



# Ude Desh ka Aam Naagrik

Journey from  
Hawai Chapal to  
Hawai Jahaj



First time in the country, dream of an air travel which is cheaper than taxi got realized. Small towns are connecting with big cities.



**A common man who travels in slippers,  
should also be seen in the aircraft.  
This is my dream."**

**- Prime Minister Narendra Modi**



## Contents

---

Introduction .....	01
1. The thought of fulfilling dreams of a common man.....	02
2. What is "UDAN" scheme.....	04
3. How did "UDAN" started.....	05
4. Many facilities including compensation for losses to companies.....	06
5. Three-way benefits.....	07
6. What has changed after the UDAN scheme.....	09
7. The work so far and future goals under UDAN Scheme .....	10
8. Success stories.....	12

## Introduction

---

In India one has to pay Rs.10 per km on an average for traveling by a taxi. Now if we say that you'll get to travel by air in Rs.5 per km only... then? Central Government has made this dream of common man a reality through UDAN scheme.

It's a dream for every person to fly by air. Everybody wishes to travel by air at least once in his lifetime. This very dream of common man is being fulfilled by Central Govt.'s UDAN scheme. Since the first flight under UDAN in 2017, around 60 Lakh people have travelled by air in Rs.2500 only. Now an initiative to connect 1000 routes by air services has started, 1 Crore persons will fly every year.

# The thought of fulfilling dreams of common man

The commitment of Prime Minister Narendra Modi towards common man's interest can be understood by an example – It was Atal Bihari Bajpayi ji's Government in the center; Rajiv Pratap Rudi was the Minister for Civil Aviation. Today's Prime Minister Narendra Modi was just a politician at that time. Once he asked Civil Aviation Minister Rudi during a meeting – Brother, can't we change the logo of Air India "Maharaja"? The then Minister asked – Why? He said – It represents only one class. Is the aircraft and air travel meant for just one class? The Minister asked – What should we do then? Prime Minister Modi (then only a politician) said – Insert Cartoonist R.K. Laxman's Common Man in Air India's logo. Subsequently Common Man was included in Air India's logo during Atal ji's Government.



Old Logo of Air India



New logos were designed keeping in mind  
the common man

## What is 'UDAAN' Scheme

India is the world's third-largest market in aviation sector. The objective of UDAN scheme is to connect small and medium cities with big cities through air service. Under the UDAN scheme, the airfare for a one-hour journey by a 'fixed wing aircraft' or half an hour's journey by a helicopter for about 500 km, has been fixed at Rs.2500/-.

- Aviation companies bid for air routes. The company that asks for the lowest subsidy is awarded the contract. Under this fare for each flight, the airline has to book half, or a minimum of 9, or a maximum of 40 seats.
- Along with this, through this scheme, the Modi government wants to connect the small cities of the country with the airplane facility.
- Currently, traveling by taxi in the country costs an average of Rs 10 per kilometre. But in the UDAN Scheme, the fare for 500 km air travel has been fixed at Rs 2500 only. That is, about Rs 5 per km, which is less than the taxi travel cost. This means, through the UDAN scheme, people's time and money are also saved.

# How did "UDAAN" started

- To boost air traffic in India, 70 years after independence, to fulfil the common citizen's dream of air travel, in the year 2016, the Union Government for the first time announced the country's National Civil Aviation Policy, and the UDAN Scheme was the most important component of this Policy. UDAN... is the abbreviation for 'Ude Desh Ka Aam Naagrik'.
- In an important meeting held before the announcement of the National Civil Aviation Policy, Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi had said, "One of the hallmarks of a poor person in our country is that he wears slippers (Chappal). I want people wearing slippers to be seen on the plane."
- UDAN scheme started in October 2016 with this dream of a common man. In April 2017, the first flight from Shimla to Delhi under the UDAN scheme was flagged off by the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi himself.



# Many facilities including compensation for losses to companies

The government compensates in the form of Viability Gap Funding (VGF) to airlines for losses due to low fares. The Airports Authority of India has also waived off the airport fee for the same. At the same time, the state governments are also providing security, electricity, and fire-fighting facilities free of cost. The result of the thinking of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, who has moved from a small town to Delhi, is that even the lower middle class is now able to fulfil the dream of traveling by airplane. The 'UDAN' scheme is now being further expanded. In the future, under this scheme, 1 crore passengers will be able to travel every year.

# Three-Way Advantage

## Employment

Employment is created in the sectors like Airport Operation, Aircraft Maintenance, Air Traffic Control, and Technical Staff. In the airline industry, a ratio of 100 employees is assumed. viz the introduction of an additional aircraft employs 100 people.

## Tourism

To promote tourism, 46 important tourist spots have been selected under UDAN Scheme. Out of these, agreements have been conducted on 23 routes. Along with the tourist spots like Agra, Udaipur, Varanasi, Goa the place Agartala-Aizole, Shillong-Kolkata, Guwahati-Pakyong, Dimapur-Imphal route in the north-east, have also been connected to the UDAN Scheme. The water aerodrome has begun at Sabarmati River Front, Statue of Unity in Ahmedabad. A water aerodrome is being developed at Tehri Dam in Uttarakhand and Nagarjuna Sagar in Telangana.

Apart from this, water aerodromes will also be created in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, and Andaman-Nicobar.

## Business

According to a report of the International Civil Aviation Organization, a better air service provides a 3 percent growth in the economy, and grows employment by 6 percent. Under the UDAN Scheme, the business in small cities of India has also benefited. For example, under the UDAN Scheme air service has been started at Ahmedabad-Kishangarh, Indore-Kishangarh, Delhi-Kishangarh, and Hyderabad-Kishangarh routes. This has increased the marble industry of Kishangarh by 3 times.



# What has changed after the UDAN Scheme

## Before:

- In 2013 Ministry of Civil Aviation has conducted a detailed study on air transport. It emerged from this that air connectivity is limited to the selected big cities of the Country. The people of small and medium cities are not getting the benefit of the same.
- It arises from the study of 2015-16 that 65% Air Connectivity and 61% air traffic is only focused in between 6 metro cities.

## Now:

- Earlier, where air connectivity was limited to 6 big metro cities of India, at the same time now 70 percent of this load has shifted towards small and medium cities.
- With the increase in air traffic, the operating cost of airlines has come down by 12 to 13 percent.
- Domestic air traffic has seen a 5% increase in passenger numbers from smaller cities.

# The work so far and future goals under UDAN Scheme

## This is how the dreams started...

- Under the UDAN Scheme up till now, approval has been given to four phases- UDAN 1, UDAN 2, UDAN 3 and UDAN 4. Under the scheme 98 airports, 33 heliports, and 12 aerodrome has been selected. Now, air service is being provided on more than 359 routes on 59 airports along with 5 heliports and 2 aerodromes. Helicopter and Sea-Plane service is also included in UDAN.
- 11 operators are providing cheap tickets to the passengers under the UDAN scheme. Under the UDAN scheme, 1,32,800 flights have flown till 28 June 2021. So far, the government has given Rs 1228 crore as a subsidy so that passengers get tickets at cheap rates.

## Preparations of 'UDAN' For the Future

- So far, almost 60 lakh people have air travelled at affordable rates under the UDAN scheme. The share of small and medium city airports in the country's total domestic passenger traffic has increased by 5%.
- 1000 new routes along with additional 100 airports will be operationalized in the future under UDAN. 10 water aerodromes will be introduced for 28 heliports and sea-planes. 10 airports have been proposed in the North-Eastern states.
- For the sake of balanced regional development, air services will be expanded equally across five geographical regions in the country under this scheme.
- Air transportation facility for agricultural products is to be initiated through Krishi Udan Scheme. This will be especially beneficial for North-Eastern and backward districts.
- Under this scheme, the target is to provide tickets at an affordable rate to 1 crore people annually.
- More than 300 cities of the country will get connected to each other through air routes under the UDAN scheme, out of which more than 150 cities have already been connected so far.



## Success Stories....

After the launch of UDAN scheme, the distance from Vijayawada to Kaddapa can be covered in just 1 hour from the air route. Extending his gratitude to the Central Government for this scheme, Nagendra Bharti from Andhra Pradesh says, “Earlier this would take 8 to 10 hours by road. Now this journey has become easier.” Vidyanagar resident Sayyed Iliyaaz Ahmed also thanks PM Modi for the ‘UDAN’ scheme and says, “6-hour-long journey is being covered in 1 hour, and that too, so cheaply by an airplane. What more can one ask for.”





# घरेलू हवाई यात्रियों की संख्या में अक्टूबर में भी सुधार : इक्रा

मुंबई, 7 नवंबर (एजेंसी): घरेलू हवाई यात्रियों की संख्या में महीने-दर-महीने इजाफा हो रहा है। रेटिंग एजेंसी इक्रा की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक सितंबर के मुकाबले अक्टूबर में हवाई यात्रियों की संख्या में 33 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दर्ज की गई और इनकी संख्या 52 लाख रही। हालांकि सालाना आधार पर घरेलू हवाई यात्रियों की संख्या में 58 प्रतिशत और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय यात्रियों की संख्या में 87 प्रतिशत की गिरावट रही।

इक्रा ने एक विज्ञप्ति में कहा कि भारतीय विमानन उद्योग में लगातार सुधार हो रहा है। अक्टूबर में घरेलू हवाई यात्रियों में मासिक आधार पर करीब 10 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दर्ज की गई। यह संख्या

रही। वहीं पिछले साल अक्टूबर की तुलना में विमानन कम्पनियों ने 52 प्रतिशत क्षमता के साथ उड़ान भरी। हालांकि यह इसी साल के अगस्त की 33 प्रतिशत और सितंबर की 46 प्रतिशत क्षमता से बेहतर स्थिति है।

नागर विमानन मंत्रालय ने 27 जून से 45 प्रतिशत क्षमता के साथ उड़ान भरने की अनुमति दी थी। यह लॉकडाउन के बाद 25 मई को घरेलू उड़ानों के दोबारा चालू होने पर लागू की गई एक तिहाई क्षमता से अधिक था। बाद में सरकार ने इसे 50 प्रतिशत की क्षमता बढ़ाकर 60 प्रतिशत कर दिया। पिछले दिनों में त्यौहारी के दिनों में इसे बढ़ाकर 70-75 प्रतिशत की उम्मीद है।



## Bokaro Airport to connect with Patna and Kolkata



Airports Authority of India is developing the airport at Bokaro in Jharkhand state, for commencement of civil flight operations. The city will be connected to Patna and Kolkata under Regional Connectivity Scheme. Presently, it is an aerodrome owned and handled by Bokaro Steel Plant, SAIL.

## घरेलू उड़ानों में यात्रियों की संख्या बढ़ी

**कोलकाता.** कोरोना काल में अब एयरपोर्ट पर घरेलू उड़ानों में यात्रियों की संख्या बढ़ने लगी है. नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस अंतरराष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डे से एक दिन में 24553 लोगों ने यात्रा की. बुधवार को एयरपोर्ट से मिली जानकारी के मुताबिक, मंगलवार को एक दिन में कोलकाता एयरपोर्ट से विभिन्न गंतव्यों के लिए 100 फ्लाइटें उड़ीं, जिनमें अलग-अलग गंतव्यों के लिए 12842 यात्री सवार थे. वहीं एक दिन में कोलकाता एयरपोर्ट पर कुल 98 फ्लाइटों ने लैंड किया, जिनमें विविध गंतव्यों से आये 11711 यात्री सवार थे.

## सरकार ने घरेलू उड़ानों की संख्या 60 से बढ़ाकर 70 प्रतिशत की

**सुविधा**

**वाई दिल्ली | एजेंसी**

नागरिक उड्डयन मंत्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी ने कहा कि सरकार ने भारतीय एअरलाइन के लिए घरेलू उड़ानों की संख्या बुधवार को पूर्व कोविड स्तर के 60 प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर 70 प्रतिशत कर दी। इस संबंध में नागरिक उड्डयन मंत्रालय ने दो सितंबर को कहा था कि भारतीय

एअरलाइन कोरोना वायरस संक्रमण के चलते मौजूदा स्थिति की वजह से पूर्व कोविड स्तर की अपनी घरेलू उड़ानों में से अधिकतम 60 प्रतिशत का परिचालन कर सकती हैं। इसने 29 अक्तूबर को स्पष्ट किया था कि 60 प्रतिशत की सीमा 24 फरवरी 2021 तक या अगले आदेशों तक जारी रहेगी। पुरी ने ट्वीट किया कि घरेलू परिचालन 25 मई को 30 हजार यात्रियों से शुरू हुआ था जो 8 नवंबर को 2.06 लाख तक पहुंच गया।



After Independence until 2014, there were 65 airports built in span of 67 years. That is, one airport a year on an average. This was their speed, their thinking. In the last 4 years, 36 airports have been built. Within a year, 9 airports are ready for operations. That is 9 times the speed, which means if they had to complete this task, they would have taken 40 years.

- PM Narendra Modi

(On the occasion of inauguration of Sikkim's  
Pakyong Airport)



Ministry of Information & Broadcasting  
Government Of India