

# Literature Survey

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<b>Team id:</b>	<u>PNT2022TMID17447</u>
<b>Project Name:</b>	Traffic and Capacity Analytics for Major Ports
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## Paper I

### Traffic and Capacity Analytics for Major Ports.

#### Abstract:

Maritime transport activity is driven by developments in world economy, viz, growth in world output and trade. Cargo traffic at India's 12 major ports during April-August, 2022-23, increased by 10.0 to 322.51 million tonnes from 293.24 million tonnes cargo handled during April-August, 2021-22. The Overseas cargo handled at Major Ports increased by 10.0% from 225.63 million tonnes during April-August, 2021-22 to 248.19 Million tonnes handled during April-August, 2022-23. The Coastal Cargo handled at Major port also increased by 9.9% from 67.60 million tonnes during April-August, 2021-22 to 74.33 million tonnes handled during April-August, 2022-23.

#### Advantages:

- **Traffic Handling Capacity of Major Ports.**
- **The Infrastructural development and capacity augmentation of Major Ports is a continual process.**
- **The process inter-alia includes mechanization of the Ports by way of use of latest version of crane and other equipments/techniques for quicker turnaround of cargo.**

#### Disadvantages:

- **Workforce development**
- **Economic Trends**
- **Container Managment**
- **Climate Adaptation**
- **Congestion**
- **Environmental Sustainability**

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## Paper II

### Traffic and Capacity Analytics for Major Ports.

#### Abstract:

Cargo handled at India's major ports during August, 2022 is 62.42 million tonnes showing an increase of 8.4% as compared to the corresponding period of the previous years. The coastal cargo handled at Major Ports during August, 2022 increased by 1.6% from 14.26 million tonnes in August, 2021 to 14.48 million tonnes during August, 2022. The overseas cargo handled at Major Ports also increased by 10.6% to 47.94 million tonnes in August, 2022 as compared to 43.33 million tonnes during August, 2021.

#### Advantages:

- Quick Detection
- Work over a wide coverage
- Sample size, Data collected directly from the traffic stream
- Not time consuming
- Acceptable location accuracy.

#### Disadvantages:

- Large areas
- Sample size, Errors in densely populated areas
- Multiple roadways links within a cell
- Poor location accuracy.

#### Conclusion:

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**Major ports of India handled in excess of capacity, as a result of which TRP is very high and productivity is low in comparison to other ports of the world. Indian ports are also not retrofitted to handle new type of cargo. This type of assessment will enable ports to evaluate the efficiency and incorporate methods to improve the deficiency to at least meet internal benchmarks. This is a necessary first step for developing policy measures to enable Indian ports to become globally competitive and strive towards attainment of international benchmarks.**