GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2967
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06.08.2025

CARGO TERMINALS FOR MULTIMODAL LOGISTICS FACILITIES

2967. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cargo terminals for multimodal logistics facilities that have been established since the announcement in the Union Budget 2022-23 against the original target of 100 terminals to be developed during the last three years;

(b) the details of these newly established cargo terminals, including the locations, operational status and major commodities handled, State-wise;

(c) whether any such terminals have been commissioned / under construction in Bihar, particularly in districts like Patna, Saran or other strategic logistics hubs and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the total volume of cargo handled through these new terminals since their commissioning and the impact on overall freight movement efficiency including reductions in logistics costs and time; and

(e) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of environmental benefits (such as reduction in road congestion and carbon emissions) resulting from the shift towards multimodal transport through these terminals and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF RAILWAYS, INFORMATION & BROADCASTING AND ELECTRONICS & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

(SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW)

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(a) to (e) : So far, 112 Gati Shakti Multi-Modal Cargo Terminals (GCTs) have been commissioned against target of 100 GCTs. These include 5 GCTs in Bihar, the details of which are as under:

SN	Location/ Serving station	District
1	Barauni-Garhara	Begusarai
2	Khudiram Bose Pusa	Samastipur
3	Jogiyara	Darbhanga
4	Pashraha	Khagaria
5	Chausa	Buxar

The major commodities handled at commissioned GCTs are Coal, Container, Foodgrain, Fertilizers, Cement, Crane Consignment, Petroleum and Automobiles etc. A total of 301.7 Million Tonnes of traffic has been handled at these GCTs since their commissioning.

GCTs are being developed with 'Engine-on-load' operation for reducing the detentions to achieve optimum of Railway Infrastructure and are also equipped with modern facilities for efficient handling of cargo like mechanized loading, silos etc., which help in reducing the handling time.

GCTs are being developed with the objective of enhancing the modal share of Indian Railways. Rail transport is inherently more environment friendly due to its lower carbon footprint, energy efficiency and reduced congestion as compared to roads. Not only does rail transport cost less than half of road transport, its carbon dioxide emissions are 90 percent less than road transport. Shifting traffic from road to rail is helping India decarbonize its economy at scale. As compared to 2014 level, 2,672 MT more freight has been shifted from road to rail which has resulted in saving 143.3 million tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions.

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