

Chapter 6

INDIAN AIR FORCE

'The Royal Indian Air Force' was established in British India in 1932. After India gained independence in 1947 it was renamed 'The Indian Air Force'.

Organisation of the Air Force

The Indian Air Force has seven commands, of which five are operational one maintenance command and one training command namely:



S.N.	COMMANDS	HEADQUARTERS	TASKS
(1)	Central Air Command	Allahabad	Depends on necessary operational tasks.
(2)	Eastern Air Command	Shillong	
(3)	Western Air Command	New Delhi	
(4)	South-Western Air Command	Gandhi Nagar	
(5)	Southern Air Command	Thiruvananthapuram	
(6)	Maintenance Command	Nagpur	For Maintenance
(7)	Training Command	Bengaluru	For Training

Role of Indian Force:

- Defend the nation's air space.
- Support the army and navy during war.
- Protect the nations interests outside its boundaries when the need arises.
- Rescue and Relief operations during natural calamities.

Aircrafts in Indian Air Force



SU 30 MKI : Twin seater twin engine multirole fighter of Russian origin which is produced in India.

Mirage 2000 : A single seater air defence and multi-role fighter of French origin powered by a single engine.



MiG 29 : Twin engine, single seater air superiority fighter aircraft of Russian origin.

MiG27: Single engine, single seater tactical strike fighter aircraft of Russian origin.



MiG 21: Single engine, single seater multirole fighter/ground attack aircraft of Russian origin.



Jaguar : A twin-engine, single seater deep penetration strike aircraft of Anglo-French origin.

C 130 J : The aircraft is capable of performing paradrop, heavy drop, casualty evacuation and can also operate from short and semi prepared surfaces.



C 17 : The aircraft is capable of carrying a payload of 40-70 tons up to a distance of 4200-9000 km in a single hop.



IL 76 : A four engine heavy duty long haul military transport aircraft of Russian origin.



AN 32 : Twin engine turboprop, medium tactical transport aircraft of Russian origin



MI 25/MI 35 : Twin engine turboshaft, assault and anti armour helicopter.

MI 26 : Twin engine turboshaft, military heavy lift transport helicopter of Russian origin





MI 17 V-5 : They are equipped with state-of-art navigational equipment, avionics, weather radar and are NVG-compatible.



Cheetah : Single engine turboshaft, FAC / casevac helicopter of French origin.



Dhruv: This is an Indian origin helicopter for transportation. This helicopter can work in mountainous area effectively up to the height of 6000 m.

Chetak : Single engine turboshaft, light utility French helicopter.



Tejas : The indigenous Light Combat Aircraft, inducted into the Indian Air Force in 2016.



Rudra: This is an Indian origin, light utility armed helicopter which can work in mountainous area.

Indian Air Force also has various types of missiles.

Activities

3. Collect pictures of various types of missiles / aircraft with the Indian Air Force and paste them. Write the main characteristics of these missiles / aircraft.



Map of Indian Armed Forces Headquarters



Activities

Prepare a list of commands of forces and show their work area in map of India with the help of different colours.



Activities

Show headquarters of Indian Air Force and Indian Navy with different colours in the map of India.

