

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO : 170
(TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 1st December 2015)

MODERN AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL SYSTEM AT AIRPORTS

170. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

- (a) the names of airports on which modern air traffic control system has been installed during the last three years till date and the details of the expenditure made by Government in this regard;
- (b) the details of the benefit accrued to the aviation sector as a result thereof;
- (c) the names of airports that have been enabled for charter flights during the above period;
- (d) the names of places on which Monopulse Secondary Surveillance Radar (MSSR) have been installed/proposed to be installed in the country; and
- (e) the details of expenditure incurred on these radars and the benefits of installing the MSSR radars?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION

(Dr Mahesh Sharma)

- (a): Airports Authority of India (AAI) has installed Air Traffic Control System at Kolkata Airport which has commissioned on November, 2014 at a cost of Euro 3,088,130.15 + INR 29,12,61,615.
- (b): It has resulted in increased situational awareness in ATC, increased safety, operational efficiency, fuel savings for airlines as a result of direct routings and reduction in carbon emissions.
- (c): Jaisalmer(CE), Bikaner(CE), Bathinda(CE), Kaddappa, Jalgaon, Andal Airport, Durgapur have been enabled for charter flights.
- (d): AAI has installed MSSR at Chennai, Bellary, Bhopal, Porbandar, Vizag, Jharsuguda, Katihar, Kolkata, Udaipur, Chennai, Delhi, Cochin, Trivandrum, Ahmedabad, Kolkata, Mumbai, Amritsar, Nagpur, Varanasi, Berhampur and

Mangalore. Upgradation of air traffic control systems at various airports is a continuous process and taken up by AAI on need basis.

(e): The expenditure for setting up Radars at above locations is Euro 8,052,659 (for 9 MSSRs) +Euro 12,790,656 (8 MSSRs) +INR 34,670,456.

Benefits of installing MSSR Radars

Monopulse Secondary Surveillance Radar is state-of-the-art Secondary Surveillance Radar with improved Range and Detection capabilities deployed for the surveillance of Indian airspace for the purpose of providing Air Traffic Services in India. The range of these radars are 400 kms. MSSRs help in better coverage and the air routes thereby increasing the airspace utilization by providing reduced separation between aircrafts.

Typically, a MSSR consists of a ground Interrogator which transmit interrogations at a radio frequency of 1030 MHz. Aircraft equipped with transponders reply to these interrogations at a radio frequency of 1090 MHz, along with information on the aircraft identity, flight level etc. The ground based equipment receive these replies, extract and provide the relevant information of range, azimuth, identity, flight level etc. on the display at Air Traffic Controllers position for the purpose of resolution of air traffic within their jurisdiction.
