



SEAPORTS

PRESENTED BY – BINAY PAL

CRN – 2314102

URN -2302353

INTRODUCTION

- *India has a vast coast line of about 7400 kilometers served by 13 major ports and about 184 minor ports and private ports.*
- *Port is important in international trade. Since a seaport is the nerve of foreign trade permitting import of goods.*

USES OF SEAPORTS

- *Seaports create numerous jobs in various sectors, such as shipping, logistics, warehousing, and customs.*
- *Seaports connect countries and regions, fostering trade and cultural exchange.*
- *Seaports play a crucial role in national security, ensuring the flow of essential goods and supplies.*

MAJOR SEAPORTS IN INDIA

- *Kandla Port, Gujarat*
- *Jawaharlal Nehru Port, Maharashtra*
- *Mumbai Port (Largest Port of India)*
- *Visakhapatnam Port, Andhra Pradesh*
- *Chennai Port (Second Largest Sea Port in India)*
- *Mormugao Port, Goa*
- *Port Blair Port, Andaman and Nicobar Islands*

WHAT ARE THE MAJOR PORTS IN INDIA?



ROLE of Civil Engineering in Seaports

- *Civil engineers design and construct wharfs and piers, providing safe and efficient docking facilities for ships.*
- *They ensure the structural stability of warehouses and other storage facilities.*
- *They plan and execute dredging operations to maintain sufficient water depth for ships to navigate.*

Types of Seaports

- *Cargo Ports*
- *Specialized in the efficient movement of goods like containers, bulk materials, and breakbulk cargo.*
- *Passenger Ports*
- *Designed for the embarkation and disembarkation of cruise ship passengers, with terminals and related amenities.*



Types of Seaports

Mixed-Use Ports

- Accommodate both cargo and passenger operations, requiring careful planning to optimize space and workflows.



The Importance of Seaports in International Trade

Trade Facilitation

- *Seaports enable the efficient import and export of goods, reducing barriers and costs for businesses.*

Economic Growth

- *Seaports drive economic development by creating jobs, attracting investments, and supporting industries.*

The Importance of Seaports in International Trade

Connectivity

- *Seaports serve as gateways for international trade, connecting countries and regions across the world.*

Components of a Seaport

➤ Breakwaters

Engineered structures that protect the port from waves and provide a calm harbor.

➤ Wharves

Quay walls along the shoreline where ships can dock and access cargo handling equipment.



Components of a Seaport

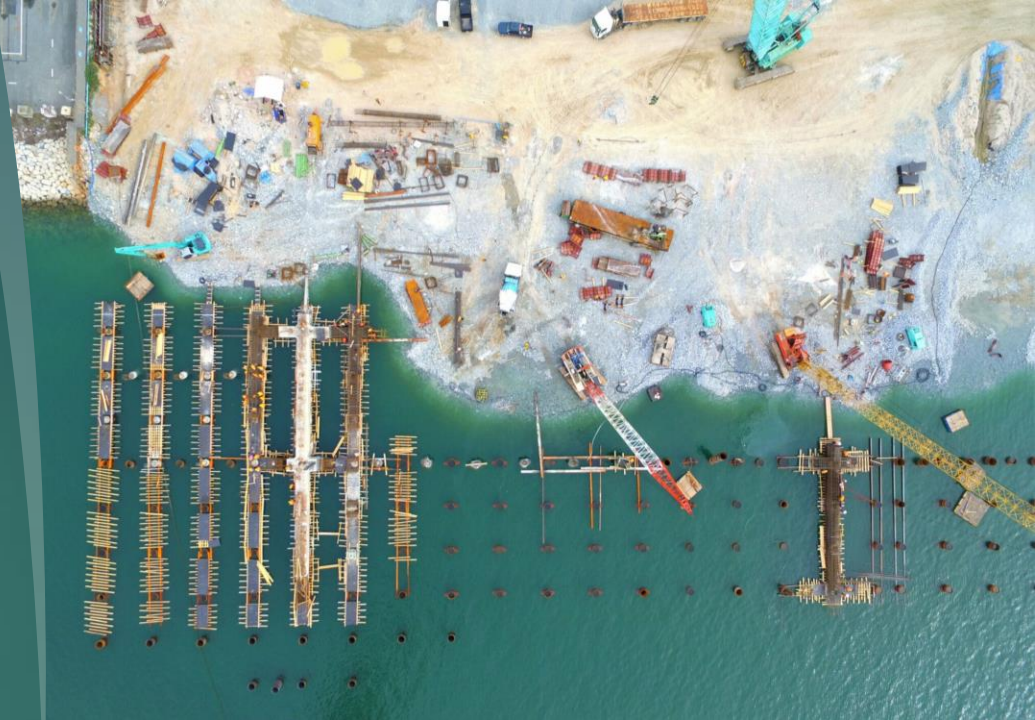
➤ Piers

They are platforms extending from the shore into the water, providing a stable and accessible area for vessels to berth.



Dredging and Maintenance

- *Dredging*
- *The process of removing sediment from the seabed to maintain or deepen a navigable channel. It is essential to ensure that ships can safely navigate and dock at the port.*
- *Maintenance*
- *Regular inspections, repairs, and upgrades to keep seaport infrastructure in optimal condition.*



Emerging Technologies

- *Automation*
- *Autonomous cranes, vehicles, and cargo handling equipment for improved efficiency and safety.*
- *Green Energy*
- *Renewable power sources and energy-efficient technologies to reduce the port's carbon footprint.*



Challenges

- Capacity Constraints
- Increasing cargo volumes and ship sizes strain existing port infrastructure.
- Environmental Impact
- Mitigating the environmental footprint of port operations is a growing concern.

Trends

- Technological Transformation
- Embracing digital technologies and automation to enhance efficiency and competitiveness.
- Resilience to Disruptions
- Designing ports to withstand natural disasters and adapt to climate change.



LIST OF REFERENCES

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Thank You