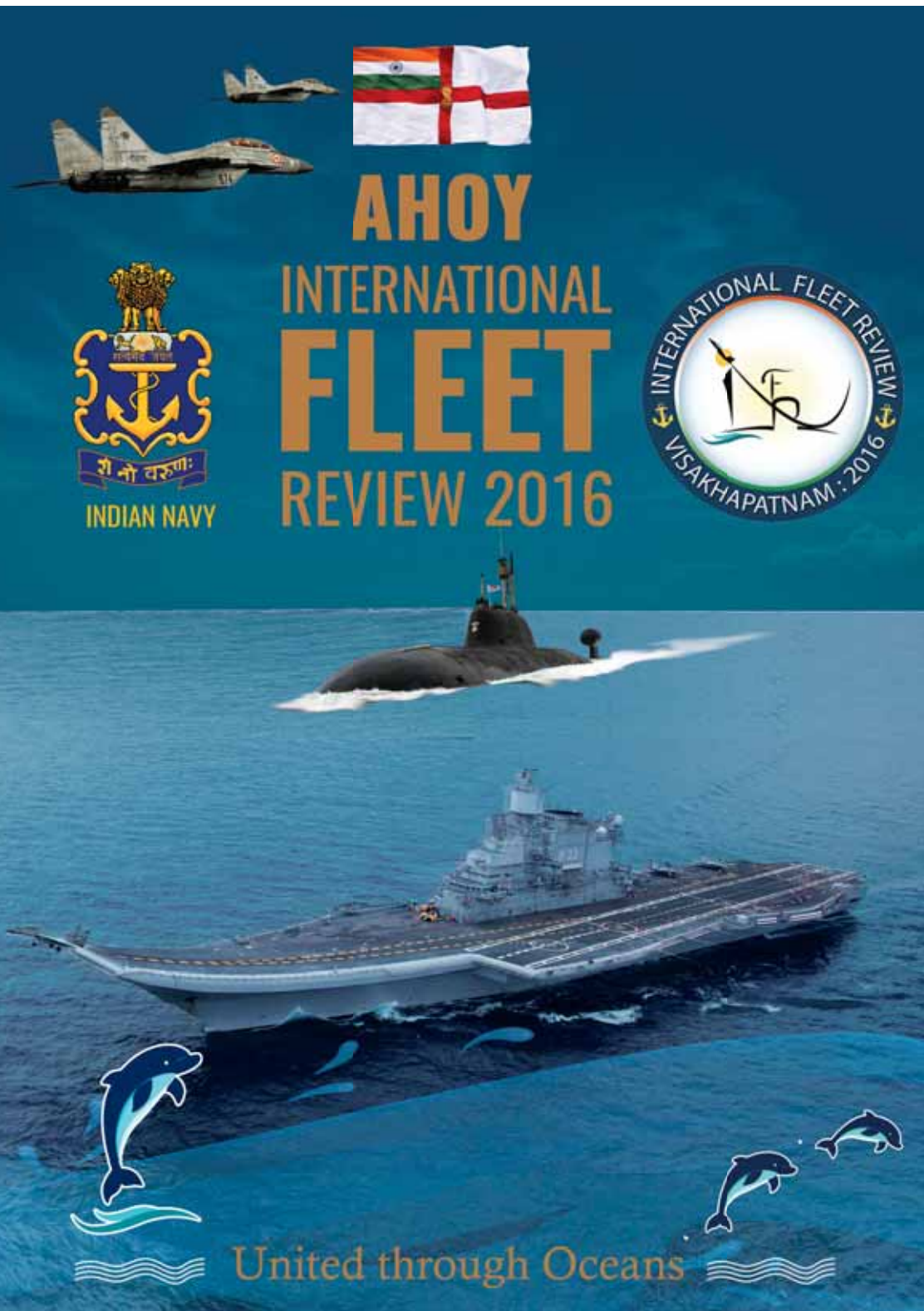




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INDIAN NAVY

AHOY INTERNATIONAL FLEET REVIEW 2016



United through Oceans





FOREWORD

Growing steadily after Independence in 1947, the Indian Navy today is widely acknowledged as a professional three dimensional maritime force. Over the last 25 years, the progress of the Indian Navy has been concomitant with the rise of India in the political, economic, diplomatic and technological spheres. This rise has been premised on the principles of peace, harmony, mutual co-existence and respect for universal values that have been at the core of India's beliefs. The Indian Navy has not only inculcated these values but has also been in the forefront of strengthening them through the common medium of the seas.

The hosting of the International Fleet Review (IFR) by the Indian Navy in February 2016 can be seen, in this light, as a significant event in the nation's maritime history. This is the eleventh Fleet Review but only the second international edition. While showcasing our navy to the nation and to the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, the Honourable President of India, we also celebrate the time-honoured principles of friendship across the oceans, which are intrinsic to the seafaring community. The IFR serves to provide a platform for participating navies to interact with each other, strengthen bridges of friendship, towards developing a common appreciation of maritime challenges and the potential for addressing them through a united approach. This is in line with India's overall policy of strengthening cooperation amongst nations to meet common maritime security challenges and to render the 'global commons' safe and secure.

The coming together of many navies will be accompanied by several events and functions in a high-voltage week of action and interaction. These are aimed at maximising the time spent together by the members of the seafaring community, to fulfill the aims and goals of the IFR. **Thus, we seek to move ahead on the concept of the global maritime family with our theme 'United through Oceans'.** The pages that follow should give you some idea of not only the place, programme and schedule, but also the atmosphere and the zeitgeist.


Jai Hind

(RK Dhowan)

Admiral

Chief of the Naval Staff



 The Presidential Yacht, during PFR-11, steams past the neatly anchored array of ships and craft. The ships are ceremonially dressed with flags and manned by personnel saluting the President

An aerial photograph of a naval fleet at sea. The ships are arranged in a V-formation, moving from the bottom left towards the top right. The water is a deep blue, and the sky is a lighter blue with scattered white clouds. The ships are white with dark hulls, and their wakes are visible in the water.

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FLEET REVIEWS | Genesis

Historically, a Fleet Review is an assembly of ships at a pre-designated place for the purpose of paying respects to the sovereign of a nation and to display their commitment to him. In turn, the sovereign by reviewing the ships reaffirms his faith in the fleet and its ability to defend the nation's maritime interests.

In our country, the President of India, as the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, reviews the Fleet. Over a period of time Fleet Reviews in India have seen participation by ships, submarines and aircraft to emphasise the three-dimensional nature of the Indian Navy. Ships of the other government agencies such as the Coast Guard, government research vessels and Indian owned (flagged) merchant ships have also joined in paying respects to the President.

The earliest recorded Indian Fleet Review was in the 18th Century by the powerful Maratha Fleet consisting of 'Ghurabs' and 'Gallivats' under the renowned Sarkhel (Grand Admiral) Kanhoji Angre at the coastal fortress of Ratnagiri. In Britain, a Fleet Review was a precursor to setting sail for war or was conducted on special occasions like the coronation of a new monarch. In the USA, the 'Great White Fleet' meant to project American power overseas was reviewed by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1907, prior to departure, and once again in 1909, on its return to the United States.



Naval sailors cheer Dr Rajendra Prasad, India's first President, during the maiden Fleet Review at Mumbai on 10 October 1953



Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, India's first Prime Minister, on the bridge of INS Delhi at Queen Elizabeth's Coronation Review in June 1953

When ships in review consist of only Indian ships, the event is termed as the President's Fleet Review (PFR) and when it also includes foreign warships, it is called an International Fleet Review (IFR).

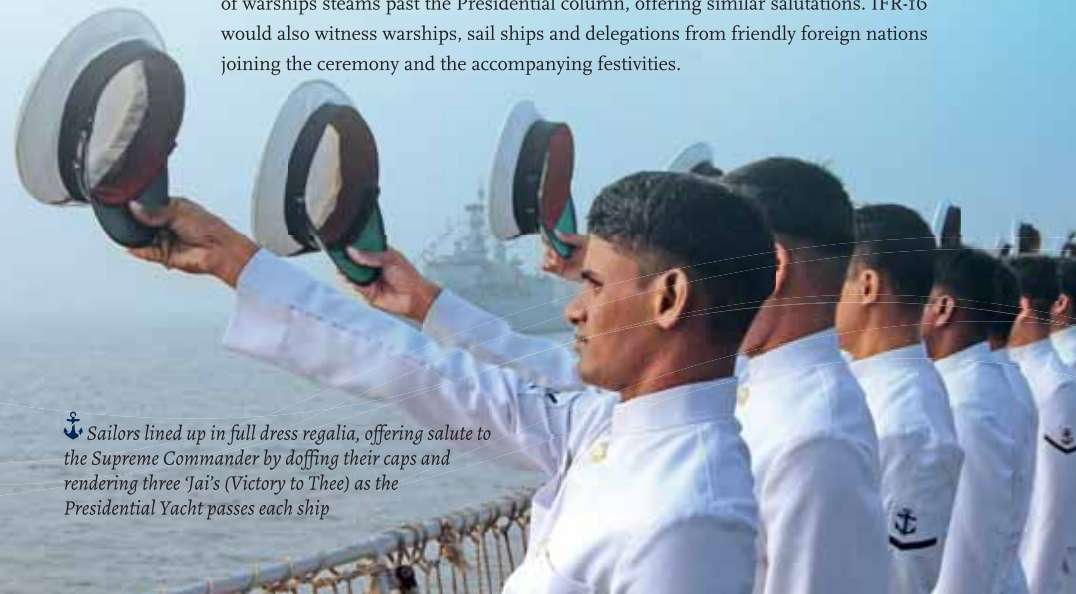
The then President Smt Pratibha Patil reviewing the Fleet along with other dignitaries during PFR-11



A Fleet Review by King George III at Spithead, UK, 22 June 1773

Independent India has witnessed ten Fleet Reviews till date, with the last one held on 20 December 2011. This includes the first ever International Fleet Review in 2001, which saw large participation from foreign and Indian ships. The eleventh review, which is the second International Fleet Review hosted by India, will be a mega event drawing participation from across the globe, at Visakhapatnam, in February 2016.

During the review, the President is received by a Guard of Honour prior to embarking the Presidential Yacht. This is followed by a 21-gun salute, after which the President, onboard the Presidential Yacht, steams past an armada of anchored ships from the various theatre Commands of the Indian Navy along with ships of the Indian Coast Guard and Merchant Navy. In addition to the anchored ships, a mobile column of warships steams past the Presidential column, offering similar salutations. IFR-16 would also witness warships, sail ships and delegations from friendly foreign nations joining the ceremony and the accompanying festivities.



Sailors lined up in full dress regalia, offering salute to the Supreme Commander by doffing their caps and rendering three 'Jai's (Victory to Thee) as the Presidential Yacht passes each ship



⚓ Shri Pranab Mukherjee, then Finance Minister, arriving for PFR-06 at Visakhapatnam



⚓ Indian Naval and Coast Guard helicopters carrying out formation flying during the Op Demo display



⚓ Ships are dressed overall with colourful flags and the upper deck is manned by sailors in ceremonial dress. Here, INS Viraat stands proud at anchorage during PFR-11



⚓ Ships anchored in precise columns awaiting the review by the Presidential Yacht in PFR-06



⚓ Insertion of troops from the sea in an amphibious landing display from a Landing Craft Assault (LCA)

Shri Pranab Mukherjee, President of India, Shri Hamid Ansari, Vice-President of India, Shri Narendra Modi, the Prime Minister, and other Indian dignitaries, along with the naval heads of the participating nations, are expected to attend the Fleet Review from 04 to 08 February 2016. The extravaganza planned for the IFR includes an Operations Demonstration (Op Demo) by the major combatants of the Indian Navy, illumination of anchored ships off RK Beach, a flypast, an International City Parade, an International Maritime Conference, Symphonic Band Concerts, Tall Ships 'Sail in Company', entertainment programmes and multi-cultural performances among other events. An overview of the activities being planned for the mammoth event is presented in the later sections.



⚓ A ship is specially earmarked for the Fleet Review as the Presidential Yacht. Here, Shri AB Vajpayee, then Prime Minister of India, is seen embarking the Presidential Yacht in IFR-01



⚓ Huge crowds witness the International City Parade at Mumbai during the IFR-01



⚓ During a Fleet Review, the upper deck of the Presidential Yacht is temporarily modified to accommodate a ceremonial dais for the President and a seating area for dignitaries

PAST FLEET REVIEWS



Smt Pratibha Devisingh Patil
– 20 December 2011, Mumbai



Dr APJ Abdul Kalam
– 13 February 2006, Visakhapatnam



Shri KR Narayanan
– 12 February 2001, Mumbai



Shri R Venkataraman
– 15 February 1989, Mumbai



Shri Giani Zail Singh
– 12 February 1984, Mumbai



Shri FA Ahmed
– 11 January 1976, Mumbai



Shri VV Giri
– 28 December 1969, Mumbai



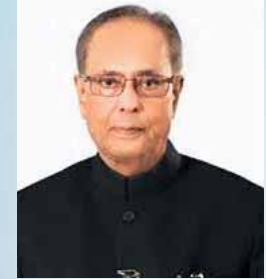
Shri S Radhakrishnan
– 10 February 1966, Mumbai



Shri YB Chavan (Defence Minister)
– 20 April 1964, Mumbai



Dr Rajendra Prasad
– 19 October 1953, Mumbai



11th Review
Shri Pranab Mukherjee
President of India
– 06 February 2016,
Visakhapatnam



Large participation from across the globe is expected at IFR-16



OUR MARITIME HERITAGE | An Overview

India's maritime footprints are firmly embedded in the sands of time. Our maritime history reaches back to the 3rd millennium BCE when inhabitants of the Indus Valley Civilisation initiated maritime trade with Mesopotamia.

The proximity to the seas gave rise to a legendary ship-building industry and enabled a formidable seagoing capability across various dynasties of the subcontinent. This is supported by various archaeological discoveries along the Indian coast, notable among them the dock at Lothal, as in the representation alongside, dating back to 2400 BCE, and pottery dating back to 2000 BCE, discovered at Tamralipta in present-day West Bengal. Buddhist texts from 600 BCE allude to the complete navigation of the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean by mariners from the subcontinent. References to our vibrant maritime activities can also be found in the ancient treatise, the *Arthashastra*, indicating the existence of an Admiralty Division in the court of



Excavations of the ancient sites of Lothal, in present-day Gujarat in western India, and Harappa, in present-day Punjab in Pakistan, have thrown up extensive evidence of a rich and thriving maritime heritage dating back to 2400 BCE.

(top) An artist's impression of Lothal Dock in present-day Gujarat. Lothal, meaning 'the mound of the dead', was discovered in 1954. It was a well planned town and a sea-port of the Indus (Harappa) civilisation that flourished between 2400 and 1900 BCE

(bottom) The ancient Indian text, the Rig Veda, written around 1500 BCE, records our earliest maritime activities. In fact, the motto of the Indian Navy, 'Cam no Varunah', meaning 'May the Lord of the Oceans be auspicious unto us', has been taken from this ancient text



An early depiction of ships, in a sculptured frieze found near the Brahmeswar temple, Bhubaneswar, and now preserved in the Orissa State Museum

Emperor Chandragupta Maurya (340–298 BCE). Furthermore, the Greek historian Strabo recorded a flourishing maritime trade with India in 30 BCE.

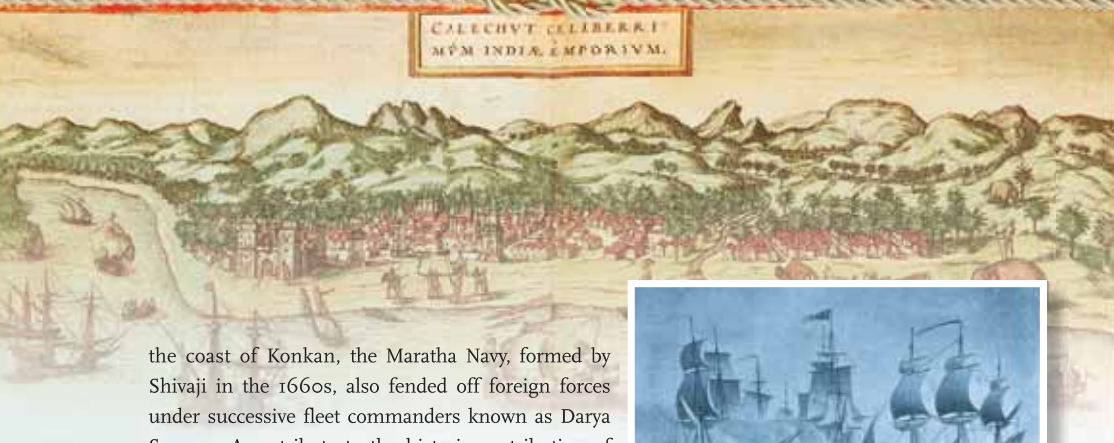
India's maritime trade and cultural exchanges with countries stretching from West Asia and East Africa to South East Asia and East Asia grew steadily from ancient times to the medieval era. Ancient Indians mapped the eastern shores of the Indian Ocean extensively and referred to Burma, Siam, Cambodia, China and Malaya as 'Suvarnabhumi', meaning the 'land of gold' and the Indonesian islands as 'Suvarnadvipa', the 'islands of gold'. From the 2nd Century BCE to the 14th Century CE, empires such as those of the Pallavas, Chalukyas, Cheras and Cholas exercised considerable maritime influence in the region. Uninterrupted for almost a millennium, these empires supported advancement in the science of navigation, instrumentation, mathematics and shipbuilding and can truly be said to represent a golden era of our maritime history.



This antique map of 1774, by Rigobert Bonne, of the Eastern Hemisphere is roughly centred in the Indian Ocean and includes most of Africa, Europe, Asia and Australia. The focus of the chart is European trade and commerce in the East. The map includes an inset of southern India and Sri Lanka

The arrival of the Europeans in the 15th Century coincided with the decline of Indian maritime influence and capability. The Portuguese were the first to arrive and they were followed by the Dutch, the French, and finally the British. The Zamorins of Calicut, led by the legendary Admiral Kunjali Marakkar and his successors, held the Europeans at bay for almost a century on the Malabar Coast. Farther north, along

CALECHUT. CALIBERAI
MOM INDIA EMPORIUM.



the coast of Konkan, the Maratha Navy, formed by Shivaji in the 1660s, also fended off foreign forces under successive fleet commanders known as Darya Sarangs. As a tribute to the historic contribution of these sailor warriors, two naval establishments in Mumbai, INS Kunjali and INS Angre, proudly bear their names. In the Mughal era (1526–1707), the naval prowess of Indian states began to decline. Thus, the progress of the Europeans in the Indian Ocean could not be checked and this led to India's eventual eclipse from the naval and maritime field.



⚓ An artist's impression of Gallivats and Ghurabs of the Maratha Fleet attacking ships of the East India Company



The Maratha Navy gained prominence in the 17th Century under the great Maratha Admiral, Kanhoji Angre (1669-1729).



⚓ The Marathas, besides building swift ships, also built near-impregnable sea forts along the rugged and hilly Konkan coast, including this fort at Murud Janjira



⚓ (left) An artist's impression of Vasco da Gama at the court of the Zamorin of Calicut in present-day Kerala in May 1498

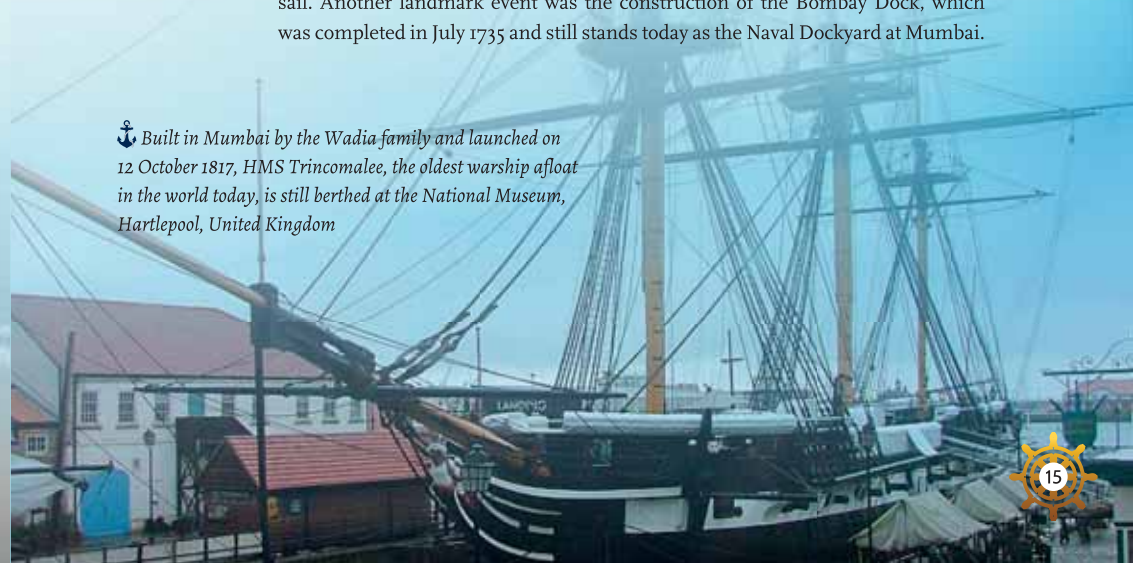
(below) Surat, located in Gujarat in western India, has always been an important trading port. The Indian Navy has its genesis in the British East India Company Marine force, which began operating from Surat in 1612



Shipping and shipbuilding, ocean-going and riverine, however, flourished during the Mughal days in various parts of India and there is evidence to establish the high standard of technology maintained in the construction of these ships and craft. Some of the finest sail ships in the service of the East India Company and the Royal Navy were built in Indian yards. Their sturdy construction, using Malabar teak, outlasted the strongest British oak and elm. Eighty-four gunships such as the *Calcutta* and the *Asia* were

built in the Bombay Dockyard. *Asia* served as the flagship of Sir Edward Codrington at the Battle of Navarino in 1827, the last naval battle to be fought wholly under sail. Another landmark event was the construction of the Bombay Dock, which was completed in July 1735 and still stands today as the Naval Dockyard at Mumbai.

⚓ Built in Mumbai by the Wadia family and launched on 12 October 1817, HMS *Trincomalee*, the oldest warship afloat in the world today, is still berthed at the National Museum, Hartlepool, United Kingdom



INDIAN NAVY | Past Glory, Future Perspective



The Indian Navy's existence prior to and after Independence is replete with proud achievements in the service of the nation. During World War II, the ships of the Royal Indian Navy (RIN), manned almost entirely by Indian crew and many Indian officers, took part in all theatres of operation and played an active role in the war efforts.

The Indian Navy participated in its first ever overseas deployment in support of UN Humanitarian Relief operations between

December 1992 and October 1993 for 'Operation Muffet' in Somalia. This was followed by 'Operation Shield' and 'Operation Bolster' in 1994, for the de-induction of army troops from Kismayo and Mogadishu respectively. In October 1999, a co-ordinated effort by the Indian Navy led to the rescue of pirated Japanese cargo ship MV Alondra Rainbow. In 2001, the Indian Navy took over operations to secure the Straits of Malacca to relieve US Navy resources for 'Operation Enduring Freedom'.

The old INS Delhi, formerly HMS Achilles, shown above, was independent India's first flag ship. While the previous incarnation was acquired from Britain, the present avatar, seen on the right, was indigenously designed and built at Mazagon Dock, Mumbai



After Independence, the Indian Navy has been engaged in several operations in defence of our maritime interests. Concurrently, it has also been involved in humanitarian missions and peace support operations.



A Rajput-class destroyer launching the BrahMos, India's first supersonic missile, built in collaboration with Russia



⚓ 'Operation Rahat'– evacuation of Indian and foreign nationals from Yemen by the Indian Navy



Somali pirates apprehended by Indian naval ships on anti-piracy patrol



⚓ Since October 2008, the navy has been continuously deployed on extensive anti-piracy operations in the waters off Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden, escorting Indian and foreign flagged merchant ships



A Shivalik-class ship firing a salvo of anti-submarine rockets

The past few years have seen the Indian Navy undertake many humanitarian missions. A notable operation was the aid provided in the wake of the tsunami in South East Asia in December 2004, when 36 ships were deployed for aid in India, Sri Lanka, Maldives and Indonesia. Humanitarian missions in the recent past include 'Operation Sukoon' for the evacuation of personnel from the conflict zone of Lebanon in 2006, 'Operation Safe Homecoming' for the evacuation of Indian, Sri Lankan and Nepalese citizens from Libya during the civil war in 2011 and 'Operation Rahat' for the evacuation of approximately 5600 Indian and foreign nationals from war-torn Yemen. In December 2014, Indian ships were the first to arrive in response to Maldives' urgent request for assistance, and stayed on to provide a continuous supply of fresh water till normalcy was restored, in 'Operation Neer'.

The Indian Navy has also been conducting EEZ surveillance and anti-piracy

patrols in the waters off Mauritius and Seychelles, assisting their governments to combat the menace.

In the nearly seven decades since Independence, the Indian Navy has developed into a well-balanced, potent and professional force with 140 ships and submarines, and 240 aircraft. It is playing an increasingly pivotal role in safeguarding and promoting national security and maritime interests. The induction of the aircraft carrier INS Vikramaditya with MiG-29K aircraft, the nuclear-powered submarines Arihant and INS Chakra, Maritime Patrol Aircraft P-8I, Deepak-class fleet tankers, the Landing Platform Dock (LPD) INS Jalashwa and indigenously built Kolkata-class destroyers, Teg-class frigates, Kamorta-class corvettes, Saryu-class patrol vessels, all in the last few years, have added immensely to the combat capability of the navy. In the years to come, the Indian Navy is poised to induct even more powerful platforms and versatile supporting infrastructure, almost all of them indigenously built.

⚓ Commissioning of the largest indigenously built destroyer INS Kolkata by Shri Narendra Modi



A state-of-the-art P-8I Maritime Reconnaissance Aircraft (MRA) on a patrol and surveillance mission



INS Chakra, a potent nuclear-powered submarine with an enhanced reach



Commissioning of INS Kamorta, the first of the four indigenously built ASW stealth corvettes



A Rajput-class destroyer firing a surface-to-air missile



The PM inside the cockpit of a MiG-29K



The Indian Navy plays a pivotal role in safeguarding and promoting national security in the maritime domain. Operating largely away from the public gaze, the 'silent service' has evolved systematically and impressively in size and capability since Independence. Commensurate with its steadily expanding mandate and growing significance to national security, the navy's operational footprint has correspondingly extended beyond the Indian Ocean Region.

In its continuing quest towards perfection and the drive to 'Make in India', the Indian Navy is in the midst of a comprehensive transformation.



Establishment of the Information Management and Analysis Centre (IMAC), the single-point nerve centre of the Indian Navy for coastal security and monitoring. The NC³I has linked 20 naval and 31 Coast Guard monitoring stations to generate a seamless real-time picture of the nearly 7,500 km coastline of India



(top) Commissioning of INS Vajrakosh, a long range missile storage base at Karwar naval base. This unit will allow the navy to bolster the offensive and defensive capabilities of its platforms

(left) Shivalik-class multi-role frigates are the first warships built in India that incorporate structural, thermal and acoustic stealth features and an impressive arsenal



Aircraft carrier Viraat, fleet tanker Shakti, Landing Platform Dock Jalashwa and a Kora-class guided missile corvette, Karmuk, operating in close company and maintaining precise stations



A team of Marine Commandos on board a ship

INDIAN NAVY A MULTI - DIMENSIONAL FORCE



A Shivalik-class ship fires a Surface-to-Surface anti-ship missile



Arihant – Indian Navy's indigenously developed nuclear submarine



Indian Air Force Flight Refuelling Aircraft (FRA) undertaking mid-air refuelling of Indian Navy's MiG-29K and Sea Harriers

IFR-16 | Curtain Raiser



(top) Ships at anchorage during PFR-06

(right) Demonstration by a team of commandos onboard LPD INS Jalashwa

(below) A bird's eye view of RK Beach, Visakhapatnam, the venue of major activities during IFR-16



Hawk advanced jet trainer aircraft flying in close formation



Men of Indian naval ship heralding IFR-16



Visakhapatnam is the headquarters of the Eastern Naval Command (ENC) of the Indian Navy. The Command is unique on two counts. Firstly, it has the largest geographical spread amongst all the Commands of the Indian Armed Forces, extending from Kolkata in the north to Kanyakumari in the south; and secondly, it is the only Command that operates nuclear propelled platforms. Over the decades, the Command has transformed into a truly potent naval force. The ENC today boasts of the combined might of a strong and balanced blue water Eastern Fleet, a modern flotilla for local naval defence, a redoubtable submarine arm, a formidable air arm, a versatile dockyard and various other outposts spread across the East coast, all operating in tandem to further India's maritime interests.



A ceremonial chart displaying the ships at anchorage along with their Commanding Officers, in commemoration of a Fleet Review

In February 2006, Visakhapatnam hosted the President's Fleet Review (PFR). Ten years later, in February 2016, the Eastern Naval Command will, for the first time, host the International Fleet Review (IFR). The event is the second International Fleet Review hosted by the Indian Navy after the IFR-01 held at Mumbai. Visakhapatnam (Vizag) was the city of choice for the event owing to its natural harbour, in addition to its wide anchorage to cater for a large number of ships. Moreover, the anchorage at Vizag provides a beautiful seafront view. The depths at the anchorage are amply sufficient to enable a live demonstration of naval operations by warships, submarines and aircraft, close to the coast. This is a major crowd-puller and saw throngs of spectators on the beach road during the President's Fleet Review in 2006. Already a thriving education and industrial hub, Vizag has gained greater

significance after the bifurcation of the state of Andhra Pradesh in 2013. Now the largest city of the residual state, it is expected to emerge as a major urban centre of eastern India. IFR-16 will be the first major international event to showcase the 'City of Destiny' and is expected to provide a major boost to tourism.

Main Events

The events of the IFR will commence on 04 February and continue till 08 February 2016. The weather is expected to be pleasant during the period with winter on the verge of bidding farewell. The visiting foreign navy ships would start arriving on 01 February and will be escorted to join the Indian naval ships at anchorage. A tabulated event calendar indicating the main events is enclosed as a takeaway sheet for ease of reference. A brief description of these events is given below.

Wreath Laying Ceremony

The War Memorial at RK Beach Road is a fitting tribute to mark the supreme sacrifice that led to the 'Victory at Sea' during the 1971 Indo-Pak conflict. On the evening of 04 February, Shri Chandrababu Naidu, Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, would lead citizens in paying homage to the martyrs of the 1971 war in a solemn Wreath Laying Ceremony.



Maritime Exhibition and IFR Village

Later in the evening of 04 February, the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh would inaugurate the Maritime Exhibition, one of the biggest events of its kind, which will showcase various entrepreneurs in the maritime domain. The IFR Village, also at the Andhra University exhibition grounds, will feature a range of gastronomical delights and a cultural extravaganza for the pleasure of the visitors.



CNS Press Conference and CNOs' Lunch

On the morning of 05 February, a Press Conference by the CNS is scheduled. The event would be attended by the visiting CNOs and heads of foreign delegations. This would be followed by lunch hosted by the CNS for visiting CNOs at Dolphins Cove at the naval base.



Opening Ceremony

While cultural shows and performances at various locations in the city would continue throughout the day on 05 February, the evening would be marked by a grand Opening Ceremony and a Cultural Programme at the INS Satavahana Stadium, naval base. Shri ESL Narasimhan, Governor of Andhra Pradesh, would be the Chief Guest.

Fleet Review

Shri Pranab Mukherjee, President of India, would review the Fleet on the morning of 06 February. INS Sumitra, an indigenously built Naval Offshore Patrol Vessel (NOPV), would be the Presidential Yacht and lead the Presidential column. During the final stage of the review, a mobile column of warships and submarines will steam past the Presidential Yacht.

A flypast by several fixed wing and rotary aircraft is also planned concurrently. Further, several enthralling water front activities by sail boats, water skiing, a display by Marine Commandos and helicopter demonstrations will also be part of the Fleet Review.



IFR Band Concert and Presidential Banquet

One of its pioneer bands and the largest in the Indian Navy, the Naval Central Band, will have the unique distinction of performing on the occasion of IFR-16 on the evening of 06 February. Shri Pranab Mukherjee, President of India, would unveil a specially crafted IFR sculpture outside the naval auditorium, Samudrika, before attending the IFR Band Concert. The day would end with a Reception at the ENC Mess lawns and the Presidential Banquet.



International Maritime Conference

On 07 February, a two-day International Maritime Conference would be inaugurated by Shri Manohar Parikkar, Raksha Mantri (Defence Minister), on the theme '*Partnering Together for a Secure Maritime Future*'. The CNS would deliver the welcome address and the Raksha Mantri would deliver the keynote address.

Op Demo and International City Parade



The evening of 07 February will witness the Operational Demonstration, followed by the International City Parade (ICP) which would include marching contingents and bands from the Army, Navy, Air Force and Coast Guard. The City Parade will be embellished by the participation of foreign navy contingents and bands along with students of National Cadet

Corps, Sea Cadet Corps and Navy Children School. Shri Narendra Modi, the Prime Minister, would address the gathering and also release a book on the maritime heritage of India. The evening would progress with a dazzling illumination by ships and a sound and light show, ending with a reception hosted by the CNS in honour of the Prime Minister.



International Band Concert and Closing Ceremony

The activities of IFR-16 will conclude on the evening of 08 February with a Joint International Band Concert at the Naval Officers' Institute, followed by a Closing Ceremony. The concert, by musicians from India and visiting navies, would showcase diverse talents. The bands would put together a mélange of short compositions that would highlight diverse cultural and national identities to keep



At Home

An 'At Home' function hosted by Vice Admiral Satish Soni, the Flag Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Naval Command, on 04 February at his residence of in honour of the visiting dignitaries. The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh and The Chief of Naval Staff are the guests of honour for the function.

PASSEX

Passage Exercises (PASSEX) involve exercising ships for standardisation of operational procedures, improving inter-navy understanding and building up of mutual confidence. At IFR-16, Indian ships will conduct PASSEX with visiting ships from 09 February onwards.



Tall Ships 'Sail in Company'

A 'Sail in Company' of visiting Tall Ships will be undertaken to further bonhomie and camaraderie between the crews of participating ships. A 'Sail in Company' is being conducted from Visakhapatnam to Chennai on completion of the Fleet Review.

Outstation Visits

Cultural visits are planned for foreign visitors on 04, 05 and 08 February to the capital city of New Delhi; Agra, which is the home of the Taj Mahal, a white marble mausoleum built (1632-43) by the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal; and Bodhgaya in Bihar, the place where the Buddha is said to have attained enlightenment under the holy Bodhi tree.



VIZAG | City of Destiny


Located in India's South-eastern state of Andhra Pradesh, Visakhapatnam is the largest city in the state, sometimes described as the Goa of the East. Just like its West coast counterpart, it has beautiful beaches, laterite hillocks, smooth roads and stunning landscapes. Visakhapatnam is variously referred to as the Jewel on the Coromandel Coast, Steel City, Smart City and most widely as the City of Destiny. Flanked by the enchanting Eastern Ghats on one side and the Bay of Bengal on the other, the city has a magical charm. Whether you are off-shore, on-shore, in the heart of the city or among the hills girdling it, you will treasure every moment you invest in Vizag, as the city is fondly called. The local language in



The mascot for IFR-16 is the Dolphin, the lovable creature of the oceans, known for its intelligence, sociability and grace. Sighting a school of dolphins has always been a welcome sight for seafarers. Hence, Dolphin was the apt choice to depict the friendship across oceans. The 'Dolphin lighthouse' at Visakhapatnam (on Dolphins Nose) is a landmark structure and the gateway to maritime highways to the east. Visakhapatnam, therefore, can be aptly called a Dolphin city.

Andhra Pradesh is Telugu (an ancient language), but English and Hindi are well understood by many people and shopkeepers.

Visakhapatnam is the principal commercial hub of the state, and contributes to its economy in many sectors such as heavy industries, tourism, industrial minerals, fishing and information technology. Visakhapatnam Port is the fifth busiest port in India in terms of cargo handled. The city serves as the headquarters for the Eastern Naval Command of the Indian Navy and is home to the only natural harbour on the east coast of India. Some of the places of interest in and around the city make for excellent sightseeing.

 *The PM Shri Narendra Modi, CM of Andhra Pradesh Shri Chandrababu Naidu, the Union Minister for Urban Development Shri Venkaiah Naidu and the FOC-in-C, Eastern Naval Command, V Adm Satish Soni at Visakhapatnam on 14 October 2014*



Rushikonda Beach

Located about 8 km north of Visakhapatnam on the Vizag-Bhimili road, Rushikonda beach offers a superb slice of serenity. The beach is a haven for water-sport lovers and is popular for wind surfing and jet skiing. However, it is the scenic beauty amidst greenery, golden sands and azure waters that lures visitors to this beach throughout the year. The place also has hill cottages and resorts overlooking the magnificent ocean and is an ideal place to spend a lazy Sunday.



Kailasagiri Hill

A verdant hill in the northern part of the city, Kailasagiri offers spectacular views of the winding shoreline and the undulating cityscape. Surrounded by green hills and facing the sea, it is one of the most scenic places in the city. The Kailasagiri hill, part of which has been developed into a beautiful park, is accessible by road as well as ropeway. It has seven viewpoints, which offer visitors breathtaking panoramic views of the city. The most notable features of Kailasagiri are the enormous marble statues of the Hindu deities Lord Shiva and Goddess Parvati, situated atop the hill.



Indira Gandhi Zoological Park

Spread over 18 sq km, the Indira Gandhi Zoological Park, named after a former Prime Minister of India, Smt Indira Gandhi, houses exotic species of birds and animals. Nearly eight hundred animals belonging to eighty different species are housed in the park, which has different sections for primates, carnivores, lesser carnivores, small mammals, reptiles, ungulates and birds. The Zoological Park is located about 4 km from Vizag and is an ideal destination for nature and animal lovers to spend a day in a serene and soothing environment.



Simhachalam Temple

Simhachalam, or the hill of lions, is home to a temple dedicated to the Hindu deity Lord Vishnu. It is located in a suburb of Vizag, with a picturesque winding path leading up to it. The temple is filled with beautiful sculptures and is considered to be one of the 18 shrines dedicated to Lord

Narasimha (an avatar of Lord Vishnu). People often make the journey to the temple, which is located at a distance of 16 km from the city, as much for the scenic drive as for offering prayers.



Ramakrishna Beach

RK Beach, as Ramakrishna Beach is better known, is the favourite hangout of all Vizagites. Asia's only Submarine Museum, an aquarium, a Goddess Kali temple, the Visakha museum, a war memorial, statues of eminent personalities and street restaurants offering mouth-watering local as well as 'Indianised' oriental and continental cuisines are the allurements here. RK Beach Road is also home to several five-star hotels including The

Novotel, The Park, The Taj Gateway and The Grand Bay. These hotels are popular destinations for tourists thanks to their multi-cuisine restaurants, pubs and watering holes, fitness centres as well as their proximity to shopping malls and cinema multiplexes. RK beach is the venue for the Op Demo and the International City Parade during the IFR-16 celebrations and will welcome thousands of spectators thronging to the beach road to witness the spectacular events.

Submarine Museum

The first of its kind in Asia, the Kursura Submarine Museum is a unique landmark located on RK Beach Road. INS Kursura, a decommissioned submarine, was pulled onto the beach on 28 February 2001, and converted into a museum. Ever since, it has been an object of pride and fascination for the general public while also creating awareness about life onboard a submarine. Interestingly, the tour guides are ex-submariners who served onboard

INS Kursura when it was in commission.



Borra Caves

Discovered in 1807 by William King of the Geological Survey of India, the Borra Caves are located on the way to Araku, about 90 km from Vizag, in Ananthagiri. In Telugu 'borra' means something that has bored into the ground. These caves are famous for their stalagmite and stalactite formations. Located about 4600 ft above sea level, the caves are historically significant and there are various mythical legends



about their origin, best narrated by the local tribals. Since the caves are completely aphotic, the tourism authorities have illuminated the caves, making a visit a rewarding experience for nature lovers and explorers.

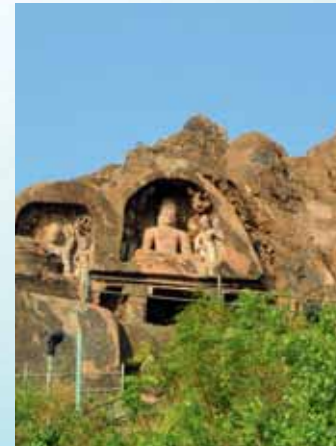
Araku Valley

Araku is an enchanting valley among the high hills of the Eastern Ghats (the discontinuous range of mountains on the East coast of India), about 112 km from Vizag. The journey to Araku Valley along the Eastern Ghats offers a magnificent drive with thick forests on either side. A journey by train is especially exhilarating, as the track winds its way up imposing hills, passing through 46 tunnels and thick forests. The beauty of this hill station comes alive periodically with the cultural symbols of at least 19 aboriginal tribes inhabiting the area.



The Buddhist Trail

The magnificent remains of many Buddhist viharas and stupas in Andhra Pradesh give us a glorious glimpse of the days when Buddhism flourished in the state. Vizag has many Buddhist sites, including a few that were recently excavated. At Thotlakonda (konda meaning hill), located about 15 km from Vizag, one finds mounds, stupas, chaitya grihas, pillared halls, etc., all indicative of Buddhist presence in the past. The hillocks near the village of Sankaram, about 40 km from Vizag, house unique rock-cut monuments of Buddhist heritage. Bavikonda, a hill overlooking the sea between Bhimili and Vizag, has 26 structures belonging to three phases of Buddhism (the three divisions of time following Buddha's passing) as well as an urn containing a fragment of bone believed to be that of the Buddha. Pavuralakonda is a hillock west of Bhimili, about 24 km from Vizag, where one can see 16 amazing rock-cut cisterns intended



for harvesting rain water. At Gopalapatnam, on the left bank of the Tandava river, one can see stupas, viharas and other Buddhist relics. There are about 144 sites spread all over the state which have withstood the ravages of time.



IFR ORGANISATION



Admiral RK Dhowan, PVSM, AVSM, YSM, ADC
Chief of the Naval Staff



V Adm Karambir Singh, AVSM
Deputy Chief of Naval Staff



V Adm Satish Soni, PVSM, AVSM, NM, ADC
Flag Officer Commanding-in-Chief,
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The artistic lines of the IFR logo represent the initial letters of the International Fleet Review, namely I, F and R. They are coordinated so as to represent the three dimensions of the navy – the ship, the submarine and the aircraft. While the inner circle has the colours of the Indian tricolour, the outer circle displays the event, the year and the venue.

THE PROGRAMME

DATE	EVENT	CHIEF GUESTS
04 Feb 16 (Thursday)	Wreath Laying	 Hon'ble Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh
	Inauguration of Maritime Exhibition & IFR Village	
	At Home function for visiting CNSs and CNOs	
05 Feb 16 (Friday)	CNS Press Conference followed by CNOs' Lunch	 Hon'ble Governor of Andhra Pradesh
	Opening Ceremony	
06 Feb 16 (Saturday)	Static and Mobile Review (Ships Dressed Overall)	 Hon'ble President of India
	IN Band Concert	
	Presidential Banquet	
07 Feb 16 (Sunday)	International Maritime Conference (Day 1)	 Hon'ble Defence Minister of India
	Operational Demonstration	 Hon'ble Prime Minister of India
	International City Parade	
	Reception	
08 Feb 16 (Monday)	International Maritime Conference (Day 2)	 Chief of the Naval Staff
	Closing Ceremony	
09 Feb 16 (Tuesday)	PASSEX & Sail in Company	At Sea