

Roadmap to becoming an aerial superpower!



A look at Chinese aircraft industry

The rapidly increasing production rates of Chinese aircraft are always under debate, not because it happened all of sudden, but because it was a well drafted plan with excessive funds and that led to a unique development. The PRC is diverting humungous resources to boost the capabilities of PLAAF. The Chinese air force is already the third largest air force that is evolving as a complete 4th and 5th generation air force because of quantum leaps in industrial sector. The PLAAF is constituted of aircraft like J-10 series, J-11 series, J-16, J-20, H-6, JH-7, Su-30MKK, Su-35 and Su-27. It is remarkable that most of the aircraft like JH-7, J-10, J-11, J-16 and J-20 are the result of multiple aircraft design bureaus in China.

The Indian Air Force desires to become a dominant aerial power of South Asia, a title that PLAAF has already achieved because of quantum leaps in Chinese aerospace industry. The local aircraft manufacturing industry had always played a distinctive role to increase the capabilities of their air force. No nation has ever become a true aerial superpower without the efforts of indigenous aerospace industries, and no such industry has ever matured without the assistance of government and armed forces.

The modern day aerial powers like US, Russia and China had a common approach for extensive development of their defence aeronautical industry. It is because of such approach that today these airpowers enjoy numerical and technological superiority by extremely large margins. The Indian aerospace industry needs reform to withstand the massive requirement of combat aircraft for IAF and IN in near future, further there's a need to take inspirations from the model that was initially adopted by modern day airpowers to develop their combat aerospace industries.



PLAAF J-20 (Photo: Wikicommons)