

## 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.





# 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.

