

Upgradation of airports in the country

*40. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry plans for upgradation of some important airports in the country by upgrading the existing meteorological instruments in these airports;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Bengaluru airport would also be included for such upgradation; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) Upgradation of airports is a continuous process and is undertaken by the airport operators from time to time depending on the availability of land, commercial viability, traffic demand/willingness of airlines to operate to/from such airports etc. One of the important aspect of airport upgradation is improvement in meteorological equipment. Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) provides such equipment based on the requirement projected by the Airport operator.

IMD has commenced the process for installation of Integrated Automatic Weather Observing System (AWOS) at 18 airports where the weekly flights are more than 500 including Bengaluru Airport on turnkey basis. The integrated AWOS comprises many components including Meteorological Sensors, Data Acquisition system (DAS), Central Data Processing & Integration system (CDPI), Communication System, Workstations and Displays, Data and Product Archival System (DAPS) and Auto generation of reports etc.

Female employment in various sectors

*41. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of female employment in the three sectors of agriculture, manufacturing and services respectively, State/UT-wise including Haryana;
- (b) whether Government is taking any step to ensure reservation for women in private sector jobs;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the amount of fund being allocated to tackle the issue of female unemployment, with special reference to Haryana?

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 State-wise estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) on usual status (principal status+subsidiary status) basis for the persons of age 15 years and above to the extent available is given in the Statement (*See below*).

The percentage distribution of women workers in usual status (ps+ss) by broad industry division during 2017-18 including Haryana is given below:

Percentage distribution of female workers by Sectors

Sectors	Rural	Urban
Agriculture	73.2	9.1
Manufacturing	8.1	25.2
Others including services	18.7	65.7

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), July 2017-June 2018, M/o Statistics & Programme Implementation.

Government has taken several initiatives to improve women's participation in the labour force. In order to encourage employment of women, a number of protective provisions have been incorporated in various labour laws for creating congenial work environment for women workers. These includes child care centres, time-off for feeding children, enhancement in paid maternity leave from 12 weeks to 26 weeks, provisions for mandatory creche facility in the establishments having 50 or more employees, permitting women workers in the night shifts with adequate safety measures, etc. Government has taken a decision to allow the employment of women in the above ground mines including opencast workings between 7 PM and 6 AM to all categories of employees and in belowground working between 6 AM and 7 PM in technical, supervisory and managerial work where continuous presence may not be required.

The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 provides for payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers for same work or work of similar nature without any discrimination. Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the wages fixed by the appropriate Government are equally applicable to both male and female workers without any gender discrimination.

Further, in order to enhance the employability of female workers, the Government is providing training to them through a network of Women Industrial Training institutes, National Vocational Training Institutes and Regional Vocational Training Institutes and also encouraging factors like higher level of participation of women in education etc.

Government has also taken several initiatives for encouraging women participation in economic activities including labour force participation in both rural and urban India through schemes such as Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Deendayal Antodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP), Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana (AGEY) sub-schemes under DAY-NRLM, Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP), Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY), Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), National Career Service (NCS) Project, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY).

Statement

*Worker Population Ratio (WPR) (in percent) according to usual status (ps+ss)
for each State/UT age groups: 15 years and above*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Rural+Urban		
		Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	75.3	40.8	57.2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	66.4	13.0	42.3
3.	Assam	74.7	11.0	43.7
4.	Bihar	63.7	4.0	35.5
5.	Chhattisgarh	76.6	47.6	62.4

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Delhi	68.1	12.8	42.7
7.	Goa	64.4	22.9	42.9
8.	Gujarat	74.0	19.0	47.4
9.	Haryana	68.3	12.8	41.7
10.	Himachal Pradesh	71.0	47.5	58.9
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	72.7	27.6	51.0
12.	Jharkhand	68.1	14.6	41.7
13.	Karnataka	74.0	24.8	49.1
14.	Kerala	65.8	20.4	41.2
15.	Madhya Pradesh	75.9	31.0	54.3
16.	Maharashtra	71.4	29.1	50.5
17.	Manipur	64.0	19.8	42.5
18.	Meghalaya	75.4	50.2	62.3
19.	Mizoram	67.1	26.0	46.4
20.	Nagaland	52.9	11.0	32.8
21.	Odisha	72.9	18.3	44.9
22.	Punjab	69.8	13.7	42.9
23.	Rajasthan	69.1	26.3	48.2
24.	Sikkim	74.0	41.6	58.7
25.	Tamil Nadu	71.8	31.3	51.0
26.	Telangana	69.1	30.3	49.8
27.	Tripura	70.5	11.1	42.0
28.	Uttarakhand	65.0	16.1	40.6
29.	Uttar Pradesh	70.0	13.1	41.8
30.	West Bengal	75.3	20.1	47.8

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	76.4	19.1	48.7
32.	Chandigarh	74.0	20.0	46.9
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	86.8	39.7	66.3
34.	Daman and Diu	85.8	24.1	63.2
35.	Lakshadweep	65.6	9.1	34.4
36.	Puducherry	64.4	13.4	37.8
	ALL INDIA	71.2	22.0	46.8

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), July 2017-June 2018, M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation.

Operational routes under UDAN scheme in Rajasthan

*42. SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of routes which have been awarded under UDAN scheme in Rajasthan;

(b) how many of these are operational; and

(c) why some routes are not operationalised yet?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) 70 routes have been awarded in Rajasthan under the three rounds of bidding of Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)- UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik). Out of the awarded routes, 26 routes are operational, as on 30.01.2020.

(c) Some of the reasons for non operationalization of few UDAN routes are:-

(i) Lack of infrastructure of civil airports due to non-availability of land, delay related to compliance of the regulations by the airport operators, lack of road connectivity to the airports.

(ii) Non-completion of the process involved in obtaining Scheduled Commuter Operators Permit by the Airlines.