

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING
LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.*324
TO BE ANSWERD ON 3RD JANUARY, 2019**

DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL INLAND WATERWAYS

*324. SHRI VINCENT H. PALA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

पोत परिवहन मंत्री

- (a) the current status of the development of the 106 new National Inland Waterways declared during 2016;
- (b) the funds allocated for the 20 National Waterways in the North-East Region and the amount that has already been released for the purpose so far; and
- (c) the status of implementation of the Action Plan for Inland Waterways North-Eastern Region-Vision 2020?

**ANSWER
MINISTER OF SHIPPING
(SHRI NITIN GADKARI)**

(a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement referred to in reply to parts (a) to (c) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No.*324 for 03.01.2019 raised by Shri Vincent H. Pala, Hon'ble M.P. on "Development of National Inland Waterways"

(a) Techno – economic feasibility studies have been undertaken for all the new 106 National Waterways (NHs) declared under the National Waterways Act, 2016. Based on the feasibility reports completed so far for the new NWs, Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of 30 technically viable NWs have been prepared. Their list is at **Annex-I**. Out of these 30 NWs, developmental activities have been initiated on 10 NWs as per details at **Annex-II**.

(b) The funds allocated and expenditure incurred for the development of National Waterways in North Eastern Region from 2014-15 onwards is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
Budget Estimates (BE)	Exp.	BE	Exp.	BE	Exp.	BE	Exp.	BE	Exp.
81.70	37.34	90.08	79.39	93.30	74.67	93.00	116.44	120.00	49.15 (upto 30.11.2018)

(c) River Brahmaputra from Dhubri to Sadiya (891 km) was declared as NW-2 in 1988. NW-2 has been developed with fairway of required depth and width, navigational aids, terminal with mechanized handling facilities for loading and unloading of cargo. The details of existing facilities and status of projects under implementation on NW-2 and NW-16 (river Barak) are at **Annex-III**.

19 new inland waterways (11 in Assam; 5 in Meghalaya; 1 each in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram & Nagaland) were declared as NWs under the National Waterways Act, 2016 in the North East Region in April, 2016. Phase-1 (Silchar to Bhanga) development works commenced on new NW-16 (river Barak) in 2017-18. The status of work on 19 new National Waterways in NER is at **Annex-IV**.

LIST OF 30 NATIONAL WATERWAYS FOUND FEASIBLE:**Final DPRs available for 30 NWs :**

Sl. No.	River/Canal (NW#)	States	Length (km)	DPR's Status
1	GHAGHRA RIVER (NW-40)	U.P & Bihar	354	30 DPRs available
2	KOSI RIVER (NW-58)	Bihar	236	
3	GANDAK RIVER (NW-37)	Bihar & U.P.	296	
4	SUNDERBANS WATERWAY (NW-97)	West Bengal	201	
5	CUMBERJUA RIVER (NW-27)	Goa	17	
6	MANDOVI RIVER (NW-68)	Goa	41	
7	ZUARI RIVER (NW-111)	Goa	50	
8	BARAK RIVER (NW-16)	Assam	121	
9	RUPNARAYAN RIVER (NW-86)	West Bengal	45	
10	SUBANSIRI RIVER (NW-95)	Assam	106	
11	BAITARNI RIVER (NW-14)	Odisha	48	
12	MAHANADI -LUNA RIVER (NW-64)	Odisha	98	
13	AMBA RIVER (NW-10)	Maharashtra	45	
14	REVADANDA CREEK - KUNDALIKA RIVER (NW-85)	Maharashtra	31	
15	MAHI RIVER (NW-66)	Gujarat	247	
16	NARMADA RIVER (NW-73)	Gujarat & Maharashtra	226	
17	TAPI RIVER (NW-100)	Gujarat	173	
18	SUBARNAREKHA RIVER (NW-96)	Odisha	30	
19	AJOY (AJAY) RIVER (NW-7)	West Bengal	19	
20	ICHAMATI RIVER (NW-44)	West Bengal	63	
21	KABINI RIVER (NW-51)	Karnataka	23	
22	CHAPORA RIVER (NW-25)	Goa	25	
23	DABHOL CREEK - VASHISHTI RIVER (NW-28)	Maharashtra	45	
24	MAPUSA - MOIDE RIVER (NW-71)	Goa	27	
25	SAVITRI RIVER (BANKOT CREEK) (NW-89)	Maharashtra	45	
26	GURUPUR RIVER (NW-43)	Karnataka	10	
27	ALAPPUZHA- CHANGANASSERY CANAL (NW-8)	Kerala	29	
28	ALAPPUZHA- KOTTAYAM - ATHIRAMPUZHA CANAL (NW-9)	Kerala	52	
29	KOTTAYAM-VAIKOM CANAL (NW-59)	Kerala	19	
30	Kalyan-Thane-Mumbai Waterway, Vasai Creek and Ulhas river (NW- 53)	Maharashtra	145	

Development activities initiated on 10 new NWs

Name of the Waterway	Status and Time-frame
1. River Barak (NW-16)	Development at a cost of Rs. 76.01 crore for years 2016-17 to 2019-20 for Phase -1 of NW-16 from Silchar to Bhanga has commenced. Maintenance dredging for fairway development work in Silchar-Bhanga stretch has commenced. Consultant has been engaged for the upgradation of terminals at Badarpur, Karimganj and new floating terminal at Silchar. Waterway is operational with limited infrastructure facility.
2. River Gandak (NW-37)	Development at a cost of Rs. 12.91 crore for years 2017-18 to 2018-19 including fairway maintenance work has commenced. Waterway is operational with limited infrastructure facility.
Waterways in Goa 3. NW-27-Cumberjua 4. NW 68 – Mandovi 5. NW 111 – Zuari	A proposal for the development of NWs in Goa at an estimated cost of Rs. 22.65 crore for years 2017-18 to 2018-19 has been approved. Work is proposed to be executed through Government of Goa with the assistance of Mormugao Port Trust. A Tripartite MoU has been signed for the commencement of works. Tendering for four floating jetties is under process. NWs of Goa are operational.
6. Alappuzha-Kottayam-Athirampuzha Canal (NW-9) :	Proposal for development of the waterway at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.60 crore for years 2017-18 to 2018-19 has been approved. Night navigation facilities has been procured and installed. Dredging is proposed departmentally. Waterway is already operational for ferry services.
7. River Rupnarayan (NW-86)	Proposal for development of the waterway at an estimated cost of Rs. 24.00 crore for years 2017-18 to 2018-19 has been approved. Work has been awarded for setting up of floating terminal. Tendering for dredging is at an advanced stage. Waterway is operational.
8. Sunderbans Waterways (NW-97)	Proposal for the development of waterway at an estimated cost of Rs. 18.10 crore for years 2017-18 to 2018-19 has been approved. Work order has been issued for dredging. Waterway is part of Indo-Bangladesh Protocol route and already operational for vessels.
9. River Kosi (NW-58)	Project proposal sanctioned for Rs. 15.68 crore for years 2018-19 to 2019-20 to develop the waterway with minimum required infrastructure (bandalling, channel marking, floating terminals and conducting monthly survey etc.). Waterway is operational.
10. River Ghagra (NW-40)	An amount of Rs. 11.60 crore for years 2018-19 to 2019-20 has been approved for fairway development by bandalling and day channel marking, creation of floating terminals and monthly surveys.

The following facilities have already been created / constructed / under progress on NW-2 (river Brahmaputra) and NW-16 (river Barak):

NW-2 (river Brahmaputra)

- Navigational channel with least available depth of 2.5 m between Bangladesh Border - Neamati, 2.0 m between Neamati - Dibrugarh and 1.5 m between Dibrugarh - Sadia / Oriumghat is being maintained. For this purpose, IWAI is having two Cutter Suction Dredger (CSD), two Hydraulic Surface Dredger (HSD) and 6 survey launches.
- Multimodal terminal at Pandu with Low Level and High Level Jetty have been created.
- Ro-Ro terminal at Dhubri with RCC Ro-Ro Jetty has been constructed.
- Floating terminal at 11 locations on NW-2 i.e. Hatsingimari, Jogighopa, Pandu, Tezpur, Silghat, Biswanathghat, Neamati, Bogibeel, Sengajan, Oakland/ Dibrugarh and Oriumghat are being maintained.
- Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) at Dhubri, Jogighopa, Biswanathghat and Dibrugarh have been established for safe navigation.
- Ro-Ro service for providing connectivity between north bank (Dhubri) and south bank (Hatsingimari) of river Brahmaputra. The Ro-Ro service has created a direct link between Assam and Meghalaya enabling trucks/ vehicle to avoid circuitous road route of approx. 220 km through Jogighopa Bridge. The regular Ro-Ro services between Dhubri and Hatsingimari is carried out w.e.f. 01.07.2017.
- Day navigational aids for safe shipping and navigation in entire stretches of NW-2 is being maintained.
- Night navigational aids for safe shipping and navigation in Bangladesh Border– Pandu and Pandu – Silghat stretches of NW- 2 is being maintained.
- River Conservancy Works like bandalling and dredging for maintaining navigable depth in shallow locations are being carried out.
- Fortnightly/ Monthly Thalweg Survey in entire stretches of NW-2 is being conducted.
- Cargo service on NW- 2 is carried out by IWAI through departmental tug and 400 tonne capacity barge (taken from IWT Assam).
- Channelization of navigational route between Burhaburhi to Hatsingimari in Bangladesh Border – Pandu stretch through Water Resource Department, Govt. of Assam is under progress.
- Ro-Ro service between Neamati-Kamlabari with length of 12.7 km by waterway which otherwise takes 410 km of travel by road is operational w.e.f. 11.10.2018.

NW-16 (river Barak)

- Development at a cost of Rs. 76.01 crore for years 2016-17 to 2019-20 for Phase -1 of NW-16 from Silchar to Bhanga has commenced. Maintenance dredging for fairway development work in Silchar-Bhanga stretch has commenced.
- Consultant has been engaged for the upgradation of terminals at Badarpur, Karimganj and new floating terminal at Silchar (NW-16). Waterway is operational with limited infrastructure facility.

Annex-IV

STATUS OF STUDIES / DEVELOPMENT WORKS IN NEW NATIONAL WATERWAYS : NORTH-EASTERN STATES

Sl. no	Name of the Waterways	States	Length of the Waterway (km)	Status	
1	BARAK RIVER (NW-16)	Assam	121	DPR available. Dredging work from Ujjainigram to Bhanga- 48 km is under progress	
2	SUBANSIRI RIVER (NW-95)	Assam	111	Stage-I: Feasibility study completed	Stage-II: Work awarded for preparation of DPR. Draft DPR received and comments issued for finalization of report.
3	DHANSIRI / CHATHE RIVER (NW-31)	Assam	110	Stage-I: Feasibility study completed	Numaligarh Refinery Limited (NRL) requested for suggestions/terms of reference for preparation of Techno-Economic Feasibility Report/Fairway development
4	TIZU - ZUNGKI RIVERS (NW-101)	Nagaland	42	Stage-I: Feasibility study completed	Govt. of Nagaland has requested to IWAI for engagement of consultant for preparation of DPR. Tender for appointment is under process.
5	LOHIT RIVER (NW-62)	Assam & Arunachal Pradesh	100	Stage-I: Feasibility study completed. Not found technically feasible.	
6	AAI RIVER (NW-6)	Assam	71	Final hydrographic survey reports received.	Preparation of DPR will be initiated for viable waterways.
7	BEKI RIVER (NW-18)	Assam	73		
8	DEHING RIVER (NW-30)	Assam	114		
9	DIKHU RIVER (NW-32)	Assam	63		
10	DOYANS RIVER (NW-33)	Assam	61		
11	KOPI LI RIVER (NW-57)	Assam	46		
12	PUTHIMARI RIVER (NW-82)	Assam	72		
13	TLWANG (DHALESWARI) RIVER (NW-102)	Assam & Mizoram	86		
14	GANGADHAR RIVER (NW-38)	Assam & West Bengal	62		
15	JINJIRAM RIVER (NW-50)	Assam & Meghalaya	43		
16	GANOL RIVER (NW-39)	Meghalaya	49		
17	UMNGOT (DAWKI) RIVER (NW-106)	Meghalaya	20		
18	SIMSANG RIVER (NW-93)	Meghalaya	62		
19	KYN SHI RIVER (NW-61)	Meghalaya	28		
<u>TOTAL</u>		-	<u>1334 km</u>		

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3703
TO BE ANSWERED ON 3RD JANUARY, 2019

ACHIEVEMENTS OF MAJOR PORTS

3703. SHRI MAHEISH GIRRI :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

पोत परिवहन मंत्री

- (a) whether the Government has taken any initiative to improve the operational efficiencies of ports through policy and procedural changes and mechanization ;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has witnessed any major achievements of the major ports in terms of capacity augmentation, improved operational efficiency and higher operating surplus due to pro-active policy initiatives taken by it; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof ?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING
(SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN)

(a)&(b) Improving the operational efficiencies of Major Ports is a continuous process. Government is regularly monitoring the Port projects for development/ expansion of the Major Ports. Port Projects such as construction of berths, installation of state of the art equipment, mechanisation of cargo handling system and dredging projects to accommodate large size vessels, etc. help in improving the operational efficiencies at major ports. Some of the major policy and procedural steps taken by Government in the recent past are:

- (i) To bring the Major Ports at par with the International standards, a study on Benchmarking of efficiency and productivity of Major Ports was carried out. The study has identified 116 port-wise action points/initiatives, of which 91 initiatives have already been completed.
- (ii) A new Special Purpose Vehicle, namely Indian Port Rail Corporation Ltd. has been set up as a public limited company to undertake last mile rail connectivity projects in Major Ports so as to improve their handling capacities and efficiency.
- (iii) A new Major Port Authorities Bill to give greater operational freedom to the board of Major Ports in tune with present day requirements has been introduced in the Lok Sabha.
- (iv) Land Policy Guidelines containing the regulatory framework for land allotment by Major Ports through a transparent auction cum tender route has been issued.

(v) Model Concession Agreement (MCA) for PPP projects and dredging projects in port sector has been revised.

(vi) New Policy for Stevedoring, Berthing and Captive projects has been issued.

(vii) Rationalisation of maintenance dredging has been done at Major Ports.

(viii) Order dated 2.9.2015 has been issued by the Ministry for relaxation of cabotage for special vessels such as RO-RO' Hybrid RO-RO, RO Pure Car Carriers, Pure Car and Truck Carriers, LNG vessels and over- Dimensional, Cargo or Project Cargo, Carriers, for a period of 5 years from the date of order.

(ix) Order dated 21.5.2018 has been issued by the Ministry for relaxation of coastal movement of EXIM transshipment containers and Empty Containers.

(x) Revised Security Guidelines for PPP and Dredging projects has been issued.

(c)&(d) Yes. As a result of pro-active policy initiatives taken by the Ministry, Major ports have witnessed following major achievements during 2017-18:

(i) Average Turn-Round Time, which was 82.28 hrs during 2016-17, came down to 64.43 hrs.

(ii) Average Output per Ship Berthday improved during 2017-18. It was 15333 tonnes during 2017-18, whereas during 2016-17, it was 14576 tonnes.

(iii) Major Ports handled 679.37 million tonnes cargo during 2017-18 with a growth of 4.78% over 2016-17.

(iv) Around 92 MTPA capacity was added in Major ports during 2017-18. Total capacity of Major ports which was 1359 MTPA during 2016-17 reached to the level of 1451.19 MTPA during 2017-18.

(v) Operating Surplus of Major Ports increased by Rs. 916.22 crores during 2017-18 over the corresponding period of last year. It was Rs. 4979.58 crores during 2016-17 and Rs. 5895.80 crores during 2017-18.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3709
TO BE ANSWERED ON 3RD JANUARY, 2019
NATIONAL WATERWAY III

3709. SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

पोत परिवहन मंत्री

- (a) whether the Government has taken any decision to widen the waterway stretch from Kollam to Kovalam and Kozhikode to Bakel which is part of National Waterway III and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether IWAI has sanctioned or proposes to sanction any assistance for the said project;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the action taken by the Government to improve the facilities and dredging in National Waterways in Kerala along with the details of dredging works completed so far?

ANSWER
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING
(SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN)

(a) to (c) The Government of Kerala has submitted a proposal for further expansion of NW-3, from Kollam to Kovalam 78 km in the south, and from Kozhikode to Bekal 205 km in the north. It has been decided to first undertake development in the existing stretch of NW-3 and not to extend it further.

(d) National Waterway-3 in Kerala from Kollam to Kottapuram of West Coast Canal and Champakara & Udyogamandal Canals (205 km) is maintained with a channel of 2 m Least Available Depth and 32/38 m bottom width and is fully operational with 24 hours navigational facilities, eight permanent intermodal terminals with storage facilities and mechanized equipment for loading/ unloading of cargo. In addition, the 9th terminal at Alapuzha near Mullackal has also been constructed for cargo operations. Details of the intermodal terminals/ infrastructure facilities on NW-3 is at **Annex-I**.

NW-3 was further extended by 165 km in the north up to Kozhikode from Kottapuram along with three more new NWs connected to NW-3 in Kerala through National Waterways Act, 2016. The new NWs are ;

- i. NW-8 : Alapuzha-Changanassery Canal (29 km)
- ii. NW-9 : Alapuzha-Kottayam – Athirampuzha Canal (40 km)
- iii. NW-59: Kottayam-Vaikom Canal (19 km)

Status of development of the three new NWs of Kerala is at **Annex-II**.

LIST OF TERMINALS ON NATIONAL WATERWAY -3

Sl. No. Terminal Locations on NW-3

1. Kottapuram (on West Coast Canal)
2. Aluva (on Udyogamandal Canal)
3. Maradu (on Champakara Canal in Kochi)
4. Vaikom (on West Coast Canal)
5. Thanneermukkom (on West Coast Canal near Cherthala)
6. Trikkunnappuzha (on West Coast Canal)
7. Kayamkulam (at Airamthengu on West Coast Canal)
8. Kollam (on West Coast Canal in Kollam city)
9. Alapuzha (on West Coast Canal in Alapuzha city)

- In addition, two terminals viz., Bolghatty & Willingdon island have also been developed in Cochin Port Trust limits for container traffic through Ro-Ro / Lo-Lo service.

Status of development of new NWs of Kerala

Sl. No.	New NW	Status of Development
1.	Extension of NW-3 (Kottapuram-Kozhikode on West Coast Canal-165 km)	Detailed Project Report (DPR) in advanced stage of finalization.
2.	NW-8: Alapuzha-Changanassery Canal (29 km)	DPR prepared.
3.	NW-9: Alapuzha-Kottayam–Athirampuzha Canal (40 km) and	Development initiated in 2017-18. Night navigation facilities have been procured and installed.
4.	NW-59: Kottayam-Vaikom Canal (19 km)	DPR completed and contours of development to be drawn up thereon.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3724
TO BE ANSWERED ON 3RD JANUARY, 2019

KOLLAM-COLOMBO SHIP SERVICE

3724. SHRI ANTO ANTONY

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

पोत परिवहन मंत्री

- (a) whether the Government has received any proposal from Kerala to start Kollam-Colombo ship service; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING
(SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN)

- (a) No, Madam.
- (b) Does not arise.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3726
TO BE ANSWERED ON 3RD JANUARY, 2019

PERFORMANCE OF PUBLIC SECTOR PORTS

3726. SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GODWA:
SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA:
SHRI K.N. RAMACHANDRAN:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

पोत परिवहन मंत्री

- (a) whether any reports about the performance of public sector ports are available with the Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, Port-wise;
- (c) the turnover along with profit earned or loss incurred by the Public Sector ports during the last three years;
- (d) the capacity utilization during the said period; and
- (e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in improving the performance of the said ports?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING
(SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN)

(a) to (c) Basic Port Statistics of India (BPS) published by Transport Research Wing of the Ministry of Shipping is an annual publication featuring performance of public sector ports. In addition, the Indian Ports Association (IPA) which is an apex body of Major Ports under the administrative control of the Ministry of Shipping also brings out an annual publication on profile of Major Ports giving key statistical data relating to the Ports. The details of turnover (Total Income) and Profit earned (Net Surplus) of the Major Ports during the last three years is given at **Annexure I**.

(d) The capacity utilization by Major ports during the last three years is given at **Annexure II**.

(e) Increasing the efficiency of Major Ports is a continuous process. Government is regularly monitoring the Port projects with a view to modernise/ upgrade the port infrastructure through construction of new berths/terminals, modernisation of berths, installation of state of art equipment, mechanisation of cargo handling systems etc at ports including the dredging projects to accommodate large vessels. A study on benchmarking of efficiency and productivity of major ports to international levels has been carried out to improve the operations and efficiency of the major ports. The study has identified a total of 116 port wise action points/initiatives of which 91 initiatives have already been completed resulting in improved efficiency.

Port-wise Performance of Public Sector Ports (Major Ports)**A. Turnover (Total Income)****(Rs. in Crores)**

PORT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
KOLKATA	1928.37	2022.08	2661.02
PARADIP	1170.92	1265.76	1579.50
VISAKHAPATNAM	1249.45	1040.21	1201.29
KAMARAJAR(ENNORE)	643.86	640.50	637.06
CHENNAI	983.72	952.16	952.60
V.O. CHIDAMBARANAR	623.87	686.71	665.85
COCHIN	510.35	545.03	577.94
NEW MANGALORE	417.76	495.31	547.46
MORMUGAO	354.08	469.43	452.28
MUMBAI	1631.72	1607.26	1605.65
J.N.P.T.	1989.69	2166.24	2240.45
DEEDAYAL (KANDLA)	1189.40	1571.85	1715.84
TOTAL	12693.19	13462.54	14836.94

B. Profit earned (Net Surplus)**(Rs. in Crores)**

PORT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
KOLKATA	-243.22	-169.02	-164.92
PARADIP	392.75	422.99	542.65
VISAKHAPATNAM	25.70	45.32	249.69
KAMARAJAR(ENNORE)	445.89	426.48	437.73
CHENNAI	42.20	12.59	40.29
V.O. CHIDAMBARANAR	181.42	171.17	164.59
COCHIN	-40.52	-27.17	13.55
NEW MANGALORE	117.18	144.25	190.54
MORMUGAO	5.69	59.12	2.20
MUMBAI	-473.57	-326.85	-418.00
J.N.P.T.	1091.61	1344.74	1442.28
DEEDAYAL (KANDLA)	422.12	693.86	905.06
TOTAL	1967.25	2797.48	3405.66

Capacity utilisation of Major Ports during the last three years

Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Traffic (In Million Tonnes)	606.47	648.40	679.37
Capacity (In MTPA)	965.36	1359	1451.19
Capacity Utilisation (%)	62.82	47.71	46.81

Note: Port Capacity re-rated based on Berthing Policy as per international norms in 2016-17. Capacity utilisation of 2016-17 and 2017-18 is based on re-rated capacity.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3823
TO BE ANSWERED ON 3RD JANUARY, 2019

INTEGRATED NATIONAL WATERWAYS TRANSPORTATION GRID

3823: SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

पोत परिवहन मंत्री

- (a) whether the Government has a broader policy in place for the development and augmentation of inland waterways for commercial purposes and to achieve cost effective logistics requirements and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has given in-principle approval for an Integrated National Waterways Transportation Grid; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with such projects which have been earmarked for waterways in West Bengal?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING
(SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN)

- (a) & (c) On the policy regarding development of National Waterways, the Government is guided by the Inland Waterways Authority of India Act, 1985 and the National Waterways Act, 2016. A list of 111 National Waterways (including 5 existing and 106 new) declared by National Waterways Act, 2016, their location and length including the National Waterways in West Bengal is at **Annex**.
- (b) A proposal to implement a project for setting up of an Integrated National Waterways Transport Grid (INWTG) at an estimated cost of Rs. 22,763 crore was formulated based on the report prepared by M/s RITES Ltd. However, since the Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) is already undertaking the sub-components of INWTG on National Waterways-1 to 5 including the Jal Marg Vikas Project related to NW-1, through budgetary support and external aid through multi-lateral funding, it was decided that the proposal of INWTG as a comprehensive project may not be pursued further.

Annexure

List of 111 National Waterways declared through National Waterways Act, 2016 enacted on 12.04.2016).

Sl. No.	National Waterway No.	Length (km)	Details of Waterways	STATES
1	National Waterway 1	1620	Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly River System (Haldia - Allahabad)	Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand & West Bengal
2	National Waterway 2	891	Brahmaputra River (Dhubri - Sadiya)	Assam
3	National Waterway 3	205	West Coast Canal (Kottapuram - Kollam), Champakara and Udyogmandal Canals	Kerala
		170	West Coast Canal (Kottapuram - Kozhikode)	
4	National Waterway 4	50	Kakinada Canal (Kakinada to Rajahmundry)	Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Pondichery and Maharashtra
		171	Godavari river (Bhadrachalam to Rajahmundry)	
		139	Eluru Canal (Rajahmundry to Vijayawada)	
		157	Krishna river (Wazirabad to Vijayawada)	
		113	Commamur Canal (Vijayawada to Peddaganjam)	
		316	North Buckingham Canal (Peddaganjam to Central Station of Chennai)	
		110	South Buckingham canal (Central Station of Chennai to Marakanam)	
		22	Marakanam to Puducherry through Kaluvelly tank	
		1202	River Godavari (Bhadrachalam - Nashik)	
5	National Waterway 5	256	East Coast Canal and Matai river	Odisha and West Bengal
		265	Brahmani-Kharsua-Dhamra rivers	
		67	Mahanadi delta rivers (Consisting of Hansua river, Nunanala, Gobrinala, Kharnasi river and Mahanadi river)	
6	National Waterway 6	68	Aai River	Assam
7	National Waterway 7	90	Ajoy (Ajay) River	West Bengal
8	National Waterway 8	29	Alappuzha- Changanassery Canal	Kerala

Sl. No.	National Waterway No.	Length (km)	Details of Waterways	STATES
9	National Waterway 9	40	Alappuzha- Kottayam Athirampuzha Canal	Kerala Alternate route: 11.5km
10	National Waterway 10	45	Amba River	Maharashtra
11	National Waterway 11	99	Arunawati - Aran River System	Maharashtra
12	National Waterway 12	5.5	Asi River	Uttar Pradesh
13	National Waterway 13	11	Avm Canal	Kerala & Tamil Nadu
14	National Waterway 14	48	Baitarni River	Odisha
15	National Waterway 15	135	Bakreswar - Mayurakshi River System	West Bengal
16	National Waterway 16	121	Barak River	Assam
17	National Waterway 17	189	Beas River	Himachal Pradesh & Punjab
18	National Waterway 18	69	Beki River	Assam
19	National Waterway 19	67	Betwa River	Uttar Pradesh
20	National Waterway 20	95	Bhavani River	Tamil Nadu
21	National Waterway 21	139	Bheema River	Karnataka & Telangana
22	National Waterway 22	156	Birupa - BadiGenguti - Brahmani River System	Odisha
23	National Waterway 23	56	BudhaBalanga	Odisha
24	National Waterway 24	61	Chambal River	Uttar Pradesh
25	National Waterway 25	33	Chapora River	Goa
26	National Waterway 26	51	Chenab River	Jammu & Kashmir
27	National Waterway 27	17	Cumberjua River	Goa
28	National Waterway 28	45	Dabhol Creek -Vashishti River System	Maharashtra
29	National Waterway 29	132	Damodar River	West Bengal
30	National Waterway 30	109	Dehing River	Assam
31	National Waterway 31	114	Dhansiri / Chathe	Assam
32	National Waterway 32	63	Dikhu River	Assam
33	National Waterway 33	61	Doyans River	Assam
34	National Waterway 34	137	Dvc Canal	West Bengal
35	National Waterway 35	108	Dwarekeswar River	West Bengal
36	National Waterway 36	119	Dwarka River	West Bengal
37	National Waterway 37	296	Gandak River	Bihar & Uttar Pradesh
38	National Waterway 38	62	Gangadhar River	Assam & West Bengal
39	National Waterway 39	49	Ganol River	Meghalaya
40	National Waterway 40	354	Ghaghra River	Bihar & Uttar Pradesh
41	National Waterway 41	112	Ghataprabha River	Karnataka
42	National Waterway 42	514	Gomti River	Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	National Waterway No.	Length (km)	Details of Waterways	STATES
43	National Waterway 43	10	Gurupur River	Karnataka
44	National Waterway 44	63	Ichamati River	West Bengal
45	National Waterway 45	650	Indira Gandhi Canal	Punjab , Haryana &Rajashtan
46	National Waterway 46	35	Indus River	Jammu & Kashmir
47	National Waterway 47	131	Jalangi River	West Bengal
48	National Waterway 48	590	Jawai-Luni-Rann Of Kutch River System	Gujarat & Rajasthan
49	National Waterway 49	110	Jhelum River	Jammu & Kashmir
50	National Waterway 50	43	Jinjiram River	Assam & Meghalaya
51	National Waterway 51	23	Kabini River	Karnataka
52	National Waterway 52	53	Kali River	Karnataka
53	National Waterway 53	145	Kalyan-Thane-Mumbai Waterway, Vasai Creek And Ulhas River System	Maharashtra
54	National Waterway 54	86	Karamnasa River	Bihar & Uttar Pradesh
55	National Waterway 55	311	Kaveri - Kollidam River System	Tamil Nadu
56	National Waterway 56	22	Kherkai River	Jharkhand
57	National Waterway 57	50	Kopili River	Assam
58	National Waterway 58	236	Kosi River	Bihar
59	National Waterway 59	19	Kottayam-Vaikom Canal	Kerala
60	National Waterway 60	80	Kumari River	West Bengal
61	National Waterway 61	28	Kynshi River	Meghalaya
62	National Waterway 62	86	Lohit River	Assam & Arunachal Pradesh
63	National Waterway 63	336	Luni River	Rajasthan
64	National Waterway 64	426	Mahanadi River	Odisha
65	National Waterway 65	80	Mahananda River	West Bengal
66	National Waterway 66	247	Mahi River	Gujarat
67	National Waterway 67	94	Malaprabha River	Karnataka
68	National Waterway 68	41	Mandovi River	Goa
69	National Waterway 69	5	Manimutharu River	Tamil Nadu
70	National Waterway 70	245	Manjara River	Maharashtra & Telangana
71	National Waterway 71	27	Mapusa / Moide River	Goa
72	National Waterway 72	59	Nag River	Maharashtra
73	National Waterway 73	226	Narmada River	Maharashtra & Gujarat
74	National Waterway 74	79	Netravathi River	Karnataka
75	National Waterway 75	142	Palar River	Tamil Nadu
76	National Waterway 76	23	Panchagangavali (Panchagangoli) River	Karnataka
77	National Waterway 77	20	Pazhyar River	Tamil Nadu

Sl. No.	National Waterway No.	Length (km)	Details of Waterways	STATES
78	National Waterway 78	262	Penganaga - Wardha River System	Maharashtra & Telangana
79	National Waterway 79	28	Pennar River	Andhra Pradesh
80	National Waterway 80	126	Ponniyar River	Tamil Nadu
81	National Waterway 81	35	Punpun River	Bihar
82	National Waterway 82	58	Puthimari River	Assam
83	National Waterway 83	31	Rajpuri Creek	Maharashtra
84	National Waterway 84	44	Ravi River	Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh & Punjab
85	National Waterway 85	31	Revadanda Creek - Kundalika River System	Maharashtra
86	National Waterway 86	72	Rupnarayan River	West Bengal
87	National Waterway 87	210	Sabarmati River	Gujarat
88	National Waterway 88	14	Sal River	Goa
89	National Waterway 89	45	Savitri River (Bankot Creek)	Maharashtra
90	National Waterway 90	29	Sharavati River	Karnataka
91	National Waterway 91	52	Shastri River - Jaigad Creek System	Maharashtra
92	National Waterway 92	26	Silabati River	West Bengal
93	National Waterway 93	63	Simsang River	Meghalaya
94	National Waterway 94	141	Sone River	Bihar
95	National Waterway 95	106	Subansiri River	Assam
96	National Waterway 96	311	Subarnrekha River	Jharkhand, West Bengal & Odisha
97	National Waterway 97	172	Sunderbans Waterway	West Bengal
		56	Bidya River	West Bengal
		15	ChhotaKalagachi (ChhotoKalergachi) River	West Bengal
		7	Gomar River	West Bengal
		16	Haribhanga River	West Bengal
		37	Hogla (Hogal)-Pathankhali River	West Bengal
		9	Kalindi (Kalandi) River	West Bengal
		22	Katakhali River	West Bengal
		99	Matla River	West Bengal
		28	Muri Ganga (Baratala) River	West Bengal
		53	Raimangal River	West Bengal
		14	Sahibkhali (Sahebkhali) River	West Bengal
		37	Saptamukhi River	West Bengal
64	Thakurran River	West Bengal		
98	National Waterway 98	377	Sutlej River	Himachal Pradesh & Punjab
99	National Waterway 99	62	Tamaraparani River	Tamil Nadu
100	National Waterway 100	436	Tapi River	Maharashtra &

Sl. No.	National Waterway No.	Length (km)	Details of Waterways	STATES
				Gujarat
101	National Waterway 101	42	Tizu - Zungki Rivers	Nagaland
102	National Waterway 102	87	Thlwan (Dhaleswari River)	Assam & Mizoram
103	National Waterway 103	73	Tons River	Uttar Pradesh
104	National Waterway 104	232	Tungabhadra River	Karnataka, Telangana & Andhra Pradesh
105	National Waterway 105	15	Udayavara River	Karnataka
106	National Waterway 106	20	Umngot (Dawki) River	Meghalaya
107	National Waterway 107	46	Vaigai River	Tamil Nadu
108	National Waterway 108	53	Varuna River	Uttar Pradesh
109	National Waterway 109	166	Wainganga - Pranahita River System	Maharashtra & Telangana
110	National Waterway 110	1080	Yamuna River	Delhi, Haryana & Uttar Pradesh
111	National Waterway 111	50	Zuari River	Goa
		20162.5		

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3883
TO BE ANSWERED ON 3RD JANUARY, 2019

CHABAHAR PORT

3883. SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY:

Will the Minister of **SHIPPING** be pleased to state:

पोत परिवहन मंत्री

- (a) whether the Chabahar port has been fully operationalized and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor and the proposed timeline fixed for the same;
- (c) the funds allocated, released and utilized for the purpose during the last two years; and
- (d) whether the construction of a railway line connecting the port to Afghanistan is underway and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING
(SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN)

(a)&(b) Madam, India Ports Global Chabahar Free Zone (IPGCFZ) an SPV of Indian Ports Global Ltd. in Iran has taken over interim operation of the Chabahar Port w.e.f. 24.12.2018.

(c) The details of the funds allocated, released and utilized for the purpose during the last two years are as follows:-

Financial Year	Funds Allocated	Funds Released	Funds Utilized
2016-17	Rs 100 crore	Rs 100 crore	0.0025 crore
2017-18	NIL	NA	4.11 crore
2018-19	Rs 150 crore	NIL	1.36 crore (till 30.09.2018)

(d) An MoU between IRCON and Construction, Development of Transport and Infrastructure Company [CDTIC] of Iran for construction of Chabahar-Zahedan rail project was signed during PM's visit to Iran on 23 May 2016. As per the Joint Statement released by MEA dated 17 February 2018 during Iranian President's visit to India (15-17 February 2018), India conveyed its readiness to support the development of Chabahar- Zahedan Rail line.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3900
TO BE ANSWERED ON 3RD JANUARY, 2019

HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS IN SHIP BREAKING YARDS

3900. SHRI. L. R. SHIVARAME GOWDA:
SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:
SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

पोत परिवहन मंत्री

- (a) the number of workers employed at various ship breaking yards in the country and the details of ship breaking yards, State-wise along with the quantity and kind of waste generated at these yards;
- (b) the details of the norms laid down by the Government for the disposal of solid waste generated therefrom;
- (c) whether the workers in these yards are reported to be facing health hazards due to negligent waste disposal practices;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to improve waste disposal practices for well being of these workers; and
- (e) whether there is an urgent need for regulatory framework for ship breaking industry in the country and if so, the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING
(SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN)

- (a) Ship breaking takes place at yards at Alang-Sosiya in Gujarat, Mumbai Port, Kolkata Port and Azhikkal in Kerala. As per information received from the ship breaking yards, around 8000 workers are engaged by the ship recyclers in Alang-Sosiya; around 50 workers are engaged by the ship recyclers in Kolkata Port; there are 15 permanent and about 30 to 40 temporary staff, recruited as per requirement, in Azhikkal; and in Mumbai Port, the workers are engaged by the ship breakers depending on requirement, the exact figures are however not available.

The waste generated during ship breaking includes ceramics, glass, rusted iron scale, asbestos and asbestos containing material, cooling powder, glass wool, thermocol, puff, oil sludge, paint chips, rubber gaskets, contaminated sand, oil rags, pvc and plastics, bilge water, contaminated water, oily water, etc.

In Alang-Sosiya, around 7794 metric tonnes of hazardous waste and 640 metric tonnes of municipal solid wastes were generated during 2017-2018. In Kolkata Port, 1334 kg of white cement, 1347 kg of thermocol, 2058 kg of paint chips and wood waste, 1329 kg of waste oil and 1216 kg of glass wool were generated from April, 2016 to November, 2018. In Mumbai Port, the waste generated is disposed off by the ship breakers themselves as per the terms and conditions laid down by the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board. The quantity of waste generated is not available with Mumbai Port. In Kerala, around 20 tonnes glass wool, 15 tonnes waste oil and 2 tonnes puff is generated from ship breaking in a year.

- (b) Solid and hazardous wastes generated from the ship recycling activities are disposed off as per the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016, under the supervision of respective state pollution control boards.
- (c) No such report has been received.
- (d) Does not arise.
- (e) Regulatory framework for ship breaking industry in the country is already in place in the form of Shipbreaking Code (Revised), 2013.
