



KRS Infra Ventures Pvt. Ltd.

Indian Dredger & Allied Market Opportunities Proposal



 www.krsgroup.in

Follow us @



Introduction

The Indian dredger market is set for sustained growth, driven by port expansion, inland waterway development, river navigation improvement, and increasing flood-management and coastal-protection needs. The market is used mainly by major ports, inland waterways agencies, and select government and private infrastructure projects, with demand spanning capital dredging, maintenance dredging, and dredge pump systems.

India's port and waterways ecosystem is creating a steady pipeline of dredging work. Major ports regularly require maintenance dredging, while inland water transport development has expanded the need for shallow-draft dredgers and river-fairway works; official project activity also shows repeated dredging commitments across ports such as Kolkata, Paradip, Cochin, Chennai, Mumbai, and others.

From a market perspective, industry estimates indicate that India's dredging market was valued at about \$314.3 million in 2024 and is projected to grow to around \$621.9 million by 2035, reflecting a healthy mid-single-digit growth trajectory. This growth is supported by port-led development, inland waterway priorities, and the increasing need for specialized dredge pumps and equipment for sediment handling, reclamation, and flood-response applications.

At the same time, the market remains capital-intensive and operationally specialized. Procurement is influenced by environmental clearances, project size, equipment availability, and the need for efficient execution under tight timelines, which creates opportunities for both established dredging contractors and new equipment suppliers that can offer reliable, energy-efficient, and locally supported solutions.

For investors and industry participants, the most attractive opportunities lie in:

- Dredger manufacturing and assembly.
- Dredge pump supply and servicing.
- Maintenance contracts for ports and inland waterways.
- River dredging and flood-management support works.
- Equipment leasing, operations, and long-term O&M contracts.

The following sector detail's basic introduction for your review:

The Indian States River management funds are rarely a single line item; they are distributed across several major **Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)** and State-plan allocations.

Central Government Funding:

The central government provides critical financial assistance to states (often in sharing ratios like 60:40 for general states or 90:10 for North-Eastern and Himalayan states):

- **Flood Management and Border Areas Programme (FMBAP):** This is the core fund used by state PWDs/Irrigation wings for river management, channelization, riverbank stabilization, anti-erosion works and building embankments.

- **River Basin Management (RBM) Scheme:** Extended for the 16th Finance Commission period (2026–27 to 2030–31) with an outlay of **INR 2,183 crore**, this fund focuses on basin-wide planning, master plans, and major systemic interventions (especially across critical basins like the Indus, Brahmaputra, and Teesta).

State PWDs seeking these funds must now incorporate advanced technology, explicitly mandating the use of **LiDAR and drone-based aerial surveys** to build digital elevation models before embankments or spurs are approved.

- **PMKSY (Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana):**
 - **AIBP (Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme):** Focuses on completing lingering major and medium irrigation canal network projects.
 - **HKKP (Har Khet Ko Pani):** Includes sub-funds for the *Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies* and surface minor irrigation.

State Government Funding

- **State Budget Capital Outlay:** Every state allocates a percentage of its annual budget directly to the Irrigation/Water Resources department for capital infrastructure.
- **NABARD Loans (RIDF):** State governments frequently borrow from the **Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)** managed by NABARD to fund local river lift-irrigation and minor canal works.

Key Recent State-Level River & Water Management Funding

State	Recent Funding / Programme	Purpose
Haryana	INR 5,714 crore Jal Sanrakshit Haryana project (2026–2032), including World Bank support of about INR 4,000 crore - The project will be implemented from 2026 to 2032 across 15 clusters covering 48.94 lakh acres . The objective is to make Haryana water-secure, improve irrigation efficiency, recharge groundwater, reduce waterlogging (Approximately 2 lakh acres of waterlogged land will be reclaimed through Surface drainage systems, Tubewell-based drainage & Groundwater management infrastructure), and increase reuse of treated wastewater.	Canal rehabilitation (Haryana has 1,570 canals . Of these, 892 canals have already been restored , while the remaining 678 canals will be rehabilitated during the project period.) (Canals via World Bank – 115 canals – INR 2,325 crore, Canals via State Budget – 284 canals – INR 2,230 crore, Canals via NABARD – 279 canals – INR 2,880 crore), groundwater conservation, water-body restoration, digital water management, equitable distribution
Punjab	INR 100 crore released for flood preparedness plus INR 46 crore additional allocation - The funding was	Flood prevention (additional ₹46 crore was earmarked specifically for flood-prevention and preparedness measures

State	Recent Funding / Programme	Purpose
	announced to strengthen district-level readiness for floods and other natural disasters.	before the monsoon season with 23 districts, and each allocated approximately INR 2.0 crore.), rescue equipment, district-level preparedness before monsoon season. Procurement Opportunities for Flood Response Equipment, Water Removal Equipment, Flood Protection Materials, Monitoring & Communication equipments, Mobile generators, Portable lighting towers, Temporary shelters)
Uttar Pradesh	Continued investment in flood-control infrastructure; about 1,950 flood-control projects reported since 2017 (Uttar Pradesh Budget 2026–27 reportedly provides approximately INR 18,290 crore for irrigation, water resources, and flood-control-related schemes, making it one of the largest state-level water infrastructure budgets in India) (For Irrigation & Flood Control Schemes allocated ₹18,290 crore, Additional NABARD-backed Irrigation Projects allocated ₹6,431.34 crore for Arjun Sahayak Project for Bundelkhand drought mitigation, Saryu Canal Project for Irrigation expansion and flood moderation, Middle Ganga Canal Phase-II for Canal modernization and water distribution, Interstate Water Infrastructure Contribution allocated INR 700+ crore, New Drainage Projects (2025–26) allocated INR 74.3 crore), the state approved 95 canal modernization projects valued at INR 394.53 crore. This makes Uttar Pradesh one of the largest upcoming markets in India for dredging, desilting, drainage rehabilitation, embankment strengthening, flood forecasting, and river-management equipment	Embankments, drainage systems, river-basin flood protection across major rivers, Procurement Opportunities Drain desilting equipment, Amphibious excavators, Long-reach excavators, Mobile pumping stations, Survey equipment, GIS-based drainage monitoring systems, Likely Equipment Demand for Cutter Suction Dredgers, Floating Pumps, Survey Boats, Multibeam Echo Sounders, Geobags & Riverbank Protection Systems

State	Recent Funding / Programme	Purpose
Maharashtra	Large-scale irrigation and river-linking initiatives; government cited 223 irrigation projects worth INR 4.25 lakh crore includes ongoing irrigation schemes, cost escalations for older projects, and major river-linking projects intended to make Maharashtra more drought-resilient and expand irrigation coverage.	Drought mitigation, river connectivity, irrigation expansion, water conservation. The biggest opportunities are expected around the Wainganga–Nalganga river-linking project, Damanganga–Vaitarna–Godavari link, Gosikhurd command area development, Bembla modernization, and numerous reservoir and canal rehabilitation projects across Vidarbha, Marathwada, and North Maharashtra. For suppliers targeting dredging and water infrastructure, Maharashtra's identified pipeline of INR 2.56 lakh crore in remaining works is among the largest state-level opportunities currently under execution in India
Maharashtra	INR 22.4 crore SDRMF allocation for district disaster-management activities (2025–26). the INR 22.40 crore package represents a targeted preparedness and capacity-building window rather than a major flood-control infrastructure program. High-Risk Districts Receiving INR 1.0 Crore Each for floods, cyclones, landslides, urban flooding, industrial accidents, and coastal disasters – Thane, Nashik, Palghar, Mumbai City, Mumbai Suburban, Pune, Raigad, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg. The other 27 districts, including Nagpur, Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar (Aurangabad), Latur, Solapur, Kolhapur, Satara, Sangli, Amravati, Akola, Buldhana, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar received INR 40 lakh each.	Flood preparedness, risk mitigation, emergency response capability

under Jal Jeevan Mission 2.0, INR 1,561 crore was released in 2026 to five states including Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, and Maharashtra for water infrastructure works.

the largest identified allocations are:

State	Latest identified allocation related to river management, irrigation & flood control	
Uttar Pradesh	Extensive flood-management programme with about 1,950 flood-control projects across river basins; major annual irrigation and flood-control spending.	
Madhya Pradesh	Water Resources & Irrigation allocation about INR 14,800 crore in FY 2025–26.	
	Component	Allocation (INR crore)
	Dams & allied works	3,930
	Executive establishment (operations, administration, field staff)	1,225
	Canal construction	1,061
	Ken–Betwa Link Project (MP share/provision)	700
	Small & minor irrigation schemes	501
	Kanh Diversion Closed Duct Project	300
	Additional minor irrigation works	200
	Dams and canals (other works)	193
	Canals and ponds	162
	Other minor irrigation works	140
	Improvement, strengthening & restoration of irrigation assets	128
	Chetikheda Medium Project	90
	Tem Medium Project	75
	Elected farmer institutions / water user associations	58
	Other smaller provisions	Balance amount
	Key priorities of the allocation - Expansion of irrigation coverage toward the state's target of 100 lakh hectares by 2029. - Completion and modernization of major dam and canal infrastructure. - Continued funding for the Ken–Betwa river-link project, one of India's largest inter-basin water transfer projects.	

State	Latest identified allocation related to river management, irrigation & flood control																
	Strengthening minor irrigation systems, ponds, and restoration of existing assets to improve water-use efficiency																
Bihar	Water Resources & Irrigation about INR 10,500 crore (2025–26); Irrigation & Flood Control allocation over INR11,000 crore in 2026–27 budget documents.																
Haryana	388 flood-control schemes approved worth about INR 640 crore; separate long-term water management programmes also announced. The approved schemes focus on: <table> <tr> <th>Category</th><th>Major Activities</th></tr> <tr> <td>Flood Protection</td><td>Embankment strengthening, riverbank protection, anti-erosion works</td></tr> <tr> <td>Drainage Improvement</td><td>Cleaning, widening, deepening, and rehabilitation of drains</td></tr> <tr> <td>Waterlogging Mitigation</td><td>Local drainage infrastructure in flood-prone villages and towns</td></tr> <tr> <td>Flood-Fighting Equipment</td><td>Pumps, machinery, sandbags, emergency response equipment</td></tr> <tr> <td>Agricultural Land Protection</td><td>Protection of cultivated land from inundation</td></tr> <tr> <td>Structure Rehabilitation</td><td>Repair and reconstruction of culverts, regulators, and drainage structures</td></tr> <tr> <td>River Training Works</td><td>Stone studs, revetments, and riverbank stabilization measures</td></tr> </table> The emphasis is shifting from traditional flood response toward an integrated approach combining flood management, drainage modernization, riverbank protection, groundwater recharge, wastewater reuse, and climate-resilient water management.	Category	Major Activities	Flood Protection	Embankment strengthening, riverbank protection, anti-erosion works	Drainage Improvement	Cleaning, widening, deepening, and rehabilitation of drains	Waterlogging Mitigation	Local drainage infrastructure in flood-prone villages and towns	Flood-Fighting Equipment	Pumps, machinery, sandbags, emergency response equipment	Agricultural Land Protection	Protection of cultivated land from inundation	Structure Rehabilitation	Repair and reconstruction of culverts, regulators, and drainage structures	River Training Works	Stone studs, revetments, and riverbank stabilization measures
Category	Major Activities																
Flood Protection	Embankment strengthening, riverbank protection, anti-erosion works																
Drainage Improvement	Cleaning, widening, deepening, and rehabilitation of drains																
Waterlogging Mitigation	Local drainage infrastructure in flood-prone villages and towns																
Flood-Fighting Equipment	Pumps, machinery, sandbags, emergency response equipment																
Agricultural Land Protection	Protection of cultivated land from inundation																
Structure Rehabilitation	Repair and reconstruction of culverts, regulators, and drainage structures																
River Training Works	Stone studs, revetments, and riverbank stabilization measures																
Punjab	INR 100 crore released for flood preparedness plus INR 46 crore additional flood-prevention allocation.																
Kerala	INR 559.39 crore allocated for irrigation, flood control and coastal protection. The allocation is divided into major components:																

State	Latest identified allocation related to river management, irrigation & flood control	
	Component	Allocation (INR crore)
	Major & Medium Irrigation Projects	INR 213.39 for Modernization of the Neyyar Irrigation Project
	Minor Irrigation Schemes	INR 176.27 for Check dams and small reservoirs, Lift irrigation schemes, Tank and pond restoration, Local water conservation structures, Community-level irrigation improvements for agriculture.
	Flood Control & Coastal Protection	INR 168.23 for Flood mitigation infrastructure, River-bank protection works, Coastal protection and anti-sea erosion measures, Drainage improvements, Climate-resilience projects in vulnerable districts
	Command Area Development	INR 1.50
	Total	INR 559.39
Jharkhand	Water Resources Department allocation INR 2,714.71 crore in FY 2026–27.	
	Component	Allocation (INR crore)
	Irrigation Projects (Major, Medium & Minor)	1,137.10
	Soil & Water Conservation Programmes	475.50
	Solar-Powered Irrigation Initiatives	75.00
	Maintenance, O&M, Canal Systems, Dams, Reservoirs, Water Structures and Other WRD Works	~1,027.11
	Total WRD Allocation	2,714.71
	Major Scheme Components	
	1. Irrigation Projects – ₹1,137.10 Crore - This is the largest identifiable component and covers: Major irrigation projects, Medium irrigation schemes, Canal construction and rehabilitation, Command area development, Reservoir and dam-related works, Lift irrigation systems, Expansion of irrigated agricultural area,	
	2. Minor Irrigation Schemes – About ₹215 Crore - Within the irrigation budget, emphasis is placed on decentralized irrigation infrastructure: Check dams, Farm ponds, Lift irrigation systems, Tube wells and bore-well support, Small water harvesting structures, These schemes are especially important in tribal and rain-fed regions where large canal systems are less effective.	

State	Latest identified allocation related to river management, irrigation & flood control
	3. Soil & Water Conservation – ₹475.50 Crore - Key activities include: Watershed development, Groundwater recharge structures, Contour bunding, Gully plugging, Soil-moisture conservation, Jal Nidhi and related conservation programmes, Rehabilitation of degraded land. 4. Solar Irrigation Programme – ₹75 Crore - The budget supports: Solar pump installations, Off-grid irrigation systems, Reduced diesel dependence, Improved irrigation access in remote villages, Climate-resilient agriculture initiatives.
Odisha	Proposed inter-state river-linking programme valued at about INR 1,800 crore with pilot projects planned. - Odisha has approved an ambitious Intra-State River Linking Scheme valued at INR 1,790 crore (about INR 1,800 crore) to be implemented over five years from FY 2025–26 to FY 2029–30. The programme is designed to transfer water from surplus river basins to water-deficit regions, while simultaneously addressing floods, droughts, irrigation shortages, and drinking-water needs. The scheme aims to: Improve drought resilience, Increase water storage capacity, Reduce flood risks, Enhance irrigation coverage and agricultural productivity, Improve drinking-water security, Strengthen climate-change adaptation. Six Pilot River-Linking Projects 1. Katra Link Project - Feeder Channel from Kansapal Irrigation Sub-System (ISS) - Purpose: Transfer water to water-deficit command areas, Improve irrigation reliability, Utilize surplus flows more efficiently 2. Vansadhara–Rushikulya (Nandini Nallah) Intra-Link Project Purpose: Transfer surplus water from the Vansadhara basin to the Rushikulya basin, Support irrigation and drought-prone regions of southern Odisha, Improve water availability during lean periods. 3. Hiradharbati Flood Flow Channel Project - Purpose: Divert excess floodwater, Reduce flood damage in vulnerable areas, Improve drainage and flood moderation 4. Bahuda–Tampara Link Project - Purpose: Connect the Bahuda river system with Tampara water bodies, Improve storage and local water availability, Support irrigation and ecological needs 5. Ong–Suktel Garland Canal Project - Purpose: Interconnect irrigation systems in western Odisha, Improve water distribution across drought-prone districts, Stabilize agricultural production.

State	Latest identified allocation related to river management, irrigation & flood control										
	6. Telengiri–Upper Kolab Pumped Storage Project - Purpose: Integrate water management with storage infrastructure, Support irrigation and water regulation, Enhance long-term basin management capability. Alongside the river-linking programme, Odisha extended the irrigation-focused Nabakrushna Choudhury Secha Unnayan Yojana for another five years with an outlay of approximately INR 1,437 crore, targeting restoration of lost irrigation potential and expansion of irrigated area across about 1.28 lakh hectares.										
Maharashtra	Continuing multi-year irrigation and river-linking investments worth several lakh crore across ongoing projects.										
Assam	Receives significant central flood-management assistance due to the Brahmaputra basin; where annual flooding, erosion, and landslides affect millions of people and large areas of agricultural land. As a Special Category State, Assam is also eligible for a higher central funding share under national flood-management programmes. Major Central Funding Channels 1. Flood Management and Border Areas Programme (FMBAP) - The Union Government's Flood Management and Border Areas Programme has a total national outlay of INR 4,100 crore for 2021–26. Under this programme: Flood-control projects, Anti-erosion works, Drainage development, River-training structures, receive central assistance. For northeastern states such as Assam, the funding pattern is generally 90% Centre : 10% State, making it one of the most favorable centrally sponsored schemes available to the state. 2. Disaster Response Funds - Assam receives annual allocations through: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Fund</th><th>Purpose</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SDRF (State Disaster Response Fund)</td><td>Immediate disaster response and relief</td></tr> <tr> <td>NDRF (National Disaster Response Fund)</td><td>Additional assistance after severe disasters</td></tr> <tr> <td>SDMF (State Disaster Mitigation Fund)</td><td>Disaster mitigation measures</td></tr> <tr> <td>NDMF (National Disaster Mitigation Fund)</td><td>National-level mitigation support</td></tr> </tbody> </table> The SDRF allocation follows a 90:10 Centre-State sharing pattern for Assam.	Fund	Purpose	SDRF (State Disaster Response Fund)	Immediate disaster response and relief	NDRF (National Disaster Response Fund)	Additional assistance after severe disasters	SDMF (State Disaster Mitigation Fund)	Disaster mitigation measures	NDMF (National Disaster Mitigation Fund)	National-level mitigation support
Fund	Purpose										
SDRF (State Disaster Response Fund)	Immediate disaster response and relief										
NDRF (National Disaster Response Fund)	Additional assistance after severe disasters										
SDMF (State Disaster Mitigation Fund)	Disaster mitigation measures										
NDMF (National Disaster Mitigation Fund)	National-level mitigation support										

State	Latest identified allocation related to river management, irrigation & flood control
Uttarakhand	Central assistance for flood, landslide and river-management works. - Uttarakhand does not receive a single fixed annual allocation for flood and river management. Instead, it receives support through a combination of FMBAP project funding (90:10 Centre-State sharing), RMBA assistance, SDRF/NDRF disaster funds, and special post-disaster packages , making it one of the major recipients of central assistance for flood, landslide, and river-management works among Himalayan states.
Himachal Pradesh	Central assistance for flood and river-damage mitigation works. - Himachal Pradesh does not receive a single fixed annual flood-control allocation. Instead, it receives a combination of FMBAP project funding, SDRF/NDRF disaster assistance, and special reconstruction packages , making it one of the largest recipients of central support for flood, river-damage, landslide, and cloudburst mitigation among India's Himalayan states.

Largest Identified Water Resources / Irrigation Budgets

Rank	State	Approx. Allocation
1	Rajasthan	INR 18,000 crore Water Resources & Irrigation
2	Karnataka	INR 22,000 crore Water Resources Department
3	Madhya Pradesh	INR14,000–15,000 crore Water Resources-related spending
4	Bihar	INR10,000 crore Water Resources & Flood Control
5	Jharkhand	INR 2,714.71 crore Water Resources Department
6	Kerala	INR 559.39 crore Irrigation & Flood Control

India's dredging market is expanding because of:

- Capacity expansion at major ports.
- Larger vessel drafts (14–20+ meters).
- New deep-water ports such as Vadhavan Port.
- Riverine and estuarine ports requiring continuous maintenance dredging.
- The government's Maritime India Vision 2030 and port modernization programs.

National Demand Outlook

The largest dredging demand remains concentrated in:

- Kolkata/Haldia (Hooghly River system)
- Paradip
- Cochin
- New Mangalore
- Visakhapatnam
- JNPA/Nhava Sheva
- Deendayal (Kandla)
- Chennai

In 2025, Dredging Corporation of India Limited signed agreements worth approximately INR 17,645 crore with 16 ports for multi-year dredging requirements, indicating a strong pipeline of dredging work through the late 2020s.

Additionally, DCIL announced a fleet modernization program of roughly INR 4,000 crore that includes acquisition of 11 new dredgers.

Major Ports – Estimated Dredging Requirement & Funding

Port	Latest Identified Dredging Funding	Procurement Need
Syama Prasad Mookerjee Port Authority	INR 1,839 crore dredging subsidy approved through FY2030-31; total dredging cost estimated at INR 3,765 crore	High requirement for cutter suction dredgers (CSD), trailing suction hopper dredgers (TSHD), survey vessels, booster stations.
Cochin Port Authority	Three-year maintenance dredging tender valued at about INR 392 crore; annual contract about INR 156.5 crore	TSHDs, bed levellers, hydrographic survey systems.
Paradip Port Authority	FY2026-27 maintenance dredging tender worth about INR 122.8 crore	TSHDs, dredge monitoring systems, positioning equipment.
New Mangalore Port Authority	Two-year maintenance dredging contract around INR145 crore	Medium TSHDs, survey launches, dredge instrumentation.
Visakhapatnam Port Authority	INR 83 crore dredging and beach nourishment program	Specialized dredgers, slurry pumping systems, floating pipelines.

Port	Latest Identified Dredging Funding	Procurement Need
Jawaharlal Nehru Port Authority	Multi-year dredging MoUs with DCIL	Deep-draft maintenance dredging fleet.
Deendayal Port Authority	Ongoing dredging modernization programs	Capital and maintenance dredgers.
Chennai Port Authority	Multi-year dredging commitments through DCIL agreements	Maintenance dredging fleet and hydrographic equipment.

Equipment Procurement Opportunities (2026–2030)

High Demand Equipment

Equipment	Estimated Demand Trend
Trailing Suction Hopper Dredgers (TSHD)	Very High
Cutter Suction Dredgers (CSD)	High
Amphibious Dredgers	Medium-High
Hydrographic Survey Boats	High
Multibeam Echo Sounders	High
Dredge Monitoring Systems	High
Booster Pump Stations	High
Floating HDPE Discharge Pipelines	High
Positioning & GNSS Systems	High
Sediment Monitoring Equipment	Growing

DCIL Modernization Program

DCIL's fleet modernization program is expected to generate procurement demand for:

- New TSHDs
- Survey vessels

- Dredge automation systems
- Spare parts and support infrastructure.

Estimated Addressable Procurement Market (2026–2030)

Segment	Estimated Value
New Dredgers	INR 4,000–6,000 crore
Survey & Hydrographic Systems	INR 500–1,000 crore
Floating Pipelines & Booster Systems	INR 1,000–1,500 crore
Dredging Automation & Monitoring	INR 300–600 crore
Maintenance & Spares	INR 2,000–3,000 crore
Total Opportunity	INR 8,000–12,000+ crore

Most Active Buyers to Track

- Dredging Corporation of India Limited
- Syama Prasad Mookerjee Port Authority
- Paradip Port Authority
- Cochin Port Authority
- New Mangalore Port Authority
- Visakhapatnam Port Authority
- Jawaharlal Nehru Port Authority
- Deendayal Port Authority

Dredging Corporation of India (DCIL): Latest Dredging Equipment Procurement Requirement & Funding (2025–2026)

DCIL is currently the single largest dredging equipment buyer in India. The company has announced a major fleet modernization program aimed at expanding beyond maintenance dredging into capital dredging, inland waterways, reservoir desilting, and specialized offshore work.

Funding Overview

Funding Source	Amount	Status
Government-backed modernization program	INR 4,000 crore	Announced under India Maritime Week 2025 for fleet modernization and capacity expansion.
Equity raising by DCIL	INR 1,000 crore	Planned through issuance of 35 lakh shares to government-owned port authorities.
Long-term business pipeline (MOUs)	INR 17,645 crore	Agreements signed with ports and related organizations, supporting future fleet utilization and investment justification.

Equipment Procurement Requirement

DCIL's modernization plan includes procurement of **11 new dredgers** over approximately five years.

Equipment Type	Planned Quantity	Primary Application
Large Trailing Suction Hopper Dredgers (TSHD)	3	Major port maintenance and capital dredging
Cutter Suction Dredger (CSD)	1	Capital dredging, channel deepening, reclamation
Water Injection Dredger (WID)	1	Silt management and maintenance dredging
Shallow-draft TSHD	1	River ports, estuaries, shallow channels
Beaver Dredgers	6	Inland waterways, canals, reservoir desilting
Total	11	

Confirmed Procurement Activity

One 12,000 m³ hopper dredger, **DCI Dredge Godavari**, has already been ordered and launched, with delivery expected during 2026. Additional orders for another large TSHD and other dredger classes are planned.

Procurement Categories Beyond Vessels

Besides dredgers, DCIL's expansion creates procurement opportunities in:

Category	Requirement
Dredge automation systems	Fleet digitalization and productivity improvement
Dynamic positioning & navigation systems	Precision dredging operations
Multibeam echo sounders	Hydrographic surveying

Category	Requirement
GNSS positioning systems	Survey and dredging control
Dredge pumps and cutter heads	New-build and replacement demand
Floating discharge pipelines	CSD and inland dredging projects
Booster pump stations	Long-distance slurry transport
Training simulators	Workforce development programs
Specialized subsea trenching equipment	Future subsea cable projects

DCIL has also stated it is exploring subsea cable trenching, offshore wind support, and inland waterways development, which could require specialized dredging and trenching equipment beyond the current fleet plan.

Market Share and Capacity

DCIL currently handles roughly **50–60 million cubic meters of dredging annually**, representing about **55% of India's dredging requirement** according to company statements. The modernization program is intended to increase capacity in both maintenance and capital dredging.

Likely Procurement Tender Opportunities (2026–2030)

Segment	Estimated Opportunity
New dredger construction	INR 3,000–4,000 crore
Survey & hydrographic equipment	INR 150–300 crore
Dredge automation and monitoring	INR 100–250 crore
Pipelines, pumps & boosters	INR 300–600 crore
Training & simulation systems	INR 50–100 crore
Spare parts and lifecycle support	INR 500+ crore

Inland Waterways Authority of India

IWAI requires a **fleet of CSDs, amphibious dredgers, TSHDs, and backhoe dredgers**

Standard capacity: **250–500 m³/hr CSD systems**

Procurement is mainly through:

- **tender-based dredging contracts**
- **limited direct equipment procurement**
- **DCI partnerships**

Support systems (tugs, survey vessels, pipelines) are always part of scope

Upcoming IWAI funding direction (2026 outlook)

Although IWAI does not publish a single “dredging equipment budget”, funding flows through:

A. Central government allocation (MoPSW)

- IWAI funded entirely through central budget support
- Focus areas:
 - National Waterways expansion
 - fairway maintenance
 - terminal + jetty development

B. Project-based funding expansion areas

1. NW-1 (Ganga – flagship)

- Long-term assured LAD contracts
- Multi-stretch dredging packages

2. NW-2 (Brahmaputra – Assam)

- High dredging intensity due to:
 - sediment load
 - shifting channels

3. NW-16 & NE waterways

- New dredging + navigation development demand

C. Likely upcoming funding priorities (2026–2030)

Based on current IWAI pipeline:

- Expansion of **year-round navigability contracts**
- Increase in **amphibious dredger fleet**
- Automation of dredging monitoring (VTS + digital LAD tracking)
- River-link + inland logistics integration projects
- Climate-resilient dredging operations (flood-season adaptive dredging)

4. Upcoming IWAI tenders (live + pipeline trend)

A. Active / near-term dredging-related tenders

From 2026 IWAI tender pipeline:

1. NW-1 Assured Depth dredging supervision contract

- Location: Farakka–Kahalgaon–Barh stretches
- Type: consultancy + dredging supervision
- Deadline: March–April 2026 cycle

2. VTS & navigation system EPC tenders

- Installation of river traffic monitoring systems
- Coverage: multiple National Waterways (NW-10, 53, 83, etc.)

3. Amphibious dredger procurement tenders (expected/recurring)

- Multi-unit procurement (IWAI frequently floats 5–10 unit batches)
- Focus:
 - Assam floodplains
 - Bihar Kosi–Ganga systems

4. Terminal + dredging integrated packages

- Mizoram & Northeast river terminals (construction + dredging support systems)

5. Maintenance dredging contracts (annual cycle)

- NW-3 Kerala canals
- NW-2 Brahmaputra
- NW-1 Ganga stretches

Total estimated national requirement (IWAI system level)

Required dredging fleet (steady-state operation):

Category	Estimated requirement
Cutter Suction Dredgers (CSD)	20–25
Amphibious dredgers	10–15
Backhoe / special dredgers	5–8
Hopper / support dredging units	5–7
Total effective fleet needed	40–55 dredging units

IWAI “REQUIRED” DREDGER CAPACITY (ENGINEERING DEMAND)

This is the real gap side.

IWAI manages:

- ~11,000+ km declared National Waterways
- Of which only select stretches are navigationally active

To maintain LAD (Least Available Depth), engineering norms imply:

A. Maintenance requirement model

Ganga (NW-1)

- Requires continuous dredging on multiple stretches
- Estimated requirement:
 - **10–15 CSD-class dredgers equivalent capacity**

Brahmaputra (NW-2)

- Highly dynamic sediment river
- Estimated requirement:
 - **8–12 heavy-duty dredgers (CSD + amphibious mix)**

Other waterways (NW-3, NW-16, NW-5, etc.)

- Estimated requirement:
 - **10–15 mixed dredgers**

IWAI AVAILABLE DREDGER FLEET (ACTUAL)

Based on IWAI vessel registry and operational deployment reports:

A. Departmental (owned/operated) dredgers

IWAI operates approximately:

- **6–8 active departmental dredgers (core fleet)**
 - ~4 Cutter Suction Dredgers (CSD)
 - ~2 Hydraulic Surface Dredgers / small dredgers
 - limited auxiliary dredging units in different regions

✂ Example deployment:

- NW-2 (Brahmaputra) uses **4 dredgers (2 CSD + 2 HSD units)** for maintenance works
- NW-3 (Kerala) uses **departmental CSDs + contracted dredgers for LAD maintenance**

B. Support vessels (not dredgers but essential)

IWAI also operates:

- Survey launches (5–10 units across regions)
- Tugboats and workboats (dozens across waterways)
- Monitoring and navigation vessels

C. Private/contract dredgers (temporary fleet)

For major projects, IWAI hires:

- Private dredging contractors
- DCI support vessels (limited inland use)

☐ Contracted dredgers typically add:

- **10–25 additional dredgers (variable per year/project cycle)**

Disaster Management Board

INDICATIVE STATE-WISE SDRF ALLOCATION (2025–26)

Below is the **realistic annual central-share range per state (₹ crore/year)** derived from Finance Commission distribution patterns + budget annexures.

A. High allocation states (largest SDRF recipients)

State	Approx SDRF (INR crore/year)
Uttar Pradesh	1,200 – 1,500
Bihar	900 – 1,200
Maharashtra	1,000 – 1,300
West Bengal	850 – 1,100
Madhya Pradesh	800 – 1,000
Rajasthan	750 – 950
Odisha	600 – 800
Tamil Nadu	700 – 900

B. Medium allocation states

State	Approx SDRF (INR crore/year)
Karnataka	500 – 700
Andhra Pradesh	500 – 700
Gujarat	450 – 650
Kerala	250 – 350

State	Approx SDRF (INR crore/year)
Assam	350 – 500
Telangana	350 – 500
Jharkhand	350 – 450

C. Hill & disaster-prone states (higher per-capita, lower total)

State	Approx SDRF (INR crore/year)
Uttarakhand	200 – 300
Himachal Pradesh	180 – 280
Jammu & Kashmir (UT SDRF support)	300 – 450

D. Smaller states / NE states

State	Approx SDRF (INR crore/year)
Arunachal Pradesh	120 – 200
Nagaland	100 – 180
Manipur	120 – 200
Meghalaya	120 – 200
Tripura	100 – 170
Mizoram	90 – 150
Sikkim	80 – 130

Below is an overview of major foreign companies collaborating with Indian companies and shipyards in the defence and commercial shipbuilding sectors:

Foreign Company	Country	Indian Partner	Type of Collaboration	Key Details
Naval Group	France	Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Limited	Submarine construction	Technology transfer and construction of six Kalvari-class (Scorpène) submarines

Foreign Company	Country	Indian Partner	Type of Collaboration	Key Details
				under Project 75. Includes training, technology transfer, lifecycle support and localization.
ThyssenKrupp Marine Systems	Germany	Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Limited	Project-75(I) submarines	Strategic partnership for India's next-generation conventional submarines with Air Independent Propulsion (AIP). MDL-TKMS became the leading bidder for the programme.
Fincantieri	Italy	Cochin Shipyard Limited	Naval and commercial shipbuilding	MoU covering ship design, ship construction, propulsion systems, automation, ship repair, workforce training and technology transfer. Previously supplied fleet tankers and supported INS Vikrant systems.
HD Hyundai	South Korea	Cochin Shipyard Limited	Commercial and naval shipbuilding	Collaboration for shipbuilding technology, productivity improvement, workforce development and development of Kochi as a regional shipbuilding hub. Plans for a major joint venture have also been reported.
Damen Shipyards Group	Netherlands	Square Port Shipyard	Commercial shipbuilding	Agreement to manufacture Damen-designed vessels in India, modernize the shipyard and improve export capability.
DNV	Norway	Swan Defence and Heavy Industries	Digital shipbuilding	Partnership covering Industry 4.0, digital ship design, AI optimization, digital twins, ESG and global quality standards.
Navantia	Spain	Larsen & Toubro	Submarine bid	Collaborated for Project-75(I) submarine competition though the bid was not selected after trials.

Other notable foreign collaborations

Foreign Company	Indian Partner	Purpose
Mitsui O.S.K. Lines	Indian shipbuilders (under discussion)	Exploring tanker construction and shipbuilding partnerships in India.
HD Korea Shipbuilding & Offshore Engineering	Cochin Shipyard Limited	Technology collaboration, productivity enhancement and joint shipbuilding opportunities.

Major Indian shipyards with foreign collaborations

Indian Shipyard	Foreign Partners	Focus Area
Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Limited	Naval Group, ThyssenKrupp Marine Systems	Submarines, naval technology transfer
Cochin Shipyard Limited	Fincantieri, HD Hyundai, HD Korea Shipbuilding & Offshore Engineering	Aircraft carriers, commercial ships, naval vessels, technology transfer
Swan Defence and Heavy Industries	DNV	Digital shipbuilding, classification, smart shipyard technologies
Square Port Shipyard	Damen Shipyards	Commercial vessel construction
Larsen & Toubro	Navantia	Submarine programme proposal

Common areas of collaboration

- Technology transfer (ToT)
- Joint ship design and engineering
- Construction of naval vessels and submarines
- Ship repair and lifecycle maintenance
- Workforce training and skill development
- Digital shipyard technologies (AI, digital twins, Industry 4.0)
- Export-oriented commercial shipbuilding
- Localization under India's "Make in India" and "Atmanirbhar Bharat" initiatives

These partnerships are helping Indian shipyards move beyond licensed production toward higher indigenous capability while also expanding commercial shipbuilding capacity and export potential.

list of the principal Indian companies involved in dredger manufacturing, dredger construction, or indigenous dredger engineering:

Company	Headquarters	Core Capability	Status
Dredging Corporation of India Limited	Visakhapatnam	India's largest dredging company; owns and operates dredger fleet	Fleet owner/operator (not a primary shipbuilder)
Cochin Shipyard Limited	Kochi	Builds large trailing suction hopper dredgers (TSHDs) under technology partnerships	Active dredger manufacturer
Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd.	Kolkata	Small dredgers, inland vessels, engineering support	Limited dredger capability
Goa Shipyard Limited	Vasco da Gama	Capable of special-purpose marine vessels; potential dredger construction	Select projects
Meka Dredging	Mumbai	Cutter suction dredgers, dredging equipment, reclamation systems	Private manufacturer/service provider
Amrut Dredging & Shipping Limited	Mumbai	Dredging contractor with engineering capability	Private company
BSP Hydro Dredging Company	India	Cutter suction dredgers and hydraulic dredging equipment	Private company
Knowledge Marine & Engineering Works Ltd.	Mumbai	Owns and operates dredgers; marine engineering	

Companies currently building dredgers in India

The strongest indigenous manufacturing capability currently includes:

1. Cochin Shipyard Limited
2. Meka Dredging
3. Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd. (selected projects)
4. Goa Shipyard Limited (limited capability)

Largest dredging operators in India

- Dredging Corporation of India Limited
- Adani Ports & Logistics Limited
- Knowledge Marine & Engineering Works Ltd.
- Amrut Dredging & Shipping Limited
- Meka Dredging

Indian companies involved in manufacturing dredgers, dredging equipment, dredger components, marine engineering systems, and related heavy fabrication projects:

Company	Primary Products	Manufacturing Location
Cochin Shipyard Limited	Trailing Suction Hopper Dredgers (TSHD), shipbuilding, marine engineering	Kochi, Kerala
Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Limited	Marine vessels, dredger construction capability, engineering	Kolkata
Titagarh Rail Systems Limited	Barges, dredgers, workboats, pontoons	Kolkata
Shoft Shipyard Pvt. Ltd.	Cutter suction dredgers, barges, workboats	Bharuch, Gujarat
Dredging Corporation of India Limited	Dredger owner/operator; participates in indigenous dredger development	Visakhapatnam
Larsen & Toubro	Dredging systems, marine equipment, hydraulic structures	Multiple facilities
TIL Limited	Cranes, crawler systems used in dredging operations	Kolkata
BEML Limited	Excavators and heavy earthmoving equipment adapted for dredging support	Bengaluru
Kirloskar Brothers Limited	High-capacity slurry pumps, dredge pumps	Pune
WPIL Limited	Large centrifugal and slurry pumps	Kolkata
Tega Industries Limited	Wear-resistant dredging pipeline components	Kolkata
TRF Limited	Conveyors, bulk handling systems for dredging and ports	Jamshedpur

Company	Primary Products	Manufacturing Location
Elecon Engineering Company Limited	Gearboxes and drives for dredgers	Vallabh Vidyanagar
KBL Mining & Industrial Pumps	Dredge slurry pumps	India

Major dredger-related equipment manufacturers in India

These companies manufacture important subsystems rather than complete dredgers:

- Kirloskar Brothers Limited – dredge pumps
- WPIL Limited – slurry pumps
- Elecon Engineering Company Limited – reduction gearboxes
- Tega Industries Limited – wear liners and pipes
- Larsen & Toubro – hydraulic and marine systems
- BEML Limited – excavators used in amphibious dredging

For **flood disaster management**, Indian manufacturers span rescue boats, dewatering pumps, personal flotation devices, inflatable shelters, rescue tools, drones, emergency lighting, and flood-monitoring systems. Below is a categorized list of major Indian manufacturers and suppliers.

Company	Equipment Manufactured	Primary Location
Nature World	FRP rescue boats, speed boats, life jackets, floating jetties	Uttar Pradesh
Maan Defence Pvt. Ltd.	Inflatable rescue boats, inflatable field hospitals, shelters	Haryana
ITUS Group	Amphibious boats, rescue boats, lifesaving equipment, disaster response systems	Pune, Maharashtra
Lucky-Tech Membranes Pvt. Ltd.	Inflatable rescue boats and PVC-coated rescue craft	Gujarat
SHM Group	Inflatable rescue boats, rigid inflatable boats (RIBs), davit systems	Mumbai

Company	Equipment Manufactured	Primary Location
Raksha Polycoats Pvt. Ltd.	Rescue boats, life rafts, life jackets, inflatable craft	Pune
UniRub Techno India Pvt. Ltd.	Inflatable life rafts, work boats, life jackets	Pune
Vedant Innotech Pvt. Ltd.	Floating stretchers, disaster kits, rescue flotation devices	India
SHEPL India Pvt. Ltd.	Hydraulic rescue tools, rescue vehicles, ventilation equipment	Pune
Kirloskar Brothers Limited	High-capacity dewatering pumps, flood pumps	Maharashtra
WPIL Limited	Dewatering and drainage pumps	Kolkata
Zenith Rubber Pvt. Ltd.	Inflatable work boats for rescue and flood operations	Mumbai



KRS Terms of Association:

KRS Infra Ventures propose to focus the business with following steps:

- a) Short listing Indian States and promote the tailor-made solution proposals to selected State Governments:
 - Canal, Lake and Ponds
 - Sand Mining Operations
 - River Transportation Jetty backhoe dredgers
 - Targeting Maritime State Boards for procuring dredgers
- b) Central Government headed organization:
 - Disaster Management Board – to sell customise dredge pumps solutions
 - Indian Major Ports – dredger & dredge pumps promotion
- c) Commercial & Technical Collaboration with Indian Shipyards to construct dredgers in India to promote in domestic tender/ private buyers through this route.

KRS Infra Ventures Private Limited propose to offer marketing partnership to bridge the gap between your products and Indian buyers. We herewith propose initially 3 (three) Years Marketing Partnership Agreement to build up base & start participating in Indian opportunities.

After finalizing our Agreement of Partnership, will work out initial promotion and later stage your company delegation to India for promotion and business discussions with Indian potential Clients.

Hope to hear soon on our proposal for going further for long term relation.



KRS Infra Ventures Private Limited

312A, 314, Jyoti Shikhar Building, District Centre, Janak Puri, New Delhi-110 058 INDIA
Telefax: +91-11-25542801, 25592801 • Email: contact@krsindia.co.in • Website: www.krsgroup.in