

(a) the present status of setting up of petrochemical complex as mandated by Schedule XIII of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014;

(b) the reasons for Ministry insisting Government of Andhra Pradesh to pay ₹5,000 crores as Viability Gap Funding (VGF) in spite of knowing that financial position of Andhra Pradesh after bifurcation is precarious;

(c) whether State Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested to reduce Internal Rate of Return to 10 per cent on the lines of HPCL's Barmer refinery in Rajasthan; and

(d) if so, whether the Ministry has considered the above proposal, if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) As per the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014, feasibility of establishing a green-field refinery and petrochemical complex in State of Andhra Pradesh shall be examined for taking an expeditious decision thereon. Detailed Feasibility Report (DFR) for setting up petrochemical complex with the capacity to produce 1.7 million tonnes per annum (MMTPA) of petrochemical products was prepared by EIL (as on March, 2017). Subsequently, Financial Appraisal Study for the project was completed. The project is estimated to cost ₹ 32901 crore.

(b) Refinery and Petrochemical Projects are capital intensive and require large amount of investment. For such projects in the past, States have provided various fiscal incentives like water and power at concessional rates, assistance in approvals, Viability Gap Funding (VGF) etc. These incentives and VGF have been discussed with Government of Andhra Pradesh. It was also mentioned that the proposed project shall have a direct and indirect and induced impact on the economy of Andhra Pradesh which shall, besides industrialization, result in substantial increase in income, output, employment and tax earnings in the State. Government of Andhra Pradesh has been requested to take appropriate decision on the issue in view of the project benefits and in overall interest of the state.

(c) and (d) The hurdle rate of 14% is in line with HPCL's Banner Refinery Project. The threshold Internal Rates of Return considered for the Andhra Pradesh Petrochemical Project and for the Rajasthan Refinery Project are the same.

Infrastructure expansion of airports

*57. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of parking bays required at airports in the country to accommodate aircraft induction, the details thereof;

(b) the capital expenditure earmarked and the initiatives taken by Government for infrastructure expansion for airports across the country, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of unserved and underserved airports and airstrips in the country and the initiatives taken by Government to ensure operations, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) As per induction plan for the next five years starting from 2018-19, the domestic schedule airlines operators have made a request for 380 additional parking bays at 23 airports. The details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) The Airports Authority of India (AAI) has embarked upon a Capital Expenditure (CAPEX) plan of ₹ 25,000 crores for next 4-5 years for development/ modernization/ upgradation of terminal buildings of AAI airports in the country. Government has also launched an ambitious NABH (New Airports for Bharat) Nirman airport capacity expansion programme through which Government has proposed to increase the capacity of airports by 4 to 5 times to handle a billion passenger trips per year over the next 20 years.

(c) Out of a total of 479 airports/airstrips in the country owned by Defence establishments, Airports Authority of India (AAI), State Governments, Private companies etc., 136 airports are owned and managed by AAI. Out of these 136 airports, 32 airports are non-operational. Government of India, Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Naagrik) in October, 2016 with the objective to facilitate / stimulate regional air connectivity to underserved and unserved airports. In order to implement the scheme, Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has approved a budgetary provision of ₹ 4500 crores for revival of un-served/underserved airports/airstrips in the country. The revival of airstrips/airports is “demand driven” , depending upon firm commitment from airline operators as well as from the State Government for providing various concessions. AAI is the implementing agency of RCS-UDAN. Under RCS-UDAN, 39 airports have so far been operationalized.

Statement

Details of Additional Parking Bays at 23 Airports

Sl. No	Airports	Additional Parking Bays being provided to meet the Aircraft induction	Details of Additional Parking Bays
1	2	3	4
			6 nos. commissioned
1.	Kolkata	46	17 nos. by Dec. 2019

1	2	3	4
			23 nos. by March 2023
2.	Chennai	7	7 nos. by Sept. 2021
3.	Ahmedabad	40	19 nos. by Nov2019
			21 nos. Dec2020
4.	Jaipur	32	19 nos. by June 2019
5.			13 nos. May2020
5.	Trivandrum	9	4 nos.Oct. 2019
			5 nos. Dec2020
6.	Bhubaneswar	9	9 nos. Sept 2019
7.	Pune CE	4	4 nos. commissioned in Feb 2019
8.	Guwahati	8	8 nos. Dec2019
9.	Goa	3	3 nos. Aug 2019
10.	Lucknow	38	8 nos. by Dec. 2019
			30 nos. by Dec. 2020
11.	Coimbatore	7	7 nos. March 2020
12.	Mangalore	3	3 nos Sept. 2019
13.	Patna	6	6 nos. Mar 2023
14.	Ranchi	6	6 nos. by Aug.2019
15.	Amritsar	10	10 nos. by March 2020
16.	Chandigarh	5	5 nos. by Aug. 2019
17.	Trichy	13	13 nos. by May 2020
18.	Vijayawada	6	6 nos. by Dec.2021
19.	Delhi	39	15. nos. by June 2020
			24 nos. by 2022
20.	Hyderabad	22	11 nos. by Sept. 2020
			11 nos. by March, 2021
			6 nos. by Oct. 2019
21.	Bengaluru	36	8 nos. by April 2020
			22 nos. by April 2021

1	2	3	4
22.	Cochin	11	3 nos. by May 2022 8 nos. by May 2024
23.	Kannur	20	20 nos. by Dec. 2020
TOTAL		380	

Unemployment Rate

†*58. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the current rate of unemployment in the country, the State-wise details thereof;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the rate of unemployment in the country is continuously increasing particularly the rate of women unemployment has increased more;
- (c) the female and male unemployment rate during the last three years along with the number of employment opportunities provided by Government during the said period; and
- (d) whether it is also a fact that women unemployment rate is highest in urban areas compared to rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) As per the results of Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during 2017-18, the estimated unemployment rate on usual status (ps+ss)* basis for all ages in the country among male and female is given below:—

<i>Unemployment rate (in %)</i>					
Region	Category of Person	(NSS survey period)			
		2004-05 (NSS 61st round)	2009-10 (NSS 66th round)	2011-12 (NSS 68th round)	2017-18* (PLFS)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rural	Male	1.6	1.6	1.8	5.8

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.