

Indian railways essay sample



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

Indian Railways, a historical legacy, are a vital force in our economy. The first railway on Indian sub-continent ran from Bombay to Thane on 16th April 1853. Fourteen railway carriages carried about 400 guests from Bombay to Thane covering a distance of 21 miles (34 Kilometers). Since then there has been no looking back. Today, it covers 6, 909 stations over a total route length of more than 63, 028 kilometres. The track kilometers in broad gauge (1676 mm) are 86, 526 kms, meter gauge (1000 mm) are 18, 529 kms and narrow gauge (762/610 mm) are 3, 651 kms. Of the total route of 63, 028 kms, 16, 001 kms are electrified. The railways have 8000 locomotives, 50, 000 coaching vehicles, 222, 147 freight wagons, 6853 stations, 300 yards, 2300 goodsheds, 700 repair shops, and 1. 54 million work force. Indian Railways runs around 11, 000 trains everyday, of which 7, 000 are passenger trains. Presently, 9 pairs of Rajdhani and 13 pairs of Shatabdi Express Trains run on the rail tracks of India. It is interesting to note that though the railways were introduced to facilitate the commercial interest of the British, it played an important role in unifying the country.

Railways are ideally suited for long distance travel and movement of bulk commodities. Regarded better than road transport in terms of energy efficiency, land use, environment impact and safety it is always in forefront during national emergency. Indian railways, the largest rail network in Asia and the world's second largest under one management are also credited with having a multi gauge and multi traction system. The Indian Railways have been a great integrating force for more than 150 years. It has helped the economic life of the country and helped in accelerating the development of industry and agriculture. Indian Railways is known to be the largest

railway network in Asia. The Indian Railways network binds the social, cultural and economical fabric of the country and covers the whole of country ranging from north to south and east to west removing the distance barrier for its people. The railway network of India has brought together the whole of country hence creating a feeling of unity among Indians.

Organization Overview

The Ministry of Railways under Government of India controls Indian Railways. The Ministry is headed by Union Minister who is generally supported by a Minister of State. The Railway Board consisting of six members and a chairman reports to this top hierarchy. The railway zones are headed by their respective General Managers who in turn report to the Railway Board. For administrative convenience Indian Railways is primarily divided into 16 zones: Railway Zone Headquarters

Indian Railway Zones consists of the following zones

S. No.	Name of the Zone	Divisions
1	Central Railway (Mumbai)	Bhusawal, Nagpur, Mumbai(CST), Solapur, Pune
2	Eastern Railway (Kolkata)	Malda, Howrah, Sealdah, Asansol
3	Northern Railway (NEW Delhi)	Ambala, Ferozpur, Lucknow, Moradabad, Delhi
4	North Eastern Railway (Gorakhpur)	Lucknow, Varanasi, Izatnagar
5	Northeast Frontier Railway (Guwahati)	Katihar, Lumding, Tinsukhia, Alipurduar, Rangiya
6	Southern Railway (Chennai)	Chennai, Madurai, Palghat, Trichy, Trivandrum
7	South Central Railway (Secunderabad)	Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Guntakal, Vijaywada, Guntur, Nanded
8	South Eastern Railway (Kolkata)	Kharagpur, Chakradharpur*, Adra*, Ranchi
9	Western Railway (Mumbai)	Bhavnagar, Mumbai Central, Ratlam, Rajkot, Vadodara, Ahemdabad
10	East Central Railway (Hajipur)	

Danapur, Dhanbad, Sonapur, Mughalsarai, Samastipur| 11| East Coast Railway (Bhubaneswar)| Khurda Road, Waltair, Sambalpur| 12| North Central Railway (Allahabad)| Allahabad, Jhansi, Agra| 13| North Western Railway (Jaipur)| Bikaner, Jodhpur, Jaipur, Agra| 14| South East Central Railway (Bilaspur)| Nagpur, Bilaspur, Raipur| 15| South Western Railway (Hubli)| Bangalore, Mysore, Hubli| 16| West Central Railway (Jabalpur)| Jabalpur, Bhopal, Kota| 17| Konkan Railways| Navi Mumbai|

The Ministry of Railways has following nine undertakings:

1. Rail India Technical & Economic Services Limited (RITES)
2. Indian Railway Construction (IRCON) International Limited
3. Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited (IRFC)
4. Container Corporation of India Limited (CONCOR)
5. Konkan Railway Corporation Limited (KRCL)
6. Indian Railway Catering & Tourism Corporation Ltd (IRCTC)
7. Railtel Corporation of India Ltd. (Rail Tel)
8. Mumbai Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd. (MRVNL)
9. Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd. (RVNL)

Indian Railways have their research and development wing in the form of Research, Designs and Standard Organization (RDSO). RDSO functions as the technical advisor and consultant to the Ministry, Zonal Railways and Production Units. Railway Budget

Since 1924-25, railway finances have been separated from General Revenue.

Indian railways have their own funds in the form of Railway Budget presented to the Parliament annually. This budget is presented to the Parliament by the Union Railway Minister two days prior to the General

Budget, usually around 26th February. It has to be passed by a simple majority in the Lok Sabha before it gets final acceptance. Indian Railways are subject to the same audit control as other government revenues and expenditure. Passenger Traffic

The passenger traffic has risen from leaps and bounds from 1284 million in 1950-51 to 5112 million in 2002-2003.

Freight Traffic

The revenue freight traffic has also grown immensely from 73.2 million tones in 1950-51 to 557.39 million tones. Indian railways carry huge variety of goods such as mineral ores, fertilizers, petrochemicals, agricultural produce and others. It has been made possible with measures such as line capacity augmentation on certain critical sectors and modernization of signaling system and increase in roller bearing equipped wagons. Indian Railways make huge revenue and most of its profits are from the freight sector and uses these profits to augment the loss-making passenger sector. Here, it is important to note that computerization of freight operations — Freight Operations Information System (FOIS) has been achieved with the implementation of Rake Management System. Facilities for Passengers

Computer based unreserved ticketing takes care of the large chunk of unreserved segment of passengers. This facility allows issuance of unreserved tickets from locations other than boarding station. Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation

IRCTC has launched on line ticketing facility with the aid of Center for Railway Information System, which can be booked on www.irctc.co.in. For <https://assignbuster.com/indian-railways-essay-sample/>

the convenience of customers queries related to accommodation availability, passenger status, train schedule etc are can all be addressed online.

Computerized reservation facilities have made the life easy of commuters across India. National Train Enquiry system is another initiative of Indian Railways which offers train running position on a current basis through various output devices such as terminals in the station enquiries and Interactive Voice Response Systems (IVRS) at important railway stations. Indian Railways are committed to provide improved telecommunication system to its passengers. For this Optical Fibre Communication (OFC) system has been embraced, which involves laying optical fibre cable along the railway tracks. In recent years Indian Railways have witnessed the marked rise of collaboration between private and public sectors. Few of the notable examples here are the broad gauge connectivity to Pipya Port where a joint venture company is formed with Pipava Port authority. Similarly Memorandums of Understanding has been signed between Railways and State governments of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Jharkhand, Special Trains

Indian Railways have several special trains, which are known across the world such as Darjeeling Himalayan Railway, Nilgiri Mountain Railway, Palace on Wheels, Samjhauta Express, Lifeline Express, Fairy Queen, Himsagar Express and others. Darjeeling Himalayan Railways, running from New Jalpaiguri to Darjeeling, a hill station at an elevation of 2134 meters has attained the World Heritage Status from UNESCO. The Nilgiri Mountain Railway is credited with being only rack railway in India. ‘ Palace on Wheels’ gives you the experience of a royalty. The train passes through following

destinations. Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Sawai Madhopur, Chittaurgarh, Udaipur, Bharatpur and Agra. While Fairy Queen, the oldest functioning steam engine has received Heritage Award at the international Tourist Award apart from finding a place in Guinness Book of World Records. Suburban Railway

Cities in India such as Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Delhi, and Lucknow have dedicated suburban networks while Hyderabad and Pune share the tracks with long distance trains. The passenger traffic in suburban trains is handled mostly by electric multiple units. The Mumbai Suburban Railway spread over 303-route kms carries more than 6. 1 million commuters daily. It is one of the most intensively utilized public transportation in the world. Kolkata metro is the first underground rapid transit system in India, which began operations in 1984. The line begins at Dum Dum in the north and continues till the southern end in Tollygunge. Delhi metro, started in Dec 2002, is the second underground rapid transit system in India. Delhi Metro combines elevated, at-grade and underground lines. The Phase 1 of the network consists of 65. 11 kms of route length with 13, 01 kms underground called Metro corridor and 52. 10 kms surface elevated called Rail Corridor. Phase II is presently under construction, with a target completion date of 2010. Indian Railways Objectives in 2008

Indian Railways created a history by generating a cash surplus before dividend of Rs 20, 000 cr as against Rs 14, 700 cr in the previous year. The Passenger earnings have increased by 14 percent while coach earnings have shown a rise of 48 percent. A quantum jump in freight business is another highlight of the year. For the year 2007-2008 Construction of High Speed

Passenger Corridors have been proposed. The corridors would have state of the art signaling and train control systems, for running high speed trains at speeds of 300 to 350 kms per hour; one each in the Northern, Western, Southern and Eastern regions of the country. The trains will cover distance distances of up to 600 kms in two to three hours.

Private Public Partnership would be considered for High-speed corridors. Steps would be taken to improve the suburban services in cities such as Mumbai, Kolkata, and Chennai. Mumbai MUTP-Phase I will be completed and the work on MUTP Phase II would be started. Suggestions have been made to introduce airconditioned class services in suburban trains in Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata and escalators at major stations. The railway minister has proposed to use more IT services in the railways which would help in increasing passenger and freight earnings, reduce operating costs, ensure effective utilization of human and physical resources. ERP packages would be implemented in workshops, production units and selected zonal railways. Gauge Conversion, Rolling Stock Modernization and Capacity Augmentation are the other aspects in the to do list of the Indian Railways. The year 2007 will be celebrated as cleanliness year where efforts would be ensured to maintain cleanliness and hygiene at station premises in passenger trains, railway lines, waiting rooms etc.

INTRODUCTION TO SOUTHERN RAILWAY

The Southern Railway, headquartered at Chennai, Tamil Nadu, is one of the 17 zones of Indian Railways. It is the earliest of the 17 zones of the Indian Railways created in independent India. It was created on 14 April 1951 by

merging three state railways, namely, the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, the South Indian Railway Company, and the Mysore State Railway. The South Indian Railway was originally created in the British colonial times as Great Southern India Railway Co. founded in Britain in 1853 and registered in 1859. Its original headquarters was in Tiruchirappalli (Trichy) and was registered as a company in London only in 1890.

Southern Railway has its headquarters in Chennai and has the following six divisions: Chennai, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Salem, Palakkad, and Thiruvananthapuram. It covers the states of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Pondicherry and small portions of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. More than 500 million passengers travel on the network every year. This zone of the Indian Railways differs from the other zones of India in that its revenue is derived from passengers and not from freight.

Chennai Central, Coimbatore city Junction, Madurai Junction, Tirunelveli Junction, Tiruchirappalli Junction and Thiruvananthapuram Central are the most important and the most profitable stations under Southern Railway Division. The most profitable route comprises Chennai Central - Arakkonam - Katpadi Junction (Vellore) - Jolarpet Junction - Salem Junction - Erode Junction - Tirupur Junction - Coimbatore city Junction - Thrissur - Ernakulam Junction - Trivandrum Central, Chennai Egmore - Chengalpattu - Viluppuram - Tiruchirappalli - Dindigul- Madurai Junction - Tirunelveli - Nagercoil - Trivandrum Central, Mangalore Central - Calicut - Shornur Junction.

For better administrative control and improved development and operational reasons, the Railway Board approved the creation of a new Railway Division

with Salem as headquarters in 2005 to improve railway infrastructure and facilities and introduce better train services, thus satisfying the long-felt needs of railway passengers in and around surrounding areas and thereby providing better conveniences to rail travelers. Tirupur Junction and Erode Junction are also included in the Salem division. It is now the fourth largest of all the seven divisions of the Southern Railway and was carved out of the Coimbatore, Palakkad and Tiruchirapalli divisions. A large section of this railway zone are broad gauge lines, and only small section are meter gauge lines. The main improvements currently in this railway zone are to convert all lines to broad gauge, improvement of stations, platform covering, better catering stalls and an automated signaling system to avoid accidents.

The Chennai Central station handles two lakh passengers every day. Seven stations namely Chennai Egmore, Coimbatore North, Erode Junction, Salem Junction, Tiruchirappalli Junction, Madurai Junction, and Palakkad have been scheduled for upgrading. Chennai Central, Trivandrum Central, Coimbatore city Junction and Ernakulam Junction railway stations are being upgraded to world-class standards.

Tiruppur Railway Station is also known as Tirupur Railway Station. This station is located halfway between Erode and Coimbatore. This station is under the administrative control of the Southern Railways. There is also a bus station which is at a short distance from the railway station. The seat reservation of the station is computerized. Some of the trains that pass through this station are Cheran Express, Bangalore-Coimbatore Inter-City Express and many more. Station Code: TUP