

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2999
TO BE ANSWERED ON 11TH JULY, 2019

WELFARE OF SEAFARERS

2999. DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR:
SHRI RAJA AMARESHWARA NAIK:
SHRI VINOD KUMAR SONKAR:
SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

पोत परिवहन मंत्री

- (a) whether the Government has any mechanism to safeguard the interest of Indian crew members aboard in foreign vessels specially in exigencies like pirate hijacking or fatal accidents and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether implementation of Indian Maritime Act by the Government has been inadequate in such cases and if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) whether retired seafarers went on hunger strike over the discontinuance of the monthly ex-gratia allowance and if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (d) whether the Seafarer Welfare Fund Society has been set up for Welfare of Indian seafarers and their families;
- (e) if so, the details of objectives, functions and achievements thereof along with welfare schemes implemented by it and the funds released thereunder so far; and
- (f) the further steps being taken by the Government for the welfare of seafarers and to resolve their grievance in the country?

ANSWER

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

- (a) Yes Sir, Ministry of Shipping in consultation with Ministry of Defence have prepared a Contingency Plan for this and have also documented Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) to safeguard the interest of Indian crew members onboard India vessels, Foreign vessels as well as Indian Sailing vessels (Dhow).

In addition, following are some of the important steps which have been initiated to deal with exigencies like pirate hijacking and fatal accidents:

- i) Guidelines for anti-piracy measures have been implemented on Indian Ships. These guidelines provide for elaborate anti piracy measures.
- ii) A Maritime Security Advisory has been implemented for restriction in engaging Indian seafarers on vessels trading solely in Gulf of Guinea.
- iii) Naval escorts are provided by Indian naval ships in the Gulf of Aden, since 2008. The DG Shipping, Govt. of India is coordinating this with the Indian Navy vis-à-vis Indian and Foreign flag merchant ships.
- iv) Circulars are issued from time to time, laying down actions to be taken by Indian Merchant Ships, Shipping companies & other stake-holders to deal with piracy & armed robbery incidents.
- v) The DG Shipping, Govt. of India has approved a piracy awareness module/training program to sensitize seafarers about piracy & armed robbery at sea.
- vi) The Directorate General of Shipping has documented Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) to deal with fatal accidents of Indian Crew members aboard in foreign vessels.
- vii) In case of fatal accident of an Indian crew member, onboard a foreign flagship, the Directorate General of Shipping as Indian Maritime Administration requests the Flag Administration to carry out investigation, as per the provision of the IMO Code of Conduct of Causality Investigation.

(b) Not applicable Sir, as no such Act exists.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Yes Sir.

(e) The objectives as laid down in the memorandum of Association of the Seafarer Welfare Fund Society (SWFS) are as below:

- i) To provide and maintain a fund by the name of the Seafarers' Welfare Fund;

- ii) To provide welfare facilities in general to seamen at ports in India and to seamen engaged as per provisions of section 101 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 while at ports abroad;
- iii) To invest in any security or keep in deposit with any bank and otherwise deal with any moneys of the Society in such manner as may, from time to time, be prescribed by the Central Government.
- iv) The SWFS has implemented the following five Welfare schemes for the benefit of all the Indian seafarers and their families:
 - a) Survival Benefit Scheme
 - b) Invalidity Benefit Scheme
 - c) Maternity Benefit Scheme for Female Seafarers,
 - d) The Old Age Benefit Welfare Scheme
 - e) Family Benefit Welfare Scheme

The details of funds released to seafarers so far (year-wise) is as below:

2014-15	:	Rs. 59,905,416/-
2015-16	:	Rs. 53,195,875/-
2016-17	:	Rs. 69,386,431/-
2017-18	:	Rs. 65,688,546/-

(f) The Government of India's notification relating to mandatory deposit of welfare fund contributions by the Indian Shipping Companies and Recruitment and Placement Services License (RPSL) companies for compliance of regulation 4.5 of ILO-MLC, 2006, became effective from 1.4.2014 onwards. SWFS started receiving the welfare fund contribution from those companies w.e.f. 1.4.2014.

The Government has also formulated a grievance redressal mechanism. A feedback portal is available on the official website of Directorate General of Shipping and the CPGRAM PG Portal. These portals are monitored by designated officers of DG(S) and its allied officers.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3012
TO BE ANSWERED ON 11TH JULY, 2019

NON-FUNCTIONAL PORTS

3012. SHRI ABDUL KHALEQUE:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

पोत परिवहन मंत्री

- (a) the total number of ports presently functional and non-functional in the country, State-wise including Assam;
- (b) whether the Government has any plan to revive the non-functional ports in the country including the Khulabandha and Pandu ports of Assam; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the further steps taken by the Government in this regard?

ANSWER

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

(a) There are 12 major ports and 200 non-major ports in the country. While the Major Ports are under the administrative control of Ministry of Shipping, the non-major ports are under the jurisdiction of respective State Maritime Boards/State Government. All the 12 Major ports are functional. Out of the 200 non-major ports, around 65 ports are handling cargo and the others are "Port Limits" where no cargo is handled and these are used by fishing vessels and by small ferries to carry passengers across the creeks etc. A list of non-major ports State-wise is at Annex-I. Terminal facilities developed on National Waterway-1, 2 and 3 indicating States including Assam are at Annex -II.

(b) & (c) The non-major ports are under the jurisdiction of respective State Maritime Boards/State Government. The revival of the non-major ports is done by respective State Governments. Further, Pandu river-port situated at Guwahati, Assam on National Waterways -2 is a functional IWT terminal with Broad Gauge link.

LIST OF PORTS IN INDIA

A. MAJOR PORTS

Sl. No.	Name of Port
1	Kolkata
2	Paradip
3	Visakhapatnam
4	Kamarajar
5	Chennai
6	V.O. Chidambaranar
7	Cochin
8	New Mangalore
9	Mormugao
10	Mumbai
11	Jawaharlal Nehru
12	Deendayal

B. STATE-WISE LIST OF NON-MAJOR PORTS

S.NO.	NAME OF PORT
	GUJARAT- 41
1.	Mandvi
2.	Navlakhi (O, EXIM)
3.	Bedi (O, EXIM)
4.	Sikka (O, EXIM)
5.	Jafarabad (O)
6.	Okha (O, EXIM)
7.	Porbandar (O, EXIM)
8.	Veraval
9.	Bhavnagar (O, EXIM)
10.	Bharuch
11.	Hazira / AHPPL (O, EXIM)
12.	Koteshwar
13.	Mundra / GAPL (O, EXIM)
14.	Jakhau (O, EXIM)
15.	Jodia
16.	Salaya
17.	Pindhara
18.	Beyt
19.	Rupen
20.	Mangrol
21.	Kotda
22.	Madhwad
23.	Navabandar
24.	Rajpara
25.	Pipavav / GPPL (O, EXIM)
26.	Mahuva
27.	Talaja
28.	Ghogha
29.	Khambhat
30.	Dahej (O, EXIM)
31.	Bhagwa
32.	Onjal
33.	Vansi-Borsi
34.	Billimora
35.	Valsad
36.	Umarsadi
37.	Kolak
38.	Maroli
39.	Umergaon
40.	Mul-Dwarka (O, EXIM)
41.	Magdalla (O, EXIM)

	MAHARASHTRA - 48
1	Dahanu (O)
2	Tarapur
3	Nawapur
4	Satpati
5	Kelwa-Mahim
6	Arnala (incl Datiware)
7	Uttan
8	Bassein
9	Bhiwandi
10	Manori
11	Kalyan
12	Thane
13	Versova
14	Bandra
15	Trombay (O)
16	Ulwa-Belapur /(Panvel) (O)
17	Mora
18	Mandwa
19	Karanja
20	Thal (Rewas)
21	Alibag / Dharamtar (O, EXIM)
22	Revdanda (O, EXIM)
23	Borli/Mandla
24	Nandgaon
25	Murud-Junijira
26	Rajpuri / Dighi (O, EXIM)
27	Manded
28	Kumbharu
29	Shriwardhan
30	Bankot (O)
31	Kelshi (O, EXIM)
32	Harnai
33	Dabhol (O, EXIM)
34	Palshet
35	Borya
36	Jaigad (O, EXIM)
37	Tiwri-Varoda
38	Purnagad
39	Jaitapur
40	Vijaydurg (O, EXIM)
41	Deogad
42	Achara
43	Malvan
44	Niwti
45	Vengurla
46	Redi (O, EXIM)

47	Kiranpani (O, EXIM)
48	Ratnagiri (O, EXIM)
	GOA - 5
1	Panaji (O, EXIM)
2	Chapora
3	Betul
4	Talpona
5	Tiracol
	KARNATAKA - 11
1	Mangalore (O)
2	Malpe (O)
3	Hangarkatta (O)
4	Kundapur (O)
5	Bhatkal
6	Honavar
7	Tadri (O)
8	Belekeri (O)
9	Karwar (O, EXIM)
10	Pudubidri
11	Manki
	KERALA - 17
1	Alappuzha
2	Vadakara
3	Valiathura
4	Kasaragode
5	Kodungallore / Munumbum
6	Ponnani
7	Kollam (O)
8	Thalassery
9	Kozhikode/Beypore (O)
10	Neendakara
11	Azhikkal (O)
12	Koavalam/Vizhinjam (O, EXIM)
13	Kannur
14	Kayamkulam
15	Manieswaram
16	Cheruvathur / Neeleswaram
17	Kottayam
	TAMIL NADU - 15
1	Cuddalore (O, EXIM)
2	Nagapattinam (O, EXIM)
3	Rameswaram
4	Pamban
5	Colachel
6	Valinokkam
7	Kanyakumari

8	Ennore (O, EXIM)
9	Punnakkayal
10	Thirukkadaiyur (O)
11	PY-3 (Oil field) (O)
12	Kattupalli (O, EXIM)
13	Thiruchopuram (O)
14	Manappad
15	Kudankulam
	ANDHRA PRADESH -12
1	Bhavanapadu
2	Calingapatnam
3	Bheemunipatnam
4	Kakinada (i) Anchorage (O, EXIM) (ii)Kakinada Deepwater Port (O, EXIM)
5	Narsapur
6	Machilipatnam
7	Vodarevu
8	Nizampatnam
9	Krishnapatnam (O, EXIM)
10	Gangavaram (O, EXIM)
11	Mutyalampalem
12	Rawa (O)
	ORISSA - 13
1	Gopalpur (O)
2	Bahabalpur
3	Bahadammuham
4	Palur
5	Baliharichandi
6	Astaranga
7	Jatadhar Muhan
8	Dhamra (O, EXIM)
9	Chudamani
10	Inchuri
11	Chandipur
12	Subatnarekha Mouth (Kirtania)
13	Barunei Muhan
	WEST BENGAL - 1
1	Kulpi
	PUDUCHERRY - 2
1	Pondicherry (O)
2	Karaikal (O, EXIM)
	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR - 23
1	Port Blair (O, EXIM)
2	Mus
3	Car Nicobar (O)
4	Havelock
5	Mayabunder (O)

6	Diglipur (O)
7	Rangat (O)
8	Hut Bay (O)
9	Katchal (O)
10	Campbell Bay (O)
11	Neil Havelock
12	Dugong Creek
13	Nancowry (O)
14	Chowra
15	Teressa
16	Kondul
17	Pillow Millow
18	East Island
19	Cinque Island
20	Jolly Bouy Island
21	Tillonchong
22	Castle Bay
23	South Bay
	LAKSHADWEEP - 10
1	Agatti
2	Amini
3	Andrott
4	Bitra
5	Chetlat
6	Kavaratti
7	Kadmat
8	Kiltan
9	Kalpeni
10	Minicoy
	DAMAN & DIU - 2
1	Daman
2	Diu

(O) Means Operational

TERMINAL FACILITIES ON NATIONAL WATERWAY – 1, 2 & 3

S no.	National Waterway (NW)	Existing Terminal	Proposed terminal / under implementation
1.	NW-1(River Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system from Haldia to Allahabad, 1620 km)	05 nos. -GR Jetty-2 (Kolkata), Pakur (W.B.),Farakka (owned by Farakka Barrage Project in W.B.) and Patna (Low level and high level jetties), Multimodal terminal at Varanasi (U.P.)	04 nos. - Multimodal Terminals at: Sahibganj (Jharkhand), Haldia (WB). Intermodal Terminals at:Ghazipur (U.P) and Kalughat (Saran, Bihar)
2.	NW-2 (River Brahmaputra from Dhubri to Sadiya, 891 km Fairway)	02 nos. - Low and high level jetties at Pandu (Assam) with BG link, IWT cum Ro – Ro terminal at Dhubri (Assam)	
3.	NW-3 (West Coast Canal from Kottapuram to Kollam along with Champakara&Udyogmandal canal in Kerala was declared as NW-3, having total length of 205 km(further extended by 165 km from Kottapuram to Kozhikode by National Waterways Act, 2016).	10 nos. - IWAI has already constructed 8 permanent terminals (Kerala) on NW-3 viz., Kottapuram, Aluva, Maradu, Vaikkom, Thanneermukkom, Trikkunnapuzha, Kayamkulam and Kollam with cargo storing andloading/unloadingcrane/equipments. In addition, 2 terminals viz., Bolghatty& Willingdon island have also been developed in Cochin Port Trust limit for container traffic through Ro-Ro / Lo-Lo service.	01 no.- Terminal is at completion stage of construction at Alappuzha (Kerala)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3080
TO BE ANSWERED ON 11TH JULY, 2019

POTENTIAL OF INLAND WATERWAYS

3080. DR. UMESH G. JADHAV:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

पोत परिवहन मंत्री

- (a) whether the country's inland waterways have been utilized to their full potential;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the country's cargo transported through inland waterways during the last three years and the current year;
- (c) whether the Government has formulated any proposal to increase the use of inland waterways and coastal shipping for greater cargo shipment;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the total funds sanctioned and utilised for the development of waterways in the country during the said period?

ANSWER

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

(a) & (b) 111 inland waterways (including existing 5 National Waterways) were declared National Waterways (NWs) under the National Waterways Act, 2016 to create a network of National Waterways to optimize the full potential of Inland Waterway Transport (IWT). The list of these NWs river/ waterway-wise is at **Annex-1**. Development of these waterways has been taken up in phased manner for shipping and navigation. The details of cargo transportation during the last three years and the current year are as under:

Year	Quantity (in million tonnes)
2016-17	55.20
2017-18	55.03
2018-19	72.31
2019-20	14.59 (up to May, 2019)

(c) & (d) Following initiatives have been taken by the Government to increase the use of Inland Waterways and Coastal Shipping for greater cargo shipment:

- i. Provision of assured fairway with targeted depth, navigation aids for round the clock operation, floating or permanent terminal facilities at various locations, facilities for mechanized handling of cargo, fortnightly thalweg surveys, issue of river notices, Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) stations, River Information System (RIS), providing pilotage service, close interaction with prospective shippers and operators etc.
- ii. Ministry of fertilizers has agreed to provide subsidy for transportation of fertilizers through IWT mode equivalent to road and rail modes.
- iii. Similarly, Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) has also included IWT in their scheme for providing subsidy for transportation of raw materials and finished goods for new industrial units in North Eastern Region (NER).
- iv. Discounts of minimum 40% on vessel and cargo related charges for coastal vessels at Major Ports.
- v. Notification of priority berthing for coastal vessels at Major Ports to reduce turn-around time.
- vi. Licensing relaxations under section 406 and 407 of the merchant shipping act 1958 for the following commodities.
 - Fertilizers.
 - Agricultural, fisheries, horticultural, and animal husbandry.
 - Empty containers and containers being transhipped from another India port.
 - Special vessels such as Ro-Ro, Ro-Pax, Project cargo/ODC, etc.
- vii. Allowing the carriage of coastal containers through the territorial waters of Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Myanmar.
- viii. Streamlining of mechanism for freight subsidy reimbursement for fertilizers.

(e) The details of funds sanctioned and utilized for the development of waterways in the country during the last three years and the current financial year are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	BE	RE	Exp.
2016-17	BE 391.01 (Grants) + EBRs 340.00	RE 362.01 (Grants) + EBRs 340.00	358.41(Grants) + 237.32 (EBRs)
2017-18	228.1542 (Grants) + 660.00 (EBRs)	433.1542 (Grants) + 660.00 (EBRs)	431.9214 (Grants) + 335.2686 (EBRs)
2018-19	480.00 (Grants)	862.49 (Grants)	862.49 (Grants) + 111.94 (EBRs)
2019-20	750.36 (Grants)	-	167.33 (up to 31.05.2019)

List of 111 National Waterways

(Government of India has declared 111 waterways as National Waterways 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 - BADI GENGUTI - BRAHMANI RIVER SYSTEM	Odisha
23	National Waterway 23	56	BUDHA BALANGA	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	KOPI LI 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	KYN SHI 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	PAZH YAR 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	PENNA 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 (chhotokalgachi) 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	Katakhal 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

Sl. No.	National Waterway No.	Length (km)	Details of Waterways	STATES
100	National Waterway 100	436	Tapi river	Maharashtra & Gujarat
101	National Waterway 101	42	Tizu - zungki rivers	Nagaland
102	National Waterway 102	87	Tlwang (dholeswari 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
	Total	20162.5		

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3098
TO BE ANSWERED ON 11TH JULY, 2019

COMPLETION OF RIVER PORT

3098. SHRIMATI PRATIMA BHOMIK:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

पोत परिवहन मंत्री

- (a) whether the Government has fixed any timeline for the completion of the river port over river Gomti of Tripura at Sonamura and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (b) whether any plan has been drawn up within which the movement of Cargo ship from the Sonamura river port would start through the river system of Bangladesh and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

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

(a) & (b) No timeline has been stipulated for establishment of Inland Water Terminal at Sonamura in Tripura, as the stretch of Gomti river in Bangladesh through which shipping and navigation is proposed is not yet part of the Indo-Bangladesh Protocol Route. As per decision at the 19th meeting of Standing Committee of Protocol on Inland Water Transit and Trade (PIWT&T) and Shipping Secretary Level Talks held between India and Bangladesh in October, 2018, a Joint Technical Committee (JTC) comprising of India and Bangladesh officials has undertaken hydrographic survey and given a positive report on the feasibility of navigation in both Indian and Bangladesh portions of Gomti river. However, prior to undertaking development of the waterway for navigation through the river system of Bangladesh (Meghna), it has been decided to seek approval of Bangladesh for declaration of Sonamura-Daudkhandi route as part of the Protocol route between India and Bangladesh. The Government of Bangladesh has been requested, through Ministry of External Affairs, to accord their 'in-principle' approval to this proposal.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3127
TO BE ANSWERED ON 11TH JULY, 2019

PROPOSALS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF WATERWAYS

3127. SHRI MANICKAM TAGORE B.:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

पोत परिवहन मंत्री

- (a) the details and the number of proposals lying pending with the Government for development of waterways in the country;
- (b) whether the Government has initiated the proposals for their approval since waterways transport reduce the transport cost significantly; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the future plan of action of the Government in this regard?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (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 (including 5 National Waterways declared earlier) under the National Waterways Act, 2016. The details of work done on these National Waterways is as under:

- (i) National Waterway-1 (NW-1) (Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system from Allahabad to Haldia), NW-2 (River Brahmaputra from Dhubri to Sadiya), NW-3 (West Coast Canal from Kottapuram to Kollam along with Udyogmandal and Champakara Canals) have been developed with fairway, navigational aids, jetties and terminals with mechanized equipment handling facilities for loading and unloading of cargo. These NWs including NW-10 (River Amba), NW-27 (Cumberjua), NW-68 (River Mandovi), NW-73 (River Narmada), NW-83 (Rajpuri Creek), NW-85 (Revadanda Creek - Kundalika River System), NW-91 (Shastri River - Jaigad creek system), NW- 97 (Sunderbans Waterways), NW-100 (River Tapi) and NW-111 (River Zuari) are operational and vessels are plying on them.

(ii) Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) is implementing the Jal Marg Vikas Project (JMVP) at an estimated cost of Rs. 5369.18 crore for capacity augmentation of navigation on the Haldia- Varanasi stretch of NW-1 with the technical and part financial assistance of the World Bank. Projects worth Rs. 1800 crore (approx.) have commenced on ground in a time period of three years after statutory clearances.

(iii) On the Vijayawada – Muktyala stretch of river Krishna on NW-4, fairway development works have commenced at a cost of Rs. 96 crore.

(iv) Based on the outcome of techno-economic feasibility and Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) prepared for the new NWs, technical interventions have been planned for safe navigation and shipping on technically viable NWs. As per the DPRs completed so far for the new NWs, 36 NWs have been found to be technically viable and development activities have been initiated on 10 viable NWs detailed at **Annex**.

Status of works on 10 National Waterways

Annex

Name of the National Waterway	Status of works
1. River Barak (NW-16)	Development works at a cost of Rs. 76.01 crore for Phase -1 from Silchar to Bhanga has commenced. This includes maintenance dredging, upgradation of terminals at Badarpur and Karimganj. Waterway is operational with limited infrastructure facility.
2. River Gandak 3. (NW-37)	Development works at a cost of Rs. 12.91 crore including fairway maintenance work has commenced. Waterway is operational with limited infrastructure facility.
Waterways in Goa 4. NW-27- Cumberjua 5. NW 68 – Mandovi 6. NW 111 – Zuari	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. Development works at an estimated cost of Rs. 22.65 crore has commenced. NWs of Goa are operational.
6. Alappuzha – Kottayam – Athirampuzha Canal (NW-9)	Development works on the waterway at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.60 crore has commenced. Night navigation facilities has been procured and installed. Dredging is proposed departmentally. Waterway is already operational for ferry services.
7. River Rupnarayan (NW-86)	Development works on the waterway at an estimated cost of Rs. 24.00 crore has commenced. 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)	Development works on waterway at an estimated cost of Rs. 18.10 crore has commenced. Dredging work is in progress. Waterway is part of Indo-Bangladesh Protocol route and already operational for vessels.
9. River Kosi (NW-58)	Project sanctioned for Rs. 15.68 crore to develop the waterway with minimum required infrastructure (bandalling, channel marking, floating terminals and conducting monthly survey etc.). Tender for river conservancy works and floating pontoon facility are in progress for making the waterway operational.
10. River Ghagra (NW-40)	An amount of Rs. 11.60 crore has been approved for fairway development by bandalling and day channel marking, creation of floating terminals and monthly surveys. Tender for river conservancy works and floating pontoon facility are in progress for making the waterway operational.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3136
TO BE ANSWERED ON 11TH JULY, 2019

DEVELOPMENT OF BUCKINGHAM CANAL AS WATERWAY

3136. SHRIMATI VANGA GEETHA VISWANATH:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

पोत परिवहन मंत्री

- (a) whether the Government proposes to develop Buckingham canal between Kakinada-Puducherry as river transport system and to extend it up to Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made in this regard;
- (c) whether the Government also proposes to set up eight terminals in Andhra Pradesh viz. Kakinada, Rajamahendravaram, Tadepalligudem, Eluru, Vijayawada, Kothapatnam, Mypadu, Dugarajapatnam, if so, the details thereof and progress made in this regard so far; and
- (d) whether our country has the potential of only 0.28% in term of goods carriage through shipping whereas other countries like Netherlands has 42%, France 15%, Hungary 15%, Germany 19%, Belgium 13%, USA 15% through Inland waterways, if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor along with the steps being taken to learn from European Union in this regard?

ANSWER

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

(a) & (b) No, Sir. There is no proposal to develop Buckingham canal between Kakinada-Puducherry as river transport system and to extend it up to Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh.

(c) To develop navigation on the Vijayawada–Muktyala stretch of river Krishna which is part of National Waterway-4 in Andhra Pradesh, works have commenced at a cost of Rs.96 crore. The interventions in this stretch include four floating terminals at Durga Ghat, Bhavani Island, Amravati and Vedadri and four permanent terminals at Ibrahimpatnam, Harischandrapuram, Muktyala and Madipadu.

(d) At present Inland Water Transport (IWT) Sector has a modal share of about 1.0% in the total transportation sector of India and various initiatives have been taken to increase the modal share of IWT e.g. Jal Marg Vikas Project on NW-1 and development of navigation facilities on technically viable new National Waterways.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3140
TO BE ANSWERED ON 11TH JULY, 2019

IMPACT OF GANGETIC RIVER DOLPHINS

3140. DR. SHASHI THAROOR:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

पोत परिवहन मंत्री

- (a) whether the Government is aware about the various concerns raised regarding the impact on the Gangetic river Dolphins due to the National Waterways Projects and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the proposed waterway for cargo vessels will pass through the Bhagalpur district, which is a reserve for Gangetic river Dolphins and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has undertaken any study to measure the impact of these projects on the Gangetic river Dolphins and other aquatic animals and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that the Gangetic river Dolphins will not be adversely affected by the National Waterways Projects?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (d) To augment the navigation capacity on the Haldia-Varanasi stretch of National Waterway-1, Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) is implementing the Jal Marg Vikas Project (JMVP), with the technical assistance and investment support of the World Bank. The Sultanganj-Kahalgaon stretch of NW-1 passes through Vikramshila Gangetic Dolphin Sanctuary (VGDS), Bhagalpur.

In order to ensure safe navigational activities, and as part of the Environmental and Social Safeguard Policy of the World Bank, IWAI undertook a comprehensive Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) study on NW-1 including on stretches falling within VGDS. The EIA reports include the impact assessment with reference to the Gangetic Dolphins and Vikramshila Gangetic Dolphin Sanctuary, Bhagalpur. The report recommended a numbers of mitigation/ safeguard measures for safe navigational activities in NW-1 including dolphins and other aquatic animals protected areas as indicated at **Annex**.

To address the concerns raised on the impact of barge movement during the operational phase of the project, IWAI has undertaken a special study in association with IIT, Delhi on the effect of navigational activities on the Gangetic Dolphin and other aquatic animals in order to take remedial measures. The Terms of Reference (ToR) for this study were finalized after detailed consultations with experts on the subject.

Further, similar measures as adopted in Kashi Turtle Sanctuary, Varanasi have been adopted in Vikramshila Gangetic Dolphin Sanctuary, Bhagalpur to ensure safety of aquatic life.

Annexure mentioned in reply to parts (a) to (d) of Lok Sabha Admitted Unstarred Question No. 3140 to be answered on 11.07.2019 raised by Dr. Shashi Tharoor, M.P. regarding Impact of Gangetic River Dolphins

Mitigation/ safeguard measures for safe navigational activities in NW-1 including dolphins and other aquatic animals protected areas.

- Vessel speed would be restricted to 2.7 knots in Vikramshila Gangetic Dolphin Sanctuary (VGDS) area to reduce the noise generation from propeller. Restricting speed of vessels in sanctuary area can maintain noise levels lower than tolerance levels of dolphins, thus minimizing impact of noise on dolphins.
- Vessels would be fitted with propeller guards and dolphin deflectors to minimize dolphin accidents.
- Usage of non-toxic and non TBT containing anti-fouling paints for painting vessel.
- Barge/vessel movement would be restricted to the designated route only to minimize disturbance of aquatic life.
- If any aquatic mammal/dolphin is spotted, then the measures will be taken to push it away through sirens/signals.
- All waste from vessels shall be discharged at designated terminals/vessel repair facility only.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3153
TO BE ANSWERED ON 11TH July, 2019

IMPACT OF SEA ERADICATION

3153. SHRI H. VASANTHAKUMAR:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

पोत परिवहन मंत्री

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the impact of sea eradication has caused considerable loss in portion of the western coastline in Kanyakumari district during the last two decades;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the remedial steps being taken by the Government to protect the beaches and fishing harbour in Kanyakumari district;
- (c) whether any proposals/study reports/representations have been received from any fishermen community from the Kanyakumari district/concerned department of State/Centre for developing Thengapattinam fishing harbour and also for 600 ft. length fly over bridge between Thengapattinam and Eayumanthurai in Thamirabarani river;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the reaction of the Government thereto along with the proposed fund allocation in this regard?

ANSWER

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

- (a) Sir, National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR) Chennai, an attached office of Ministry of Earth Sciences is periodical monitoring and assessing the shoreline erosion / accretion pattern. A GIS based interactive database was created for depicting cumulative eroding and accreting areas for the years 1990-2016. The analysis of last 26 years data suggests that about 33%, 38% and 29% coast is eroding, accrediting and stable in nature respectively.

Kanyakumari district has 69.06 km long coastline. Out of which 44.56 km coast was found to be eroding, 17.86 km was stable and 6.64 km was of accreting nature. The major eroding pockets/locations were Puthenthurai, Erayumanthurai, Midalam, Mandaikadu, Colachel, Kovalam etc. A web based coastal service on shoreline change along Indian coast is developed to disseminate the information to all stakeholders.

(b) Sir, the erosion of coast is mainly due to action of waves in addition to the currents setup by the oblique attack of wave. Erosion of the coast depends upon many factors like storm waves, nature of beach material and the shape of the coast, tidal level changes, movement and quantity of the littoral drift material etc. Planning and execution of anti-sea erosion measures are undertaken by the maritime States/UTs as per their own priority and from their own resources. The role of Union Government is technical, advisory and catalytic in nature. However, there is provision for providing central assistance to State Govt for taking up critical sea erosion works under FMBAP scheme as per Guidelines.

State Government of Tamil Nadu is undertaking many works for shore protection in Kanyakumari district. Latest being Rs 116 cr worth work in Neerodi, Vallavilai, Marthandanthurai villages.

(c, d & e) Sir, there is a proposal to study the feasibility of improving Thengapattinam Fishing Harbour to an Integrated Fishing Harbour.
