

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5291
TO BE ANSWERED ON 25TH JULY, 2019

DEVELOPMENT OF MAJOR PORTS

5291. SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

पोत परिवहन मंत्री

- (a) whether the Government proposes to develop major ports in the country keeping in view the huge potential of rivers for inland water transport;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the rivers likely to be included in the said project, State-wise; and
- (d) the extent to which the transport cost is likely to be reduced therefrom?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR SHIPPING
(SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA)

(a) & (b) Development of infrastructure in the major ports are taken up based on feasibility study. Keeping in view the huge potential of Inland Water Transport (IWT) as one of the factor.

(c) To promote Inland Water Transport (IWT) in the country as an economical, environment friendly supplementary mode of transport to rail and road, 111 inland waterways were declared as National Waterways under the National Waterways Act, 2016. Some of these National Waterways (NWs) provide hinterland connectivity with major ports and are likely to contribute to their development. The details of these NWs are at **Annexure-I**.

(d) As per the Report on "Integrated National Waterways Transportation Grid", in 2014 the cost comparison between IWT mode and other dominant modes of surface transport given here under shows significant cost saving in transportation of goods through IWT mode.

Mode	Railways	Highways	IWT
Freight (Rs./T.km)	1.36	2.50	1.06

Major Ports connectivity to hinterland through National Waterways

Sl. no.	Major Ports	Connectivity with National Waterways (NWs)
1.	Kolkata Port Trust	<p>1. NW-1 (Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hoogli river system – 1620 km) with Farakka (WB)-Sahibganj (Jharkhand)-Patna (Bihar)-Varanasi (UP) and Prayagraj (UP).</p> <p>2.NW-2 (river Brahmaputra – 891 km) with NW-97 (Sunderbans-172 km) (WB) via Indo-Bangladesh Protocol route through Bangladesh (741.6 km) - Dhubri (Assam) – Pandu, Guwahati (Assam) – Jogighopa (Assam) – Neamati (Assam) and Sadiya (Assam).</p> <p>3. NW-86 (river Roopnarayan 72 km) in West Bengal.</p>
2.	Cochin Port Trust	<p>NW-3 (West coast canal from Kozhikode to Kollam, Champakara canal &Udhoygamandal canal – 205 + 165 km), NW-9(Alapuzha – Kottayam – Athirampuzha canal – 40 km) in the State of Kerala.</p>
3.	Mormugao Port Trust	<p>NW- 27 (Cumberjua canal), NW-68 (river Mandovi) and NW-111 (river Zuari) in the State of Goa.</p>
4.	Kamarajar Port Limited	<p>NW-4 (Godavari, Kakinada canal, Eluru canal Krishna river, Commamur canal, Bakingham – Puduchery canal- 2890 km) in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and U.T. of Puducherry.</p>
