





Daily flights starting from 31st October 2020 on Rashtriya Ekta Diwas





These Water Aerodromes are designed to cater to Category 2B type floatplanes under Visual Flight Rules (VFR) conditions. Spicejet will operate a 19 seater Viking Twin Otter Seaplane.





The introduction of this Seaplane Service will not only give India a new way to travel but also give huge impetus to tourism, allied sectors and local employment.







With the launch of seaplanes under UDAN, the common man can avail this mode of travel which was hitherto seen as a luxury to be utilized by the privileged.





The 200 km journey which earlier took around 4 hrs will be reduced to 45 mins and provide passengers an opportunity to gaze at the scenic beauty enroute and an aerial view of the Statue of Unity.





Seaplanes being "First of its kind in India", air connectivity will fulfil the aspirations of the people region and the entire Gujarat state. It will provide impetus to the local economy.





8 sorties per day planned between Kevadia and Sabarmati with up to 14 passengers travelling per flight.





Opening an opportunity for utilizing unused water bodies across the country connecting remote and tourist destinations.

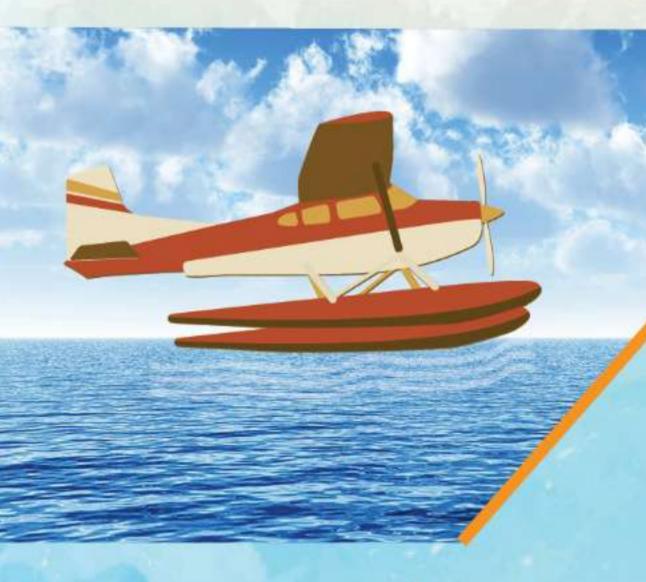




Water-aerodromes at Kevadia and Sabarmati Riverfront developed at an approximate cost of INR 36 crore each.







Aeroplanes

The major difference between an aeroplane and the seaplane is between their methods and capacities of takeoff and landing.







Aeroplanes

The major technical difference between the aeroplane and seaplane is during their takeoff and landing operations; the former gets the assistance of a computerized control system, while the latter has a manual system for all the operations.







Aeroplanes

The seaplane flies at a very low height, compared to other commercial flights.







Aeroplanes

Its takeoff and landing operations demand more skill from the pilot as its operations have to be carried out from a liquid (water) surface.







Aeroplanes

An aeroplane's take-off and landing are from the land, while the seaplane can make take-off and land on any large water body - sea, river or lake.





Mader Aerodromes

To usher in a new era of Air Travel in India, routes to and fro from Water Aerodromes were introduced under UDAN 3.0 onwards.







Mater Aerodromes

A total of 10 Water Aerodromes are being developed at an estimated total cost of ₹330 crore.

State	Water Aerodromes being developed under UDAN 3.0 and 3.1
Gujarat	 Sardar Sarovar Dam (Statue of Unity) - 3.0 Sabarmati Riverfront, Ahmedabad - 3.0 Shatrunjay Dam - 3.0
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4. Swaraj Dweep (Havelock Island) - 3.15. Shaheed Dweep (Neill Island) - 3.16. Long Island - 3.1
Assam	7. Guwahati Riverfront – 3.0 8. Umrangso, Dima Hasao – 3.0
Telangana	9. Nagarjuna Sagar Dam - 3.0
Andhra Pradesh	10. Prakasham Barrage – 3.1







Maler Aerodromes

A network of Water Aerodromes along with land-based airports will improve air connectivity and will be particularly useful for localized short-distance travelling.







Majer Aerodromes

Water aerodromes can be built at much less cost and time, as compared to land based airports. They do not require physical construction of the runway, apron and the allied infrastructure of a land-based airport.



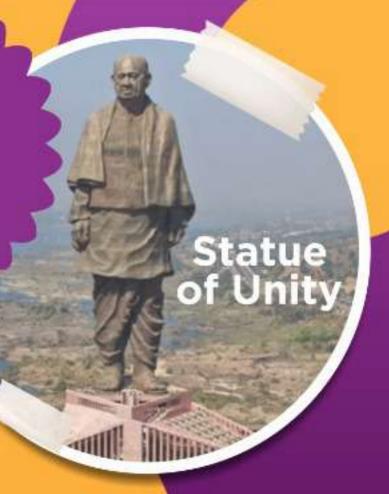








First ever Seaplane Operations Under UDAN!



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Water Aerodrome

An Introduction to

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