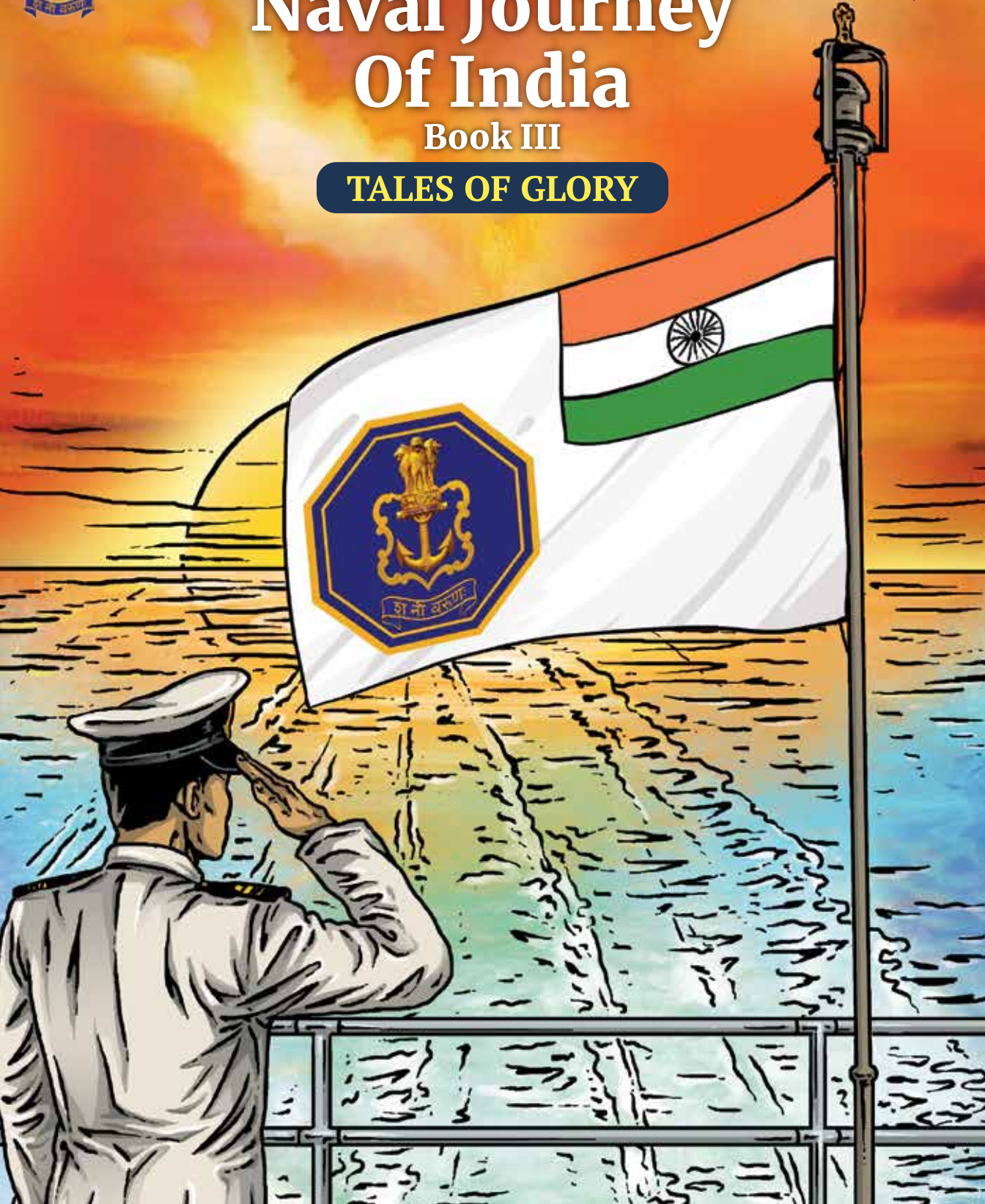




# The Naval Journey Of India

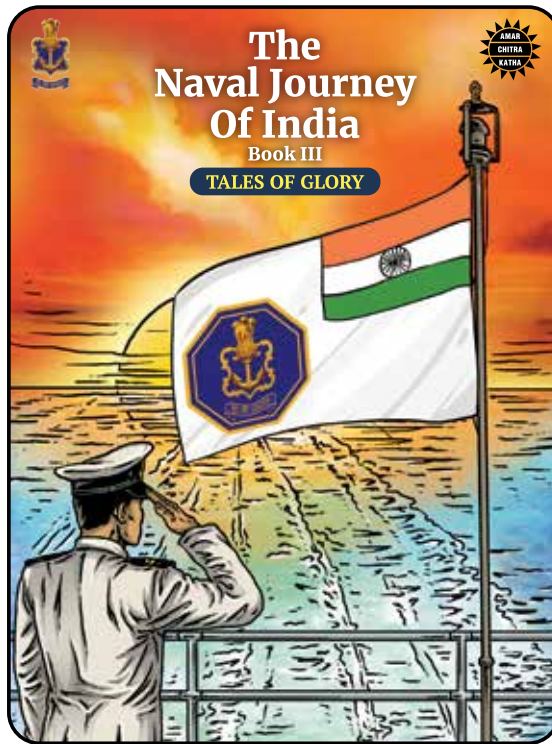
Book III

**TALES OF GLORY**









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AFTER THEIR EPIC TRIP INTO THE OCEAN, THE FAMILY RETURNS TO THE SHORE...

I CANNOT BELIEVE THAT THE STORY IS OVER!

THIS IS A REALLY LONG STORY, BHARAT.

GOOD STORIES ARE NEVER REALLY OVER, KID. THEY'RE CONSTANTLY BEING WRITTEN.

DADA, YOU SAID THAT YOU'LL TELL US ABOUT THE PEOPLE WITH WHOM YOU SERVED!

AND THERE'S STILL TIME FOR DINNER. COULD YOU PLEASE CONTINUE WITH THE STORY?

WELL, KIDS, I KNOW THE BEST WAY TO TELL A STORY AND I HAVE A LITTLE SURPRISE FOR YOU.

A BONFIRE!

SEE, KIDS, FROM THE EARLIEST DAYS OF MANKIND, PEOPLE HAVE SAT AROUND BONFIRES AND SHARED STORIES.

YES, SHIPS, PLANES, SUBMARINES, MISSILES AND TORPEDOES! BUT EVEN BETTER, I'LL TELL YOU ABOUT THE PEOPLE WHO HAVE MADE THE INDIAN NAVY THE FORCE IT IS TODAY.

AND I WILL SHARE THE STORIES OF SOME OF MY FAVOURITE SENIORS AND COLLEAGUES.

DADA, ARE THESE STORIES OF SHIPS, PLANES, SUBMARINES AND OTHER COOL THINGS?





TO TELL THE STORY OF THE PEOPLE WHO BUILT THE INDIAN NAVY, WE MUST BEGIN WITH THE VERY FIRST INDIAN TO LEAD IT, RAM DASS KATARI. HE STARTED TRAINING TO BE A NAVAL OFFICER IN 1927 AND TOPPED THE VERY FIRST BATCH OF INDIAN CADETS OF IMMTS DUFFERIN.\*

AFTER INDEPENDENCE, KATARI BECAME THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF INS KISTNA.



UNDER HIS LEADERSHIP INS KISTNA LED THE OPERATIONS OFF THE KATHIAWAR COAST DURING THE INTEGRATION OF JUNAGADH IN 1947. THE NAWAB OF JUNAGADH HAD DECIDED TO JOIN PAKISTAN AFTER PARTITION AND THE INDIAN NAVY HAD TO STEP IN TO PREVENT AN INTEGRAL PART OF INDIA, WHOSE PEOPLE WANTED NOTHING TO DO WITH PAKISTAN, FROM SLIPPING AWAY. \*\*

THEN KATARI SWIFTLY CLIMBED THROUGH THE RANKS OF THE INDIAN NAVY. IN 1956, HE BECAME THE FLAG OFFICER COMMANDING INDIAN FLEET, THE FIRST INDIAN OFFICER TO BE SO. IN 1958 HE WAS THE FIRST INDIAN OFFICER TO BE PROMOTED TO CHIEF OF NAVAL STAFF.



AS CNS, HE BRILLIANTLY LED THE INDIAN NAVY AS IT FACED OFF AGAINST THE PORTUGUESE DURING THE LIBERATION OF GOA, DAMAN AND DIU IN 1961.



IT WAS ALSO DURING HIS TENURE THAT INDIA'S FIRST AIRCRAFT-CARRIER, INS VIKRANT, WAS COMMISSIONED IN 1961. THIS WAS GOING TO BE A DECISIVE GAME CHANGER FOR THE INDIAN NAVY IN LATER YEARS.

ADMIRAL KATARI'S LEADERSHIP USHERED INDIAN NAVAL FORCES INTO A NEW ERA OF INDIGENIZATION, MODERNITY AND TRANSFORMATION.



KATARI ALSO LAID STRESS ON BUILDING A SELF-RELIANT NAVY FOR THE FUTURE.



\*IMMTS DUFFERIN WAS A TRAINING SHIP FOR YOUNG CADETS JOINING THE NAVY  
 \*\*READ MORE ABOUT IT IN BOOK II

THE OPERATIONS TO LIBERATE GOA, DAMAN AND DIU FROM THE PORTUGUESE, ALSO GAVE US ANOTHER HERO IN NOEL KELMAN. BORN ON 10 JUNE 1927, IN KARNATAKA, HE HAD A REMARKABLE CAREER IN THE INDIAN NAVY.

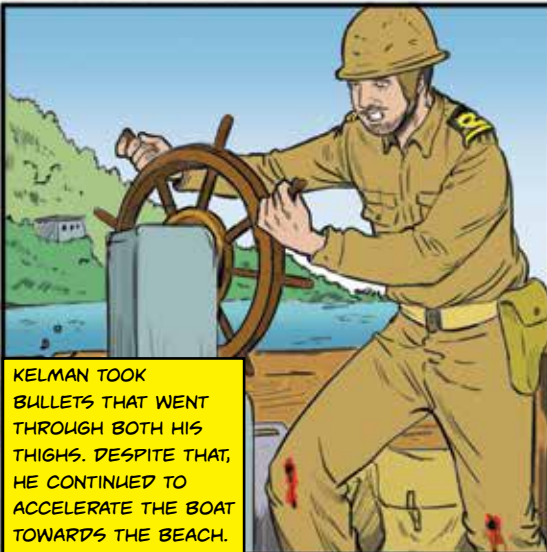


IN DECEMBER 1961, SENIOR COMMISSIONED GUNNER KELMAN WAS COMMANDING AN ASSAULT BOAT DURING THE LANDINGS ON ANJADIV ISLAND, OFF KARWAR IN GOA.

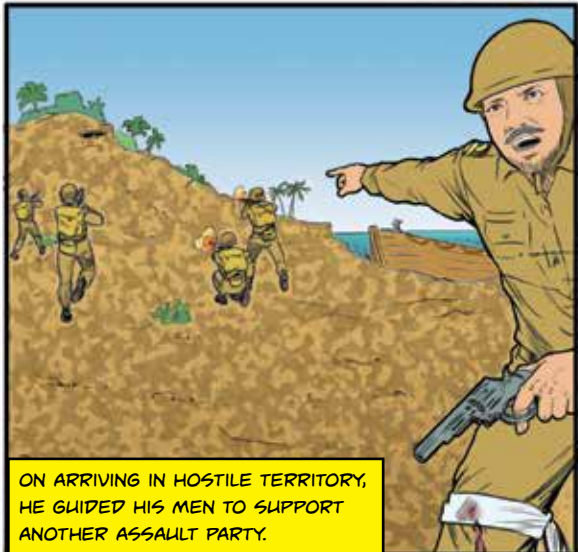


AT 15, HE JOINED THE ROYAL INDIAN NAVY AS A SAILOR. IN WORLD WAR II, HE WON A MEDAL FOR BRAVERY. IN 1952, HE BECAME A COMMISSIONED GUNNER.

WHEN THE BOAT WAS NOT TOO FAR FROM THE BEACH, THE PORTUGUESE OPENED HEAVY FIRE, TAKING OUT SEVERAL INDIAN SAILORS.



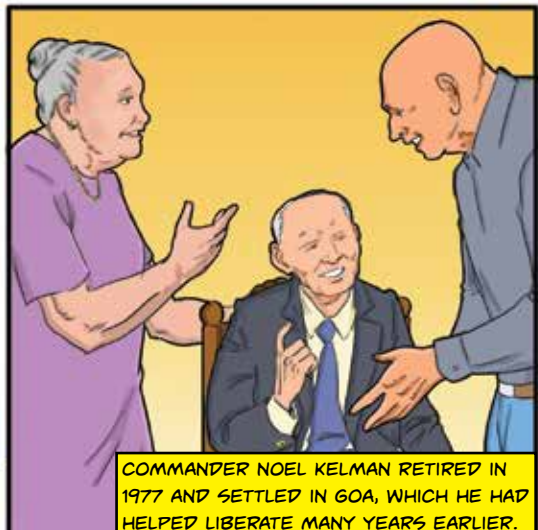
KELMAN TOOK BULLETS THAT WENT THROUGH BOTH HIS THIGHS. DESPITE THAT, HE CONTINUED TO ACCELERATE THE BOAT TOWARDS THE BEACH.



ON ARRIVING IN HOSTILE TERRITORY, HE GUIDED HIS MEN TO SUPPORT ANOTHER ASSAULT PARTY.



DISREGARDING HIS WOUNDS, HE CONDUCTED THE OPERATION SUCCESSFULLY. HIS COURAGE AND LEADERSHIP EARNED HIM A KIRTI CHAKRA.



COMMANDER NOEL KELMAN RETIRED IN 1977 AND SETTLED IN GOA, WHICH HE HAD HELPED LIBERATE MANY YEARS EARLIER.



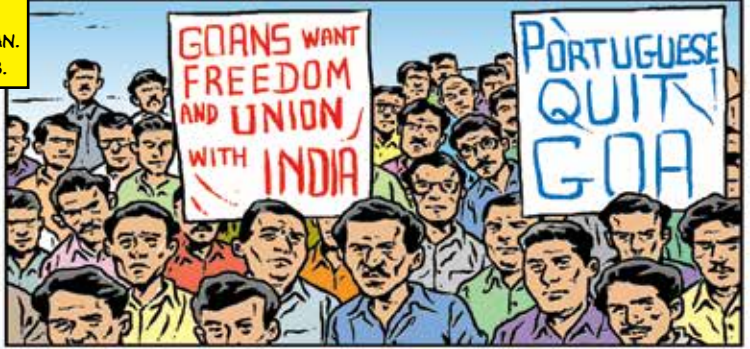
ANOTHER EARLY ARCHITECT OF THE INDIAN NAVY WAS ADMIRAL BHASKAR SADASHIV SOMAN. HE WAS BORN IN GWALIOR ON 20 MARCH 1913.



FROM JOINING AS A SUB-LIEUTENANT IN THE ROYAL INDIAN NAVY, SEEING ACTION IN WW II, THROUGH INDEPENDENCE AND THE FORMATION OF THE INDIAN NAVY, SOMAN ROSE THROUGH THE RANKS. EVENTUALLY, IN 1960, SOMAN TOOK OVER AS THE FLAG OFFICER COMMANDING INDIAN FLEET.



ON 5 JUNE 1962, SOMAN TOOK OVER THE ROLE OF CHIEF OF NAVAL STAFF FROM HIS PREDECESSOR, RAM DASS KATARI. DURING THE INDO-PAK WAR OF 1965, SOMAN OVERSAW THE NAVY'S DEFENSIVE ROLE ON THE COASTS OF INDIA. LED BY THE MIGHTY INS MYSORE, THE NAVY WAS INSTRUCTED TO STAND SENTINEL, NOT ALLOWING TRADE TO BE DISRUPTED AND ENSURING OUR COASTLINE AND ISLANDS WERE NOT ATTACKED FROM THE SEA.



AS THE FLAG OFFICER, HE EXPERTLY LED THE FORCES AGAINST THE PORTUGUESE DURING THE LIBERATION OF GOA, DAMAN AND DIU. WITHIN 40 HOURS OF THE BEGINNING OF HOSTILITIES, THANKS TO THE BRAVE EFFORTS OF THE INDIAN FLEET UNDER SOMAN, THE PORTUGUESE WERE DEFEATED AND GOA, DAMAN AND DIU HAD ONCE AGAIN BECOME A PART OF THE SOVEREIGN TERRITORY OF INDIA.



AFTER THE WAR, SOMAN AND THE INDIAN NAVY UNDERSTOOD THAT THE NEED OF THE HOUR WAS TO MODERNIZE, STRENGTHEN AND BUILD ON THE NAVY'S CAPABILITIES. THE INDIAN NAVY PROCURED SUBMARINES, FRIGATES AND MISSILE BOATS AT THIS TIME, WHILE ALSO GIVING IMPETUS TO BUILDING SHIPS IN INDIA.





SO WHAT HAPPENED NEXT, DADA?

NOW THE INDIAN NAVY WAS IN A BUILDING PHASE AND ONE OF THE KEY ARCHITECTS OF IT WAS ADMIRAL ADHAR KUMAR CHATTERJI.



IN 1933, ADMIRAL ADHAR KUMAR CHATTERJI WAS ONE OF THE FIRST INDIAN CADET-ENTRY OFFICERS TO JOIN THE ROYAL INDIAN NAVY.



HE SOON BECAME A SUB-LIEUTENANT AND, IN 1939, WAS SELECTED TO GO TO THE UNITED KINGDOM TO TRAIN IN ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE.



IN 1950, HE BECAME THE FIRST INDIAN TO COMMAND INS DELHI. IT WAS WHEN HE WAS ON THE SHIP THAT THREE GENERATIONS OF INDIAN PRIME MINISTERS, THEN PM JAWAHARLAL NEHRU AND FUTURE PRIME MINISTERS INDIRA GANDHI AND RAJIV GANDHI, SAILED ON BOARD.

ON 4 MARCH 1966, CHATTERJI BECAME THE SIXTH CHIEF OF NAVAL STAFF HE WAS THE FIRST INDIAN TO HOLD THE RANK OF FULL ADMIRAL.



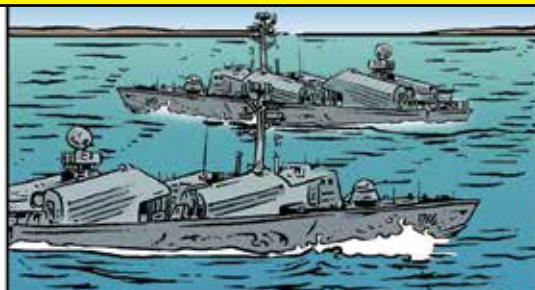
AFTER THE INDO-PAK WAR OF 1965, THE NEED OF THE HOUR WAS TO BUILD A STRONGER, MULTI-DIMENSIONAL NAVY.

ADMIRAL CHATTERJI IS LARGELY CREDITED FOR LAYING THE FOUNDATION FOR THE NAVY'S POST-INDEPENDENCE FORCE STRUCTURING AND FOR LEADING INDIA INTO THE AGE OF SUBMARINES. IN 1967 INDIA'S FIRST NAVAL SUBMARINE, INS KALVARI, WAS COMMISSIONED.



DURING HIS TENURE, THE INDIAN NAVY'S FLEET GREW IN INDIGENOUSLY MANUFACTURED WARSHIPS, AS WELL AS ACQUISITIONS LIKE FRIGATES, SUBMARINE RESCUE VESSELS, HELICOPTERS AND AIRCRAFT, AMONG OTHER FLEET BUILDING MEASURES.

ADMIRAL CHATTERJEE ALSO OVERSAW THE ACQUISITION OF MISSILE BOATS FROM RUSSIA, WHICH WOULD PLAY A DECISIVE ROLE IN 1971. IN FACT, SERVICEMEN FONDLY REFERRED TO THESE SHIPS AS 'AK BOATS', REFERRING TO ADMIRAL CHATTERJEE'S INITIALS.



THIS WAS A TRULY REMARKABLE TIME FOR THE INDIAN NAVY, AS IT SAW WIDESPREAD CHANGES IN ITS FLEET STRUCTURE AS WELL AS TRAINING AND DESIGN ORGANISATIONS, ALL MAKING ADMIRAL CHATTERJEE A TRUE PIONEER OF ATMANIRBHAR BHARAT.



WHEN WE TALK OF THE INDO-PAK WAR OF 1971, WE MUST RECALL ADMIRAL SARDARILAL MATHRADAS NANDA, WHO BECAME THE 7TH CHIEF OF NAVAL STAFF IN 1970.



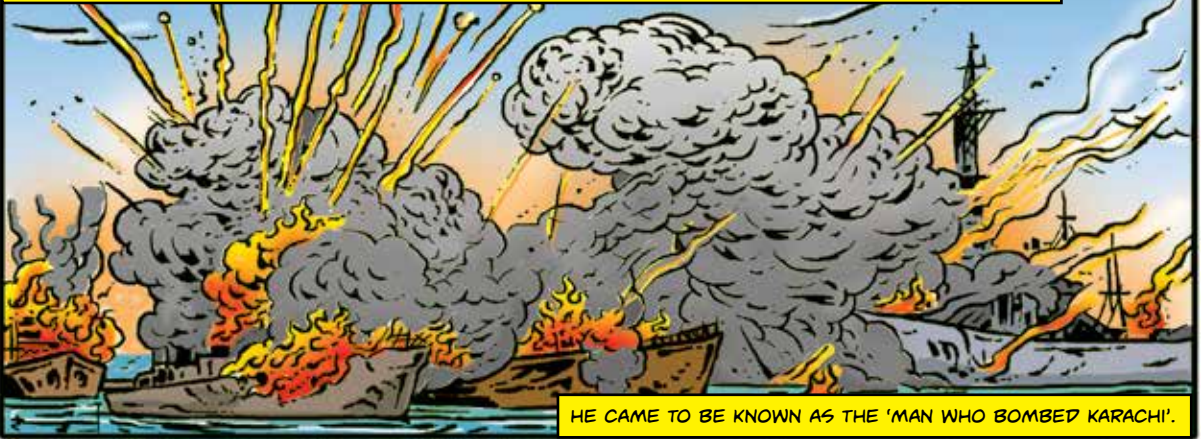
BORN IN MANORA ISLAND, KARACHI IN PRESENT DAY PAKISTAN, AS A YOUNG MAN HE JOINED THE ROYAL INDIAN NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE IN 1941.

IN 1968, WHEN THE BOMBAY-BASED COMMAND WAS UPGRADED, HE BECAME THE FIRST FLAG OFFICER COMMANDING-IN-CHIEF WESTERN NAVAL COMMAND.



BUT IT WOULD BE IN 1971, THAT ADMIRAL NANDA'S LEADERSHIP WOULD REALLY COME TO THE FORE.

ADMIRAL NANDA WAS INSTRUMENTAL IN PLANNING AND CONDUCTING OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS AGAINST PAKISTAN. HE USED HIS PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF KARACHI, THE PLACE HE WAS BORN, TO SET IT ABLAZE!



HE CAME TO BE KNOWN AS THE 'MAN WHO BOMBED KARACHI'.



UNDER ADMIRAL NANDA, THE INDIAN NAVY USED INS VIKRANT TO SUCCESSFULLY SET UP A NAVAL BLOCKADE IN THE BAY OF BENGAL.

THIS CUT OFF THE SUPPLY CHAIN BETWEEN EAST\* AND WEST PAKISTAN AND PREVENTED ITS SOLDIERS FROM ESCAPING.

IT WAS THE STELLAR LEADERSHIP OF ADMIRAL NANDA THAT INSPIRED THE INDIAN NAVY TO PERFORM IN ITS FINEST HOUR.



FOR HIS EXEMPLARY LEADERSHIP IN WAR AND HIS SERVICES TO THE NATION, ADMIRAL NANDA WAS AWARDED THE PADMA VIBHUSHAN\*\* IN 1972.

\* NOW BANGLADESH  
\*\* INDIA'S SECOND HIGHEST CIVILIAN AWARD



ANOTHER TOWERING FIGURE IN THE INDIAN NAVY AT THE TIME WAS VICE-ADMIRAL NILKANTA KRISHNAN. BORN IN NAGERCOIL, HE WAS THE YOUNGEST IN HIS FAMILY.



A GALLANTRY AWARD WINNER IN WORLD WAR II, KRISHNAN ALSO SAW ACTION IN THE JUNAGADH OPERATIONS.

IN 1961, KRISHNAN WAS IN COMMAND OF THE CRUISER, INS DELHI. THE SHIP WAS TASKED WITH PROVIDING REMOTE SUPPORT TO THE INDIAN ARMY FROM OFF THE COAST OF DIU DURING THE LIBERATION OF GOA, DAMAN AND DIU FROM THE PORTUGUESE.



ON 18 DECEMBER, HEARING OF ATTACKS ON THE INDIAN ARMY, HE TOOK THE DECISION TO MOVE TO ONE NAUTICAL MILE OFF THE COAST AND FIRED A BARRAGE FROM INS DELHI'S HEAVY SIX-INCH CALIBRE GUNS. THE ACTION PROVED DECISIVE. THE PORTUGUESE SOLDIERS SURRENDERED AND THE INDIAN FORCES SUCCESSFULLY HOISTED THE INDIAN FLAG AT THE FORTRESS.

ON 12 DECEMBER 1967, KRISHNAN WAS APPOINTED AS THE VICE CHIEF OF NAVAL STAFF, IN THE RANK OF VICE ADMIRAL. THEN, IN 1971, KRISHNAN WAS APPOINTED THE FLAG OFFICER COMMANDING-IN-CHIEF EASTERN NAVAL COMMAND. IT WAS UNDER HIS LEADERSHIP THAT THE INDIAN NAVY USED INS VIKRANT IN AN OFFENSIVE ROLE IN THE EASTERN THEATRE OF OPERATIONS.



THE STRATEGY TO USE VIKRANT TO LURE PNS GHAZI TO VISAKHAPATNAM, WHERE SHE MET HER DOOM, WAS THE BRAINCHILD OF VICE ADMIRAL KRISHNAN.



THE NEWLY FORMED EASTERN FLEET STRUCK MANY CRIPPLING BLOWS ON THE PAKISTAN NAVY, COMPLETELY CHOKING EAST PAKISTAN AND ESTABLISHING TOTAL DOMINANCE OVER THE BAY OF BENGAL.

AT THE END OF THE WAR, REAR ADMIRAL MOHAMMED SHARIF, FLAG OFFICER OF EAST PAKISTAN NAVY, DIRECTLY SURRENDERED ARMS TO VICE ADMIRAL KRISHNAN.



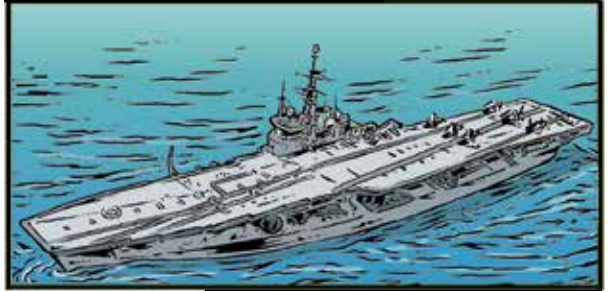
FOR HIS OUTSTANDING LEADERSHIP VICE ADMIRAL NILAKANTA KRISHNAN WAS AWARDED THE PADMA BHUSHAN IN THE YEAR 1972.



CAPTAIN SWARAJ PARKASH WAS BORN IN THE PUNJAB PROVINCE ON 3 SEPTEMBER 1923.



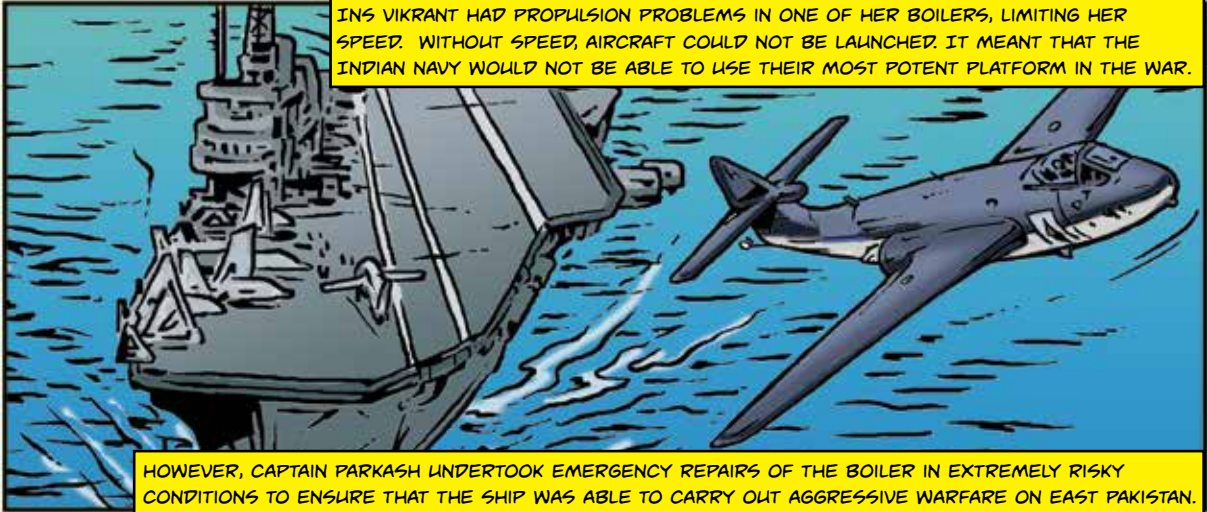
PARKASH COMMANDED SEVERAL SHIPS INCLUDING IN SHIPS KRISHNA, BETWA, KHUKRI AND DELHI.



DURING THE BANGLADESH LIBERATION WAR OF 1971, PARKASH WAS IN COMMAND OF INS VIKRANT, THE FLAGSHIP OF THE EASTERN FLEET.

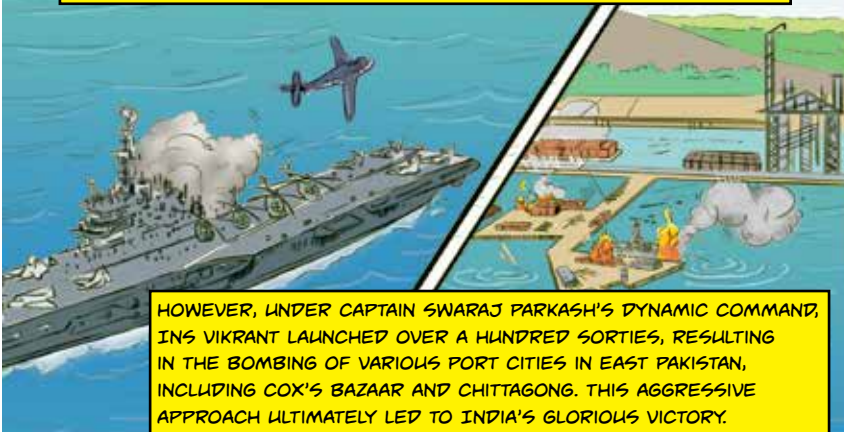
AT THE TIME OF INDEPENDENCE, HE WAS SERVING ON THE STAFF OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ROYAL INDIAN NAVY.

INS VIKRANT HAD PROPULSION PROBLEMS IN ONE OF HER BOILERS, LIMITING HER SPEED. WITHOUT SPEED, AIRCRAFT COULD NOT BE LAUNCHED. IT MEANT THAT THE INDIAN NAVY WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO USE THEIR MOST POTENT PLATFORM IN THE WAR.



HOWEVER, CAPTAIN PARKASH UNDERTOOK EMERGENCY REPAIRS OF THE BOILER IN EXTREMELY RISKY CONDITIONS TO ENSURE THAT THE SHIP WAS ABLE TO CARRY OUT AGGRESSIVE WARFARE ON EAST PAKISTAN.

BEING AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER WITH POWERFUL CAPABILITIES, INS VIKRANT WAS THE MOST DANGEROUS THREAT TO THE ENEMY IN THE EASTERN THEATRE DURING THE WAR. INITIALLY, INS VIKRANT WAS SUPPOSED TO UNDERTAKE ONLY A HANDFUL OF MISSIONS WITH ITS AIRCRAFT.



HOWEVER, UNDER CAPTAIN SWARAJ PARKASH'S DYNAMIC COMMAND, INS VIKRANT LAUNCHED OVER A HUNDRED SORTIES, RESULTING IN THE BOMBING OF VARIOUS PORT CITIES IN EAST PAKISTAN, INCLUDING COX'S BAZAAR AND CHITTAGONG. THIS AGGRESSIVE APPROACH ULTIMATELY LED TO INDIA'S GLORIOUS VICTORY.

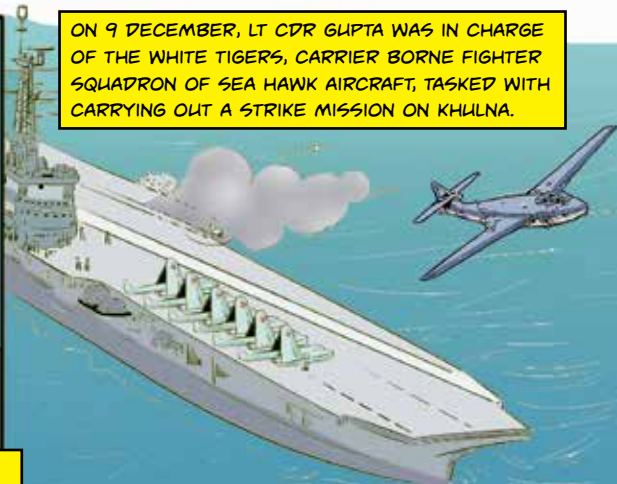


FOR HIS VALIANT EFFORTS AND FOR THE COURAGEOUS COMMAND OF INS VIKRANT, CAPTAIN SWARAJ PARKASH WAS AWARDED THE MAHA VIR CHAKRA.

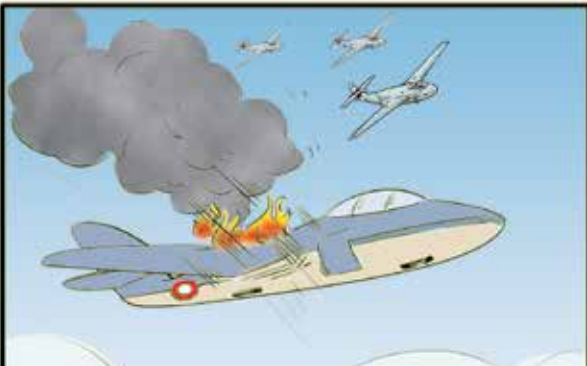
BORN ON 21 DECEMBER 1936 IN DEHRADUN, REAR ADMIRAL SANTOSH KUMAR GUPTA SERVED THE INDIAN NAVY FROM 1958 TO 1990.



ON 9 DECEMBER, LT CDR GUPTA WAS IN CHARGE OF THE WHITE TIGERS, CARRIER BORNE FIGHTER SQUADRON OF SEA HAWK AIRCRAFT, TASKED WITH CARRYING OUT A STRIKE MISSION ON KHULNA.



AS A LIEUTENANT COMMANDER, HE OPERATED FROM INS VIKRANT DURING THE INDO-PAK WAR OF 1971. THERE, HE LED ELEVEN SUCCESSFUL STRIKE MISSIONS ON THE ENEMY.

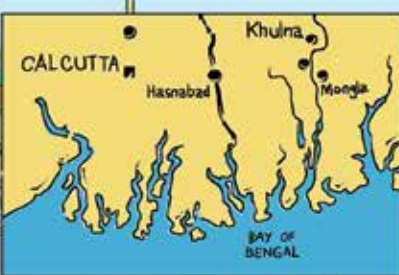


THE ENEMY RETALIATED WITH A BARRAGE OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNFIRE. THIS LED TO THE AIRCRAFT TAKING HEAVY DAMAGE AND RISKING GUPTA'S LIFE. HOWEVER, HE CONTINUED WITH THE OPERATION, NOT LETTING UP ON THE ATTACK.

DESPITE THE STATE OF HIS AIRCRAFT, THROUGH THICK SMOKE AND BURNING FUEL, GUPTA LED HIS SQUADRON BACK TO THE SAFETY OF INS VIKRANT.



LT CDR GUPTA SHOWED GREAT COURAGE AND PROFESSIONAL ABILITY IN LANDING HIS DAMAGED AIRCRAFT SAFELY ON BOARD THE CARRIER.



JUST A FEW HOURS LATER, LT CDR GUPTA AND HIS SQUADRON WERE BACK IN THE AIR, CONTINUING THEIR RELENTLESS OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE ENEMY'S HARBOUR AND SHORE INSTALLATIONS.



DESPITE THE ENEMY'S RETALIATION, THE MISSIONS WERE HUGE SUCCESSFUL. THE MANY MISSIONS CARRIED OUT BY LT CDR GUPTA AND HIS SQUADRON LED TO THE COMPLETE CAPITULATION OF THE ENEMY IN CHALNA, KHULNA AND THE CHITTAGONG AREA, LEADING DIRECTLY TO PAKISTAN'S EVENTUAL SURRENDER. FOR THIS GALLANT ACTION, THE OFFICER WAS AWARDED THE MAHA VIR CHAKRA.



CDR MOHAN NARAYAN RAO SAMANT WAS A MAN OF GREAT TACTICAL RESOLVE, OPERATIONAL INGENUITY AND SHEER COURAGE. HIS ACTIONS DURING THE WAR OF 1971 ARE LEGENDARY.



HE WAS BORN IN PUNE, MAHARASHTRA IN 1930. IN 1969, SAMANT WAS APPOINTED AS THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE NEWLY COMMISSIONED SUBMARINE, INS KARANJ.

DURING THE 1971 INDO-PAK WAR, HE WAS POSTED TO THE EASTERN NAVAL COMMAND OF THE INDIAN NAVY.



UNDER THE DIRECT LEADERSHIP OF THE THEN PRIME MINISTER, SAMANT WAS ONE OF THE KEY PEOPLE PLANNING AND EXECUTING THE DEVASTATING COVERT OPERATION X\* DURING THE BANGLADESH LIBERATION WAR. THIS OPERATION CRIPPLED THE WAR EFFORT IN EAST PAKISTAN.

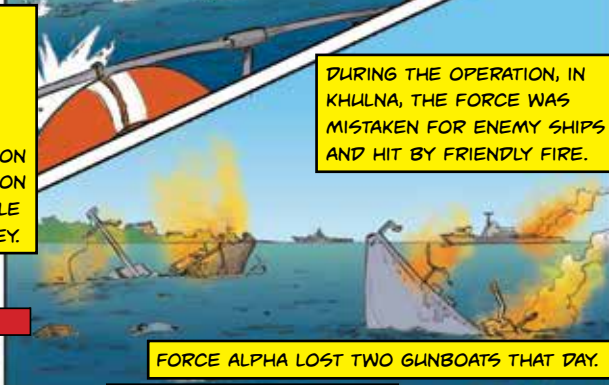


ON 8 DECEMBER, CDR SAMANT LED THE FORCE ALPHA OPERATION\*\*. THIS WAS A SMALL TEAM, CONSISTING OF FOUR CRAFT, THAT WOULD MAKE A BIG IMPACT ON THE WAR. THEY CARRIED OUT PHENOMENALLY SUCCESSFUL ATTACKS IN MONGLA AND KHULNA PORTS OF ERSTWHILE EAST PAKISTAN. FORCE ALPHA INFLICTED HEAVY LOSSES ON THE ENEMY, AS CDR SAMANT MANOEUVRED HIS SQUADRON THROUGH UNFAMILIAR AND DANGEROUS WATERWAYS WHILE BRAVING ENEMY FIRE THROUGH THEIR PERILOUS JOURNEY.



DURING THE OPERATION, IN KHULNA, THE FORCE WAS MISTAKEN FOR ENEMY SHIPS AND HIT BY FRIENDLY FIRE.

WITH NO REGARD FOR HIS SAFETY, CDR SAMANT SUCCEEDED IN PICKING UP MANY SURVIVORS WHILE SIMULTANEOUSLY CONTINUING THE ATTACK ON THE ENEMY.



FORCE ALPHA LOST TWO GUNBOATS THAT DAY.



THIS OPERATION WAS CARRIED OUT TILL 11 DECEMBER 1971. CDR MNR SAMANT WAS AWARDED THE MAHA VIR CHAKRA FOR HIS BRAVERY.

LATER, HE BECAME THE FIRST TEMPORARY CHIEF OF NAVAL STAFF OF THE NEWLY CREATED BANGLADESH NAVY AND REMAINED SO TILL EARLY 1972. HE WAS ALSO AWARDED THE 'FRIEND OF LIBERATION' HONOUR BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BANGLADESH. HE RETIRED IN 1974. IN 2019, HE PASSED AWAY. HOWEVER, HIS LEGACY CONTINUES TO LIVE FOREVER.



\* A SECRET OPERATION THAT INVOLVED ATTACKING EAST PAKISTAN'S MARITIME SHIPPING TO DEPRIVE THE PAKISTANI FORCES OF LOGISTICS AND SUPPLIES. READ MORE ABOUT IT IN BOOK II OF THE NAVAL JOURNEY OF INDIA: TACKLING TO THE BLUE WATERS.

\*\* THE FORCE ALPHA TEAM CONSISTED OF TWO GUNBOATS, PADMA AND PALASH, CHITRANGADA, A WATERCRAFT AND INS PANVEL, A SEAWARD DEFENCE BOAT, AS ITS COMMAND SHIP.

CHIMAN SINGH YADAV WAS BORN ON 1 JUNE 1945 IN GOKAL GARH VILLAGE IN THE GURUGRAM DISTRICT OF PRESENT-DAY HARYANA.



THIS BOY GREW UP TO BE ONE OF THE BRAVEST FIGHTERS OF THE INDIAN NAVY OPERATING BEHIND ENEMY LINES IN THE BANGLADESH LIBERATION WAR.

IN 1961, AT A REPUBLIC DAY PARADE, CHIMAN SINGH YADAV FIRST SAW A TABLEAU OF A NAVAL SHIP AND SAILORS. THE SAILORS WERE PERFORMING MOCK DRILLS ON DIVING FROM THE DECK. THAT'S WHEN HE KNEW THAT HE WANTED TO JOIN THE INDIAN NAVY.



DURING OPERATION X, NOW LEADING SEAMAN\* CHIMAN SINGH HELPED TRAIN THE DIVERS OF THE MUKTI JODHA TO UNDERTAKE COVERT AND UNPRECEDENTED ATTACKS ON THE PAKISTAN NAVY.



SOON HE WAS DEPLOYED AS PART OF FORCE ALPHA.

WHILE ON THE DANGEROUS MISSION, HIS GUNBOAT WAS STRUCK BY A BOMB AND SUNK. THE ENEMY STARTED FIRING AT THE SURVIVORS.

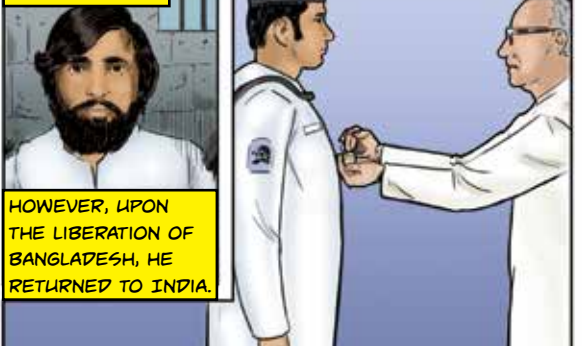


LEADING SEAMAN YADAV SPOTTED TWO SURVIVORS AS THEY STRUGGLED TO STAY AFLOAT.



DISREGARDING HIS PERSONAL SAFETY, HE ESCORTED THE SURVIVORS TO THE SHORE AND CREATED AN OPENING FOR THEM TO ESCAPE BY CHARGING AT THE ENEMY.

UNFORTUNATELY, HE WAS OVERPOWERED AND CAPTURED BY THE ENEMY.



HOWEVER, UPON THE LIBERATION OF BANGLADESH, HE RETURNED TO INDIA.

LEADING SEAMAN YADAV IS AN EMBODIMENT OF THE NAVY'S CORE VALUES OF DUTY, HONOUR AND COURAGE AND WAS AWARDED THE MAHA VIR CHAKRA IN 1971 FOR HIS ACT OF BRAVERY.

\* A RANK FOR SAILORS IN THE INDIAN NAVY





COMMANDER JOSEPH PIUS ALFRED NORONHA WAS BORN ON 1 MARCH 1937.

DURING THE 1971 INDO-PAK WAR, CDR NORONHA WAS COMMANDING OFFICER OF INS PANVEL, A GUNBOAT WHICH WAS PART OF FORCE ALPHA—PARTICIPATING IN THE OPERATION TO ATTACK THE MONGLA AND KHULNA AREAS BETWEEN 8 AND 11 DECEMBER, 1971.

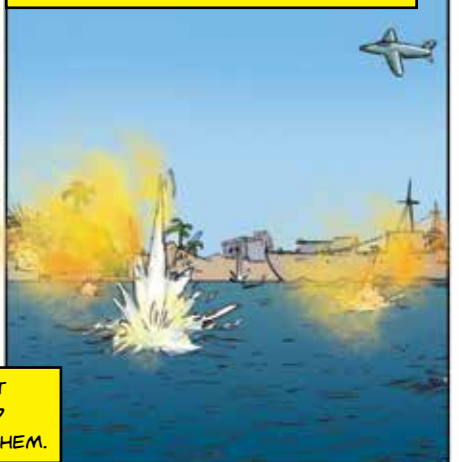


FORCE ALPHA CAME UNDER TREMENDOUS AIR AND SHORE ATTACKS WHILE NAVIGATING THE NARROW RIVERINE WATERWAYS OF THE REGION.

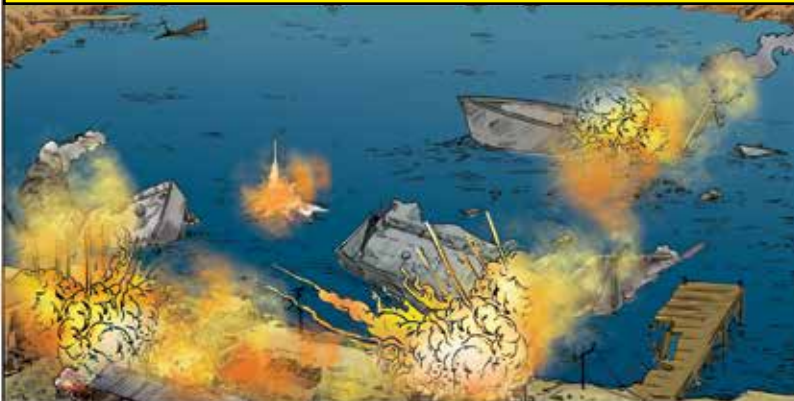


HOWEVER, CDR NORONHA AND THE REST OF FORCE ALPHA BRAVED OUT THE ATTACKS, SUCCESSFULLY NAVIGATING THE RESTRICTED WATERS AND LAUNCHED MULTIPLE ATTACKS ON ENEMY POSITIONS AND DESTROYED THEM.

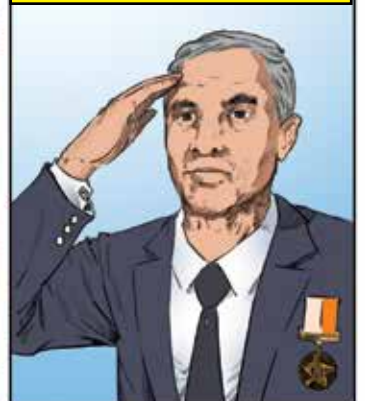
CDR NORONHA LED HIS MEN IN THE FIGHT, AS THEY BATTLED AT CLOSE QUARTERS FOR LONG PERIODS OF TIME.



HIS BRAVERY, LITTLER DISREGARD FOR HIS PERSONAL SAFETY, LEADERSHIP AND UNTIRING ENERGY INSPIRED HIS MEN TO RISE TO THE OCCASION. COMMANDER NORONHA SUCCEEDED IN SILENCING THE ENEMY'S SHORE DEFENCES AND CAUSED VERY EXTENSIVE DAMAGE TO VITAL ENEMY INSTALLATIONS.



FOR HIS INSPIRING LEADERSHIP AND RELENTLESS EFFORT, HE WAS AWARDED THE MAHA VIR CHAKRA IN 1971.

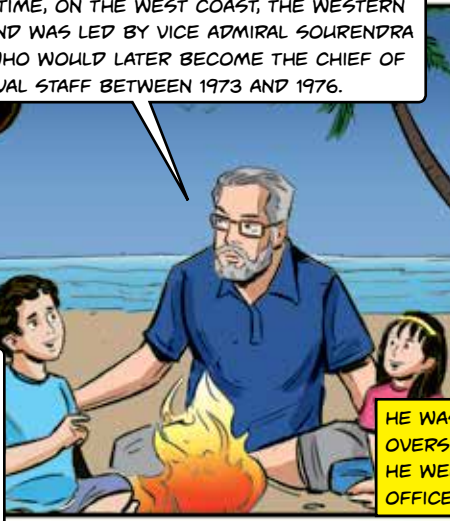


IN THE MEANTIME, ON THE WEST COAST, THE WESTERN NAVAL COMMAND WAS LED BY VICE ADMIRAL SOURENDRA NATH KOHLI, WHO WOULD LATER BECOME THE CHIEF OF THE NAVAL STAFF BETWEEN 1973 AND 1976.

KOHLI JOINED THE ROYAL INDIAN NAVY VOLUNTEER RESERVE AS A CADET IN MAY 1936. DURING WORLD WAR II, KOHLI SERVED IN THE PERSIAN GULF AND IN THE FAR EASTERN THEATRE. AFTER INDEPENDENCE, KOHLI JOINED THE INDIAN NAVY.



AN AUTHOR, A PADMA BHUSHAN AWARDEE, AND CHIEF OF THE NAVAL STAFF, VICE ADMIRAL SN KOHLI HAD AN ILLUSTRIOUS CAREER.



HE WAS ONE OF THE KEY OFFICERS SELECTED TO OVERSEE THE EXPANSION OF THE NAVAL FLEET. HE WENT ON TO SERVE AS THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF *IN SHIPS* RANA AND MYSORE.



DURING THE INDO-PAK WAR OF 1971, VICE ADMIRAL KOHLI WAS TASKED TO DEFEND OUR WESTERN SEABOARD. HE OVERSAW SOME OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND DEVASTATING NAVAL ATTACKS INDIA HAD EVER UNDERTAKEN.

IT WAS UNDER HIS GUIDANCE THAT INDIAN MISSILE BOATS CRIPPLED THE PAKISTAN NAVY THROUGH OPERATIONS TRIDENT AND PYTHON.\*



FURTHER, THE ACTIONS OF THE WESTERN FLEET ENSURED THE ABSOLUTE STRANGULATION OF PAKISTAN.

VICE ADMIRAL KOHLI WAS AWARDED THE PADMA BHUSHAN AWARD FOR HIS EXCEPTIONAL ABILITY, SAGACITY AND LEADERSHIP DURING THE WAR.



\*READ MORE ABOUT OPERATIONS TRIDENT AND PYTHON IN BOOK II OF THE NAVAL JOURNEY OF INDIA



MAHENDRA NATH MULLA WAS BORN ON 15 MAY 1926, IN A KASHMIRI FAMILY IN GORAKHPUR, UTTAR PRADESH.

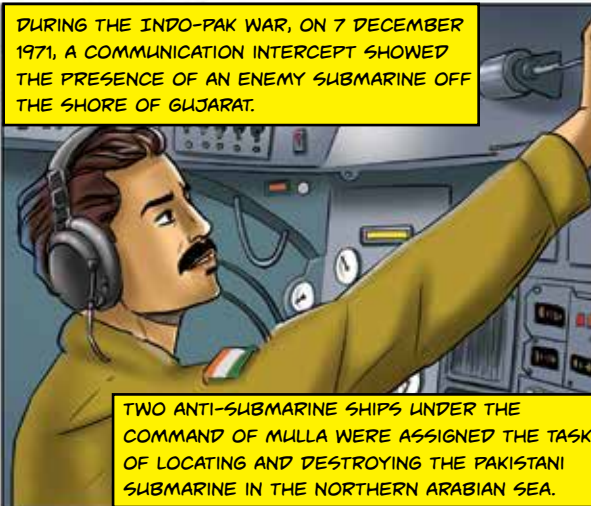


HE JOINED THE ROYAL INDIAN NAVY IN 1946 AND TRAINED IN THE UK.

HE WAS COMMISSIONED IN THE ROYAL INDIAN NAVY IN 1948, PROMOTED TO LIEUTENANT COMMANDER IN 1958, AND FROM 1965 TO 1967, HE SERVED AS THE DEPUTY NAVAL ADVISER TO THE HIGH COMMISSIONER OF INDIA TO UK. HE SERVED ON IY SHIPS GOMATI AND MADRAS. HE WAS ALSO THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF INS KISTNA AND COMMANDED INS RANA.



DURING THE INDO-PAK WAR, ON 7 DECEMBER 1971, A COMMUNICATION INTERCEPT SHOWED THE PRESENCE OF AN ENEMY SUBMARINE OFF THE SHORE OF GUJARAT.



TWO ANTI-SUBMARINE SHIPS UNDER THE COMMAND OF MULLA WERE ASSIGNED THE TASK OF LOCATING AND DESTROYING THE PAKISTANI SUBMARINE IN THE NORTHERN ARABIAN SEA.



ON THE FATEFUL NIGHT OF 9 DECEMBER 1971, INS KHUKRI WAS HIT BY TWO TORPEDOES BY THE ENEMY SUBMARINE, PNS HANGOR, AND STARTED SINKING.



CAPTAIN MULLA GAVE THE ORDER TO ABANDON SHIP TO SAVE THE LIVES OF HIS CREW. IN AN ACT OF SELFLESS COURAGE, HE REFUSED TO SAVE HIMSELF AND GAVE HIS LIFE VEST TO A SAILOR.

HE SET AN EXAMPLE THROUGH THIS SELFLESS ACT. FOR THIS, HE WAS AWARDED THE MAHA VIR CHAKRA POSTHUMOUSLY.



Reproduction of commemorative stamp issued in 2000 to honour Captain MN Mulla

CAPTAIN MAHENDRA NATH MULLA'S CONSPICUOUS GALLANTRY, DEDICATION AND SACRIFICE WILL NEVER BE FORGOTTEN.

HE WENT BACK TO THE BRIDGE AND IN THE FINEST TRADITIONS OF THE INDIAN NAVY, WAS SEEN GOING DOWN WITH HIS SHIP

IN 1971, THE INDIAN NAVY DREW FIRST BLOOD WITH OPERATION TRIDENT. THE 25 MISSILE BOAT SQUADRON CONSISTING OF THREE MISSILE BOATS, IN SHIPS NIPAT, NIRGHAT AND VEER ACCOMPANIED BY TWO PETYA CLASS SHIPS KILTAN AND KATCHALL, WAS ORDERED TO CARRY OUT A STRATEGIC OFFENSIVE ON THE ENEMY AT KARACHI ON 4 DECEMBER 1971.



UNDER THE COVER OF DARKNESS, THE INDIAN NAVY ATTACKED BETWEEN DUSK AND DAWN TO SURPRISE THE ENEMY.

THE TASK GROUP UNLEASHED THEIR MISSILES AND SANK PNS KHYBER, PNS SHAH JAHAN, PNS MUHAFAZ, PATROLLING OFF KARACHI, AND THE VENUS CHALLENGER, A CARGO SHIP CARRYING CONTRABAND FOR PAKISTAN.



THE ATTACK HAD BEEN METICULOUSLY PLANNED AND EXECUTED PERFECTLY.



CDR KPG RAO, BORN IN MANGALORE IN 1926 WAS THE COMMANDER OF THE TASK FORCE.



CDR RAO LED HIS GROUP INTO THE ENEMY'S WATERS DESPITE THE THREAT OF AN AIR, SURFACE OR SUBMARINE ATTACK FROM THE ENEMY.







THE TASK FORCE THEN MOVED TOWARDS THE MAIN TARGET OF THE OPERATION—THE KARACHI HARBOUR.

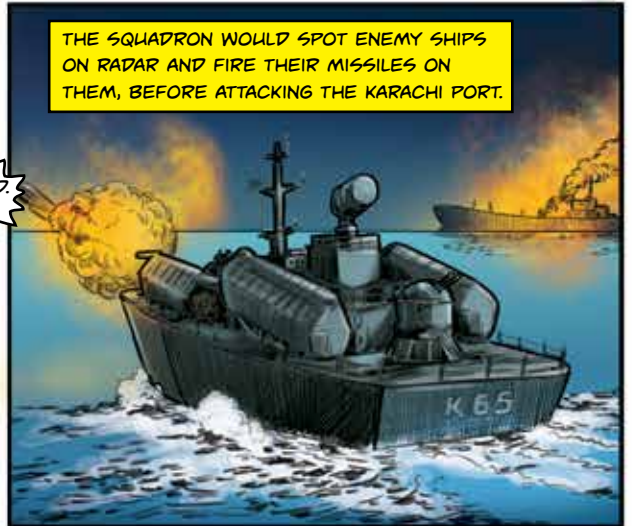


THE ENEMY WAS CAUGHT COMPLETELY BY SURPRISE AND THE INDIAN WARSHIPS HAD LIT THE BIGGEST BONFIRE IN THE ARABIAN SEA!

BORN IN 1928 IN REWARI, HARYANA, SQUADRON CDR BABRU BHAN YADAV WAS THE COMMANDER OF THE 'KILLER' SQUADRON OF MISSILE BOATS.



THE SQUADRON WOULD SPOT ENEMY SHIPS ON RADAR AND FIRE THEIR MISSILES ON THEM, BEFORE ATTACKING THE KARACHI PORT.



SOON AFTER OPERATION TRIDENT, A SIMILAR ATTACK, OPERATION PYTHON, WAS CONDUCTED ON 8 DECEMBER. INS VINASH, A MISSILE BOAT, SUPPORTED BY IN SHIPS TRISHUL AND TALWAR, LAUNCHED A DEADLY ATTACK ON THE KARACHI HARBOUR.



ALONG WITH THE SINKING AND DAMAGING OF OTHER SHIPS, THE KEAMARI OIL FIELD IN PAKISTAN WAS AGAIN SET ABLAZE AND THIS DEALT A BODY BLOW TO THE PAKISTAN NAVY'S PLANS.

AFTER 8 DECEMBER, THE PAKISTANI SHIPS STAYED INSIDE HARBOUR AND REFUSED TO BE DRAWN INTO A FIGHT. THE ATTACKS HAD LEFT PAKISTAN REELING AND WOULD PROVE DECISIVE IN ENDING THE WAR.



BOTH CMDE KPG RAO AND CMDE BB YADAV WERE AWARDED MAHA VIR CHAKRAS IN RECOGNITION OF THEIR ACTIONS IN THE ATTACKS ON KARACHI.

AFTER 1971, THE NEXT MAJOR OPERATION, CODENAMED OPERATION PAWAN, WAS IN 1987. THE SRI LANKAN GOVERNMENT REQUESTED INDIA TO LAUNCH A PEACEKEEPING MISSION IN NORTHERN SRI LANKA, AIMED AT BRINGING PEACE TO THE REGION UNDER HEAVY LTTE PRESENCE.\*



BORN ON 26 JANUARY 1958, LT ARVIND SINGH'S EXPLOITS WERE MOST NOTABLE DURING OPERATION PAWAN.

LIEUTENANT ARVIND SINGH WAS OFFICER-IN-CHARGE OF THE INDIAN MARINE SPECIAL FORCE (IMSF)\*\*.



ON 19 OCTOBER 1987, LT ARVIND AND HIS TEAM BROKE OUT FROM JAFFNA FORT IN A JOINT OPERATION WITH INDIAN ARMY COMMANDOS. THE TEAM WAS TASKED WITH CLEARING A HEAVILY MINED ROAD UNDER CONSTANT MILITANT FIRE.

THROUGH LT ARVIND'S BRAVERY, HE AND HIS MEN SECURED THE AREA. THIS WAS A KEY OPERATION, AS IT LED TO TWO COLUMNS OF THE INDIAN ARMY, 41 BRIGADE AND 1 MARATHA LIGHT INFANTRY, COMING TOGETHER ON 20 OCTOBER.

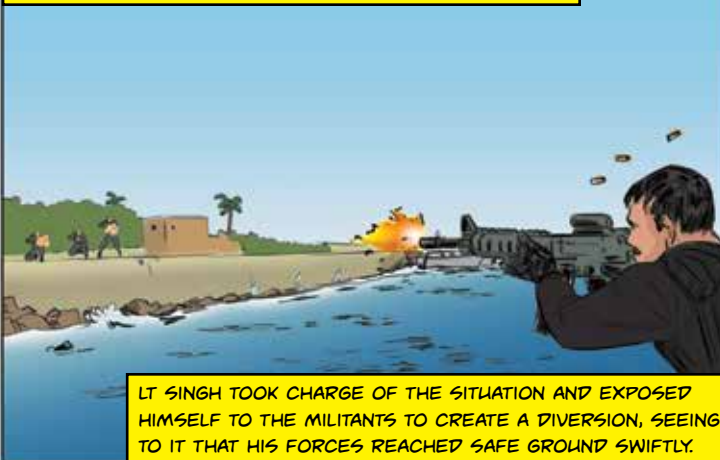


ON 21 OCTOBER, THE IMSF TEAM UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF LT ARVIND SINGH PLACED AND DETONATED EXPLOSIVE CHARGES ON MILITANT SPEEDBOATS. TO DESTROY THE REMAINING SPEEDBOATS, THE TEAM SWAM UNDERWATER FOR OVER 12 KM AND PLANTED DEMOLITION CHARGES.



THE IMSF TEAM SUCCESSFULLY DESTROYED OVER 15 SPEEDBOATS MEANT FOR THE MILITANTS' ESCAPE.

HOWEVER, AS THEY SET THE CHARGES AND WERE ESCAPING, THEY CAME UNDER FIRE FROM THE MILITANTS.



LT SINGH TOOK CHARGE OF THE SITUATION AND EXPOSED HIMSELF TO THE MILITANTS TO CREATE A DIVERSION, SEEING TO IT THAT HIS FORCES REACHED SAFE GROUND SWIFTLY.

FOR THIS ACTION, LT SINGH WAS AWARDED THE MAHA VIR CHAKRA. WHEN HE RETIRED, HE WAS IN COMMAND OF THE MARINE COMMANDOS, IN THE RANK OF COMMODORE.



\*READ MORE ABOUT OPERATION PAWAN IN BOOK II OF THE NAVAL JOURNEY OF INDIA  
\*\*NOW KNOWN AS MARCOS



AND NOW I WANT TO TELL YOU ABOUT SOME OF THE ARCHITECTS OF THE INDIAN NAVY—THE LEADERS WHO SHAPED WHAT THE NAVY LOOKS LIKE TODAY...



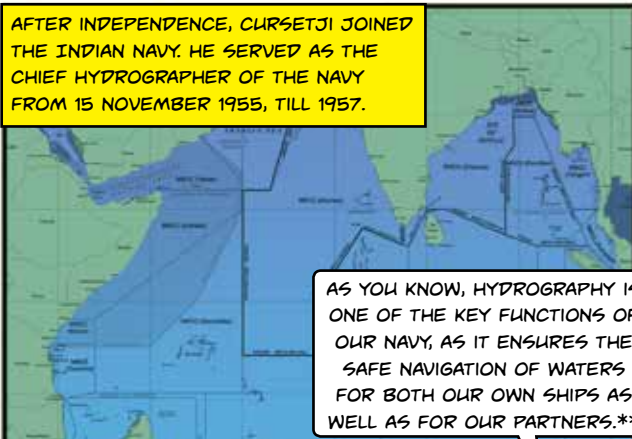
BORN ON 20 MAY 1919, IN JABALPUR, MADHYA PRADESH, ADMIRAL JAL CURSETJI WAS THE EIGHTH CNS. HE WAS THE VERY FIRST HYDROGRAPHER TO BE PROMOTED TO THE POSITION.

CURSETJI SAW ACTION IN WORLD WAR II AS PART OF ROYAL NAVY, FIGHTING IN SEVERAL OPERATIONS AND NAVAL BATTLES.



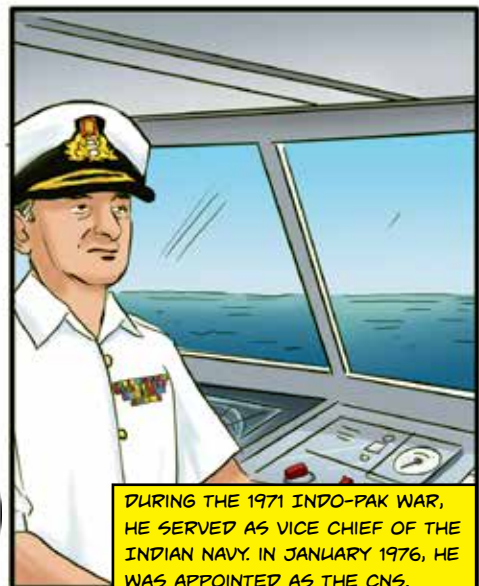
HE SERVED ON HMS SUFFOLK AND SUBSEQUENTLY HMS REPULSE. BY 1944, HE TOOK COMMAND OF HMIS BOMBAY.

AFTER INDEPENDENCE, CURSETJI JOINED THE INDIAN NAVY. HE SERVED AS THE CHIEF HYDROGRAPHER OF THE NAVY FROM 15 NOVEMBER 1955, TILL 1957.



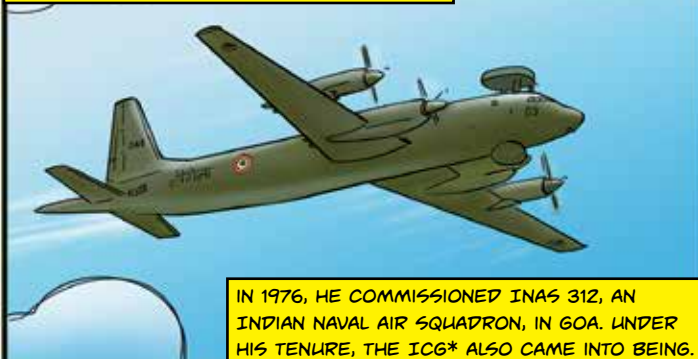
AS YOU KNOW, HYDROGRAPHY IS ONE OF THE KEY FUNCTIONS OF OUR NAVY, AS IT ENSURES THE SAFE NAVIGATION OF WATERS FOR BOTH OUR OWN SHIPS AS WELL AS FOR OUR PARTNERS.\*\*

HE WAS THE SENIOR-MOST INDIAN HYDROGRAPHER AND TOOK PART IN COASTAL SURVEYS IN INDIA AND ABROAD, PLAYING A PIVOTAL ROLE IN ESTABLISHING HYDROGRAPHY AS ONE OF THE CORE MISSIONS OF THE INDIAN NAVY.



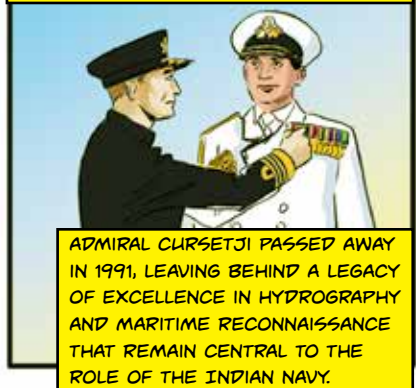
DURING THE 1971 INDO-PAK WAR, HE SERVED AS VICE CHIEF OF THE INDIAN NAVY. IN JANUARY 1976, HE WAS APPOINTED AS THE CNS.

AS THE CNS, HE TOOK THE DECISION TO TAKE OVER THE MARITIME RECONNAISSANCE ROLE FROM THE INDIAN AIR FORCE.



IN 1976, HE COMMISSIONED INAS 312, AN INDIAN NAVAL AIR SQUADRON, IN GOA. UNDER HIS TENURE, THE ICG\* ALSO CAME INTO BEING.

IN OCTOBER 1978, HE WAS AWARDED THE LEGION OF MERIT BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE.



ADMIRAL CURSETJI PASSED AWAY IN 1991, LEAVING BEHIND A LEGACY OF EXCELLENCE IN HYDROGRAPHY AND MARITIME RECONNAISSANCE THAT REMAIN CENTRAL TO THE ROLE OF THE INDIAN NAVY.

\*CHIEF OF NAVAL STAFF

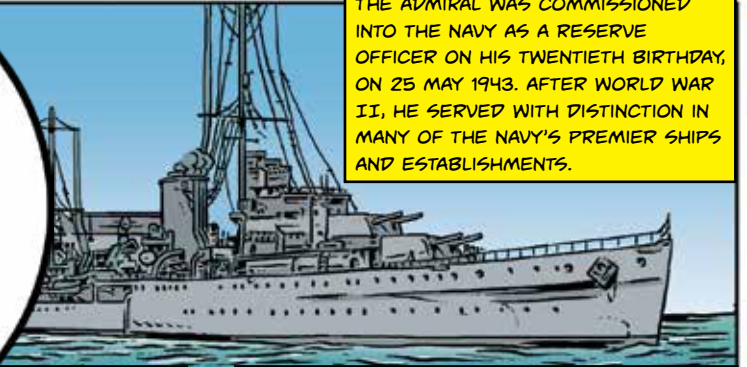
\*INDIAN COAST GUARD

\*\*FOR A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF HYDROGRAPHY, READ BOOK II OF THE NAVAL JOURNEY OF INDIA

A PERSONAL HERO OF MINE WAS ADMIRAL RONNIE PEREIRA.



THE ADMIRAL WAS COMMISSIONED INTO THE NAVY AS A RESERVE OFFICER ON HIS TWENTIETH BIRTHDAY, ON 25 MAY 1943. AFTER WORLD WAR II, HE SERVED WITH DISTINCTION IN MANY OF THE NAVY'S PREMIER SHIPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS.



BORN ON 25 MAY 1923, IN CALCUTTA, BENGAL, ADMIRAL RONALD LYNSDALE PEREIRA HAD AN EXTENSIVE 39-YEAR NAVAL CAREER. CONSIDERED A BORN LEADER BY HIS SENIORS AND COLLEAGUES, HE REPRESENTED THE INDIAN NAVY IN HOCKEY IN 1946 AND GOLF IN THE 1960S.

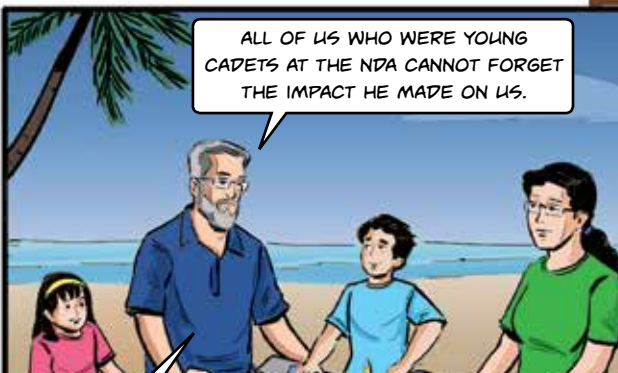
POST INDEPENDENCE, HE COMMANDED INS DELHI, THE EASTERN FLEET, THE WESTERN NAVAL COMMAND AND WAS THE VICE CHIEF OF NAVAL STAFF AMONG HIS MANY ASSIGNMENTS.

IN 1979, HE WAS APPOINTED AS CHIEF OF THE NAVAL STAFF IN THE RANK OF ADMIRAL. HIS SINGLE-MINDED FOCUS IN HIS THREE YEARS AS CNS WAS TOWARDS 'CONSOLIDATION OF THE NAVAL SERVICE' IN ORDER TO ENHANCE OPERATIONAL CAPABILITIES.



HOWEVER, IT WAS HIS ROLE AS DEPUTY COMMANDANT AT THE NATIONAL DEFENCE ACADEMY, PUNE, FROM 1971 TO 1973, THAT HE MADE HIS GREATEST IMPACT, HELPING TO MOULD THE FUTURE LEADERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

ALL OF US WHO WERE YOUNG CADETS AT THE NDA CANNOT FORGET THE IMPACT HE MADE ON US.



HE TRULY WAS A REMARKABLE MAN WITH TOWERING INTEGRITY, RESILIENCE, HARDWORK AND AN INFECTIOUS PERSONALITY, MAKING A HUGE AND LASTING EFFECT ON THE INDIAN NAVY.



FOR EXAMPLE, HE WOULD RUTHLESSLY HAND OUT A VERY STRENUOUS HIKE TO US AS PUNISHMENT, BUT THE NEXT MORNING, JUST AS WE WERE TO SET OUT, HE WOULD APPEAR IN OUR MIDST, JOINING US AND WHEN WE GOT TO THE TOP THERE WERE ALWAYS REFRESHMENTS WAITING FOR US!

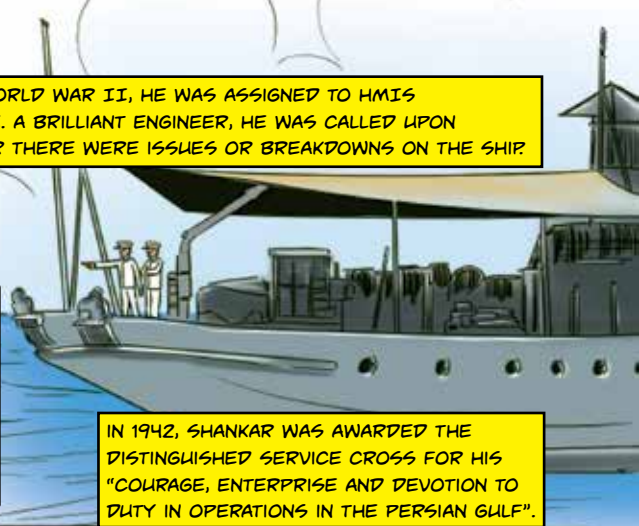
NOT ONLY DID ADMIRAL PEREIRA EMBODY THE NOBLEST OF STANDARDS AS A SERVICEMAN, HE LIVED A SIMPLE AND AUSTERE LIFE. WHEN HE RETIRED, ALL HE HAD WAS AN OLD SCOOTER AND REFUSED POST-RETIREMENT JOBS, INSTEAD CHOOSING TO TEND TO HIS GARDEN IN PEACE.





DURING WORLD WAR II, HE WAS ASSIGNED TO HMS LAWRENCE. A BRILLIANT ENGINEER, HE WAS CALLED UPON WHEREVER THERE WERE ISSUES OR BREAKDOWNS ON THE SHIP.

WE HAVE SPOKEN ABOUT HOW RUNNING THE INDIAN NAVY REQUIRES GREAT FEATS OF ENGINEERING, INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION AND TRAINING. THE FIRST EVER INDIAN ARMED FORCES OFFICER TO HOLD THE APPOINTMENT OF THE CONTROLLER GENERAL DEFENCE PRODUCTION, VICE ADMIRAL DAYA SHANKAR, WAS A REMARKABLE MAN. HE WAS BORN ON 2 JANUARY 1912. IN 1930, HE BECAME ONE OF THE FIRST INDIANS TO BE SELECTED FOR THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.



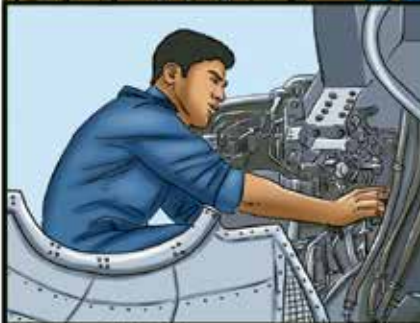
IN 1942, SHANKAR WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS FOR HIS "COURAGE, ENTERPRISE AND DEVOTION TO DUTY IN OPERATIONS IN THE PERSIAN GULF".

AFTER INDEPENDENCE, HE SERVED ON THE NAVAL PARTITION COMMITTEE, THAT UNDERTOOK THE SENSITIVE OPERATION OF DIVIDING THE ROYAL INDIAN NAVY BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN. HE CONTINUED TO SERVE AS DIRECTOR, NAVAL ENGINEERING, COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE ENGINEERING TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT, INS SHIVAJI AND INDUSTRIAL MANAGER AT THE BOMBAY DOCKYARD.

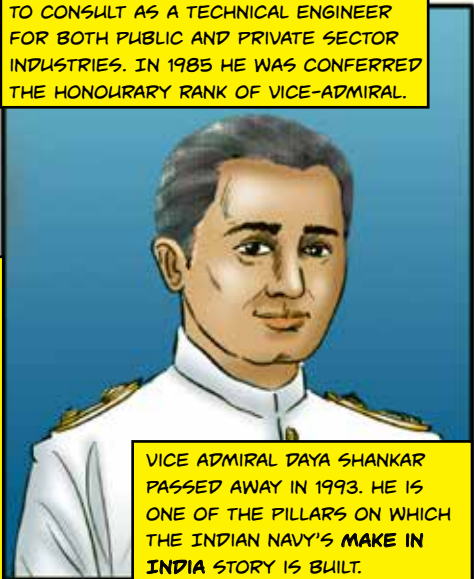


HIS POPULARITY AMONGST THE STAFF AND EFFICIENCY AS A LEADER ENSURED THE SMOOTH RUNNING OF THE ESTABLISHMENTS. IN 1958 HE WAS APPOINTED DIRECTOR GENERAL ORDNANCE FACTORIES AND TWO YEARS LATER, THE CONTROLLER GENERAL DEFENCE PRODUCTION.

AFTER HIS RETIREMENT, HE CONTINUED TO CONSULT AS A TECHNICAL ENGINEER FOR BOTH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR INDUSTRIES. IN 1985 HE WAS CONFERRED THE HONOURARY RANK OF VICE-ADMIRAL.

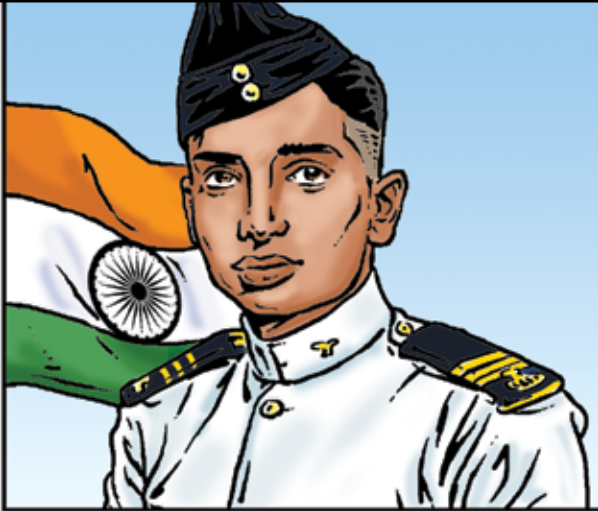


UNTIL HIS RETIREMENT IN 1964, HE WAS EFFECTIVELY THE HEAD OF THE ENGINEERING BRANCH OF THE NAVY. HERE HE FORESAW THE NEED TO BUILD SHIPS IN INDIA. HE WAS ONE OF THE KEY CONTRIBUTORS TO THE NAVAL CONSTRUCTORS BRANCH OF THE INDIAN NAVY AT THIS TIME, AN ORGANISATION THAT HAD BUILT THE BACKBONE OF TODAY'S MODERN INDIAN NAVY.

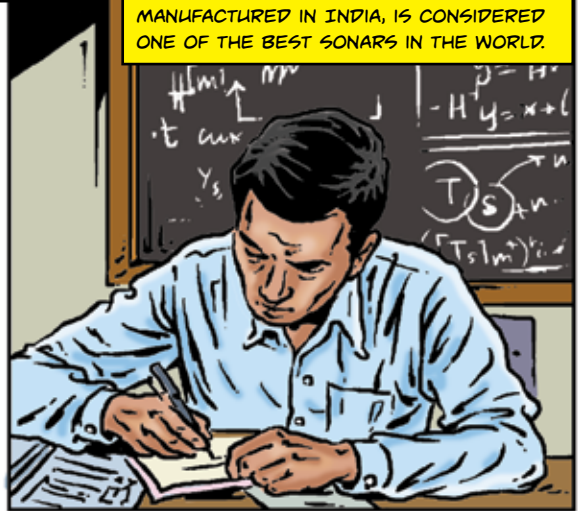


VICE ADMIRAL DAYA SHANKAR PASSED AWAY IN 1993. HE IS ONE OF THE PILLARS ON WHICH THE INDIAN NAVY'S MAKE IN INDIA STORY IS BUILT.

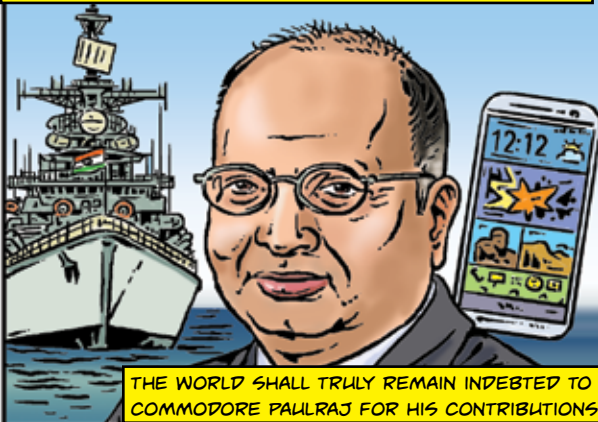
WHILE SOME OTHERS CONQUERED THE SEAS WITH THEIR BODY AND SOUL, SOME OTHERS DID IT WITH THEIR BRILLIANT MINDS. COMMODORE AROGYASWAMI J PAULRAJ WAS ONE SUCH BRILLIANT MIND.



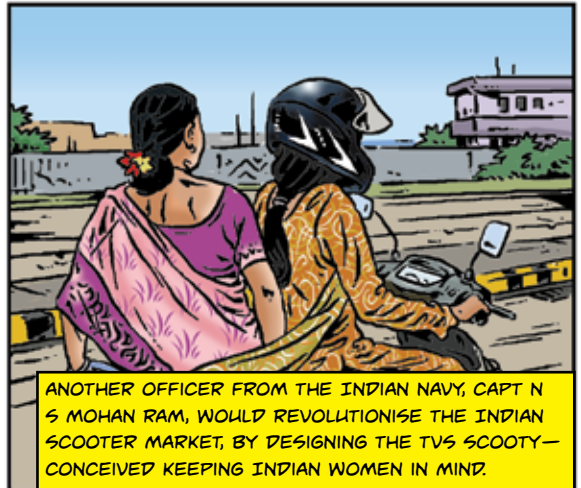
PAULRAJ REVOLUTIONISED THE EXISTING SONAR TECHNOLOGY FOR THE INDIAN NAVY. THE APSOH\* TECHNOLOGY, DESIGNED AND MANUFACTURED IN INDIA, IS CONSIDERED ONE OF THE BEST SONARS IN THE WORLD.



COMMODORE PAULRAJ'S CONTINUED RESEARCH WORK HAS ENABLED TECHNOLOGIES LIKE WIFI AND 4G TO DEVELOP.



THE WORLD SHALL TRULY REMAIN INDEBTED TO COMMODORE PAULRAJ FOR HIS CONTRIBUTIONS.



ANOTHER OFFICER FROM THE INDIAN NAVY, CAPT N S MOHAN RAM, WOULD REVOLUTIONISE THE INDIAN SCOOTER MARKET, BY DESIGNING THE TVS SCOOTY— CONCEIVED KEEPING INDIAN WOMEN IN MIND.

CAPTAIN MOHAN RAM MAJORED IN DESIGN OF WARSHIPS AT THE ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE IN GREENWICH, UNITED KINGDOM.



BECAUSE OF HIS TRAINING HE WAS SELECTED BY THE INDIAN NAVY TO WORK ON INDIGENOUS WARSHIP DESIGNS.

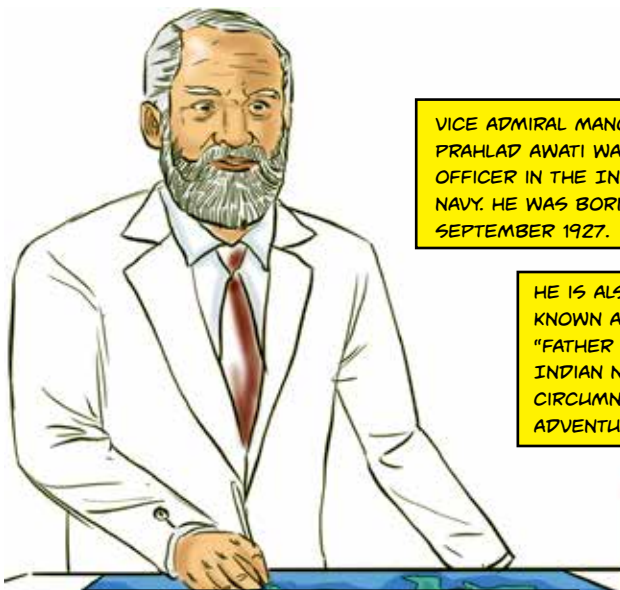
SHIPBUILDING WOULD BECOME THE CORNERSTONE OF BUILDING A STRONG NAVY.



CAPTAIN MOHAN RAM UNDERSTOOD THE INTRICACIES OF WARSHIP DESIGN AND SO WAS THE ARCHITECT BEHIND ONE OF INDIA'S FOUNDATIONAL WARSHIPS INS GODAVARI. THIS WAS THE BEGINNING OF THE PROGRAMME WHICH LED TO BUILDING MANY MORE INDIGENOUS INDIAN WARSHIPS FROM THE NILGIRI CLASS FRIGATES TO THE KOLKATA CLASS DESTROYERS.

\*APSOH - ADVANCED PANORAMIC SONAR HULL MOUNTED





HE GRADUATED FROM THE BRITANNIA ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE IN EARLY 1946.

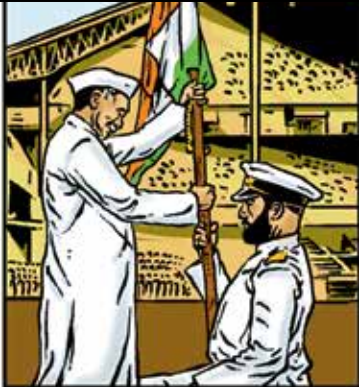
VICE ADMIRAL MANOHAR PRAHLAD AWATI WAS A FLAG OFFICER IN THE INDIAN NAVY. HE WAS BORN ON 7 SEPTEMBER 1927.

HE IS ALSO KNOWN AS THE "FATHER OF THE INDIAN NAVY'S CIRCUMNAVIGATION ADVENTURES".



AFTER HIS TRAINING, AWATI RETURNED TO INDIA, WHERE HE SPECIALISED AS A SIGNALS AND COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER.

HE WAS THE YOUNG OFFICER WHO RECEIVED PRESIDENT'S COLOUR FROM DR RAJENDRA PRASAD IN 1951 ON BEHALF OF THE INDIAN NAVY.



IN THE INDO-PAK WAR OF 1971, HE WAS COMMANDER OF 31 PATROL VESSEL SQUADRON AND ITS LEAD SHIP—THE PETYA-CLASS CORVETTE INS KAMORTA AS PART OF THE EASTERN FLEET. THE SQUADRON PLAYED A KEY ROLE, CAPTURING THREE ENEMY SHIPS AND FACING OFF WITH A SUBMARINE.



CAPTAIN AWATI DISPLAYED IMMENSE GALLANTRY, LEADERSHIP AND DEVOTION TO DUTY. AWATI WAS ONE OF THE OFFICERS PRESENT WHEN PAKISTAN ARMED FORCES SURRENDERED AT THE END OF THE WAR.

AFTER THE WAR, HE WENT ON TO COMMAND THE WESTERN FLEET, SERVED AS THE CHIEF OF PERSONNEL IN DELHI, AND WAS THE FLAG OFFICER COMMANDING IN CHIEF OF THE WESTERN NAVAL COMMAND TILL HIS RETIREMENT IN 1983.

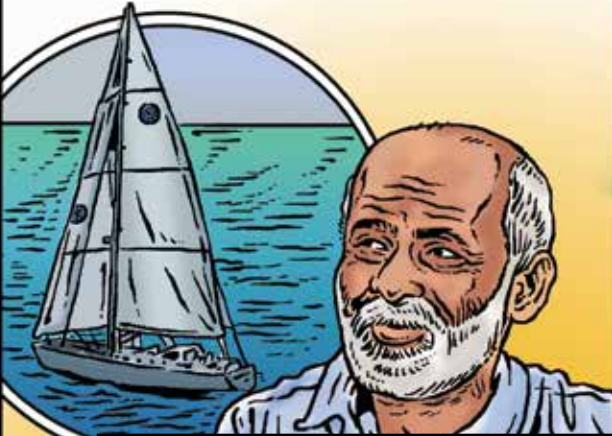


VICE ADMIRAL AWATI WAS INSTRUMENTAL IN CONCEIVING AND ENCOURAGING OCEAN SAILING IN THE INDIAN NAVY—SOMETHING THAT GREW TO BECOME THE TWO SAGAR PARIKRAMA MISSIONS. HE ALSO CONTRIBUTED IMMENSELY TO MARITIME EDUCATION IN INDIA AND PLAYED A KEY ROLE IN THE FORMATION OF THE MARITIME HISTORY SOCIETY.



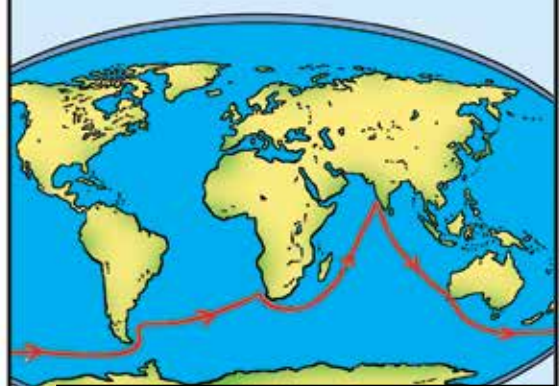
VICE ADMIRAL AWATI PASSED AWAY IN 2018. HE WILL ALWAYS BE REMEMBERED AS THE STRIKING, HANDSOME MAN, WHO WAS AN AWE INSPIRING FIGURE AND A STIRRING EXAMPLE OF NAVAL CHIVALRY AND CHARM.

YOU CAN'T BE IN THE NAVY WITHOUT AN INSATIABLE THIRST FOR ADVENTURE.



THIS SAME THIRST MADE CAPTAIN DILIP DONDE THE FIRST INDIAN TO CIRCUMNAVIGATE THE WORLD.

ON 19 AUGUST 2009, CAPTAIN DONDE EMBARKED ON THE JOURNEY ACROSS THE GLOBE IN INSU MHADEI.

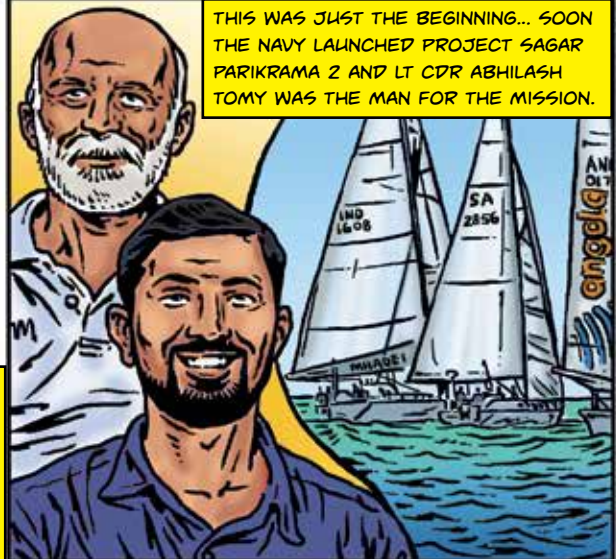


HE WAS ACTIVELY INVOLVED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THIS 56-FOOT SLOOP BUILT AT THE AQUARIUS SHIPYARD IN GOA, IT WAS THE FIRST OF ITS KIND TO BE CONSTRUCTED IN INDIA.

CAPTAIN DONDE SAILED ACROSS THE THREE GREAT CAPES: CAPE LEEUWIN, CAPE HORN AND THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

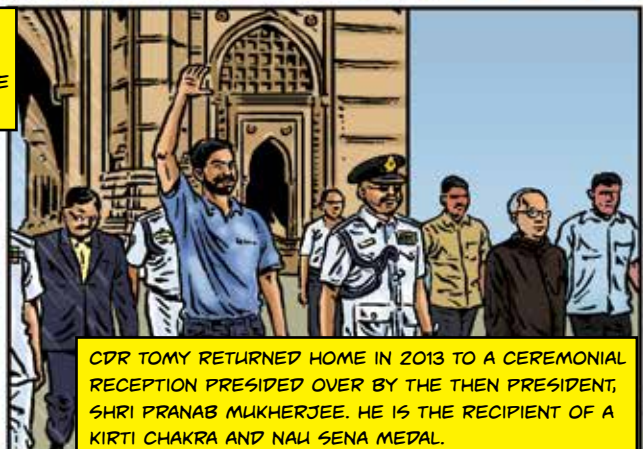


ON 19 MAY 2010, AS HE SAILED MHADEI INTO MUMBAI HARBOUR, CAPT DONDE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED PROJECT SAGAR PARIKRAMA. HE HAD BECOME THE FIRST INDIAN TO COMPLETE A SINGLE-HANDED CIRCUMNAVIGATION, IN AN INDIAN-BUILT SAIL BOAT. IN RECOGNITION, HE WAS CONFERRED THE SHAURYA CHAKRA AND THE TENZING NORGEY NATIONAL ADVENTURE AWARD.



THIS WAS JUST THE BEGINNING... SOON THE NAVY LAUNCHED PROJECT SAGAR PARIKRAMA 2 AND LT CDR ABHILASH TOMY WAS THE MAN FOR THE MISSION.

IN 2012, COMMANDER TOMY SET OUT TO BECOME THE FIRST INDIAN TO DO A SOLO, NON-STOP CIRCUMNAVIGATION OF THE GLOBE, SAILING AROUND THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, CAPE HORN AND CAPE LEEUWIN.

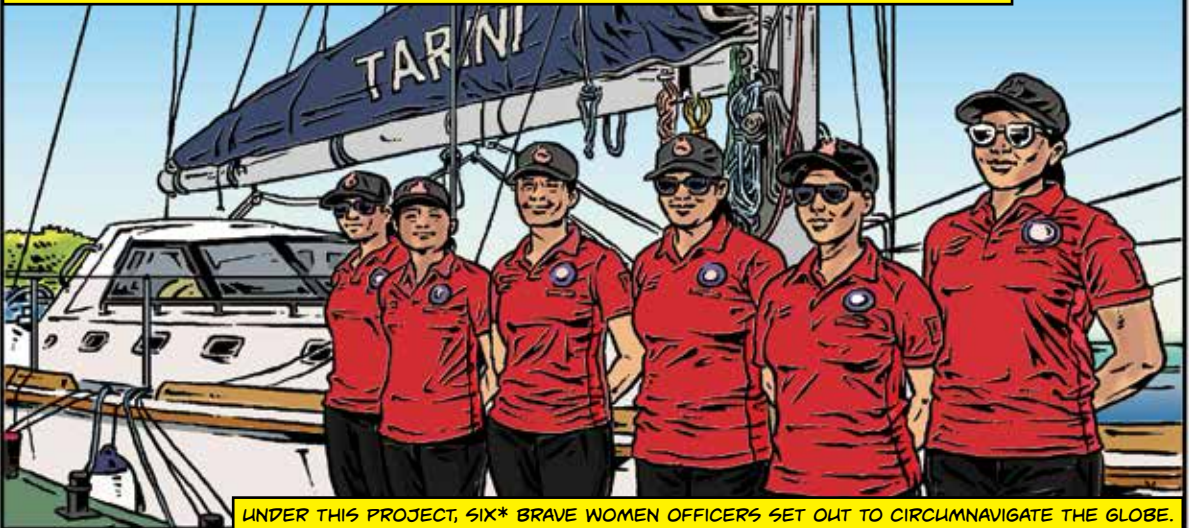


CDR TOMY RETURNED HOME IN 2013 TO A CEREMONIAL RECEPTION PRESIDED OVER BY THE THEN PRESIDENT, SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE. HE IS THE RECIPIENT OF A KIRTI CHAKRA AND NAU SENA MEDAL.

\* PARIKRAMA MEANS 'THE PATH SURROUNDING SOMETHING' IN HINDI. SO SAGAR PARIKRAMA TRANSLATES TO THE CIRCUMNAVIGATION OF THE OCEANS.

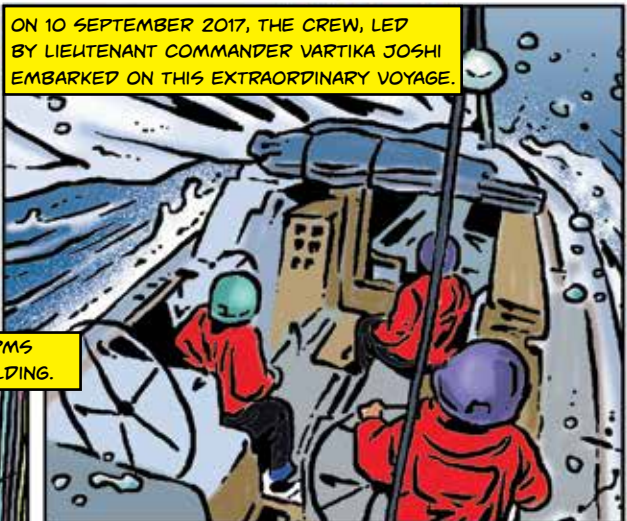


THE NEXT CHALLENGE UNDERTAKEN BY THE INDIAN NAVY WAS THE NAVIKA SAGAR PARIKRAMA IN 2017.



UNDER THIS PROJECT, SIX\* BRAVE WOMEN OFFICERS SET OUT TO CIRCUMNAVIGATE THE GLOBE.

THIS ALL-WOMEN CREW UNDERWENT RIGOROUS TRAINING UNDER CAPTAIN DONDE BEFORE THEIR JOURNEY.



ON 10 SEPTEMBER 2017, THE CREW, LED BY LIEUTENANT COMMANDER VARTIKA JOSHI EMBARKED ON THIS EXTRAORDINARY VOYAGE.

THEIR JOURNEY WAS PERILOUS—THE TEAM FACED STORMS AND WITHSTOOD WAVES AS HIGH AS A NINE-STORY BUILDING.



INS TARINI RETURNED HOME ON 21 MAY 2018, WITH HER TRIUMPHANT CREW MAKING INDIAN NAVAL HISTORY.

ON THE TRIP, THE CREW ENCOUNTERED WONDROUS SIGHTS, FROM SEA CREATURES LIKE THE SPERM WHALE TO WITNESSING THE AURORA AUSTRALIS\*\*.

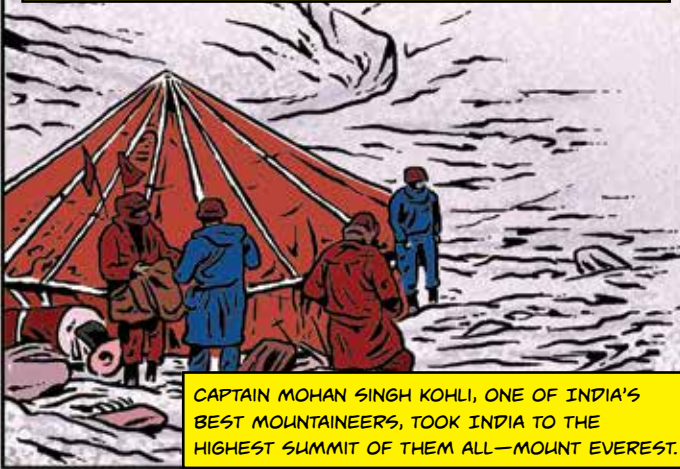


\*LT CDR VARTIKA JOSHI, LT CDR PRATIBHA JAMWAL, LT CDR AISHWARYA BODDAPATI, LT CDR P SWATHI, LT SHOURGRAMPAM VIJAYA DEVI, LT PAYAL GUPTA

\*\*SOUTHERN LIGHTS



THE INDIAN NAVY DOESN'T JUST EXPLORE THE DEPTHS OF THE OCEANS BUT ALSO CLIMBS THE TALLEST PEAKS OF THE WORLD.



CAPTAIN MOHAN SINGH KOHLI, ONE OF INDIA'S BEST MOUNTAINEERS, TOOK INDIA TO THE HIGHEST SUMMIT OF THEM ALL—MOUNT EVEREST.

CAPTAIN KOHLI WAS ALWAYS AN ADVENTURER. HE WAS ENAMOURD BY THE SNOWY PEAKS OF THE HIMALAYAS SINCE HE HEARD OF TENZING NORGAY AND EDMUND HILLARY SUMMITTING MOUNT EVEREST IN 1953.



HE HAD ALREADY ATTEMPTED TO CONQUER THE HIGHEST PEAK IN THE WORLD TWICE, ONCE IN 1960 AND NEXT IN 1962.

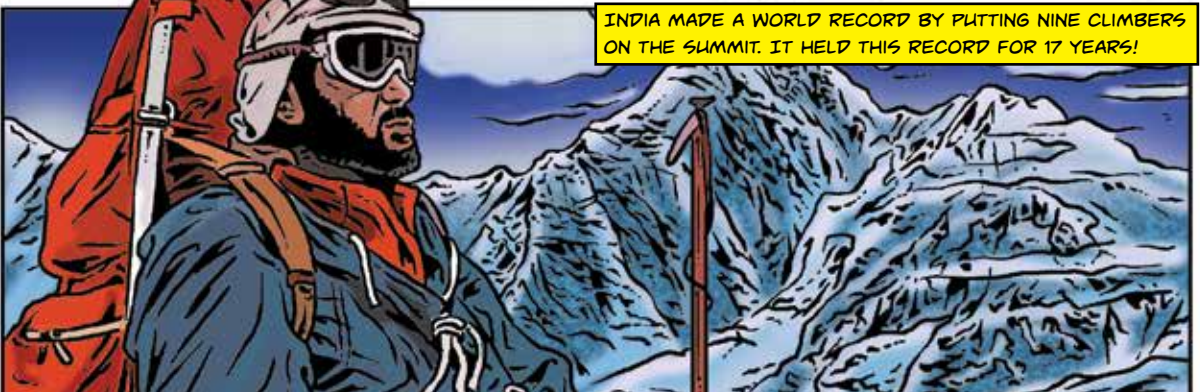
THE THIRD EVEREST EXPEDITION WAS FLAGGED OFF IN 1965.



THE TEAM LED BY CAPTAIN MS KOHLI BRAVED HARSH CONDITIONS BUT FINALLY REACHED THE SUMMIT.



INDIA MADE A WORLD RECORD BY PUTTING NINE CLIMBERS ON THE SUMMIT. IT HELD THIS RECORD FOR 17 YEARS!

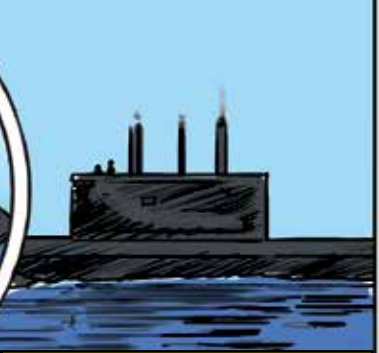


CAPT MS KOHLI WENT ON TO BECOME ONE OF THE MOST CELEBRATED MOUNTAINEERS IN INDIA. HE RECEIVED THE PADMA BHUSHAN AND THE ARJUNA AWARD. LATER, HE REPRESENTED INDIA ALL ACROSS THE WORLD, PROMOTING TOURISM IN THE HIMALAYAS AND CONTRIBUTING TO MAKING MOUNTAINEERING A POPULAR SPORT IN THE COUNTRY.



SATYABRATA DAM WAS A BORN MOUNTAINEER. HE STARTED CLIMBING THE ICY HIMALAYAS AT THE TENDER AGE OF 10.

COMMANDER DAM JOINED THE INDIAN NAVY AS A SUBMARINER.



A KEEN SPORTSMAN, HE IS A SWIMMER, BADMINTON PLAYER AND EXCELLENT AT WATER SPORTS.

HE BECAME THE FIRST PERSON IN THE WORLD TO HAVE LED EXPEDITIONS TO THE NORTH AND SOUTH POLES AS WELL AS MOUNT EVEREST.

COMMANDER DAM LED THE 2004 EVEREST EXPEDITION WHICH WAS FLAGGED OFF FROM INSIDE THE SUBMARINE INS SINDHURAJ, AT ABOUT 100 METRES BELOW SEA LEVEL.



THIS CLIMB WAS REMARKABLE IN MANY WAYS—NOT LEAST BECAUSE THE CHOSEN ROUTE WAS OF THE TREACHEROUS NORTH COL OF MOUNT EVEREST.

THIS CLIMB MADE COMMANDER SATYABRATA DAM THE FIRST SUBMARINER TO REACH THE HIGHEST SUMMIT IN THE WORLD.



HE WOULD GO ON TO SUCCESSFULLY CLIMB THE HIGHEST SUMMITS ON ALL THE SEVEN CONTINENTS, CLIMB 350 MOUNTAINS AND VISIT 194 COUNTRIES ACROSS THE GLOBE!



# FASTER, HIGHER, STRONGER – TOGETHER



REMEMBER, KIDS, THERE ARE NO RUNNERS UP IN WAR. AND WHAT BETTER PLACE TO TRAIN FOR THE BATTLEFIELD THAN ON THE SPORTS FIELD? SOME OF INDIAN NAVY'S FINEST HAVE SERVED THE COUNTRY ON THE PINNACLE OF SPORTING EXCELLENCE—THE OLYMPICS!



**BOXING**

## NG DINKO SINGH

Represented the country in the Sydney 2000 Olympics and won gold for India at the 1998 Asian Games

## KULDEEP SINGH

Represented India at the Seoul 1988 Olympics



**WEIGHTLIFTING**

## PS SANDHU

Dronacharya Award winner and coach to many weightlifting Olympians

## GURUNATHAN MUTHUSWAMY

Represented India at the Seoul 1988 Olympics

## SAMSUDEEN KABEER

Represented India in the Atlanta 1996 Olympics

## MOHAN L GHOSH

Represented India at the Tokyo 1964 and Mexico 1968 Olympics



**YACHTING**

## FAROKH TARAPORE

Represented India in the Los Angeles 1984, Seoul 1988 and Barcelona 1992 Olympics



**WRESTLING**

## AL LAKRA

Represented India at the Beijing 2008 Olympics

## SANDEEP TOMAR

Represented India at the Rio de Janeiro 2016 Olympics



**SHORT PUT**

## TAJINDER SINGH TOOR

Represented India at the Tokyo Olympics, 2020. He also won gold at the Asian Games, 2018



**HOCKEY**

## CDR G NANDY SINGH

Won gold medals for India in the 1952 (Helsinki) and 1948 (London)

## MICHAEL KINDO

Legendary full-back defender, represented India at the 1972 Munich Olympics and was part of the World Cup winning team in 1975

## ALLAN SCHOFIELD

Represented India at the Moscow 1980 Olympics



**ATHLETICS**

## MUHAMMED ANAS YAHYA

Competed at the Rio de Janeiro 2016 Olympics





DADA, THAT WAS SO COOL. THESE PEOPLE ARE INCREDIBLE!

I KNOW, RIGHT?

SO GUYS, WHO WAS YOUR FAVOURITE PERSON IN THE STORY? MINE IS UNDOUBTEDLY ADMIRAL NANDA. HE MASTERMINDED THE INDIAN NAVY'S FINEST HOUR!

I KNOW MINE! THE WOMEN OF THE NAVIKA SAGAR PARIKRAMA! THEY WERE SO BRAVE!



MINE IS LT ARVIND SINGH! CAN YOU IMAGINE SWIMMING 12 KM TO COMPLETE YOUR MISSION?

EVERY PERSON SERVING IN THE NAVY HAS A STORY, KIDS, AND IS A HERO IN THEIR OWN RIGHT. EACH AND EVERY ONE!

AND THAT'S WHY THE INDIAN NAVY IS SUCH AN AMAZING FORCE!

OH DADA, THANK YOU SO MUCH FOR SHARING THESE STORIES WITH US.





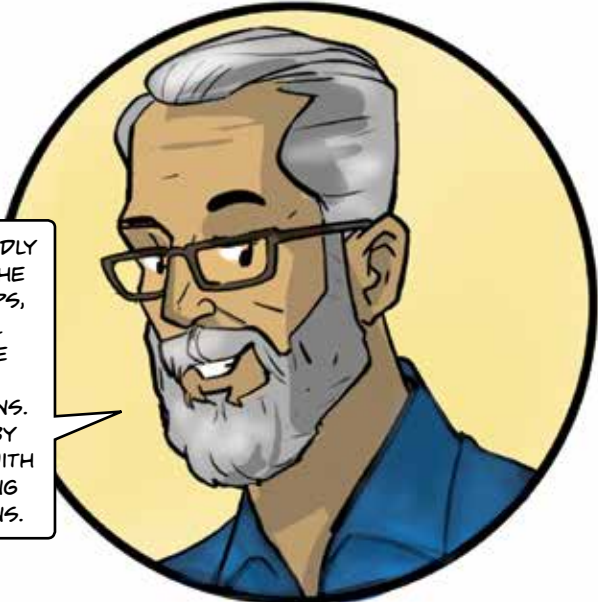
THE HEROES THAT YOU HEARD ABOUT ARE JUST A SMALL SELECTION OF THE MANY THAT THE NAVY HAS. BRAVE WARRIORS, TECHNOLOGY PIONEERS, AWARD WINNING SPORTSPERSONS, GALLANT ICONS, INSPIRING LEADERS, DEDICATED PERSONNEL, THE NAVY HAS THEM ALL. THERE ARE MANY STORIES OF GLORY, VALOUR, COMMITMENT AND ACHIEVEMENT. AS WE HAVE MORE CHATS AND MORE HOLIDAYS TOGETHER, I WILL TELL YOU ABOUT ALL OF THEM.

DADA, I CAN'T WAIT.

YES, DADA, AND I CAN'T WAIT TO START OUR OWN NAVAL JOURNEY!

HAHAHA! KIDS, YOU'LL HAVE TO WAIT A LITTLE LONGER FOR THAT.

THE INDIAN NAVY CONTINUES TO BE A RAPIDLY EVOLVING SERVICE, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BEST THAT INDIA HAS TO OFFER. ITS SHIPS, AIRCRAFT, SUBMARINES AND PERSONNEL CONTINUE TO BE DEPLOYED ACROSS THE OCEANS, EVER READY TO PROVIDE AID, SUCCOUR AND PROJECT INDIAN TRADITIONS. BEGIN YOUR ADVENTURE OF A LIFETIME BY JOINING THE INDIAN NAVY AND WORKING WITH COLLEAGUES ACROSS A RANGE OF CUTTING EDGE TECHNOLOGIES ACROSS ALL DOMAINS.





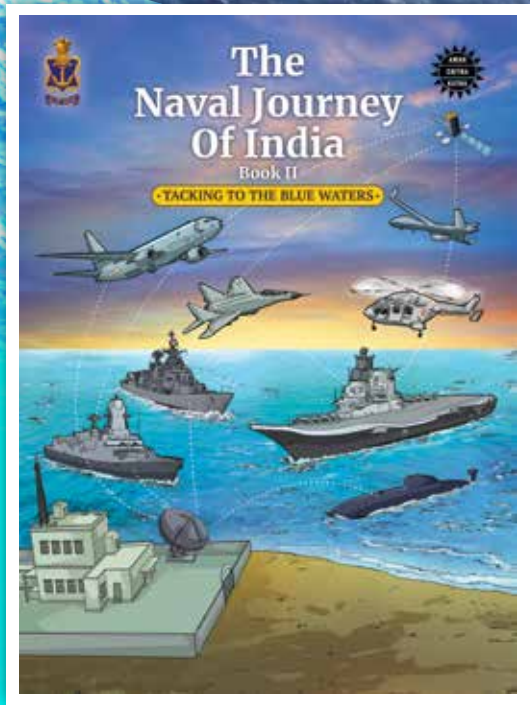
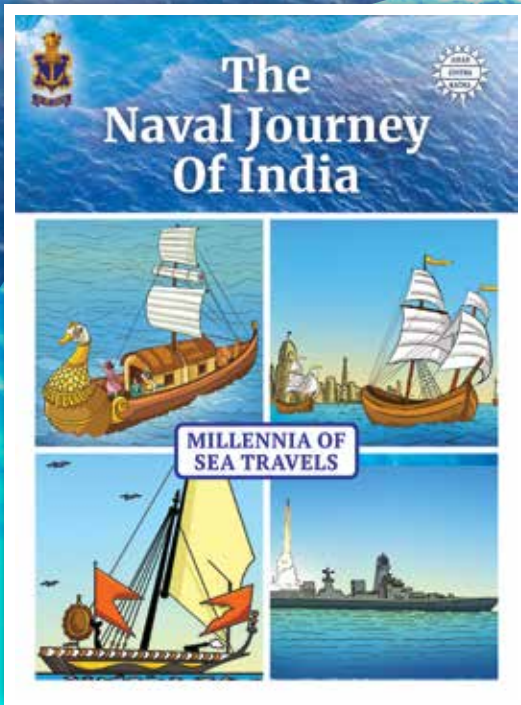
# TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE!

- 1) Under which CNS was the INS Vikrant commissioned?
- 2) Who was the Flag Officer Commanding Indian Fleet in 1961, leading the Indian forces against the Portuguese?
- 3) Which boats are referred to as 'AK Boats' and why?
- 4) What was the name of the carrier borne fighter squadron of Sea Hawk Aircraft that was led by Lt Cdr Santosh Kumar Gupta in 1971?
- 5) Name the boats that comprised Force Alpha.
- 6) What is the name of the Indian Naval operation which successfully attacked the Karachi harbour on 8 December 1971?
- 7) Lt Arvind Singh and his team broke out from which Sri Lankan port on 19 October 1987, leading to the coming together of two Indian Army columns the next day?
- 8) What is the name of the technology, revolutionised by Cmde Paulraj, that is considered to be one of the best SONARS in the world?
- 9) Name the 56-foot sloop, built in the Aquarius shipyard in Goa, under the supervision of Capt Donde, that was used in Sagar Parikrama I and II.
- 10) Who is the first submariner to reach the highest summit in the world?

For answers, turn to page:

1) - 3; 2) - 5; 3) - 6; 4) - 10; 5) - 11; 6) - 17; 7) - 18; 8) - 22; 9) - 24; 10) - 27

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# MEDALS OF THE INDIAN NAVY

Medals are awarded to sailors and officers who have shown exceptional courage or devotion to the duty and have a special significance to the men and women who serve in the Indian Navy.



Param Vir Chakra



Ashok Chakra



Sarvottam Yudh Seva Medal



Param Vishisht Seva Medal



Maha Vir Chakra



Kirti Chakra



Uttam Yudh Seva Medal



Ati Vishisht Seva Medal



Vir Chakra



Shaurya Chakra



Yudh Seva Medal



Nao Sena Medal



Vishisht Seva Medal



Wound Medal



General Service Medal - 1947

# RANKS OF THE INDIAN NAVY OFFICERS

The Navy has a very fair and just system of promotions, wherein a sailor or officer's hard work, sincerity, skills and talent are given due recognition and rewarded. These ranks are worn proudly on the shoulder.



Admiral (Adm)



Vice Admiral (VAdm)



Rear Admiral (RAdm)



Commodore (Cmde)



Captain (Capt)



Commander (Cdr)



Lieutenant Commander (Lt Cdr)



Lieutenant (Lt)



Sub Lieutenant (SLt)

# The Naval Journey Of India

Book III

**TALES OF GLORY**

Welcome to the third and final instalment  
of the Naval Journey of India.

The cover represents an Indian Naval Ship, mission  
deployed, proudly flying our flag across the oceans.  
A young officer salutes the naval ensign as he looks  
on at the wake astern.

As the sun sets and the navy sails forth to another day with  
its new challenges, we look at the past – not as something  
we leave behind, but as the wake that propels us forward.

Join Commodore Sagar, Bharat and Sagarika in this, the  
third of our triad of naval lore. These are the inspirational  
Tales of Glory of some of our Navy's heroes – men and  
women who served with honour, courage and  
commitment and led by personal example.

Śam noh Varuᅇaᅇ!

