing. He said that Taliban government is maintaining law and order in the country; however, the miseries of common people in Afghanistan are gradually cumulating due to emerging economic and logistic crisis.

The Vice Chief of Naval Staff, Vice Admiral Faisal Rasool Lodhi underscored that the evolving situation poses opportunities as well as challenges for Pakistan which demands an in-depth analysis and careful articulation of policy options to safeguard own interests in the fragile situation. India has already unleashed propaganda to discredit Pakistan, which needs to be carefully monitored and countered. The economic crisis in Afghanistan, if not averted, will result in a large influx of refugees subsequently becoming an economic and security challenge for Pakistan.

During the welcome address,

Director General NIMA, Vice Admiral (Retd) Abdul Aleem said that the consultative workshop has been organized to deliberate threadbare the post US / NATO withdrawal scenarios in order to further our national interests by overcoming political, security, social and economic challenges that may emerge due evolving situation.

The eminent speakers who spoke at the workshop on 1<sup>st</sup> day included, former Ambassador Asif Durrani, Former National Security Advisor, Lt Gen (R) Nasser Hussain Janjua, Vice Admiral (R) Khan Hasham Bin Saddique and Air Vice Marshal (Retd) Faaiz Amir.

On second day of the workshop, Prof Dr. Khurram Iqbal, highlighted the strategic environment in the Indian Ocean Region and advised keeping a careful balance between powers operating in the area. In the end, DG NIMA thanked all the worthy speakers and the participants for their valuable input in the workshop. ❖❖



# "SEAFARERS AT THE CORE OF SHIPPING'S FUTURE"

## PAKISTAN NAVY CELEBRATES WORLD MARITIME DAY

**P**akistan Navy celebrated World Maritime Day (WMD) 2021 in harmonization with International Maritime Organization (IMO). The theme of WMD for this year is 'Seafarers at the Core of Shipping's Future' is aimed to pay tribute to professionalism and resilience of seafarers in continuing vital global supply chains during ongoing challenges.

The pandemic has greatly affected the life of seafarers, who remained stranded on ships beyond their original contracts due to travel restrictions. In this regard, wellbeing of seafarers, their appropriate training and qualification is to be given priority.

On World Maritime Day Pakistan Navy, organized a range of activities to highlight the significance of maritime sector with specific reference

to contribution of seafarers in line with the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals. The major event organized included a seminar/ webinar at Pakistan Navy War College (PNWC) under the auspices of Maritime Centre of Excellence. During the seminar, prize distribution for 2<sup>nd</sup> Inter University Essay Competition titled 'Maritime Interest of Pakistan' was also held. Other activities across PN units included Karachi harbour cleaning, maritime awareness lectures at Bahria Colleges/ Universities and Essay competitions at Field Commands. A comprehensive media awareness campaign on World Maritime Day was launched including Talk shows and release of documentary highlighting the theme and potential of maritime sector of Pakistan. ❖❖





# *Strength Through Self Reliance*



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# SHIPS TRILATERAL EXERCISE

**P**akistan Navy Ship ALAMGIR participated in trilateral maritime exercise with American ship USS SHILOH and German Navy ship FGS BAYERN in North Arabian Sea.

The exercise was aimed to enhance interoperability, mutual learning and experience sharing among participating navies. The exercise proved to be mutually rewarding to further strengthen Naval collaboration.

Pakistan Navy has always

remained committed in maintaining peace and security in the Indian Ocean Region and beyond.

Earlier to this trilateral exercise, PNS ALAMGIR participated in a separate exercise with US Navy ship.

Trilateral and bilateral maritime exercises are testimony of PN resolve in maintain good order at sea for regional peace and close naval ties with other navies. ❖❖





**THE EXERCISE  
WAS AIMED  
TO ENHANCE  
MUTUAL  
LEARNING AND  
EXPERIENCE  
SHARING  
AMONG  
PARTICIPATING  
NAVIES**





## FOREIGN DIGNITARIES VISIT AT NHQ



Chief of the Naval Staff, Admiral Muhammad Amjad Khan Niazi exchanging views with High Commissioner of Nigeria to Pakistan H.E Mohammed Bello Abioye.

CNS discussed Various avenues of cooperation with H.E Mr Mohamed Karmoune Ambassador of Morocco to Pakistan.



High commissioner of Republic of Ghana to Pakistan H.E Mr. Eric Owusu Boating appreciated Pakistan Navy's efforts & collaborative maritime security in the region.



# SRI LANKAN & ROYAL NAVY OF OMAN DELEGATIONS VISIT NHQ

Navy News 23





# NAVAL LENS INTERNATIONAL FEATURED NEWS



## TURKMENISTAN'S TB2 COMBAT DRONE

**POWERFULL DISPLAY DURING  
MILITARY PARADE MARKING THE  
COUNTRY'S 30<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF  
INDEPENDENCE**

The TB2 on display was armed with MAM-L and MAM-C munitions, manufactured by Turkish firm Roketsan, and the Argos-II HD/ HDT camera system by Germany's Hensoldt.

## EVOLUTIONARY USN MULTI-MISSION STEALTH SHIPS

### THE THIRD AND FINAL ZUMWALT- CLASS DESTROYER CONDUCTED ITS BUILDER'S TRIALS

United States Navy guided missile destroyers designed as multi-mission stealth ships The third and final Zumwalt-class destroyer conducted its builder's trials this week, returning to General Dynamics' Bath Iron Works after five days at sea to prove out the ship's hull.

#### ***Courtesy:***

*Twitter; Official Baykar Defense  
defensenews.com*





# PN RECKONER OF EVENTS IN OCTOBER

- Oct 13, 1948:** HMPS ZULFIQUAR converted into the first survey ship of PN.
- Oct 18, 1971:** Blue-grey working uniform introduced as sea rig.
- Oct 04, 1973:** Shifting of Naval Headquarters to Islamabad commenced.
- Oct 21, 1973:** Repatriation of naval POWs from India commenced.
- Oct 31, 1975:** The first of the four Atlantic LRM aircraft acquired from France was inducted into the service, marking the introduction of fixed-wing aircraft in the service and the establishment of 29 Squadron.
- Oct 01, 1982:** Commissioning of 5<sup>th</sup> Gearing class destroyer PNS ALAMGIR.
- Oct 12, 1982:** First PN cruiser PNS BABUR (C-84) paid off into reserve and later recommissioned as PNS JAHANGIR (C-85) as a tender to PATRON-10.
- Oct 10, 1983:** Commissioning of 6<sup>th</sup> Gearing Class Destroyer PNS SHAHJAHAN.
- Oct 18, 1987:** The first test-firing of a submarine-launched Missile was successfully conducted from PN Submarine SHUSHUK.
- Oct 15, 1988:** Commissioning of Leander Class Frigates PNS ZULFIQUAR acquired from the UK.
- Oct 23, 1988:** PNS MAKHRAN (Coastal unit) was commissioned at Pasni.
- Oct 13, 1991:** PNS AHSAN (Coastal unit) was commissioned at Ormara.
- Oct 26, 1992:** The first of three Eridan class mine hunters (MUNSIF, MUHAFAZ, and MUJAHID), French Navy Ship (FNS SAGITTAIRE) was acquired from France and commissioned as PNS MUSIF.
- Oct 20, 1994:** PNS RAHAT commissioned as a hospital for Sailor's Residential Estates at Karachi.
- Oct 08, 1994:** Groundbreaking and Foundation Stone laying ceremony of "Ormara Naval Harbour" performed, marking the formal commencement of development works by a consortium of M/s STFA of Turkey and M/s ION of Belgium.
- Oct 2009:** A (Z9EC) Anti Submarine Helicopters joined the Fleet. Induction ceremony was held at Naval Aviation Base.
- Oct 2014:** Commissioning of 2<sup>nd</sup> FB Battalion and induction of Air Defence assets in the Pak Marines.
- Oct 10, 2015:** Pakistan's EEZ removed from High-Risk Area (HRA).
- Oct 16, 2018:** A 17,000 tons indigenously constructed Fleet Tanker commissioned as PNS MOAWIN during an impressive ceremony held at Pakistan Navy Dockyard, Karachi.
- Oct 10, 2019:** Steel Cutting Ceremony of 16 Ton Bollard Pull Pusher Tugs being built for Pakistan Navy, was held at Karachi Shipyard & Engineering Works (KS&EW).
- Oct 25, 2020:** The keel-laying ceremony of the 2nd MILGEM Class Corvette for the Pakistan Navy was held at Karachi Shipyard and Engineering Works (KS&EW).

Courtesy: PN History Cell





# ACCESS TO JUSTICE & HUMAN RIGHTS

Arshi Bashir

**JUSTICE IS THAT MEASURING TOOL BY WHICH SOCIETY SURVIVES. THE GENERAL MEANING OF JUSTICE IS "EQUALITY IN THE SENSE OF EQUATING ONE THING WITH ANOTHER"**



**A**ccess to justice and human rights is the indispensable and principle aim of any state. Human rights are the basic rights that belong to every human being regardless of any gender, colour, language and ethnicity discrimination from birth till death. These rights are based on shared values like equality, respect, dignity, fairness and independence these values are defined and protected by the state's laws and religion. Giving all the basic rights by the state to the members of the society or its citizens without any prejudice is called justice. Justice is that measuring tool by which society survives. The general meaning of Justice is "equality in the sense of equating one thing with another". In the abstract sense, it could mean "equality before the law". No society can be completed without basic human rights and justice. Justice promotes fairness and equity across many aspects of society. Consequently, access to justice and basic human rights is the beauty and foundation of any civilized society.

The concept of human rights is not a new one, it was also found in ancient nations. But the term "human rights" is considered quite new in the West. The concept of human rights in the West originated in the 13th century when civil rights were first introduced by Magna Carta. The next recorded milestone in the development of human rights was the Petition of Right, produced in 1628 by the English Parliament. After that Declaration of the Rights

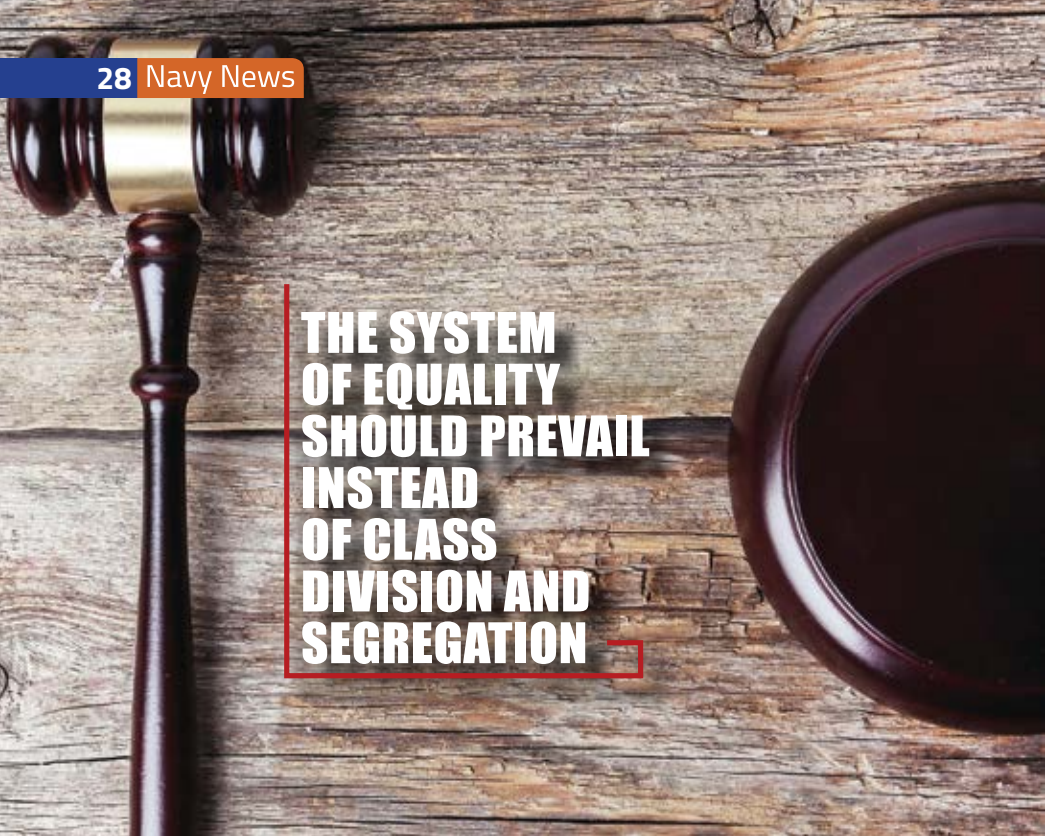
of Man and of the Citizen 1789 France proclaims that all citizens are to be guaranteed the rights of "liberty, property, security, and resistance to oppression." In 1864, sixteen European countries and several American states attended a conference in Geneva and signed a treaty to take care of military persons without any discrimination. This whole concept emerged stronger after World War II when after the war United Nations was founded in 1945 and 51 countries committed to maintaining international peace and security. In 1948, United Nations presented its most vital document of history "Universal Declaration of Human Rights" which includes social, civil, cultural, economic, and political rights. It is the universally accepted document that has formed the basis of many other constitutions around the world. It was unanimously accepted by the 48 member states of the United Nations. In This living document peace, harmony, justice, and liberty in the world are discussed. The main purpose of UDHR is to protect human rights, promote peace, social progress, and develop a friendly relationship between the different nations. But long before all these manuscripts presented by the West, Islam has explained all the rights of human beings 1400 years ago, even the Prophet's SAWW Farewell Sermon is considered as the most comprehensive charter of Human rights of all the time and Islam professes to be the greatest champion of human rights. In Western society the basic of

human rights is partly a result of self-interest, and partly an over-legalistic conception of justice. This has given rise to great societal injustices. Whereas Islamic concept of justice is not to be conceived in purely legalistic terms but has an ethical spirit that allows for spontaneous acts of kindness from the heart.

Islam gives equal rights to all human beings. These rights are universal and have been granted by Allah the supreme creator. Since in Islam human rights have been conferred by Allah, no law making body in the world, or neither any government on earth nor any state has the right or authority to make any amendment or change in the rights awarded by Allah. No one has the right to increase or decrease them, abrogate them or extract them. Nor are they the basic human rights presented by the International organizations which are bestowed on paper for the sake of show and exhibition and denied in actual life when the show is over. Nor are they like philosophical thoughts of philosophers which have no sanctions behind them.

Along with human rights, Justice is also pivotal in Islam and a goal for Islamic society in general. Islam strictly forbids all kinds of class differences. Every rich and poor person can approach judicial institutions to get justice. Even an ordinary citizen in Islam has the right to put forward a claim or file a legal complaint against the highest executive of the country. Pakistan





## THE SYSTEM OF EQUALITY SHOULD PREVAIL INSTEAD OF CLASS DIVISION AND SEGREGATION

being an Islamic state is doing its best to give access to justice in society and give basic human rights to every citizen. In addition, the Constitution of Pakistan also gives every citizen access to justice and human rights. Justice and human rights provided by the Constitution of Pakistan are described in Articles 8 to 28. For the smooth system of Justice and Basic human rights and complying with its international obligations, Pakistan established a National Commission for Human Rights in 2012 which was the further revision of National Judicial Policy 2009. The purpose of this commission is the protection of human rights and justice. The main functions and powers of the National Commission for human rights include: conduct investigations into allegations of human rights abuse(s), either on petitions filed by individuals or institutions or through suo-moto action; review existing and proposed legislation concerning human rights principles; carry

out research and advise on policy matters on the situation of human rights in Pakistan; contribute to national human rights awareness-raising and advocacy initiatives in the country; review and report on the Government's implementation and monitoring of the state of human rights; make technical recommendations and follow up on the implementation of treaty obligations and develop a national plan of action for the promotion, protection, and fulfillment of human rights in Pakistan. Moreover the government introduced a mobile app named Pakistan citizen's portal to get every possible relief by the state including justice in every matter. Furthermore, many NGOs, federal and provincial agencies are working for access to cheap and quick justice.

Despite all this, people have moderate knowledge about their basic and legal rights. Because of the lack of accessible information about their human rights and

how the justice system works, they have faced severe problems to get justice. Awareness among the people is necessary. The state has to provide a trouble-free and fair justice system to its citizens but it is a sad reality that our justice system is working below the sanctioned strength and in an outdated fashion. During the last many decades' nothing worthwhile has been done by the judicial system to bring fundamental changes in the existing unfair, anti-people, elitist structures. People are facing lengthy hearings, rich parties taking advantage of law houses, and many more issues related to the legislature.

### **The following are some recommendations regarding steps that should be taken to improve access to justice and human rights:**

- The system of equality should prevail instead of class division and segregation.
- Legislative amendments to improve the justice system, reduce the backlog of cases.
- Make the justice system more efficient transparent and accessible for the sake of law and order in society laws of punishment should be enforced especially for serious crimes such as murder.
- Appointment of new judges for early disposal of cases and last but not the least equal accessible and timely justice for the poor and illiterate class because they are usually unaware of their basic rights and justice system. People in remote areas should be made aware of their rights since Justice and human rights are perhaps meaningless words for them. ❖❖



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**PAKISTAN IS  
LOOKED UPON  
AS A POTENTIAL  
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2/3<sup>RD</sup> OF WHOM  
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YEARS OF AGE**

# **REAPING BENEFITS OF TECHNOLOGY... THE SOONER THE BETTER**

Aisha Khaliq





It has been 35 years since some banks, PIA and WAPDA installed the first ever computers which came to Pakistan. During 1970 and early 80s, Pakistan had a ban implemented on import of computers, unless it is licensed by the Ministry of Commerce. This restriction was eased after mid-80s, when import of computers was put on free list, however heavy import duties were still there on import of computers, which got reduced and subsequently removed in start of 1990. Till then, more user friendly and computers with enhanced features started to come in the market and as a result of some IT friendly policies, the number of computers grew exponentially both in private and government organizations. The revolution was so much positive that the government ended up setting an IT and telecom (Information and communication technology - ICT) division as a focal point of IT at federal level. In 2000 IT policy was announced, 2002 marked the first Electronic Transaction Ordinance and in 2007 Electronic Crimes Act got approved by the Cabinet. This journey was stagnant till the government was

reluctant to introduce computers in the system, and it took pace as soon as the government started taking interest in accepting the technology and the change it brings in.

Pakistan has so far adopted IT for a number of revolutionary steps for the betterment of state, for

instance Ministry of Science and Technology Pakistan, has shaped several task forces for taking care of multiple areas of technology like e-Governance, e-Commerce and Women in IT in order to help the public battle the resistance to change. Though Pakistan has come a long way to bring its OT sector

up to par in comparison to other leading players, there is still a long way to reach the desired goals.

Pakistan, the world's 5th most populous country, is very slow in adapting to the internet economy. Unlike other emerging economies, which have embraced digitization and technology at a much faster pace, Pakistan lags behind in the region to adopt the technology.

Pakistan has been under the pressure of political instability and insecurity, despite of this investors have dreamed for years of the huge opportunities in unlocking Pakistan's potential in digital industry. Pakistan is looked upon as a potential leader in technology, based on the fact that out of 220 million people, almost 2/3rd of whom are under 35 years of age. In this case, the world looks Pakistan with comparison to Indonesia, which has rapidly emerged as one of leading tech-savvy country other than U.S and China.

With all these positive factors, Pakistan still needs to improve a lot in the listing of "Ease of Doing Business Index" of the World Bank. This index ranked





Pakistan as 147<sup>th</sup> last year.

According to experts, the major factor holding back Pakistan from improving its ranking in this index is, lack of reliance of government departments on technology. Only information and communication technology (ICT) can play its role in driving Pakistan forward, through seamless integration of systems and processes.

In recent years, with a little stability in security situation, improving mobile connectivity and critical legal challenges and deregulations, Pakistan's overall global image has improved a lot, unlike the previous two decades where Pakistan's climate of instability and violence scared away international businesses and investors. Fortunately, now the situation is under control, and with the current economic rate of 3.94%, investor's confidence has improved.

Apart from this, here China's investment in various sectors has also improved Pakistan's image as a growing economy. China's investment is not only limited to China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) initiative, but a Chinese e-commerce giant has recently bought one of Pakistan's e-commerce platform considering its active growth and potential of E-trade in Pakistan. This shows how much potential Pakistan's economy has which is yet to be tapped by the technological advancements. CPEC is focusing on development of infrastructure as well as the digital sector by laying-down 820 km of fiber-optic cable, which will aid connectivity of

Pakistan with the digital world.

With these advancements Pakistan will be employing modern techniques of data management, artificial intelligence and e-governance. In short, Pakistan will be entering into 4th industrial revolution. With technological advancements, e-commerce and mobile connectivity coming in, Pakistan's financial system, and public lacking behind in knowledge of rudimentary e-banking channels at present, will benefit the most. Such people will be a part of banking system through

**PAKISTAN WILL BE EMPLOYING MODERN TECHNIQUES OF DATA MANAGEMENT, ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND E-GOVERNANCE. IN SHORT, PAKISTAN WILL BE ENTERING INTO 4TH INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION**

microfinance banking's availability, accessibility and usability to them. Another notable application of 4IR in Pakistan is the transparency in electoral process through i-Voting portal which has been currently opened for overseas Pakistanis.

What else needs to be done?

There is a lot to be done to tackle the potential problems before we actually start true progress as an IT-pro country. These potential problems include and are not limited to financial security,

transparency in transactions, user friendly applications, knowledge and awareness of these applications among the public and winning their trust on technology. These issues if not addressed in timely manner, will remain a hurdle in the adoption, progress and spread of 4IR.

Pakistan also needs to improve its ranking in innovation and financial inclusion on the WEF's indices, where it holds 89th and 75th ranks respectively, if it hopes to reap the benefits of rapid technological advancements. This will not be done overnight. Though digital advancements offer endless opportunities, we can only realize them if we as a nation, work together in equipping our workforce with necessary knowledge about the development plans regarding technology adoption.

In the game of reaping the true benefits of technology, the whole nation needs to be on the same page in terms of trust on technological advancements. Therefore, it is crucial for the progress of Pakistan's economy that the aforementioned pitfalls in technology adoption are not only removed, but resolved properly, so that the obstacles which may hinder Pakistan's progress anymore, can be removed before they leave a deep mark into the history of 4IR of Pakistan. We can't waste a single more day in delaying the advancement of technology in Pakistan. ☒☒





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# MARITIME INTERESTS OF PAKISTAN AND ROLE OF PAKISTAN NAVY

Ahmed Ibrahim

**W**hosoever can hold the sea, has command of everything, this is how Themistocles (524-460 BC) encapsulated the importance of seas in the early ages. Pakistan is located in the region of vibrant political, economic, and strategic significance. The country's more than 1000 kms long coastline and total maritime area of roughly 290,000 Sq Kms, offers enormous maritime potential. Although Pakistan's immediate area of interest is the North Arabian Sea, but its extended area of interest reaches far Western Indian Ocean. The Indian Ocean offers crucial naval connectivity between East and West. The Sea Lines of Communications (SLOCs) transit through Indian Ocean Region (IOR) through several choke points. Two such crucial chock points, i.e. Strait of Hormuz, and Bab el Mandeb, fall within the Pakistan's maritime sphere of influence. In addition, Pakistan also provides





shortest naval route to land locked Central Asia, and an alternative naval connectivity to Russia and China. China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), the flagship project of China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), also utilizes Pakistan's deep port connectivity with economically and strategically important IOR. By physically linking land locked nations with Arabian Sea via Gwadar port, Pakistan is eyeing to procure maritime benefits to its maximum potential.

To safeguard maritime interests, a robust naval presence is a prerequisite for any coastal nation. Pakistan Navy (PN) is the primary custodian of Pakistan's maritime interests'. In brief; four key maritime interests of Pakistan can be identified. First, ensurity of national maritime connectivity with global trade routes, second, protection of regional SLOCs from all spectrum of threats;

third, exercising sovereignty over territorial waters; fourth, utilization of maritime domain for economic development; and fifth, usage of maritime domain for propagating geopolitical influence.

With expanding naval sphere of influence, Pakistan Navy is also evolving to counter and deter the diversifying threat spectrum. On one axis, PN has to maintain power equilibrium against a much larger Indian Navy; on the other axis, PN has to deal with low intensity threats like piracy, maritime terrorism, sea-borne smuggling etc. for the enforcement of law and order. Therefore, the PN has to retain a posture flexible enough to thwart multitude of threats.

The primary source of hostilities to Pakistan's maritime interests is its Eastern neighbor-India. Both states are historic rivals and share contrasting interests. In

recent past, India has assertively increased its naval outreach in IOR. The rapid expansion of Indian Navy, both in terms of tonnage and capability, is directed to ensure Indian dominance in IOR. Besides naval theater, India has exercised hostile geo-economic policies to diminish the scope of Pakistan's maritime economy. India is also assertively maturing its sea borne nuclear strike capability. These destabilizing measures can disturb the regional balance of power, can intensify the regional security dilemma, and can trigger arms race which often yield overconsumption of economic resources.

India's hegemonic naval ambitions pose existential threats to Pakistan's maritime interests. Albeit, limitations are there, but Pakistan has taken necessary measures as per its doctrinal requirements. Instead of competing on numeric basis,





PN has focused more on force synergy and network centrality to better synchronize its sea denial combat posture. By reinforcing its conventional defenses, and developing of sea borne nuclear strike capability, PN is enroute to manifest sustainable full spectrum deterrence in the maritime theater.

To counter threats of low end spectrum, PN has taken several unilateral and multilateral measures. PN is part of several collaborative security measures, e.g. Task Force 150 (TF-150) for counter terrorism, and Task Force 151 (TF-151) for counter piracy operations. In recent past, PN has also commenced Regional Maritime Security Patrol (RMSP) for accomplishing international obligations of ensuring law & order in IOR. These measures have helped to mitigate low intensity threats in Pakistan's maritime area of interest and have profoundly

elevated country's status as a responsible actor in the maritime arena.

Besides the security, PN has also undertaken maritime diplomacy for supporting national interests. This involves the conduction of multilateral naval exercises, execution of port visits, participation in combined tasks forces and providence of humanitarian and disaster relief. The conduction of multilateral AMAN naval exercise is the most eminent example. The core objective of this maritime diplomacy is to deepen relationship with other regional and extra-regional powers in order to persuade national interests, spread maritime awareness, and deter the adversaries.

Indian Ocean is rapidly transforming into a competing ground for power politics. With

BRI project, China is growing its global footprint —particularly in Asia-Pacific region. In counter, United States has formulated Quad Alliance with Japan, Australia and India, to confine Beijing's options in Western Pacific as well as Indian Ocean. This complicates the future regional strategic equation. On one side, Islamabad has to retain a balance of interests between Beijing and Washington, while on other side it has to instigate its naval prowess to safeguard its diversifying maritime interests. Therefore, the key will be how efficiently Pakistan will synchronize its maritime interests and doctrinal posture with the variabilities of geo-strategic realities to emerge as a pivotal player in this region. ❖❖





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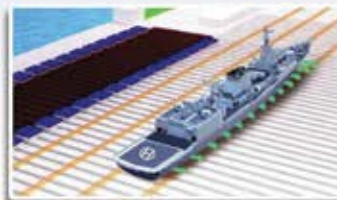
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Maria Saeed

# WHY SHOULD WE THANK PAKISTAN

**"I am so done with this country, Getting education so I can leave this country for good."** I used to think that such sentiments were of few odd Pakistanis but in recent days I have seen a rise in them on social media and that to me is worrisome. The reason behind this I believe is that we have forgotten all our motherland has given us and have started focusing on the flaws of this developing nation. We should sit down and analyze why we should thank Pakistan. We should thank Pakistan for the identity, liberty and pride that it has given to us.

I would love to elaborate on how Pakistan has given us an identity and it's importance but Iqbal many decades ago has already done that in his poem "Paiwasta Reh Shajar Se, Umeed E Bahar Rakh" in which he writes:

When we develop the notion of leaving this country after attaining certain standards or milestones we tend to follow the mentality of "looters" that take what they want from the country and dispose off the rest as waste. What we fail to understand is that our identity is associated to our country in

the same way the identity of a branch is associated with the tree it is attached to. Changing seasons are likely to affect the tree. While the spring gives it the leaves and flowers, the autumn takes it all. If the branches remain patient and keep themselves attached to the tree, the spring is inevitable. However, if a

branch detaches itself from the tree it has succumbed itself to a fate of eternal fall. Being attached to your "tree" is important but when you start focusing on the "autumn" that has befallen it without keeping in mind that it is temporary, you become dissatisfied. Eventually unhappy with the situation, you decide to detach yourself and unknowingly will have brought on your own destiny of doom. We should be thankful to Pakistan for giving us a standing and an identity in its autumns and in its springs.

Pakistan, not only gave us an identity but it also gave us pride with which we can stand in front of the world and tell it that we belong to a nation which has the world's largest irrigation system according to UN, it is the state that produces 40% of the world's soccer balls including the soccer balls that were not only used in 2014 world cup but also in the 2018 world cup. It is also the state that let's us stand in front of the world with pride knowing that we house the second largest peak of planet earth. This state, even though, it is young and still learning to stand on its two feet has done so much. It has given us legs to stand tall and heads held high in front of the world and for that we should thank it.

Finally, I believe we should thank Pakistan because of the sovereignty it has given us. It is no secret what is going on around the world with Muslims living side by side with another group of people belonging to different religion when they are in a majority. We see this in Palestine where the Palestinians being evicted out of their own homeland by Jewish settlers. We see this in India where extremists are making the lives of

Muslims there a living hell. By the virtue of living in a country made in the name of Islam we are secure from these external threats planning to hurt us on the basis of our religion. We should thank Pakistan for providing us a home where we feel safe, secure and free.

I do not want you to think that I am looking at Pakistan through rose – coloured glasses. We are very well aware of its cracks and flaws but we need to remember is that this is a young developing nation and for it to accomplish what it has is a very big deal. We must be patient with it and we must be thankful for it because Allah said in Surah Ibrahim, "If you are grateful, I would certainly give you more; and if you are ungrateful, My chastisement is truly severe." (14:7) So, If we want our ever giving country that has given us so much to survive and soar we must be thankful for it otherwise Allah has told us what will happen.

To summarise, our country has given us so much. It has given the protection of that of a mother for her child, given us pride, given us the freedom to maintain our identity and not be prosecuted and tortured for it as many Muslims are being all over the world. We should acknowledge these things and be thankful for it instead treating it as something disposable. We keep talking about Pakistan's external threats and it's faults but we must be careful because what might truly harm Pakistan is our thanklessness.

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