

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION  
**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. : 4515**  
( TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 19th March 2026 )

**DOMESTIC AIRFARE TRENDS**

4515. SMT SHAMBHAVI  
SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL  
SHRI RAJESH VERMA  
DR. LATA WANKHEDE

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION

be pleased to state:-

- (a) the details of the trends observed in domestic air passenger fares, particularly with regard to significant increases or reductions recorded during the latter part of the year;
- (b) the details of the factors influencing fare variations including fuel price fluctuations, airport charges, seasonal demand shifts and airline capacity decisions;
- (c) the details of the consumer protection mechanisms in place to ensure fare transparency including mandatory disclosure of surcharges and ancillary costs;
- (d) the details of the steps taken to engage with airlines, airport operators and consumer forums to address fare grievances; and
- (e) whether any regulatory review or policy intervention has been considered to promote fare affordability while ensuring airline financial viability, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

**ANSWER**

Minister of State in the Ministry of CIVIL AVIATION (Shri Murlidhar Mohol)

(a) to (e): The pricing of airfares is influenced by dynamic fluctuations based on the fundamental economic forces of supply and demand. Various determinants such as current seat occupancy, fuel costs, aircraft capacity, seasonal fluctuations and other relevant factors significantly impact airline ticket pricing.

Airfares are not subject to regulation by the Government and every air transport undertaking shall establish a tariff having regard to all relevant factors, including the cost of operation, characteristics of service, reasonable profit, while adhering to Rule 135 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937.

The Government generally refrains from regulating airfares to maintain market competitiveness, however, it remains vigilant oversight role, intervening in exceptional circumstances by redistributing capacity across various sectors and imposing temporary fare caps, such as during Pandemic, festivals like Maha kumb, Pahalgam incident & recently massive Indigo flight disruptions.

In order to enhance the transparency in airfare, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has set-up Tariff Monitoring Unit (TMU) that monitors airfares on selected 78 routes on a random basis by using airlines websites on monthly basis to ensure that the airlines do not charge airfares outside the range declared by them. This covers about 27% of the domestic traffic.

The Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) has developed a dedicated "Air Fare" grievance module on the AirSewa platform to address concerns related to excessive airfares charged by domestic airlines.

MoCA has established a 24x7 Passenger Assistance Control Room (PACR) to enhance passenger centric governance. This initiative integrates MoCA, DGCA, Airports Authority of India (AAI), and airlines for real-time monitoring of flight disruptions, baggage issues, and refunds, aiming to accelerate grievance redressal and improve the overall travel experience. Further, passenger can lodge their grievances on Air Sewa Portal for timely redressal.

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