Efficiency Parameters of Tuticorin Port Trust

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Abstract: In this paper, an attempted has been made to assess the efficiency parameters of Tuticorin port trust. One of the major port in India, is an artificial port and the port have 16 berth facilities. V.O. Chidambaranar port handled cargo traffic of 38.04 million tonnes in the financial year. Imports totalled 28.60 million tons, while exports totalled 8.95 million tons and transhipment totalled 0.49 million tons. VOCPA recorded its highest-ever total income of 816.17 crore in FY2022-23. Importing and exporting goods to and from a country is an international shipping and port cargo business. The effectiveness and efficiency of Tuticorin Port is evident. V.O. Chidambaranar Port Trust’s daily production tonnes also increased.

Keywords: Tuticorin Port, Efficiency Parameters, Cargo, Performance, Port Facilities.

INTRODUCTION

Ports in India serve as the entry point for India’s global trade. India has 13 main ports and 200 designated minor and intermediate ports that aid in sea-trade and commerce, and the government is also taking steps to improve ports in order to boost trade and business. Seaports handle around 95% of India’s goods commerce.

One of India’s 13 major ports is V.O. Chidambaranar Port, formerly known as Tuticorin Port. India’s port of Tuticorin is a strategically important location. It provides services to the State of Tamil Nadu, a highly developed area in southern India that is experiencing some of the fastest growth in the nation. At latitude 8o 45’N and longitude 78o 13’E, the port is strategically situated near the East-West International Sea Routes on India’s South Eastern Coast. Situated in the Mannar Gulf.

The port is also well connected to the southern region of the country via a Broad Gauge Railway line that runs through Madurai, Trichy, Chennai, and Bangalore. The nearest airport is in Thoothukudi, which is around 20 kilometres from the port. VOC Port is an artificial harbour protected by two breakwaters and is connected to deep water by a dredged channel. The Port has a handling capacity of around 70 Million Tonnes per annum (MTPA). The Port has 16 Berths. The Port is planning to deepen the channel and harbour basin to handle the vessels for drafts upto 15.5m. VOCPT is accredited with Quality and Environment Management Systems ISO 9001:2015, ISO 14001:2015 and OHSAS 18001:2007.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To analyse the efficiency parameters of Tuticorin port.
2. To analyse the facilities of Tuticorin port.
3. To analyse the financial operations of Tuticorin port.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Infrastructural capacity of Tuticorin port needs to be expanded. The facilities of the Tuticorin port should be increased as compared to other major ports. This can further enhance the character of the Tuticorin port.
EFFICIENCY PARAMETERS OF TUTICORIN PORT

TRAFFIC PERFORMANCE: During the financial year, V.O.Chidambaranar port handled cargo traffic of 38.04 million tonnes, an increase of 11.5% above the previous year’s achievement of 34.12 million tonnes. Imports totalled 28.60 million tons, while exports totalled 8.95 million tons and transhipment totalled 0.49 million tons. On March 14, 2023. The portreached the 36.00 million tonnes objective established by the ministry of ports, shipping, and waterways for the financial year 2022-23.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE: VOCPA recorded its highest- ever total income of 816.17 crore in FY2022-23, Compared to 654.52 crore in the previous financial year, representing a 25% year-on-year increase. Operating revenue (provisional) for FY2022-23 is 733.27 crore, up from 596.81 crore in the previous financial year, and is up 23% year on year. The net surplus after tax for FY2022-23 is 256.14 crore, up from 136.80 crore in FY2021-22, representing an 87% increase. One of the best operating ratios among Indian major ports is 41%.

OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE: In terms of operating efficiency, the port has witnessed an improvement. During the financial year 2022-23, the overall TRT time reduced significantly from 48.48 hours in financial year 2021-22 to 46.80 hours, and the average TRT of containers decreased from 22.32 hours in financial year 2021-22 to 18.24 hours in financial year 2022-23. Idle time at berth (%) has also decreased from 15.92% in 2021-22 to 13.01% in 2022-23, indicating increased operational efficiency.

BERTHING FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN TUTICORIN PORT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.NO</th>
<th>BERTHING FACILITIES</th>
<th>NUMBER OF BERTHS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Container berths</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Coal berths</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Deep draft general cargo berth</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Oil berth</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>General cargo berths</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Costal berth</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>16</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: [www.vocport.gov.in](http://www.vocport.gov.in)

AVAILABLE CARGO HANDLING EQUIPMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.no</th>
<th>Description of equipment</th>
<th>capacity</th>
<th>No’s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ELL Electric wharf crane at berth 3 and 4</td>
<td>20T min. radius 9m max. radius 32m</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ELL Electric wharf crane at berth 1 and 2</td>
<td>6T Capacity, 23m out reach</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Hopper and conveyor at coal jetty 1 and 2</td>
<td>Hopper- 100 tonnes conveyor-2000TPH</td>
<td>14 Nos. (7+7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Floating crane</td>
<td>6T</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Top lift truck</td>
<td>40T / 35 CH</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: [www.vocport.gov.in](http://www.vocport.gov.in)

ADVANTAGES OF TUTICORIN (VOC) PORT

The port facilities supplied are designed to meet the increasing problem and evolving needs of the 21st century. Bulk, liquid chemicals, hazardous cargoes, oil and POL products, heavy lifts, machinery, and containers can all be handled at the port.

1. Located near the east-west global ocean route.
2. Well connected by broad gauge rail and road to every significant city and all ICDs.
3. Direct shipment from snare point for bulk cargo.
4. Adequate closed and open capacity.

SUGGESTION OF THE STUDY

A good promoting system ought to be pointed toward persuading clients to utilize the ports by stressing on serious areas of strength for the, for example, low expense on carriage cost, quick dealing with in port satisfactory transportation administrations and stockroom use.

Port can attract ships by reducing handling cost. In order to increase the competitiveness, the product should be increased in the international market. This can increase the growth of shipping cargo.

CONCLUSION

Importing and exporting goods to and from a country is an international shipping and port cargo business. The effectiveness and efficiency of Tuticorin Port is evident. V.O.Chidambaranar Port Trust’s daily production tonnes also increased. Government should provide more financial support to Tuticorin port to further the facilities.

REFERENCE

1. A study on shipping and port management in Tamilnadu with special reference to V.O Chidambaranar port trust Tuticorin.
2. Economics of infrastructure a study of port connectivity with special reference to Tuticorin port.