

## **UNIT -II**

1. Types of Airlines & Aircrafts
2. Airport Facilities
3. Departure Formalities
4. Arrival Formalities

## **UNIT -II**

### **TYPES OF AIRLINES & AIRCRAFTS**

- i. Business class airlines
- ii. Fictional airlines
- iii. Boutique airline
- iv. Business class airline
- v. Cargo airline
- vi. Legacy carrier
- vii. Low-cost carrier
- viii. Passenger airline
- ix. Regional airline
- x. Virtual airline (hobby)
- xi. Virtual airline (economics)

## Popular airlines in India



IndiGo



Air India



SpiceJet



Go Air



AirAsia India



Vistara



Alliance air



trujet



Qatar Airways



Saudi Airlines saudi



Etihad Airways



Air Arabia

## Here is the list of 8 Best Airlines in India 2021

### Vistara



The newest addition to the Indian domestic market, Vistara is a joint venture between Tata Sons and Singapore Airlines. Vistara is quickly becoming popular for its affordable travel rates coupled with premium hospitality. The name 'Vistara' is symbolic of its vision of infinite expansion and the desire of the airline to become the Best Airline in India to the people.

Headquarters - Gurgaon

Type - Full service

IATA - UK

ICAO - VTI

# Indigo



As of June 2018, **Indigo** commands a substantial 42% share of the Indian Aviation market. It has the largest fleet size in India and consequently can transport the largest number of passengers each year. Indigo also ranked first in the list of best airlines in India. Frequent flyers regularly choose Indigo for the cheapest flight fares, and deals offered year-round.

**Headquarters** - Gurgaon

**Type** - Low cost

**IATA** - 6E

**ICAO** - IGO

## Air India



Despite its recent struggles, **Air India** continues to be one of the most sought-after airlines by the people of India for domestic as well as international travel. It offers some of the cheapest fares while also providing the most luggage capacity (25 kg for the economy class) among all the airlines which is highly appreciated by flyers. Air India's solid belief in offering the warmest of hospitalities is symbolised by their mascot, 'The Maharajah' and makes it one of the Best Airlines in India.

**Headquarters** - Delhi

**Type** - Full Service

**IATA** - AI

**ICAO** - AIC

## SpiceJet



**SpiceJet** headquartered in Gurgaon, India is a popular low-cost airline in India. In terms of the number of domestic passengers carried each year, it is ranked fourth in the country. 312 daily flights are in operation under SpiceJet across 55 destinations; 48 of which are national while 7 are international. The premium services of this airline are offered under the banner of SpiceMax. These premium services include complimentary meals, priority check-in and boarding, extra legroom, etc.

**Headquarters** - Gurgaon

**Type** - Low cost

**IATA** - SG

**ICAO** – SEJ



## Go Air



Owned by the conglomerate Wadia Group, **Go Air** started operations in November of 2005. Since then, it has managed to command 8.4% of the market share in terms of the number of passengers carried each year. Go Air is primarily a budget airline, but it has introduced its 'frequent flyer programme' GO CLUB which offers premium services such as access to airport lounges and free upgradation to 'Go Business' (business class).

**Headquarters** - Mumbai

**Type** - Low cost

**IATA** - G8

**ICAO** - GOW

## AirAsia



**AirAsia** is a Malaysian budget airline carrier which recently started operating in India under its subsidiary AirAsia India. With this AirAsia became the first foreign airline carrier to set up a subsidiary in India. Kempegowda International airport near Bengaluru serves as its primary base of operations. AirAsia India offers some of the best hospitality to their customers at unbelievably low prices. For ten years in a row, AirAsia has bagged numerous awards and has been hailed as the best budget airline internationally.

**Headquarters** - Bangalore

**Type** - Low cost

**IATA** - I5

**ICAO** - IAD

An **aircraft** is a vehicle that is able to fly by gaining support from the air. It counters the force of gravity by using either static lift or by using the dynamic lift of an air foil or in a few cases the downward thrust from jet engines. Common examples of aircraft include airplanes, helicopters, airships airships (including blimps), gliders, paramotors and hot air balloons.

## **TYPES OF AIRCRAFT**

**There are a number of ways to identify aircraft by type. The primary distinction is between those that are lighter than air and those that are heavier than air.**

### **Lighter-than-air**

Aircraft such as balloons, nonrigid airships (blimps), and dirigibles are designed to contain within their structure a sufficient volume that, when filled with a gas lighter than air (heated air, hydrogen, or helium), displaces the surrounding ambient air and floats, just as a cork does



## **Airship**

A colourful airship flies over Dodger Stadium in Los Angeles, California.



on the water. Balloons are not steerable and drift with the wind. Nonrigid airships, which have enjoyed a rebirth of use and interest, do not have a rigid structure but have a defined aerodynamic shape, which contains cells filled with the lifting agent.

## **Heavier-than-air**

This type of aircraft must have a power source to provide the thrust necessary to obtain lift. Simple heavier-than-air craft include kites. These are usually a flat-surfaced structure, often with a stabilizing “tail,” attached by a bridle to a string that is held in place on the ground. Lift is provided by the reaction of the string-restrained surface to the wind.

Another type of unmanned aircraft is the unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV), commonly called drones or sometimes remotely piloted vehicles (RPVs). These aircraft are radio-controlled from the air or the ground and are used for scientific and military purposes.



## Unmanned aerial vehicle

Israeli aircraft industries searcher, a reconnaissance unmanned aerial vehicle, at Tel Nof Airbase, Israel

Hang gliders are aircraft of various configurations in which the pilot is suspended beneath the (usually fabric) wing to provide stability and control. They are normally launched from a high point. In the hands of an experienced pilot, hang gliders are capable of soaring (using rising air columns to obtain upward gliding movement).



### **Unmanned aerial vehicle**

General Atomics MQ-1 Predator, a reconnaissance unmanned aerial vehicle of the U.S. Air Force, 2006.

Unpowered manned heavier-than-air vehicles must be launched to obtain lift. These include hang gliders, gliders, and sailplanes.



## Gliders

Gliders are usually used for flight training and have the capability to fly reasonable distances when they are catapulted or towed into the air, but they lack the dynamic sophistication of sailplanes. These sophisticated unpowered craft have wings of unusually high aspect ratio (that is, a long wing span in proportion to wing width). Most sailplanes are towed to launch altitude, although some employ small, retractable auxiliary engines. They are able to use thermals (currents more buoyant than the surrounding air, usually caused by higher temperature) and orographic lift to climb to higher altitude and to glide for great distances. Orographic lift results from the mechanical effect of wind blowing against a terrain feature such as a cliff. The force of the wind is deflected upward by the face of the terrain, resulting in a rising current of air.





## Civil aircraft



### Beechcraft baron

A Beechcraft Baron airplane coming in for a landing. The aircraft is used mainly for private and corporate travel.

Business aircraft are used to generate revenues for their owners and include everything from small single-engine aircraft used for pilot training or to transport small packages over short distances to four-engine executive jets that can span continents and oceans. Business planes are used by salespeople, prospectors, farmers, doctors, missionaries, and many others. Their primary purpose is to make the best use of top executives' time by freeing them from airline schedules and airport operations.

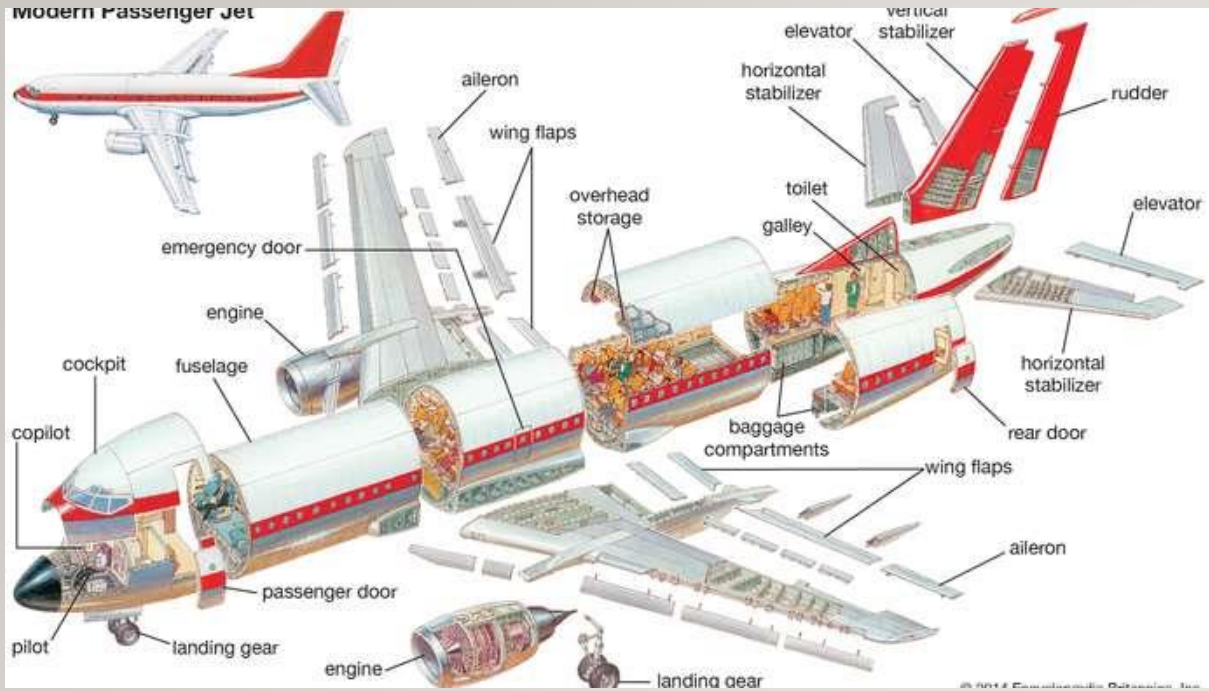


### Gulf stream G450

The Gulfstream G450 business jet, capable of carrying eight passengers up to 5,000 miles (8,000 km).

### Commercial airliners

Commercial airliners are used to haul passengers and freight on a scheduled basis between selected airports. They range in size from single-engine freight carriers to the Airbus A380 and in speed from below 200 miles per hour to supersonic, in the case of the Anglo-French concorde, which was in service from 1976 to 2003.



## Boeing 737

Cross sections of a Boeing 737 passenger jet.

## Concorde supersonic aircraft

Concorde supersonic passenger transport, which first flew in 1969 and entered commercial service in 1976. British Aircraft Corporation and Aerospatiale of France built the airframe, which was powered by four Rolls-Royce/SNECMA engines.



### **Boeing 747**

Boeing 747 about to touch down at Amsterdam Airport Schiphol being guided by runway approach lights. Runway lights and approach lights guide pilots to safe landings and are essential for flights at night or during low visibility.





## **AIRPORT FACILITIES**

A terminal is a building with passenger facilities. Small airports have one terminal. Large ones often have multiple terminals, which provide passengers with access to the plane.



The following facilities are essential for departing passengers:

- check-in facilities including a baggage drop-off
- security clearance gates
- Passport control (for some international flights)
- Gates
- Waiting areas

The following facilities are essential for arriving passengers:

- Passport control (international arrivals only)
- Baggage reclaim facilities, often in the form of a carousel
- Customs (international arrivals only)
- A landside meeting place

For both sets of passengers, there must be a link between the passenger facilities and the aircraft, such as jet bridges or air stairs. There also needs to be a baggage handling system to transport baggage from the baggage drop-off to departing planes, and from arriving planes to the baggage reclaim.

The area where the aircraft park to load passengers and baggage is known as an apron or ramp





Airports with international flights have customs and immigration facilities. However, as some countries have agreements that allow travel between them without customs and immigrations, such facilities are not a definitive need for an international airport.

International flights often require a higher level of physical security, although in recent years, many countries have adopted the same level of security for international and domestic travel.

“floating airports” are being designed which could be located out at sea and which would use designs such as pneumatic stabilized platform technology.





## **Airport security**

Baggage is scanned using X-ray machines as passengers walk through metal detectors

Airport security normally requires baggage checks, metal screenings of individual persons, and rules against any object that could be used as a weapon. Since the September 11 attacks and the Real ID Act of 2005, airport security has dramatically increased and got tighter and stricter than ever before.



- Please present your passport and ticket at the airline check-in counter and receive your boarding pass.

- Please check all bags aside from carry-on luggage at the counter and receive a baggage claim tag.

- \* Passengers participating in travel agency tours should complete the procedures according to the instructions at the travel agency counter.

### **Things to prepare**

- Passport
- Ticket

## Security Check



- In order to prevent hijacking or other hazards, hand luggage is inspected and a body check is performed.

- Please present your boarding pass and pass your carry-on luggage through the X-ray machine. Please pass through the body scanner or metal detector gate one by one to undergo a body check.

- When the security check is complete, please proceed to Immigration on 3F.

## Customs Procedures



- When taking cash amounts, out of the country, you must declare it to customs.
- If you are taking any foreign-made items such as watches or necklaces currently being worn, please complete the necessary procedure at the customs counter.
- If you purchased duty-free goods, please present your passport at the customs counter.

### **Things to prepare**

- Registration for carrying out foreign-made goods
- Export of means of payment, etc
- Import Declaration Form



## Passport Control

- Please present your passport and boarding pass at the Immigration counter.
- When your passport has received an exit stamp, passport control procedures are complete, and you have officially left the country.
- While waiting to board, you can enjoy shopping at duty-free shops, etc., so please take advantage of them.
- Passengers using wheelchairs may use the wide passageway near the offices.



## To Your Gate

- Please confirm the boarding time and boarding gate on your boarding pass.
- Please follow the guide signs, and allow yourself plenty of time to reach your boarding gate before the boarding announcement begins.
- Please pay attention to announcements and the arrivals and departures board in case of sudden changes.

## Boarding



- When you arrive at the boarding gate, please wait for boarding to begin.
- When boarding, please follow the staff's instructions and present your boarding pass before boarding.
- Quarantine
- Immigration
- Baggage claim
- Plant and animal quarantine
- Customs inspection
- To arrivals lobby





- After arrival, follow the instructions to proceed to the quarantine counter. If quarantine questionnaires are distributed onboard the aircraft, fill them out and present them to the quarantine counter upon arrival.
- Persons experiencing diarrhoea, fever, or feeling unwell should notify a quarantine inspector or visit the Health Consultation Room.
- You will find pamphlets and documents to fill out near the quarantine counter.

## **Immigration**



## Immigration



- Please present your passport at the immigration counter to undergo an immigration inspection. When the immigration inspection is complete, please proceed to the first-floor arrivals lobby.
- Passengers using wheelchairs may use the wide passageway near the offices.

## Baggage Claim



- Please refer to the respective information boards and check the airline name and flight number before proceeding to the baggage claim.
- Using the baggage claim check you received when checking your baggage, find your baggage and take custody of it.
- If you have a large amount of baggage, you can use the baggage carts near the baggage claim area.

## Plant and Animal Quarantine



- If you plan to bring plants (fruit, seeds, vegetables) or animal products (meat products like ham and sausage) into Japan, you must submit various documentation at the plant and animal quarantine counter and have your items subject to inspection.
- Quarantine information pamphlets and forms are available near the Quarantine counter. Please use these if required.

## Customs Inspection



- All passengers arriving in the country must present Declaration of Personal Effects and Unaccompanied Articles indicating the contents of hand-carried and separately mailed baggage.
- Use the Declaration of Personal Effects and Unaccompanied Articles to list items you purchased overseas and items you were given as gifts or with which you were entrusted.
- Passengers shipping unaccompanied articles must file two copies of the Declaration of Personal Effects and Unaccompanied Articles.

## Arrivals Lobby



- After passing through customs, proceed to the arrivals lobby.
- This concludes immigration procedures. Have a safe return back.

### **Baggage claim**

- Proceed from your arrival gate to Domestic and pick up your baggage from the turntable.
- Passengers returning home by train or bus, or transferring to an international airline.