

## SOLIDIFYING SPIRIT OF HUMANITY & BROTHERHOOD

Pakistan reaches Turkiye & Syria to support earthquake affectees

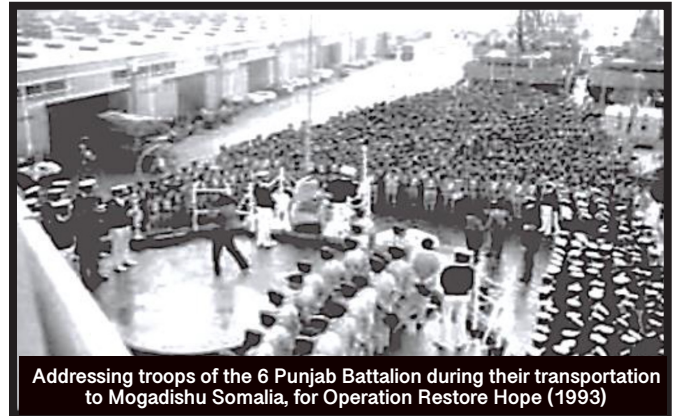


# NAVY THROUGH HISTORY

VICE ADMIRAL (RETD) IRFAN AHMED HI(M), SJ REMINISCES HIS TIME IN COMMAND OF PNS MOAWIN

## PNS MOAWIN (A-20)

THE LARGEST EVER SHIP OF PAKISTAN NAVY FLEET



Addressing troops of the 6 Punjab Battalion during their transportation to Mogadishu Somalia, for Operation Restore Hope (1993)

PNS MOAWIN was indeed the largest ship to ever be part of the PN Fleet. As a 'Destroyer Tender,' she was fully equipped to provide logistic support first & second-line repair facilities for destroyers and other ships operating in theatres of war at a distance from home bases. Her eight boilers and fully equipped workshops made it to be known as powerhouse/ mini dockyard of the PN.

Apart from the technical facilities she had large cold rooms and storage spaces, accommodation for all ranks; including a full-fledged operation theatre and basic medical Centre too. It so happened that during the time I was in command of MOAWIN, PN Jetties NB1 to NB4 were being refurbished, therefore some of the surface fleets were berthed on KPT east wharf where MOAWIN was also berthed. So, it was an opportunity for MOAWIN to play the role of a real 'mother ship' extending a variety of facilities to some parts of the surface fleet. MOAWIN used to go in the sea

with 5, or 6 other ships and used to provide every type of assistance required by any ship. There was an incident that took place in those days when on return from one of the sea trips, I was informed that the KPT is reluctant to allow the ship to enter the harbor and also to allocate any berth on East Wharf to the PN, even though the berths were vacant. Accordingly, facilities for 'pilot and KPT Tugs' were not available. Being an ND officer, I was asked if I could independently enter the harbor, turn around and berth at the vacant berth, previously used by MOAWIN. It was a challenge and an opportunity to pilot, manoeuvre and berth a vessel of 16500 tons and dimensions (530x74x24 ft.) without the assistance of port facilities. I agreed to undertake the operation and completed it successfully with the help of PN Dockyard assistance. The command of MOAWIN was interesting from another point of view too, being the fact that I worked simultaneously under

two Admin Authorities namely: the COMPAK whenever we put to sea or were dealing with fleet units and the COMLOG when we were in the harbor and providing maintenance support to the seagoing units/others.

Another, high point of my time in command of MOAWIN was when my ship was tasked to embark troops, weapons, and logistics of the Pak Army (6<sup>th</sup> Punjab Bn) and transport them from Karachi to Mogadishu Somalia for participation in UN Peacekeeping Operations (UNISOM – Restore Hope). It was nostalgic to work with the 6 Punjab Bn...as it reminded me of 1971 when I had extended similar services to the Battalion during their operations in erstwhile East Pakistan. Secondly, the trip revived memories of my command of PNS TUGHRIL which was assigned as the destroyer that accompanied MOAWIN as an escort ship during the passage from Karachi to Mogadishu.

Source: PN History & Archive Centre

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**P**akistan Navy Ships PNS MOAWIN & PNS NASR completed international Humanitarian Assistance & Disaster Relief (HADR) operation to Turkiye and Syria. With and aim to provide support from people of Pakistan to the earthquake affectees of both brotherly countries.

Upon arrival at port Lattakia (Syria), the ship was received by Governor of Lattakia, Federal Minister of Education, Ambassador of Pakistan to Syria, Cdr of Syrian Naval Forces and other dignitaries. Approx. 665 Tons of relief goods comprising blankets, warm clothing and ration were handed over to the Syrian authorities.

PN Ships were warmly welcomed by Turkish Naval officials and Pakistan diplomatic staff upon arrival at Mersin, Turkiye. Approx. 200 tons relief goods in first shipment and winterized tents and blankets in second shipment handed over to the Turkish Officials for distribution amongst victims of earthquake.

## SERVING HUMANITY

Pakistan reaches Turkiye & Syria to support earthquake affectees





To mark solidarity with our Turkish brotherhood, a simple and graceful ceremony was organized onboard PNS MOAWIN to commemorate Pakistan Day. The ceremony was attended by Turkish Government and Military officials including Governor of Mersin and Chief of Staff of Turkish Naval Forces along with Ambassador of Pakistan to Turkiye. At the ceremony PN Mission Commander expressed condolences on behalf of Chief of the Naval Staff Admiral Muhammad Amjad Khan Niazi and people of Pakistan for the tragic loss of lives and property and reaffirmed PN resolve to stand with brotherly countries at the time of need.

Pakistan Navy regularly undertakes HADR missions abroad in line with Government of Pakistan policies in supporting friendly countries during times of natural calamities. The HADR mission is a testament of PN resolve to extend all out support to brotherly countries at times of need and will continue to play its role. ☒☒





# Gestures of Hum & Broth





unity  
erhood

From the People and Government of Pakistan To the People and Government of the Syrian Arab Republic

NAVY

1<sup>ST</sup>

# CHIEF OF THE NAVAL STAFF INTERNATIONAL SAILING REGATTA 2023



1<sup>st</sup> Chief of the Naval Staff International Sailing Regatta 2023 was held at Karachi. Chief of the Naval Staff Admiral Muhammad Amjad Khan Niazi graced the Closing ceremony as Chief Guest.

International sailors from Australia, Bahrain, Egypt, Malaysia, Oman, Singapore, Sri Lanka, and Thailand along with participants from









Pakistan participated in the event. The five days long event comprised races in Laser Standard, Laser 4.7 and Windsurfing categories. A total of twelve races were held in each category.

While addressing the audience, Chief of the Naval Staff

appreciated the participants and congratulated the winners for their achievements in various categories. He added that Pakistan Navy will continue to organize National and International level sailing events with an aim to promote Sailing and provide a platform for promising national players who

possess ability to reach glory of excellence.

Later, Chief Guest gave away the prizes to winners and runners ups of different categories. In Laser Standard, Khairulnizam Mohd Afendy from Malaysia secured first position and Asri Bin Azman from Malaysia stood the runner-up. In Laser 4.7 category, Noppasorn Khunboonjan from Thailand stood first and Issac Goh from Singapore got 2<sup>nd</sup> position. Whereas, in Windsurfing category Raja Qasim Abbas from Pakistan clinched the 1<sup>st</sup> position and Muhammad Izzuddin from Malaysia secured 2<sup>nd</sup> position.

The ceremony was attended by a large number of dignitaries from armed forces, foreign embassies and civil organizations. ☒☒





# BAHRIA UNIVERSITY'S 25<sup>TH</sup> CONVOCATION



## 175 Graduate students were awarded degrees including Gold and Silver medals



**B**ahria University (Islamabad Campus) held its 25<sup>th</sup> Convocation Ceremony. Chief of the Naval Staff Admiral Muhammad Amjad Khan Niazi graced the occasion as Chief Guest and awarded Medals and Merit Certificates to the students achieving outstanding performance in academics.

During the ceremony, 175 Under and Post Graduate students were awarded degrees including award of 14 Gold and 14 Silver medals for students scoring positions in respective academic disciplines. While addressing the ceremony, Chief of the Naval Staff congratulated the students and their parents for successful

achievement of academic milestone. He urged the graduates to contribute to society and emphasized the importance of possessing strong character and a positive outlook on life. Naval Chief underscored the importance of sacrificing personal gain for the sake of national interests. The Chief Guest also praised Bahria University for providing a multidimensional education that is reflected in the strength, diversity and quality of its graduates. He acknowledged the university initiatives to promote the culture of research & development.

Earlier in his welcome address,

Rector Bahria University Vice Admiral Asif Khaliq (Retd) presented the yearly performance of Bahria University. He dilated on current learning model at Bahria University that provide students with a transformative experience that aid them in acquiring knowledge, skills and tools for professional, intellectual and personal development.

The ceremony was attended by naval officers, notable civilian community, Bahria University officials and parents of graduating students. ❖❖



# Chief of the Naval Staff visits PAF Air War College Institute



**C**hief of the Naval Staff, Admiral Muhammad Amjad Khan Niazi, visited PAF Air War College Institute, Faisal and was received by Air Vice Marshal Hussain Ahmed Siddiqui, President Air War College Institute. The Chief Guest congratulated the AWCI team for achieving the educational standards worthy of an institute of the highest calibre and emphasized upon the importance of preparing future military leadership capable to face modern day challenges of aerial warfare.

Addressing the Air War Course participants, CNS paid rich tribute to the role and sacrifices

of Pakistan Armed Forces for the defence and security of the motherland. Chief of the Naval Staff highlighted that in the current era, the requirements for gaining knowledge are rapidly evolving and the only way to attain modern education is solely based on the acquisition of high-tech skills at par with contemporary requirements. He further said, "huge responsibility lies on the shoulders of future leadership of the armed forces to prepare themselves in line with upcoming hybrid perils and future warfare dynamics. Continuous quality training and its practical application in response to realistic scenarios

form the basis for countering global strategic competition and emerging regional dynamics in warfare." The Naval Chief further accentuated that we must keep abreast to the latest trends of emerging technology and should prepare ourselves to deal with hybrid conflicts, coercion and cyber warfare.

He also emphasized the importance of jointness in achieving military objectives in today's rapidly transforming warfare. ❖❖



# LIVE WEAPON FIRING

In an impressive Live Weapon Firing event, Pakistan Navy Ground Based Air Defence units demonstrated combat readiness and war fighting potential through successful firing of Surface to Air Missiles during night hours. Chief of the Naval Staff Admiral Muhammad Amjad Khan Niazi witnessed the missile firing at the forward posts.

During the missile firing sequence, PN Air Defence units successfully engaged the intended targets and demonstrated real-time professionalism. The missile firing through newly acquired Short Range Air Defence System reassured PN formidable defence against any incoming air threat.

Speaking at the occasion, Chief of the Naval Staff expressed complete satisfaction on operational readiness of PN Air Defence setup and commended officers and men for their tireless commitment and professionalism. Naval Chief retreated that Pakistan Navy is fully prepared and capable to generate optimum response against any misadventure by the enemy.



# PAKISTAN NAVY SPECIAL SERVICE GROUP & QATAR NAVAL SPECIAL FORCES EXERCISE BURKAN UL BAHR - II



**P**akistan Navy Special Service Group and Qatar Naval Special Forces (QNSF) held Exercise BURKAN UL BAHR-II at Karachi. This is the 2<sup>nd</sup> exercise of the series Exercise BURKAN UL BAHR (LAVA Eruption at Sea).

During exercise, full spectrum of EOD Ops were rehearsed on both

land and at sea. Major objectives of the exercise included strengthening of bilateral relationship, enhance coordination inter-operability teams and exchange professional expertise/ experience in CIED/ EOD Ops.

Towards culmination of Exercise, joint scenario based underwater

mine disposal exercise was conducted.

The exercise proved highly beneficial for enhancing inter-operability and refinement of SOPs while testifying the long-standing brotherly relations between two countries. ❖❖





# PN RECKONER

## IN MARCH

Source: PN History & Archive Centre

- Mar 20, 1951** HMPS JHELMUM, HMPS TIPPU SULTAN and HMPS TARIQ participated in the first Joint Exercises Trincomalee (JET-ONE) held at Trincomalee.
- Mar 03, 1953** First of eight Adjutant Class Mine Sweepers acquired from the USA handed over to RPN at Seattle, USA and commissioned as HMPS MUHAFIZ (M-138).
- Mar 23, 1956** The Islamic Republic of Pakistan was proclaimed under the 1956 Constitution. The prefix 'Royal' was dropped and the Service was re-designated as the Pakistan Navy, short titled 'PN'. Navy Jack and Pakistan Flags replaced the Queen's color and the white ensign respectively. The order of precedence of three services was changed from Navy, Army, Air Force to Army, Navy, Air Force.
- Mar 18, 1958** The first of the two CR class ships, former HMS Crispin acquired from the UK and commissioned as PNS JAHANGIR (D-162).
- Mar 25, 1959** Ocean-going salvage tug, former ATF USS Yuma, was acquired from the USA and commissioned at Karachi as PNS MADADGAR (A-42)
- Mar 14, 1961** Last of the JET series of exercises completed at Trincomalee (Ships and aircraft from India, Pakistan, UK, Australia, New Zealand participated).
- Mar 24, 1972** The first pair of the twelve Shanghai-II Class Fast Patrol Crafts acquired from China were commissioned as PNS LAHORE (P-142) & PNS QUETTA (P-141).
- Mar 15, 1974** PNS ZAFAR was commissioned in Islamabad as a depot unit for the Naval Headquarters.
- Mar 26, 1974** Naval Headquarters was inaugurated at Islamabad.
- Mar 23, 1975** Vice Admiral Muhammad Shariff assumed office as Chief of the Naval Staff (CNS).
- Mar 03, 1977** The first of six Alouette helicopters was acquired from France. 333 Squadron commissioned.
- Mar, 1978** The first-ever reunion of retired Naval personnel was held at PNS KARSAZ.
- Mar 18, 1979** A PN Sea King Helicopter successfully test-fired an Exocet AM-39 Missile; marking the advent of the 'missile age' in Pakistan Navy.
- Mar 24, 1981** Maritime Mirage Squadron commissioned at PAF Base MASROOR.
- Mar 24, 1986** PNS HAFEEZ was commissioned as Naval Hospital at Sector E/8 Islamabad.
- Mar 31, 1989** The third pair of Brooke/ Garcia Class ships PNS TABUK (DDG-159) and PNS HARBAH (F-266) commissioned.
- Mar 01, 1994** Second pair of Type- 21 Frigates PNS BADR (D-184) and KHAIBAR (D-183) were commissioned.
- Mar 30, 1995** Ormara Naval Harbour named as Jinnah Naval Base.

- Mar 1995** Pakistan Navy Ships TUGHRIL (D-167), SHAMSHER (P-263), and NASR (A-47) participated in OPERATION UNITED SHIELD at Somalia for withdrawal of UN Peace Keeping Force from Mogadishu, Somalia.
- Mar 09, 1997** Naval Precision Engineering Complex inaugurated at NSSD Kharadar.
- Mar 19, 1997** Pakistan Maritime Museum (PMM) was inaugurated at Habib Ibrahim Rehmatullah Road, Karachi.
- Mar 28, 1997** Balloting held for awarding of plots to CPOs Sailors in Bahria Town "Anchorage Sihala" housing scheme.
- Mar 31, 1997** First batch of 28 'D' type houses were inaugurated at Navy Housing Scheme, Zamzama, Clifton, Karachi site.
- Mar 24, 2006** First-ever assumption of 'Command of the Multinational Combined Task Force, CTF-150' by Pakistan Navy.
- Mar 05 2007** The first of the 'AMAN Series of Multinational Naval Exercises' was organized by Pakistan (AMAN 07) commenced. Navies of 28 countries participated. (Mar 05 – 13).
- Mar 07, 2007** Joint Survey of Sir Creek conducted by Survey teams of Pakistan and India (Mar 07 – 22).
- Mar 2009** Second Small Tanker cum-Utility Ship (STUS) launched at (KS & EW).
- Mar 2015** Rolling out ceremony held of P3C & Alouette Helicopters.
- Mar 19, 2015** UNCLOS accepted Pakistan's claim for extension of Continental Shelf Limits, thereby extending Pakistan Sea Limits from 200 NM to 350 NM; implying an addition of 50,000 Sq. Km sea area.
- Mar 29, 2017** Golden Jubilee celebrations of SSG (Navy) held.
- Mar 16, 2017** Pakistan Navy conducted successful test launch of Land based anti-ship missile. The missile has advanced technology and avionics suite, which enables engagement of targets at sea with high accuracy.
- Mar 30, 2017** The Keel Laying ceremony of fourth Fast Attack Craft (Missile) being built for Pakistan Navy, was held at Karachi Shipyard & Engineering Works (KS&EW).
- Mar 02, 2018** Launching Ceremony of 32 Tons Bollard Pull (BP) Tug built for Pakistan Navy was held at Karachi Shipyard & Engineering Works (KS&EW).
- Mar 07, 2018** The first ever Container Vessel MS TIGER under CPEC Project docked at Gwadar Port. Pakistan Navy Ships DEHSHAT (1014) and KARAR (MRTP 34) escorted MS TIGER in to the Gwadar Port.
- Mar 10, 2018** Pakistan Navy test fired the land-based anti-ship missile from a coastal region during an exercise. The missile successfully followed its preplanned trajectory till accurate engagement of its target at sea.
- Mar 15, 2018** Backhoe Dredger RAHKUSHA and Split Hoper Barges TARSEEL-1 & 2 built for Pakistan Navy at Tianjin Shipyard, China inducted in to the fleet at PN Dockyard, Karachi.
- Mar 27, 2018** Pakistan Navy won the 25th National Shooting Championship 2018 bagging (20 Gold, 14 Silver and 11 Bronze medals) whereas Pakistan Army secured the runner up position.
- Mar 23, 2020** The keel laying ceremony of the second Type 054 A/P Frigate held at Hudong Zhonghua Shipyard, marking a significant milestone in the construction of cutting edge Frigate for Pakistan Navy.
- Mar 31, 2022** PNS HAIBAT Fast Attack Craft (Missile) commissioned.

# PAKISTAN RESOLUTION

هو كمال التمسك بالدين والوطن

تمت في باكستان

## THE LAHORE RESOLUTION

Resolved at the Lahore Session of the All-India Muslim League held on 22nd-24th March, 1940.

(1) While approving and endorsing the action taken by the Council and the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League as indicated in their resolutions dated the 27th of August, 17th and 18th of September and 22nd of October, 1939, and 3rd February 1940 on the constitutional issue, this Session 1940 of the All-India Muslim League emphatically reiterates that the scheme of federation embodied in the Government of India Act, 1935, is totally unsuitable to and unworkable in the peculiar conditions of this country and is altogether unacceptable to Muslim India.

(2) It further records its emphatic view that while the declaration dated the 18th of October, 1939 made by the Viceroy on behalf of His Majesty's Government is reassuring in so far as it declares that the policy and plan on which the Government of India Act 1935, is based will be reconsidered in consultation with the various parties, interests and communities in India, Muslim India will not be satisfied unless the whole constitutional plan is reconsidered de novo and that no revised plan would be acceptable to the Muslims unless it is framed with their approval and consent.

(3) Resolved that it is the considered view of this Session of the All-India Muslim League that no constitutional plan would be workable in this country or acceptable to Muslims unless it is designed on the following basic principle, namely that geographically contiguous units are demarcated into regions which should be so constituted, with such territorial readjustments as may be necessary, that the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in a majority as in the North-Western and Eastern Zones of India, should be grouped to constitute "Independent States" in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign.

That adequate, effective and mandatory safeguards should be specifically provided in the constitution for minorities in these units and in these regions for the protection of their religious, cultural, economic, political, administrative and other rights and interests in consultation with them; and in other parts of India where the Mussalmans are in a minority adequate, effective and mandatory safeguards shall be specially provided in the constitution for them and other minorities for the protection of their religious, cultural, economic, political, administrative and other rights and interests in consultation with them.

This Session further authorizes the Working Committee to frame a scheme of constitution in accordance with these basic principles, providing for the assumption of such as defence, external affairs, communications, customs and such other matters as may be necessary.

## THE DELHI RESOLUTION

The Pakistan Resolution of March 1940 was further clarified by a resolution unanimously passed by the Muslim League Conference of 1940 at the Presidency of the Quaid-e-Azam at Lucknow in April 1940. Among other things the said Resolution specifies that:

The zones comprising Bengali and Assam in the North-East, and Punjab, Baluchistan in the North-West of India, namely Pakistan Zones, where the Muslims are in a dominant majority, be constituted into a sovereign independent State and that implement the establishment of Pakistan without delay.

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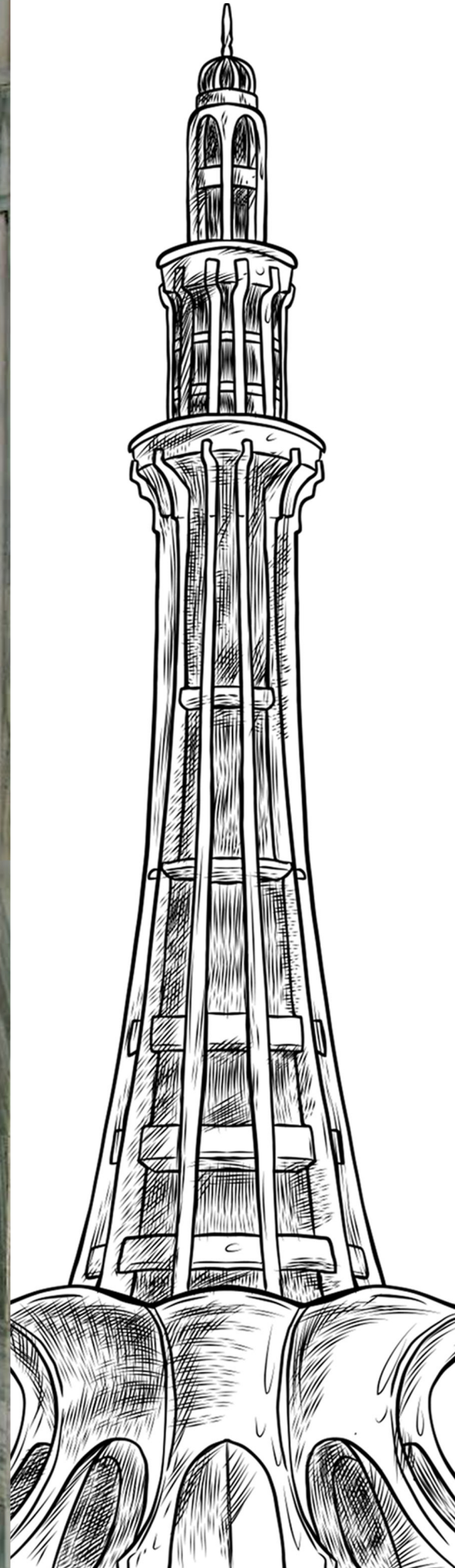
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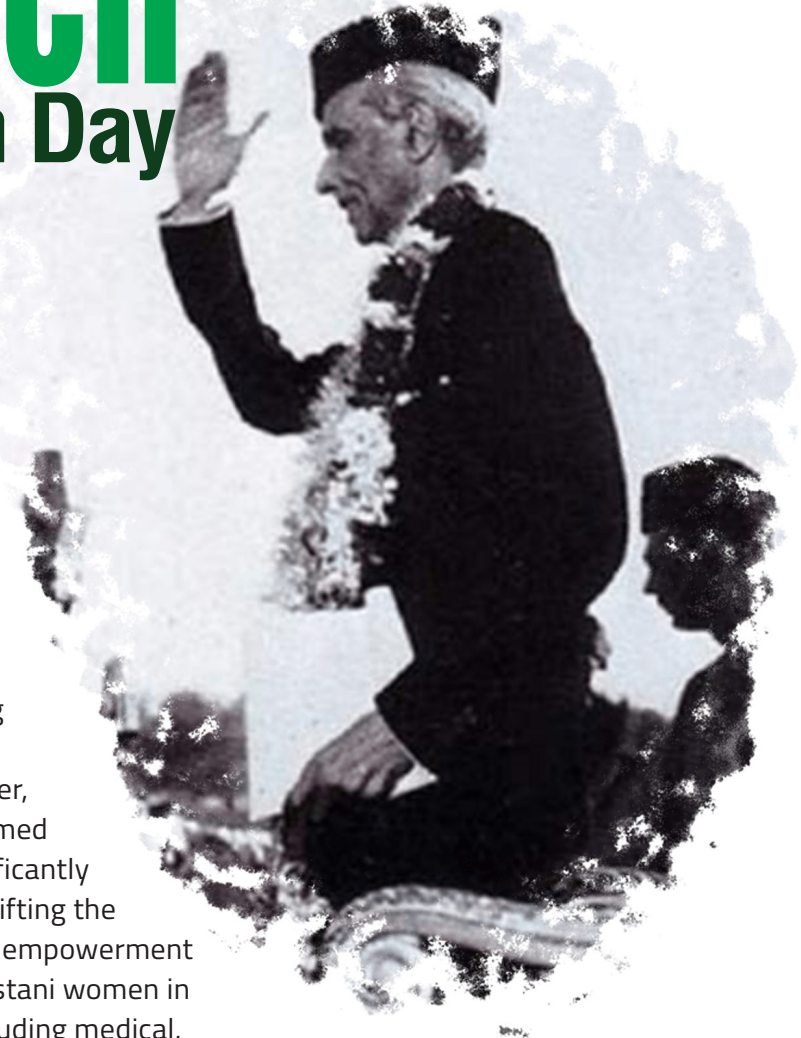
# 23<sup>rd</sup> March

## Pakistan Resolution Day

**P**akistan Resolution Day, 23<sup>rd</sup> March commemorates the historic Lahore Resolution of 1940, which called for the creation of a separate homeland for the Muslims in British India. In the years leading up to the Lahore Resolution, Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah had become increasingly convinced that Muslims could not prosper and live their lives in accordance with their religion, culture and ethos in an independent India dominated by the Hindu majority. He thus demanded a separate homeland for the Muslims where they would be free from Hindu prejudices of caste, culture and religion.

At the Lahore session of the All India Muslim League in 1940, Jinnah delivered a powerful speech in which he stressed on the separate identity of Muslims of the Subcontinent. He validated the 'Two Nation Theory' and presented colonials with a workable solution to maintain peace in the Subcontinent. The opening remarks of Quaid's most important address advocated women's rights. He emphasized the essentiality

of women's participation in the socio-political struggle and highlighted their achievements in the upbringing of All India Muslim League. Following the footsteps of the founding father, the Pakistan's Armed Forces have significantly contributed in uplifting the slogan of women empowerment by inducting Pakistani women in various fields including medical, education and technical branches of the tri-services. Pakistani women in uniform have contributed a lot in service to the country. The first ever Pakistani Female Engagement team in any United Nations (UN) mission around the world received UN medals for serving in the Peacekeeping Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in 2021. A team of 15 Pakistani women officers received major recognition for being the first all-female group from Pakistan



to serve in a UN peacekeeping mission. This service abroad for peacekeeping missions brought an immense respect to Pakistan at the global level.

At the same occasion, the Quaid further stated that, "We want that the British Government should in fact and actually meet the demands of the Arabs in Palestine." Muhammad Ali Jinnah backed the plight of Palestinians eight decades ago. In his all-important address, he did not forget to show solidarity with Palestinian brethren. To date, Pakistan's stance on Palestine is unchanged. On many occasions, PM Khan advocated a Two-State solution according to the aspiration and wishes of the people of Palestine. Pakistan should continue

its unequivocal diplomatic support to the cause and must attempt to mobilize Muslim Ummah to resolve the crisis which has brought enormous pain to the people of Palestine.

Jinnah was well aware of the fact that Pakistan's due to its peculiar geostrategic location and the hostile neighboring environment needs strong Armed Forces to protect its national interests. Among the Tri-Services, Pakistan Navy was thus designated as an instrument to defend the maritime frontiers and interests of Pakistan. During wartimes, Pakistan Navy has always espoused high standards of professionalism and valour. In 1965 war, Operation "Dwarka" launched by Pakistan Navy caused irreparable damage to Indian

Navy, vehemently destroyed the Indian Radar system. In addition, Pakistan Navy's submarine Ghazi moved its patrol to Bombay harbor to challenge enemy's ships namely INS Vikrant and INS Mysore to dock out and get destroyed. This psychological fear of Ghazi adversely affected the Indian

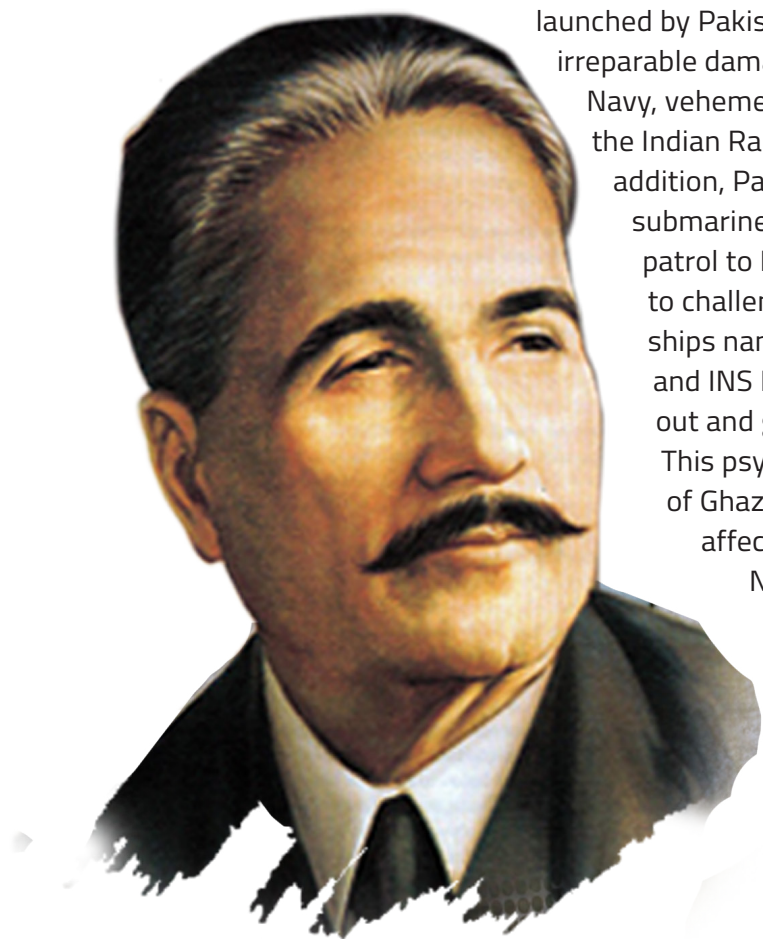
Navy's operational maneuvers.

Yet again in the 1971 war, sinking of Indian warship Khukri brought an immense

wartime casualty by PNS Hangor, is the only incident after WWII wherein any conventional submarine sank a warship. Furthermore, the detections of Indian Navy submarines by Pakistan Navy evidently portray its effective employment strategy coupled with superior professional acumen.

Recent developments and reports of subjugation and ill treatment of Muslims coming out of India validate Muhammad Ali Jinnah's address at the Lahore Session of All India Muslim League. Quaid remarked, "Muslim India cannot accept any constitution which must necessarily result in a Hindu majority government. Hindus and Muslims brought together under a democratic system forced upon the minorities can only mean Hindu Raj." The prediction of our visionary founding father made eight decades ago stands relevant and applicable today. In post-1947 India, it was evident that Nehru's sugar-coated secular democracy was bound to collapse one day or another. Today, from revocation of Article 370 and Citizenship Amendment Act to Ayodhya Verdict, each development embosses Jinnah's words. This is what a Hindu Raj forced upon Muslims looks like. As renowned Indian author Arundhati Roy said, "Modi had been coming since 1925." Nehru's deodorized democracy was destined to fall apart and Gandhi's India was doomed to become Godse's India. ⊗ ⊗

Ali Basit





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## MARINE LIFE GALLERY

**P**akistan Maritime Museum (PMM) is the only museum in Pakistan which has the honor to display live and preserved Marine Life specimens for general public under technical support of Marine Reference Collection and Resource Centre and Institute of Marine Science, University of Karachi. Basic purpose of the collections is to showcase marine resources of Pakistan and to educate general public with the knowledge of untapped field of marine life and its role in the ecological and economic perspectives. The display of marine life collection at PMM will enhance the general awareness of masses regarding the immense wealth

of our productive, rich coastal zones and continental shelves.

Marine life collections consist of 4x sea life aquariums and 3x pedestal showcases for preserved specimens that feature a large variety of Pakistan's aquatic life. PMM has displayed more than 18 species comprising more than 70 specimens and other sea water creatures so far, which have been collected by PMM and Karachi University team from different coastal sites. At subject gallery, visitors are privileged to witness the rescued to rare, enigmatic and fascinating creatures of marine life.



## THE REPOSITORY OF MARINE LIFE COLLECTIONS

Pakistan Maritime  
Museum establishes  
Marine Life Gallery

## Pakistan Maritime Museum -

The exhibits of display are amazing habitats full of fascinating creatures containing variety of Star Fishes (*Asterina lorioli*), Brittle Stars (*Ophioplocus Imbricatus*), Sea cucumbers (Holothurians) and fishes such as Grey Mullet (*Mugil Cephalus*) and Long Spinned Tripod Fish (*Pseudotriacanthus Strigilifer*).

In this aquarium, incredible habitats and creatures which contain variety of marine species such as Sea Urchins (*Echinometra Mathaei*), *Sabella spallanzanii* (Feather duster worm), fishes (Sergeant Major, *Abudedefduf Saxatilis*) and different species of Molluscas are displayed.

Aquarium- I



Aquarium- II



Showcase -I



Showcase



**Source: PN History & Archive Centre**

In this showcase, displayed specimens are Charonia (Tritons Trumpet), Tutufa Bardeyi, Brittle Stars (*Ophioplocus Imbricatus*), Octopus (*Octopus Vulgaris*) and Star Fishes (*Sdrtins Lorioli*).

This showcase contains specimens such as Horned Helmet (*Cassiss Cornuta*), Sea Shells (*Nerita Turdus*), Sea Shells (*Turbo Intercostalis*) and Sea Urchin (*Echinometra Mithaei*).

# Marine Life Gallery

This aquarium contains amazing habitat full of implausible creatures for display such as bleached specimen of Stony Coral (Acropora), variety of Permit Fishes (Trachinotus Falcatus), Pompano fishes (Trachinotus Carolinus), Sea Urchins (Echinometra Mathaei), and Mantis Shrimp or Stomatopods (Gonodactylus).

This aquarium is displaying marine life collections such as variety of Tiger Perch (Terapon Jarbua) and species of sea snails Thrus Cowry (Naria Turdus).

Aquarium- III



Aquarium- IV



Showcase -III

-II

Displayed specimens are Spider Conch (Lambis Lambis), Flat Head Grey Mullet Fish (Mugil Cephalus), Yellowish Brown Crab (Charybdis Lucifera) and Sea Shells (Purpura Persica).

# EVOLUTION OF MARITIME STRATEGY: IMPLICATIONS FOR PAKISTAN

Fujjin Naz Haidery



Indian Ocean has been considered as a "strategic backwater" for a long time. It had always served as the epicenter for the geopolitics of the extra-regional colonial powers. However due to the advent of Asian Century not only the significance of IO is reviving but also it is turning as a new strategic theater for the regional competing powers like China and India. India is relentlessly pursuing

its ambitions for becoming undisputed regional power.

While China is new into maritime politics (since 1990s), post-independent India's maritime history dates back to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. For China, Indian Ocean is of critical economic significance regarding its mega projects like CPEC. For India on the other hand, Indian

Ocean has had a long history of pertinence due to geographical proximity for trade and expansive energy needs. Moreover, India's economic development, military modernization and nuclearization has not only shaped its maritime security agenda but also manifest India's quest for recognition as a land and sea power.

This Entwined geopolitics-geo-economics of the Indian Ocean having implications for the smaller maritime nations like Pakistan whose maritime sector contributes to 95% trade and 80% energy sources. India's Maritime Outlook and the Seaward Expansion India's maritime outlook has been in tandem with the evolving strategic environment of Indian Ocean Region. While the Indian maritime vision finds its roots in the works expounded by K.M Panikkar during 1940's, the long Indian maritime history, dates back to colonial era and is categorized into five distinct period, as outlined by Singh.

The role of Indian Navy,

nevertheless, remained marginal for some period in the post-British India. It almost took about two decades to shift India's approach from continentally to maritime. As Mukherjee and Mohan remark, the primacy of new land borders after partition and the Tibet- question became the key security concerns for India within the Asian continent thus relegating the role of the Navy. Maan, links the shift of India's maritime strategic thinking to 1970's following the 1971 war with Pakistan that was further spurred in the 1990's with the enhanced role of blue-water navy for globalizing Indian economy. During the Cold War India's Indian Ocean prospect was primarily to pronounce and protect its territorial claims over the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) for resources and to secure its island territories. The elaborations of India's seaward expansion can further be deduced from the maritime doctrine, its evolution and even more in the role of Indian Navy that reflect the materialization of the spirit of India's maritime strategic vision. Indian Maritime Doctrine: Embodiment of Indian Maritime Strategy and Vision "Though to other nations Indian Ocean is important, to India it is vital. Not only is she bound by it on three sides, but from the point of view of both security and commerce the control of Indian Ocean is a matter of life and death for her." K. M. Panikkar

The 'vitality' of Indian Ocean suggested by Panikkar, has been enshrined implicitly as 'exclusivity' in the existing maritime doctrine Ensuring Secure Seas: Indian

Maritime Security Strategy 2015. . In consonance with the evolving geostrategic environment of Indian Ocean, the Indian Maritime Doctrine (2004) (revised in 2009) has also evolved through from Freedom to Use the Seas: India's Maritime Military Strategy (2007) to Ensuring Secure Seas: Indian Maritime Security Strategy (2015). The evolution of the doctrine, however, is not characterized by total shift of focus or objective, rather the broadening of sphere of prowess and functioning of Indian Navy.

The very first document Freedom to Use the Seas: India's Maritime Military Strategy (2007) highlights the quintessential motive for the resurgence and consolidation of India's posture as the 'maritime power' with the centrality of Navy and its role for security and stability in the Indian Ocean Region.

Along with the primacy of Indian Navy, the significance of Indian Ocean Region, in pertinence to the volatile geopolitics has also been highlighted in the 2007 Naval Doctrine. The oceanic realm is said to have been mired by permanent "violent peace", characterized by the localized conflicts due to nuclearization and terrorism, thus, calling for the strategic and military role of the Indian Navy to counter threats, across the full spectrum of conflict.

The 2015 doctrine was the first strategy document released on 26 November 2008 after Mumbai attacks. Mumbai Attacks was a new trigger to expand role and

authority of the Indian Navy as the net maritime security provider'. Being one of the proactive foreign policy instruments, on operational terms the navy's role cover the overall coastal and offshore maritime security, deterrence, conventional military threats, as well as non-traditional threats originating 'at and 'from' the sea. The existing document also underlines the expanded sphere of India's maritime interests on geographical terms. The 2015 Doctrine sketches and stretches the geographical sphere of concern to southwards and westwards by enclosing South-West Indian Ocean and Red Sea into 'primary area'. The 'secondary area' of interest remains to be encompassing western Coast of Africa and the Mediterranean Sea. Role of the Indian Navy The vision for the role of an undefeatable Indian Navy, as proposed by Indian naval thinker Keshav Vaidya- a contemporary of K. M. Panikkar, is to outspread its defensive agenda beyond its coast to the oceanic frontiers that "are stretched far and wide in all directions".

The established role of Indian navy in 2007 doctrine is attached to a broader economic vision as well as military missions including freedom of trade and navigation, energy security and protection of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). With the prospective outcomes, particularly with regards to Pakistan and the Indian Ocean waters, as calculated from Operation Vijay and Operation Parakaram, the three goals of Indian Navy highlighted in the

Freedom to Use the Seas 2007, are ensuring security of India's maritime interests, to deter Pakistan and to win the war convincingly at sea.

India's maritime-military doctrine, in the words of Khurana, substantially extrapolates its core essence from western concept of "command of the sea" that lies on "sea-control".

War and peacetime "operational actions", technology backed by financial resourcing and intelligence sharing have vital roles to play. In the backdrop of China-challenge and for the assertive posture in the littorals of the Indian Ocean, the technological naval modernization of Indian Navy has further been incorporated in the financial allocation where navy's share of capital has increased upto 43% in modernization funds of defence budget (2022-23), Indian Coast Guard earned a 39%, wherein army only 9.48% hike as compared to last year.

Regarding the role of intelligence

sharing pertaining to maritime terrorism, Indian Navy, since 2009, has been assigned with the authority to look over all maritime security matters, including coastal as well as offshore security. As part of maritime diplomacy, 21 agreements of information-exchange pacts had been signed, with France, the UK, the US along with the western Pacific littorals like Singapore, Japan and Vietnam. Moreover, India has also signed bilateral agreement on sharing of intelligence and real-time imagery with the US under Communications Compatibility and Security Agreement (COMCASA) and Basic Exchange and Cooperation Agreement (BECA).

In terms of maritime assets, Indian Navy is already equipped with; supersonic missiles frigates with Anti-Ship Cruise Missiles (ASCMs), Corvettes and Aircraft carriers for acquiring sea-control. Fleet of carriers can play significant role both in strategic and operational terms, as it would help in sea control, protection of SLOCs, and power projection in distant

waters. The unmanned underwater vehicles (UUVs) is another dimension India has been working to procure for the ASW (Anti-Submarine Warfare) operations Precision sea-based missile- a variant of force projection and the newer version of missile-boat strikes that had been used by Indian Navy against Karachi port December 1971. The newer technology can transcend deep into the enemy littoral thus reinforcing India's "active" deterrence against Pakistan. Furthermore, surgical and precision strikes used already as Special Forces (2016) and ground-attack aircraft (2019) to induce "compliance" can easily target Pakistan's territory premised on 'assumed miscalculated' terrorist attacks, thus having serious implications for Pakistan's security. The nuclear dimension of Indian maritime military has induced another transformative pattern in terms of nuclearization of Indian Ocean Region. While India's first nuclear-powered ballistic missile-carrying submarine (SSBN) completed its deterrent patrol (armed with nuclear



missiles) in November 2018, its nuclear submarine program is not nascent. India initiated its nuclear submarine program in 1970s by gaining vessels from Russia on lease. India's SSBN program has met a new developmental turn when the INS Arihant, was indigenously commissioned in 2016. From modernization to indigenization, the role of Indian Navy has transformed from a 'buyer's navy' to a 'builder's navy' which certainly may have implications for the Indian Ocean Region as well as Pakistan. Implications for Pakistan For Pakistan, maritime security, more than any other aspect of security, can fundamentally be defined in terms of national security concerns-intertwined with economic security. The major maritime threat faced by Pakistan from its western waters is from the nuclear neighbor India that is ambitiously pursuing for continental and maritime hegemony. National Security Policy of Pakistan 2022-2026, the first ever security policy launched by

the National Security Division on January 14, 2022, disapproves of the 'self-professed role' of one country as a 'net-security provider' in the Indian Ocean as it would have negative security and economic implications for the region.

On doctrinal level, Maritime Doctrine of Pakistan (MDP): Preserving Freedom of Seas (2018) is the pioneering document which gives a comprehensive overview of Pakistan's maritime sector and highlights the importance of maritime power in corroboration with Pakistan's Foreign Policy and National Security. The military role of Pakistan's Naval forces is underlined as two-pronged: protection of Sea Line of Communication (SLOG); and maintenance of effective deterrence against aggression or conflict affecting Pakistan's maritime interests. In a collaborative and interoperative manner, the role of Navy has been broadened to address the disruptive elements within the

nautical swaths of 'Northern and Western quadrants' of the Indian Ocean.

Pakistan Navy, being a brown water navy, currently lags behind the naval capabilities and maritime military modernization compared to India. Reasons being economic strains and limited areas of interest in the North Arabian Sea. Yet, Pakistan's strategic inspiration is aptly "dictated by the evolving contemporary strategic needs." Strategic and nuclear ambiguity may serve well Pakistan's nuclear standing and posture in case of prospective ambitions and acquisitions.

For wartime strategy, as proposed by Hussain et al., Pakistan needs "Double D strategy" that is Deterrence and Denial: capability plus appropriate posture projection by the Pakistan Navy to deny freedom of maneuver by the adversary. Similarly, peacetime strategy and technology required by PN are:



- Maritime Domain Awareness: Through surveillance satellite, coastal radars, patrolling platform, and aviation assets. Pakistan lacks technologies in this domain.
- Network Centric Operations: Surface and aerospace surveillance (satellite-based surveillance), aircraft, UAVs, ship-borne and shore-based surveillance systems. Also, development of secure and reliable communication.
- Power Projection and Limited Sea Control: Modern multi-mission ships, naval aviation capability, sea and shore-based aviation assets, UAVs, for surveillance and strike missions in all dimensions.
- Anti-Access: Nuclear-powered submarines with equipping surface, air and sub-surface platforms, long-range precision strike missiles, land-based long-range Anti-Ship Missiles, counter amphibious operations.

At diplomatic level, Pakistan actively retains its cooperative engagements with the regional maritime organizations.

International Maritime Conference (IMC) 2007 was initiated by Pakistan Navy to reinforce maritime security and promote multinational exercise AMAN. Also, Pakistan joined Indian Ocean Naval Symposium in 2014 and hosted the symposium in 2015 and 2017. In 2004 PN joined Combined Task Force 150; counter maritime terrorism coalition 2009 counter piracy coalition CTF 151. These platforms would substantially help Pakistan in image building

and narrative building against the human security threats.

Pakistan is part of the Indian Ocean Marine Affairs Cooperation (IOMAC) established for Ocean governance and management. The cooperation is based on 9 members with exception to Australia, India and South Africa. Pakistan with collaboration of China can use diplomatic efforts to seek membership of South Africa, as both China and Pakistan have already extended their economic outreach to African region. Pakistan's 2017 "Look Africa Plan" and 2019 Engage Africa Policy envisioned increasing trade between Pakistan and Africa. As part of Overseas Deployment (OSD) and Human Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR) missions to African countries, since 2019, Pakistan Navy Ships Aslat, Moawin and Nasr carried OSD missions and engaged in disaster relief and goodwill visits to various African countries, including Djibouti, Kenya, Niger, and Sudan.. These economic and diplomatic efforts can help in peacetime strategy for distributing naval forces into distant theaters of Western Indian Ocean with the future strategic prospects.

Conclusion Due to broadening of security agenda endowed by globalization and reinforced human security concerns evoked by securitization, there has been a verifying convergence of traditional and non-traditional security threats in the Indian Ocean Region. Such a confluence has also

affected the geopolitical domain where a geostrategic concern, in a symbiotic manner, impinges upon the geo-economic considerations. In such an evolving scenario, Pakistan's maritime challenges tend to be multi-pronged; to keep up pace with the emerging security challenges like ocean resource management, economic concerns, piracy, maritime terrorism, climate change and environmental security; and secondly to address India's expansionist ambitions. India's maritime expansionism serves two-pronged maritime agenda for a blue-water navy. First, to contain threats posed by China and Pakistan, and secondly to exploit its strategic location, role, and maritime capabilities for the protection of its extensive EEZ.

The implications of such a posture by India bear significance not only for Pakistan but for the whole Indian Ocean Region. Pakistan being a medium maritime power, can play the role of a balancer by working in collaboration with the larger maritime ally China on diplomatic, politico-military, and economic fronts. On discrete terms, preserving adaptability to the evolving strategic environment, particularly in nuclear and cyber domains, and synchronization of the material and nonmaterial maritime assets (strategy, vision, doctrine, posture, technology, intelligence and communication and naval force) can substantially help attain maritime security objectives. ⊗⊗



# NAVAL LENS INTERNATIONAL FEATURED NEWS



## ABU DHABI SHIPBUILDING UNVEILED NEW UNMANNED SURFACE VESSEL (USV)



Abu Dhabi Shipbuilding (ADSB) unveiled a new unmanned surface vessel (USV) 170M-Detector at the NAVDEX 2023 exhibition, the surface drone performed a live capability demonstration at sea, performing maneuvers, deploying a sonar by iXblue/Exail and launching an unmanned underwater vehicle. The ADSB 170M-Detector USV can be operated in either manned or unmanned mode to perform surface warfare, transport, surveillance, and mapping missions for either naval or civilian purposes. It can run silently for four hours on electric power or at speeds of up to 40 knots on diesel power.

## TURKISH UAV WITH TORPEDO

### Turkish Aerospace Works on arming Aksungur UAV with Torpedo

Turkish Aerospace showcased the anti-submarine warfare capabilities of its Aksungur medium altitude long endurance (MALE) unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) at NAVDEX 2023, which takes place in Abu Dhabi from February 20 to 24, 2023.

Derived from TAI's combat-proven



ANKA UAV, AKSUNGUR is a Medium Altitude Long Endurance (MALE) class UAV System, capable of performing day and night Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR) and strike missions with EO/IR, SAR and SIGINT payloads, and a variety of air to ground weapons. ANKA-AKSUNGUR is powered by two PD-170 twin-turbocharged diesel engines enabling long-endurance

operations up to 40,000ft.

#### Technical Information:

- Wing Span: 24m
- Horizontal Length: 11.6m
- Endurance: >50 hours, with 750 kg of external payload 12 hours at 25 kft
- Engine: 2 x PD-170 Dual Turbo Diesel Engine (170 Horse Power each)
- Max Takeoff Flight: 3300 kg
- Service Ceiling: >40.000 ft

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