

village, which was the first village to be rebuilt and successfully relocated after the earthquake in the whole of Gujarat.

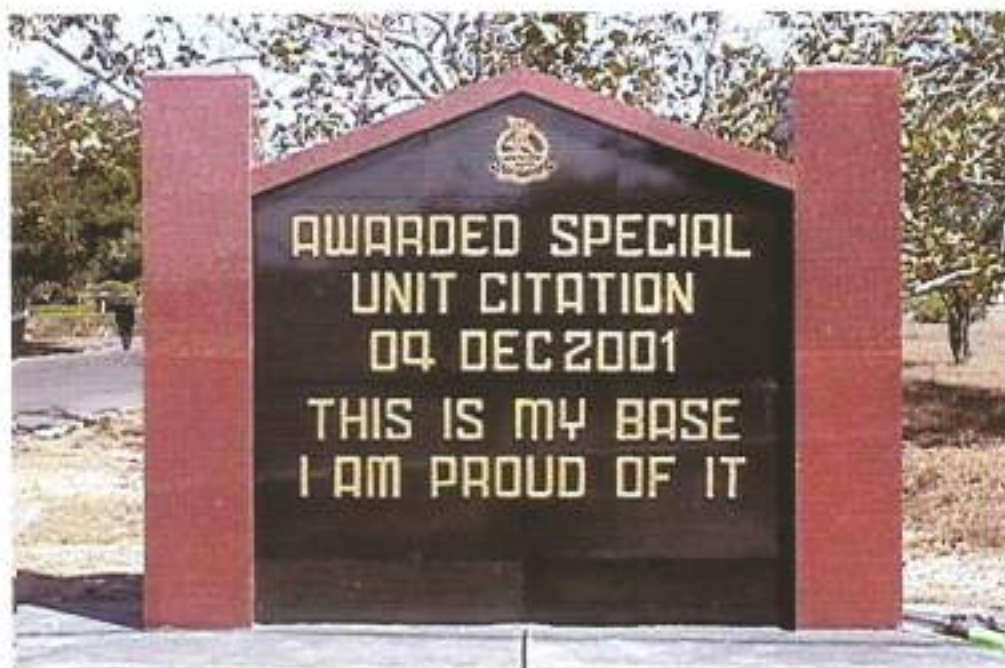
Having battled valiantly all the disasters and helped Navy complete the biggest ever welfare and rehabilitation oriented project in record time, we were delighted to receive the feather in the cap in the form of 'Special Unit Citation' on 04 Dec 01.



Unit Citation IG

The 'Special Unit Citation' is something unique, creation of history (as Unit Citation is normally reserved only for operational units) and a trail blazing achievement. Most of all, it is a fitting tribute to all the Valsurians and the 'Valsurian Spirit' which always held our ensign high through cyclone, Kargil, drought, earthquake and the biggest ever rehabilitation activity, all in successive years. Needless to say that all of the above was achieved without in any way diluting the training quality. This speaks volumes for the high standards of Naval traditions Valsurians have imbibed and demonstrated.

Personally for me, it was indeed a "memorable command to remember" and it was a great privilege to lead the committed and dedicated Valsurians in the effort to create history.



Plaque Near the Parade Ground Commemorating the Special Unit Citation

Sparklore



Brightly Glows the Spark



Technological Evolution Of Valsura

Valsura, since its inception as HMIS Valsura on 15 Dec 42 has grown many times over in the past six decades in its physical dimensions, training activities and associated infrastructure. What started as a Torpedo School is today the premier electrical training establishment of the Indian Navy.

The evolution of Valsura is closely linked to the evolution of the Electrical Branch of the Navy. World War II opened up new vistas as belligerent powers unleashed weapons which were unheard of previously. If it was the wind that helped the Spanish Armada in 1566, it was electricity that helped to humble the Nazi fleet in the terrible years of World War II at sea. Prior to 1945, the responsibility for maintenance of electrical power equipment afloat was vested in the Torpedo Officer and that of the wireless equipment in the Communication Officer. Experience gained from World War II revealed the need for a separate cadre of electrical specialists which gave birth to the Electrical Branch in the Royal Navy in 1946. The Royal Indian Navy followed suit and HMIS Valsura was selected as the training establishment for the newly formulated branch.



**CNS Leaving Digvijay Block
(Electrical Technology School) After Inauguration**

Whilst personnel were absorbed from the existing cadres, direct recruitment was opened to civilian graduates in Electrical and Telecommunication Engineering. Towards the end of 1948 the first batch of five post-war Direct Entry Electrical Officers who were recruited as engineering graduates arrived in HMIS Valsura for training. The Electrical Officers course being conducted in Valsura at that time was of about nine months duration.

Upto 1949, the Electrical artificer apprentices were being trained at HMIS Shivaji along with Engine Room



Foundation Stone Laying Ceremony - 15 Aug 42



Artificer apprentices. A scheme for 'series' training was drawn up in 1949 under which the apprentices spent a year and half (A,B,C terms) at Shivaji and were later drafted to Valsura for the remainder of their training in electrical subjects. However, this scheme could not be implemented due to lack of training infrastructure and only G and H terms were taught till 1953. In 1954, training of E and H terms were taken up in addition and D term was added the following year. A, B, C terms continued to be trained at Shivaji till 1975.

Newer ships were being acquired and in 1955, with the arrival of INS Brahmaputra, a significant change was heralded in naval electrical technology. The most important change was from DC to AC in the ships Power Generation and Distribution. A new cadre of Mechanicians was introduced in 1956. This cadre was drawn from sailors originally recruited as EMs, who would perform the same duties as the artificers. This gave outstanding EMs a chance to elevate themselves to artificer status.

Due to increased commitments in training, it was natural that need for more space for classrooms, store rooms and offices etc would soon make itself felt. Plans for a much larger building were therefore drawn up and the foundation stone was laid by Jamsaheb on 15 Nov 52. The building, which was constructed of stone, was completed in 1955 and it housed classrooms, equipment rooms as well as offices.

The wartime complement of officers and ratings was inadequate for training and administrative functions in the late forties and fifties. A case was therefore taken up and manpower was augmented to 24 officers and 147 sailors in 1950. The complement was later revised in 1956 and the officers' strength went up to 38. The rank of Commanding Officer was also upgraded from Commander to Captain. In 1964, the officers' strength went up to 42 and the sailors strength from 250 to 350.

Following the Indo-Pak war of 1965, the Navy acquired a large number of ships of various types. As a result

there was a great diversity in the types of equipment in service. Subjects such as Semiconductors, Integrated Circuits, Guided Weapons, Computers and Micro-Processors were introduced. A team of officers at Naval Headquarters and Valsura were engaged in the revision of syllabi in 1972, modifying the scope and depth of training to meet new requirements.

An increase in the number of trainees coupled with the diversity of equipment, led to inadequate availability of Books of Reference (BRs) and manuals. Moreover, in certain cases, the BR went into details which were not required by the trainees. Therefore, docket writing was taken up and it continues to be one of the important tasks assigned to instructors. The standard of these dockets known as Valsura Publications (VP) has been uniformly very high. In case of difficult subjects, where the only available text books written by foreign authors were not understood by trainees, the VPs written in simple language have been of immense help.

The training division was reorganised in Mar 1979. This reorganisation resulted in the creation of three separate schools namely, Basic Electrical School (BLS), Electrical Technology School (LTS) and Electrical Equipment School (LES).



Basic Electrical School



Training inside BLS

The Basic Electrical School is responsible for training of artificer apprentices in the first year of their training. The school is also responsible for initial basic training of the Direct Entry Electrical Mechanics (DEEM). The school has a few state-of-art laboratories like the Electricity Lab, General Science and the Language Lab.



Electrical Technology School

The Electrical Technology School is responsible for imparting training on technology related subjects for officers and sailors. The school is divided into the following faculties

- Faculty of Power Engineering
- Faculty of Electronics Engineering
- Faculty of Controls and Weapon Engineering



Training on Switchboard Simulator – Delhi Class

Each of the faculties is responsible for imparting training in their areas of specialisation. They are also

equipped with laboratories where extensive practical training is undertaken to ensure assimilation of core technologies.

In 2002, a new lab complex was commissioned to house the various laboratories of the LTS. This complex today stands for state-of-art training in the field of Power Electronics.



New Lab Complex

'Type training' course on Leander equipment of both British and Dutch origin for officers as well as sailors commenced in mid 74. Initially, this training was conducted without equipment being available. Installation of equipment was undertaken in 79 and by end 79, the Electrical Equipment School (LES) was commissioned and made available for practical training



Electrical Equipment School

The Electrical Equipment School was conceived with the aim to provide hands-on training to the officers and sailors of the equipment to be entrusted to them onboard ships for maintenance.



This school aims to hone the defect identification, analysis and rectification skills of officers and sailors. The lessons learnt here would spell the difference between winning and losing in war. In addition to ab-initio training, this school also takes up training for personnel prior to their appointment to ships by imparting ship-specific Pre Commissioning Training (PCT).



Equipment Training at LES

With rapid advancements in the field of computers, the need to keep pace with technological changes saw the birth of the Centre for Advanced Training (CAT) which was entrusted with the responsibility of imparting training on cutting edge technology in the field of computers.



Centre for Advanced Training

CAT today boasts of the latest in Information Technology with multimedia classrooms. Computer Based Training development, Intranet (Valnet) maintenance, and hosting of the INS Valsura Website

are the other responsibilities handled by this school.

Along with rapid changes in the type of equipment which were being inducted into the Navy, the core technologies that have gone into design of the systems also saw tremendous changes. Equipment evolved from being tube based to transistor based. Discrete components were replaced by Integrated Circuits and analog computational logic was replaced by the ubiquitous digital binary logic. Simultaneously, this necessitated a paradigm shift in the Navy's focus from the exploitation of individual sensor capabilities to multi sensor data fusion. These changes therefore, had far reaching impact on the way training needed to be carried out. The socio-political peculiarities of our country also contributed to the ground level reality of having to train personnel to maintain the valve based, discrete component based systems along with state-of-art systems using technologies separated by generations. The task of training was thus full of challenges. The training system had to not only cater for rapid strides in the world of electronics but also ensure that systems inducted into the Navy continued to be maintained in operational condition. This apparently 'dual role' was achieved through the well oiled training system, with all its checks and balances in place.

The four schools today complement each other for complete all-round training. Man who pass out from the portals of INS Valsura are well equipped to stand the gruelling test at sea and come out in flying colours.



Commanding Officers Gallery

Cdr MFB Ward

30 Dec 42 – 07 May 46



Cdr DG Clarke

08 May 46 – 07 Nov 46



LtCdr EHH Maskel

08 Nov 46 – 31 Dec 47



LtCdr DSJ Cameron

01 Jan 48 – 11 Jul 48



LtCdr VN Sonpar

12 Jul 48 – 08 Jul 49



Cdr DHR Dadabhoy

09 Jul 49 – 30 Aug 51



LtCdr KK Sanjana

31 Aug 51 – 15 May 52



Cdr JO Mody

16 May 52 – 21 Jun 53





Commanding Officers Gallery

Cdr KR Nair

22 Jun 53 – 12 Nov 54



Capt NE Warner

13 Nov 54 – 24 Jul 58



Capt BR Singh

25 Jul 58 – 20 Dec 61



Cdr LEO Lunel

21 Dec 61 – 01 Apr 62



Capt BC Chatterjee

02 Apr 62 – 31 Dec 65



Capt KR Ramnath

01 Jan 66 – 26 Dec 68



Cmde MK Lele

27 Dec 68 – 06 Feb 72



Capt MR Shunker

07 Feb 72 – 22 Jan 73





Commanding Officers Gallery

Capt PS Lamba
23 Jan 73 – 25 Jun 76



Capt NKS Chauhan
26 Jun 76 – 10 Dec 78



Cmde RC Bhalla
11 Dec 78 – 16 Aug 82



Cmde Navin Chandra
17 Aug 82 – 25 Dec 85



Cmde JJ Baxi
26 Dec 85 – 25 Aug 87



Cmde S Shekar
26 Aug 87 – 28 Dec 89



Cmde P Jaitly
29 Dec 89 – 27 Dec 91



Cmde S Mohapatra
28 Dec 91 – 02 May 94





Commanding Officers Gallery

Cmde HS Bajwa
02 May 94 – 30 Apr 95



Cmde PK Viswanathan
01 May 95 – 26 Dec 96



Cmde V Balachandran
27 Dec 96 – 28 Dec 98



Cmde TS Ganeshan
28 Dec 98 – 02 Apr 02



Cmde NN Kumar
03 Apr 02 –





Eminent Valsurians - Gallantry Award Winners

VIR CHAKRA

1.	1971	PRABHAT KUMAR	LTCDR	50090W
2.	1971	MN SANGAL	MCEAPII	50896
3.	1971	KS RAJU	LEMP	089148

SHAURYA CHAKRA

1.	1983	JAY PRAKASH	EAP	052484H
----	------	-------------	-----	---------

NAU SENA MEDAL(GALLANTRY)

1.	1966	DALIP SINGH	LEMR	49371
2.	1971	VISHNU KUMAR RAIZADA	LTCDR	50101R
3.	1971	PRABHAT KUMAR JINDAL	LT	50143K
4.	1971	M VERGHESE PAUL	LT	50196 F
5.	1971	SL GUPTA	MCEAR I	47023
6.	1971	T SINGH	MCMECHP II	64843
7.	1971	VIKRAM SINGH SANDHU	CHEAP	50916
8.	1971	KEWAL KRISHNA GOYAL	EAR III	51198
9.	1983	MALAYARANJAN MAHAPATRA	CHEAAR	051957K
10.	1984	RK KAPOOR	POEAR(EL)	097141A
11.	1984	I KHAN	CHEAA	094344W
12.	1985	BP KUNCHIBUDUKA	CHEAA	052351F
13.	1985	HOSHIAR SINGH	MECHAAL III	097109B
14.	1987	SHANKAR R MALVADE	POELR	202765F
15.	1993	DILIP SINGH	LEMP	114123Y
16.	1998	HARISH K PILLAI	LT	51026T
17.	1999	MANOJ JACOB	LEMP	172841Y
18.	2000	DALAL SINGH	LEMR(SD)	174333N
19.	2002	VENKATA VINAY RAM	LT	51492A



Eminent Valsurians - Retired Flag Officers (Electrical)

1. RADM BR Singh, PVSM (BAR)
2. RADM KR Ramnath AVSM
3. VADM AK Bhatia PVSM AVSM VSM
4. RADM KK Bhatta AVSM
5. VADM BG Mudholkar AVSM
6. VADM LR Mehta PVSM AVSM
7. VADM KR Menon AVSM VSM
8. RADM BR Vasanth AVSM
9. VADM SBN Singh PVSM AVSM
10. VADM JN Sukul PVSM AVSM
11. RADM PN Gour AVSM
12. RADM RC Bhalla VSM
13. RADM CK Viswanath
14. RADM JN Roy AVSM
15. VADM R Kohli VSM
16. VADM AVRN Rao PVSM AVSM VSM
17. RADM JJ Baxi AVSM VSM
18. VADM DB Kapila PVSM AVSM VSM
19. RADM AK Sharma AVSM
20. RADM A Ganesh AVSM VSM
21. RADM DN Thukaral VSM
22. RADM PK Sinha AVSM VSM
23. RADM P Datey VSM
24. RADM S Madhavan VSM



Eminent Valsurians - Serving Flag Officers (Electrical)



VAdm PC Bhasin PVSM AVSM VSM
Chief of Material



VAdm P Jaitly AVSM VSM
CWP&A



VAdm DSP Varma VSM
Director ATV



RAdm Arun Saxena AVSM VSM
ACOM(SYS)



RAdm AK Kalra AVSM VSM
SBC(V)



RAdm Basudev Bose AVSM VSM
ASD(MB)



RAdm K Narayanan AVSM VSM
DG WESEE



RAdm BK Kaul
PD(WL&IT)



RAdm S Mahapatra VSM
NSTL



RAdm V Balachandran NM VSM
CSO(Tech) HQENC



Eminent Valsurians - They Did Us Proud



Captain S Prabhala (Retd)
Chairman & Managing Director BEL



Vice Admiral LR Mehta (Retd)
Chairman & Managing Director MDL



Captain S V Nair (Retd)
Chairman & Managing Director MDL



Rear Admiral JJ Baxi (Retd)
Chairman & Managing Director BEL



Vice Admiral KR Menon (Retd)
Chairman & Managing Director HSL



Cmde AJ Paulraj (Retd)
Professor, Stanford University

Sparklore



Pot - Pourri



Then & Now



Admin Block - Then



Admin Block - Now



CO's Office - Then



CO's Office - Now



Then & Now

The Commissioning Crew



The Diamond Jubilee Crew





Then & Now

The Parade Ground - Then



The Parade Ground - Now



The War Memorial - Then



The War Memorial - Now



The VIPs Who Came Visiting



The Prime Minister Visited Valsura in 1952

9-1-52 Jawaharlal Nehru



Capt NKS Chauhan CO with Shri Morarji Desai, Prime Minister



The Governor of Gujarat Smt Sharda Mukherjee Inaugurating KV Valsura.



Governor of Gujarat Justice Anshuman Singh Having Tea With Ship's Company

The VIPs Who Came Visiting



Raksha Mantri Shri Sharad Pawar Taking Salute



From L to R - Cmde TS Ganeshan CO, Maharaja Jamsaheb and Raksha Mantri George Fernandes



President Dr APJ Abdul Kalam (then SA to RM) seen with Cmde PK Viswanathan, CO

Cartoon Corner



VALSURA-MOMENTS

DARLING, I'M SORRY - I'M SO LATE FOR DINNER, I'M TAKING DOG WATCH!

THE SUMMERS OF '99 AND 2000 ...

... AND THIS SECTION IS DEDICATED TO ALL THE INSTRUCTORS (PAST AND PRESENT) WHO HAVE TOILED OVER THE PAST 60 YEARS TO BRING VALSURA UP TO HER PRESENT STANDARDS...

AN INSTRUCTOR'S DAY
(AN EXTRACT FROM A DIARY)

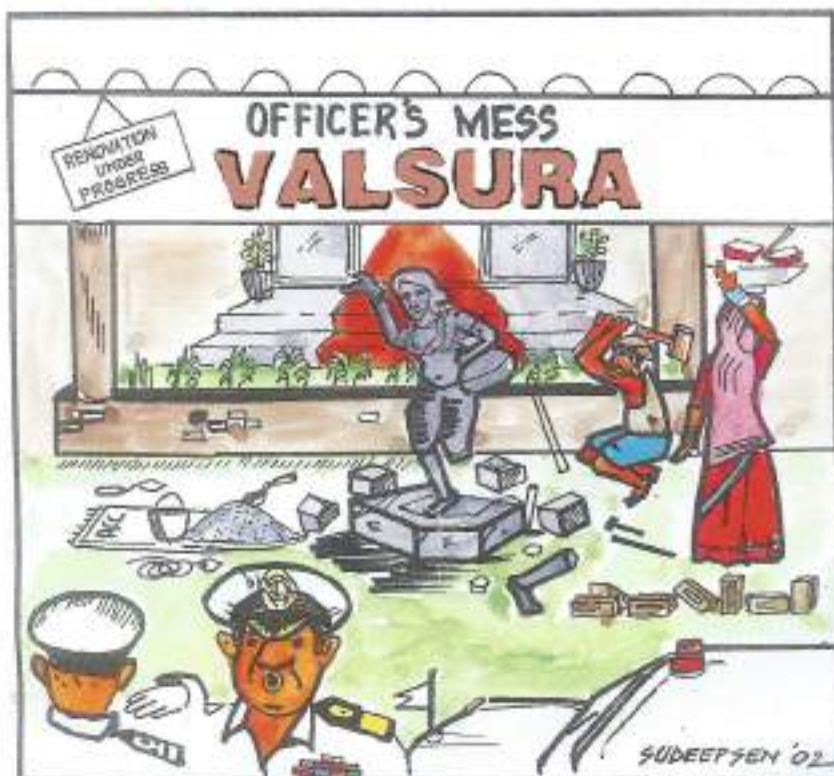


Cartoon Corner



"This fantastic piece of **indigenously** developed equipment, assembled in BEL (L) Laboratories has been ordered specifically for Indian Navy. I feel proud to declare that it is indeed a successful culmination of years of dedicated efforts by our German collaborators. They could finally integrate a Swedish LNA at the front-end with a 32 bit AMD processor working in unison with Canadian ASIC!"

"You could have piped up, before I ordered its demolition, Damn it! It just didn't occur to me that this fountain was erected on my insistence, when I was Mess-Secretary in '79!"





Water - A Perennial Problem



Inauguration of Sump by Admiral RL Pereira



Water Distribution - Valsura Style



Tri Services Amity



Tri Services Amity - Then : The Three Services Receive the Raksha Mantri Swaran Singh for the Silver Jubilee



Tri Services Amity - Now : The Three Services Receive the then FOCINC South Vice Admiral R Ganesh



Pipes and Drums of the Gurkhas with the Valsura Band

Jamnagar is perhaps the only garrison in India where not only are all the three services viz. Army, Air Force and Navy present in the same location but also in roughly equal numbers. Interestingly enough, the Army Brigade Commander, the Air Officer Commanding 33 Wing AF and the Commanding Officer INS Valsura are also of equivalent rank.

Operational requirements make it mandatory that the three services enjoy a close understanding and adopt a joint approach in the face of the enemy. This sense of tri-service camaraderie is on display in Jamnagar all the time, be it on the play grounds or the parade ground or even the dance floor.

The Making of Navy Moda



The Inauguration Plaque Being Unveiled by the Governor of Gujarat
Shri Sunder Singh Bhandari

Navy takes up housing project in quake-hit village

The Times of India News Service
JAMNAGAR: Indian Navy has kindled hope among residents of earthquake stricken village Moda, 20 km from here, under the rehabilitation programme 'Nai Rozni' by giving shelter to families who were rendered homeless.

Indian Navy adopted Moda, which had a population of 1700, and where 80 per cent of the houses suffered damages. With the co-operation of the state government, people and the Navy Wives Welfare Association (NWWA) 'Nai Rozni' rehabilitation programme was taken up.

The foundation stone was laid by vice admiral and flag officer commanding in-chief of Southern Naval Command Harinder Singh and NWWA president Mrs Meena Hirdar Singh on April 10. So far 250 houses were ready. The southern naval command is co-ordinating the project on behalf of Navy and the nodal implementation agency — INS Valsura — the training wing of the Navy at Jamnagar.

The project also entails laying roads and giving electric connections, including street lights. The village will have a community hall, which has made the villagers happy.

Apart from rehabilitation programme, the Navy and NWWA have been actively involved in providing strength and succour to the quake-affected villagers. Articles of daily necessities are distributed. The team has also taken up language classes for school children. Regular medical camps are being organised and vocational training imparted to women. Such activities in the past five months have increased the bond between the Navy personnel and the villagers.

The houses designed by Centre of Science for Villages (CSV), Wartha can withstand earthquake pressure.

They are also eco-friendly and acceptable to villagers. The material used is baked clay tiles and mortar.



The Village Square



The Parchment Being Handed Over to the District Collector by the Then FOCINC South, Vice Admiral Harinder Singh

On the morning of 26 Jan 01, when Nature unleashed a primordial dance of death, the entire earth shook and the whole of Gujarat including Jamnagar and its surrounding villages were devastated. Scores of people were rendered homeless in a matter of minutes. One such village, Moda, about 35 kilometres from INS Valsura was identified for rehabilitation and one of the largest 'Outreach' activities the Indian Navy ever undertook was launched. It is very seldom that an entire establishment gets the opportunity to reach out and help their civilian brethren in distress. Valsurians proved their true mettle by rising to the occasion. In the span of a few months, an entire village replete with modern amenities came up, where once only barren rock existed. In this noble endeavour, the expertise of Centre of Science for Villages (CSV), an NGO based at Wardha, was utilised to ensure availability of low cost earthquake resistant housing.



Single Dwelling Unit



Old Timers of Valsura

Shri Bijal Daya
(Head Mali)



Shri B S Kazi
(Foreman)



Shri Babubha N
(Head PCW)



Shri R D Bhadressa
(Chief D'man)



Shri N K Daiya
(Office Supdt)



Shri Ramzan Sidiqu
(Master Craftsman)



Shri V K Somrajan
(Telephone Operator)



Shri K V Nair
(Motor Transport Driver)



Shri Devsi Nathu
(Muk Safaiwala)



Smi Kantadevi Kanwal
(Lady Health Visitor)



Sparklore



In and Around Valsura



Jamnagar Tales

The history of Valsura is closely entwined with that of Jamnagar. This is not only due to its close proximity to the city but also due to the fact that the origin of Valsura itself owes a lot to the rulers of Jamnagar. The close association of Valsura with the royal family of Nawanager has survived the ravages of time.

The royal family of Jamnagar has its origins in the 16th century. In 1519, Jam Rawal who was a native of Kutch, established his kingdom in this area by defeating the Jethawa, Deda, Chawda and Vaghel Rajputs who were ruling in these areas. As Jam Rawal started defeating local rulers, his kingdom began to expand. His first capital was at Bed, which was then shifted to Khambhalia. However, the King was in search of new land to build his capital and selected the area which is present day Jamnagar. There is slight doubt about the exact date on which he established Nawanager. But the date generally agreed upon is 23 July 1539. As the Jam kings ruled Nawanager for a long time, it came to be called as Jam's nagar or Jamnagar.

The Jam family boasts of a long lineage of kings. During the reign of Jam Satraval (Sataji I) between 1569- 1607, the first local currency came into force. This local currency is called Kori and has a lot of interesting stories associated with it. It is said that the king was a close friend of Sultan Muzaffar Shah II, the Sultan of Ahmedabad. The Sultan permitted Jam Sataji to print Kori with the condition that it be named Mehmoodi and that it should have the Sultan's name on it. It is said that Sataji printed Kori without following any of the conditions. This currency continued to be in vogue for 331 years. It was made of silver and was considered auspicious for Jamnagar. In 1820 when the British government established an agency at Rajkot, the English Rupee was introduced. At that time the Gaykwadi Rupee was the currency in Saurashtra and Kori was prevalent in Nawanager. The exchange rate was 2.5 Koris to 1 Rupee.

In 1863, Jam Vibhaji began minting gold Koris but the people started copying them and were hence withdrawn. The exchange rate was one gold Kori to

32 Rupees. In 1905-06, during the reign of Jam Jaswantji's time, the Kori currency went out of circulation and got replaced by the English Rupee.

The fort around the town was built in 1788 with white stone. It had five gates, eight windows and 23 towers, one of the gates being Khambhalia gate..



The Khambhalia Gate - One of the Many Gates of the Walled City of Jamnagar

On 11 Mar 1907, Jam Ranjit Sinhji was crowned king and ruled for 26 years. It was during this time that the modern era began for Jamnagar. He was the first prince to get education abroad. After studying at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, he joined the Trinity College at Cambridge. He grew up with the English and hence developed a modern outlook.

The Cricketing Legend of Yesteryear, Jam Ranjit Sinhji, in Whose Memory the Ranji Trophy is Instituted.



He gave a modern look to Jamnagar by constructing new, wide and straight roads, erecting many modern buildings using English architecture and extending the



The Lakhota Lake Palace Which was the Official Residence of the Royal Family



railway from Jamnagar to Dwaraka. The Irwin Hospital which is an important landmark of Jamnagar came up during his rule. He was also instrumental in the removal of the 'Diwani' system of governance and introduction of the secretariat form of governance. He also changed the revenue collection methods and modernised the Bedi port by spending Rs 75 Lakhs. In short the Jamnagar that we see today is largely a result of the foresight and drive of Jam Ranjit Sinhji.

In 1920 he became India's ambassador to the Maharajas League of Nations. In 1932 he became the President of the Chamber of Princes. As a representative of the kings, he participated in the Round Table Conference in 1930. During World War II he helped the British and saw action in France.

Another illustrious person who belonged to the royal family of Jamnagar was the Second Chief of Army Staff, General Rajender Sinhji.



General Rajender Sinhji

The next king, Digvijay Sinhji was also educated in England and was a Lieutenant in the Indian Army. After India became independent in 1947, the state of Saurashtra was formed on 15 Apr 48 with five districts.

Digvijay Sinhji became the Raj Pramukh of the new Saurashtra state. The Ranjit Sagar Dam, a picnic spot for people in Jamnagar came up during his time.



Ranjit Sagar Dam



Bandhini Sarees

The growth and development of 'Bandhini' or 'Tie and Dye' is closely linked to the history of Jamnagar. This highly specialized form of designing/printing involves making intricate knots on the cloth before dyeing them so that the dye is preferentially attached to certain areas of the cloth. This method of making designs thrived under the patronage of the Jam rulers and its repute spread far and wide. Once, it was sent for an exhibition in South Kensington, England and very soon the Manchester businessmen started making similar cloth in their mills. In a year or two the cloth flooded the Indian markets and spelt doom for the 'Tie and Dye' industry in Saurashtra. However presently the 'Bandhini' industry has been revived and the shops displaying 'Bandhini' items are flourishing all over Jamangar.



Flora And Fauna

Valsura was established on an Island which was the hunting reserve of the erstwhile Maharajas of Nawanagar. This Island has always been home to a large number of species of birds, animals, plant and trees. The foresight of successive Commanding Officers has ensured that Valsura is nurtured as the 'Greenest patch in the Saurashtra area' in spite of a large number of constraints.

The Khijadiya Bird Sanctuary which is located very near Valsura is also a veritable storehouse of large variety of birds. This area is a small pocket of marshy land, measuring approximately 605 hectares, situated on the Rajkot-Jamnagar State highway. The State Government declared this area as a bird sanctuary on 06 Nov 82. As winter sets in, this area turns into a haven for bird watchers. The birds, which start coming in November from different parts of the world, remain in the sanctuary till early February. Among the various migratory birds that come here during winter are Flamingo, Demoiselle Crane, Spoon bills, Green Heron, Pointed Stork, Spot Billed Duck, Shoveller, Dabchick, Black Necked Stork, Pelican etc. These migratory birds arrive from West Asia, Russia, Tibet and Eastern Europe. Dr Salim Ali, the internationally known ornithologist who visited this Bird Sanctuary, had spotted more than 50 species of various resident and migratory birds.



Capt N Chandra CO with Dr Salim Ali



The Diamond Jubilee Commission

Sl. No.	Rank	Name	Personnel No.
01	Cmde	NN Kumar VSM	50445 Y
02	Capt	AK Sharma	50757 F
03	Cdr	S Satish VSM	02166 Y
04	Cdr	AS Sethi	50811 B
05	Cdr	Manoj Bhatt	50841 Y
06	Cdr	PK Kumar	50843 A
07	Cdr	S Naithani	50884 W
08	Cdr	SK Nair	50986 A
09	Cdr	VK Lekhi	51011 H
10	Cdr	Param Pal Singh	51018 Z
11	Cdr	S Chakravarti	70309 T
12	Cdr(TS)	Rajinder Dutta	02179 A
13	LtCdr(SDREG)	CL Jha	83942 A
14	LtCdr(SDR)	Didar Singh	87574 F
15	LtCdr(SDM)	RS Mishra	89742 H
16	LtCdr(SDG)	Hanuman Singh	80126 B
17	LtCdr(SDC)	Mohan Lal	81990 R
18	SurgLtCdr	Ajit Gopinath	75593 A
19	LtCdr	G Varughese	70318 N
20	LtCdr	K Ramesh	51175 F
21	LtCdr	Manish Tandon	51211 N
22	LtCdr	D Ravi Kumar	51210 K
23	LtCdr	Pradeep Singh	51180 T
24	LtCdr	K Shyam Prasad	51255 N
25	LtCdr	Jagmohan S Bhogal	51233 N
26	LtCdr	LR Prakash	51228 A
27	LtCdr	SS Sandhu	51251 B
28	LtCdr	B Shukla	51296 F
29	LtCdr	NJ Heredia	51274 F
30	LtCdr	KR Arun	51338 A
31	LtCdr	PS Vombatkere	51300 R
32	LtCdr	K Chakrabarthi	03889 N
33	LtCdr	LSS Narendra	51282 Z
34	LtCdr	A Sreeram	51337 Z
35	LtCdr	V Jaikishan	51275 H
36	LtCdr	R Sukumar	51375 K
37	LtCdr(SDCA)	NN Tripathi	89518 Z
38	LtCdr	T Ajit	51374 H
39	SurgLtCdr (D)	Gaurav Gupta	79051 K

The Diamond Jubilee Commission

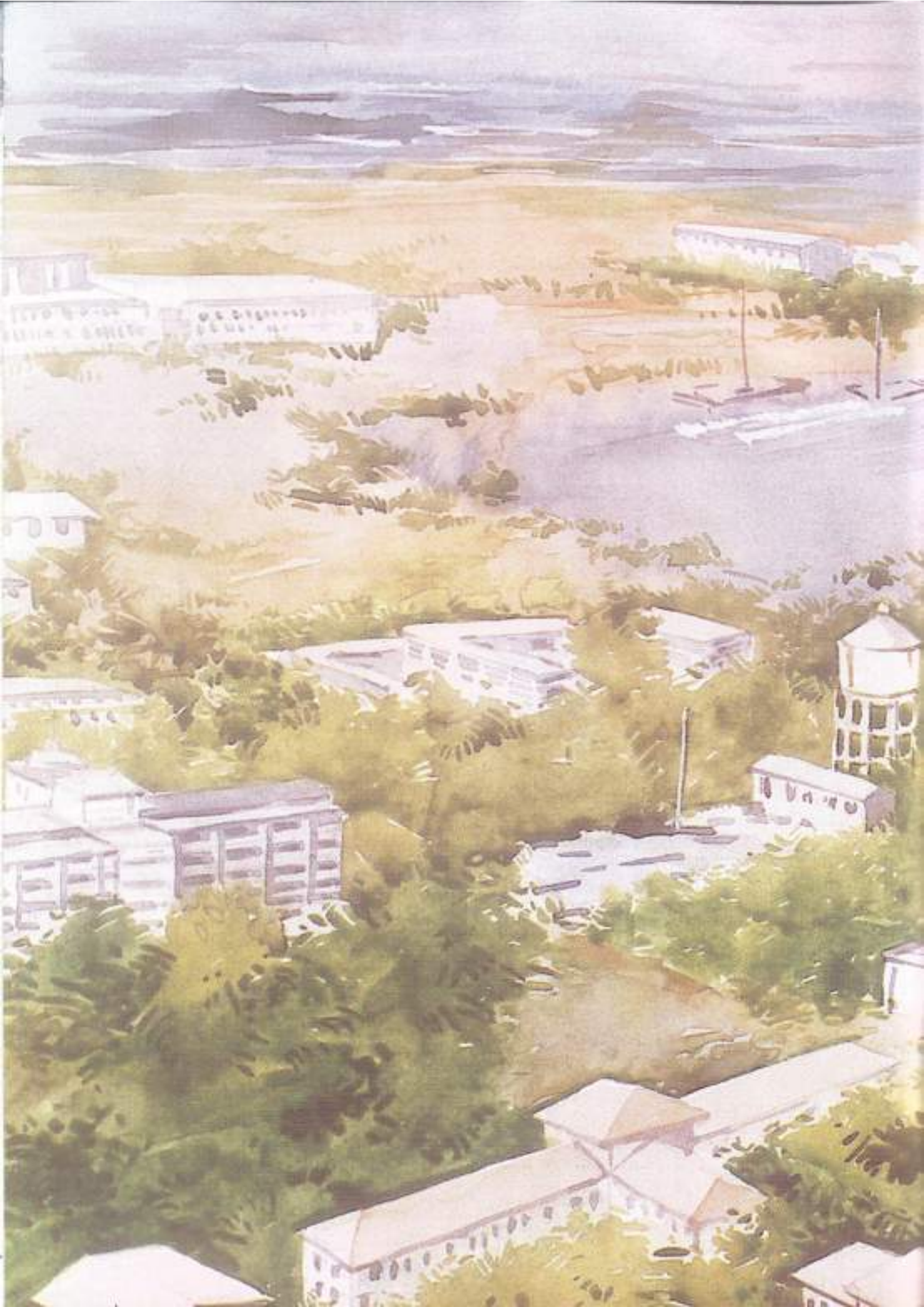
Sl. No.	Rank	Name	Personnel No.
40	LtCdr	Arun Nair	51396 H
41	LtCdr	CS Negi	51411 T
42	Lt	CS Nayar	51406 F
43	Lt	Vinod Pillai	51441 K
44	Lt	Anup Joe	04650 T
45	Lt	AP Kumar	51506 H
46	Lt	O Varghese	51531 R
47	Lt(SDR)	Jaib Singh	87619 H
48	Lt(SDS)	Satish Kumar	88610 K
49	Surg Lt	B Vijay Kumar	75703 A
50	Surg Lt	Parna Baruah	75704 B
51	Lt	Seema Gupta	70401 A
52	Lt	Sindhu Sivan	70426 H
53	Lt	Sarita Sharma	70430 T
54	Lt	Aparna Kandi	70405 K
55	Lt	Sujatha S	70438 K
56	Lt	MV Preetha	70453 W
57	Lt	Manisha Ghatge	70457 B
58	Lt	Sukrity Das	51643 W
59	Lt(SDME)	DS Yadav	85111 H
60	Lt	Sunil Govind	51652 R
61	SLt(SDP)	PK Yadav	86912 A
62	SLt(SDP)	Biswajit Trivedi	86913 B
63	SLt(SDP)	PK Mansingh	86918 B
64	SLt(SDR)	BD Sati	87631 K
65	SLt(SDP)	KM Sudhish	86922 Z

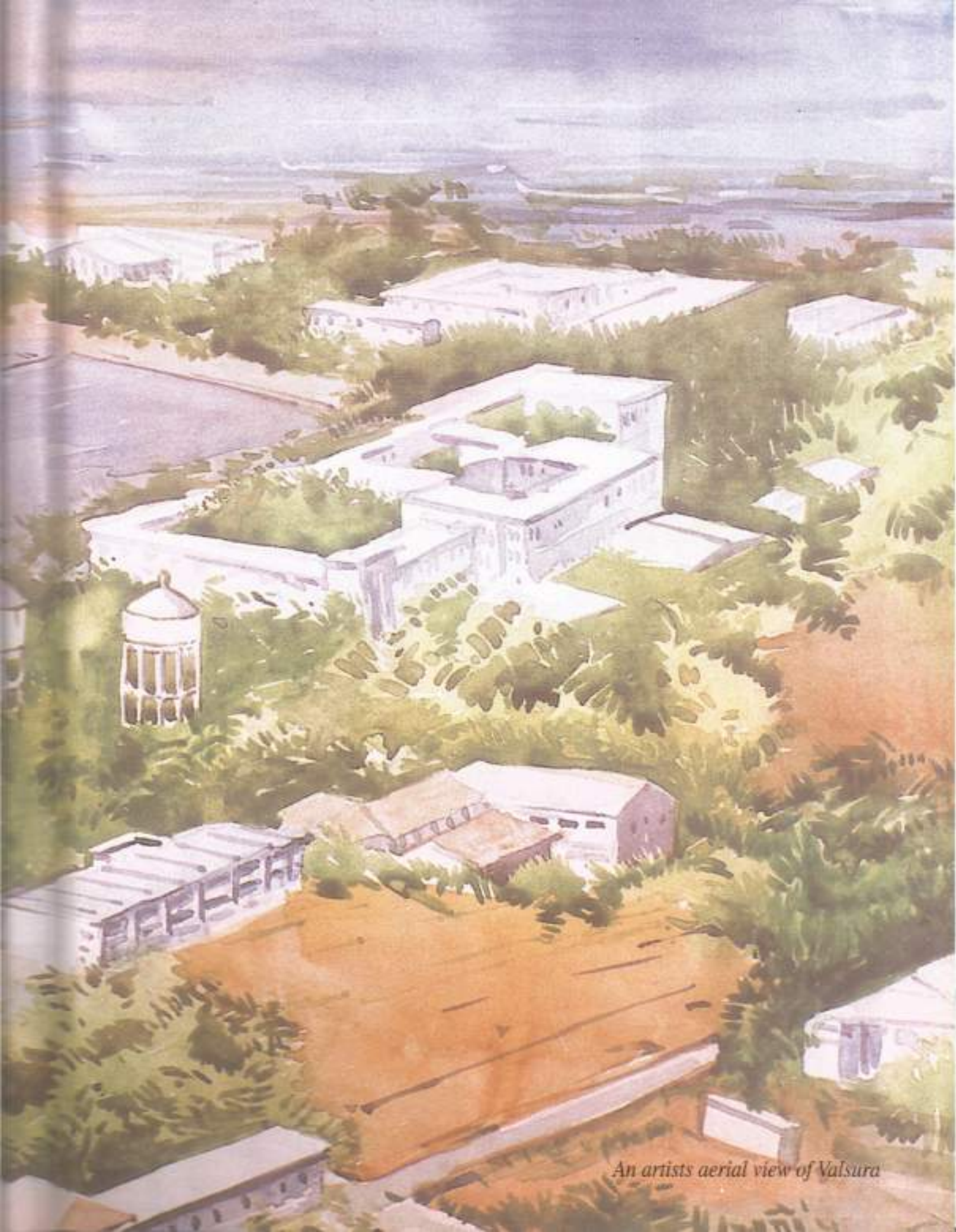
Valsura Additional

01	Cdr	GJ Panicker	50943 B
02	LtCdr(SDC)	Shambu Singh	81964 F
03	LtCdr	M Chaturvedi	02936 Y
04	LtCdr(SDR)	VM Tyagi	87608 H
05	LtCdr	Manish N Sharan	03880 T

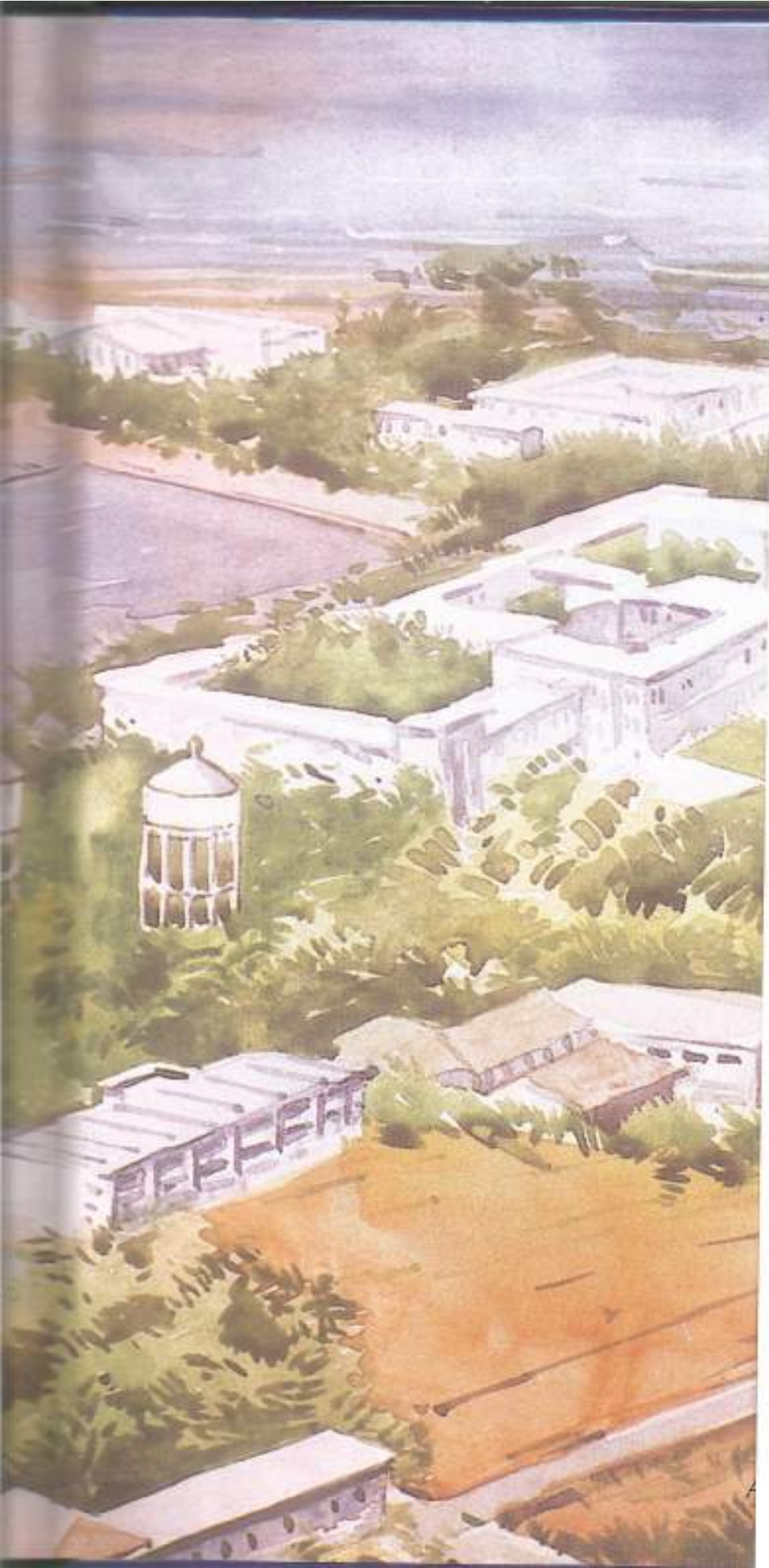
Garrison Engineer

01	Maj	C Stephens	IC 49815L
----	-----	------------	-----------





An artists aerial view of Valsura



Our Credo

Our primary mission is to equip our Officers and Men with skills and knowledge to achieve and maintain highest combat readiness of electrical, electronics and Weapon Systems.

We foster an environment to stimulate ideas, motivate initiatives, and nurture innovativeness towards continuous improvement in quality of training.

We endeavour to synergise our efforts in training, administration, logistics, welfare and infrastructure development, to fulfil our mission.

Diamond Jubilee



Diamond Jubilee