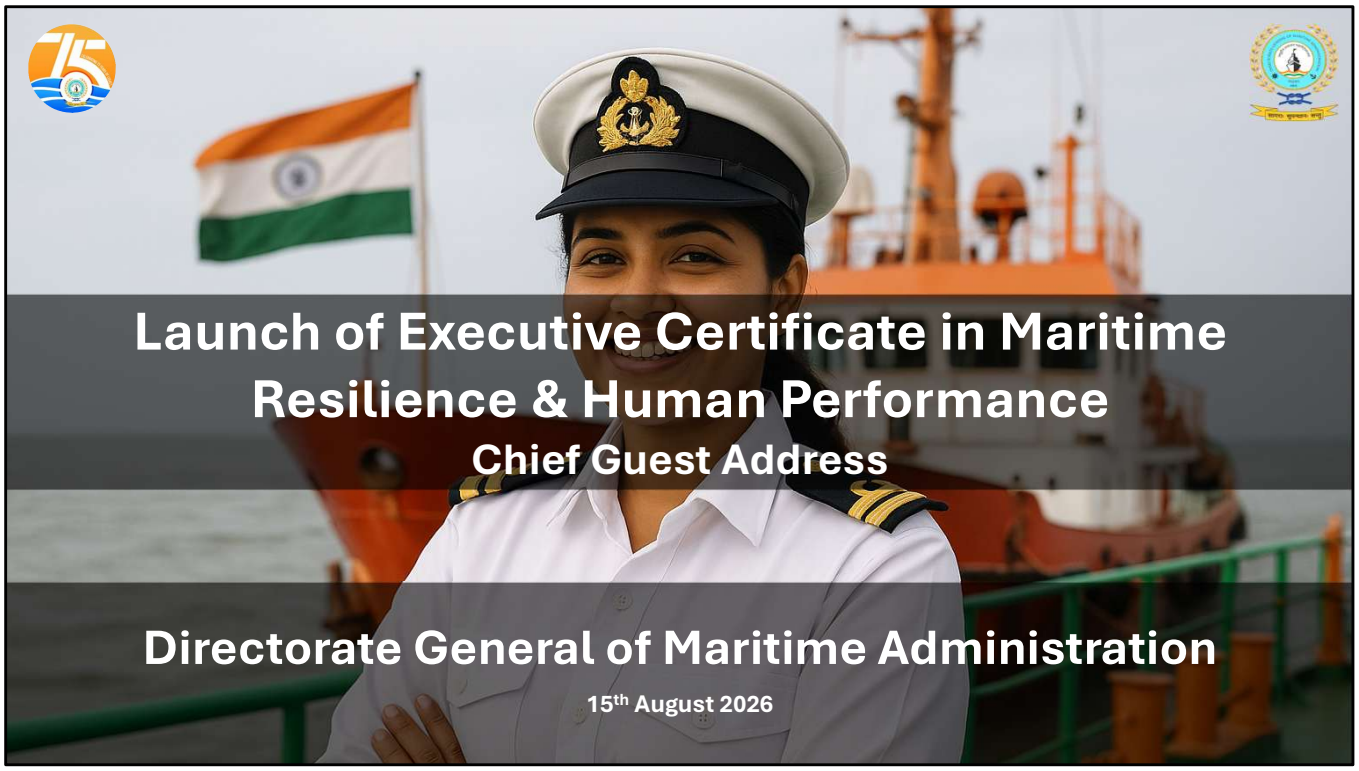


Launch of Executive Certificate in Maritime Resilience & Human Performance

Chief Guest Address

Directorate General of Maritime Administration

15th August 2026

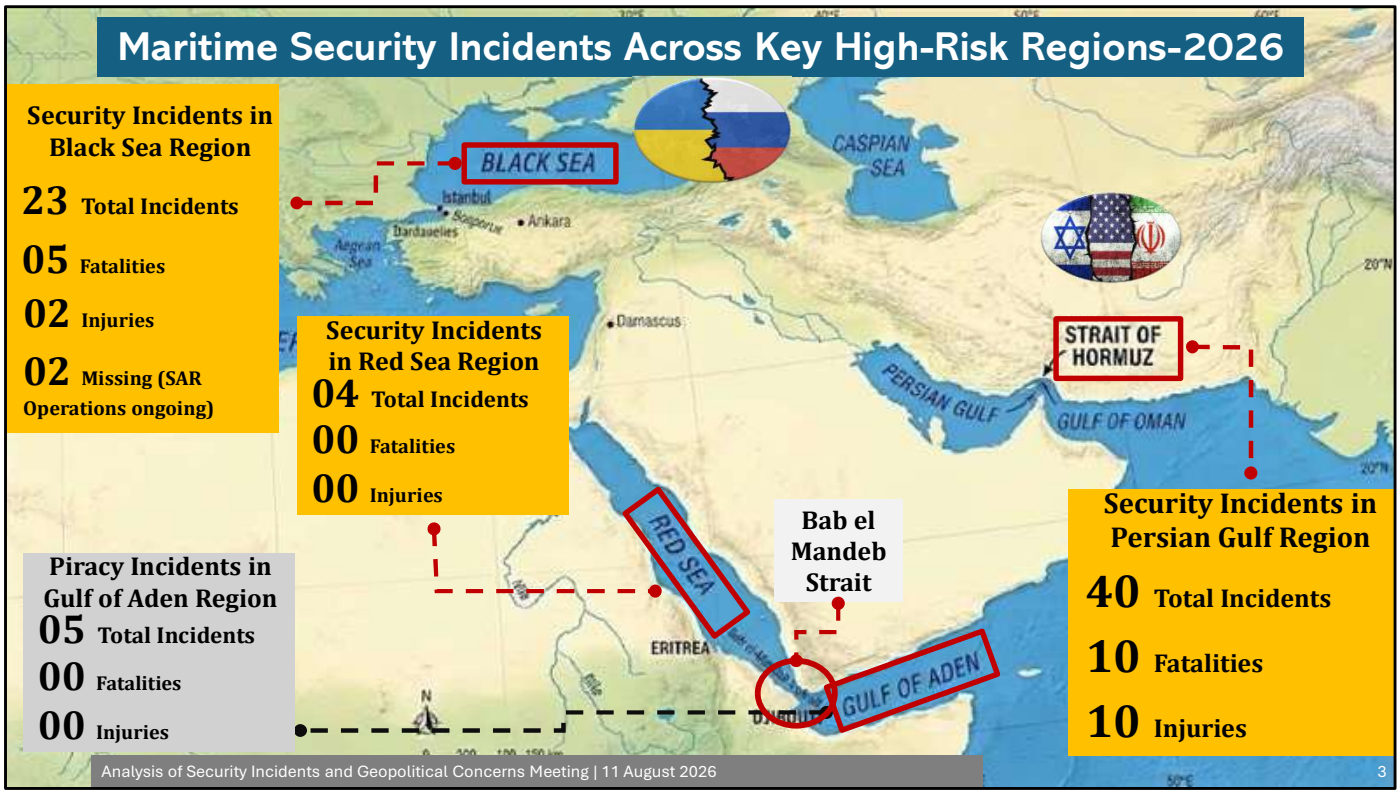
Executive Certificate In Maritime Resilience & Human Performance

Seafarers Global Maritime Executive Education Academy, in collaboration with the Heartfulness Institute and Shri Ambika Yog Kutir, is organizing an **Executive Certificate in Maritime Resilience and Human Performance**. The programme is designed to promote resilience, wellbeing, leadership, and human performance among maritime professionals through a structured learning journey focused on personal and professional development.

The programme comprises **eight core online sessions and two complementary sessions**, covering themes such as resilient seafarers, financial wellness, mindful leadership, lifelong learning, high performance, people at sea, environmental and climate wellness, and human excellence. The initiative aims to support the development of resilient seafarers, stronger leaders, and healthier maritime workplaces.

The programme is scheduled to commence on **23 August 2026** and will be delivered through live online sessions. An inaugural ceremony is proposed on **15 August 2026**, with participation from senior representatives of the maritime sector and partner organisations.

Maritime Security Incidents Across Key High-Risk Regions-2026



Security Incidents in Black Sea Region

23 Total Incidents

05 Fatalities

02 Injuries

02 Missing (SAR Operations ongoing)

Security Incidents in Red Sea Region

04 Total Incidents

00 Fatalities

00 Injuries

Piracy Incidents in Gulf of Aden Region

05 Total Incidents

00 Fatalities

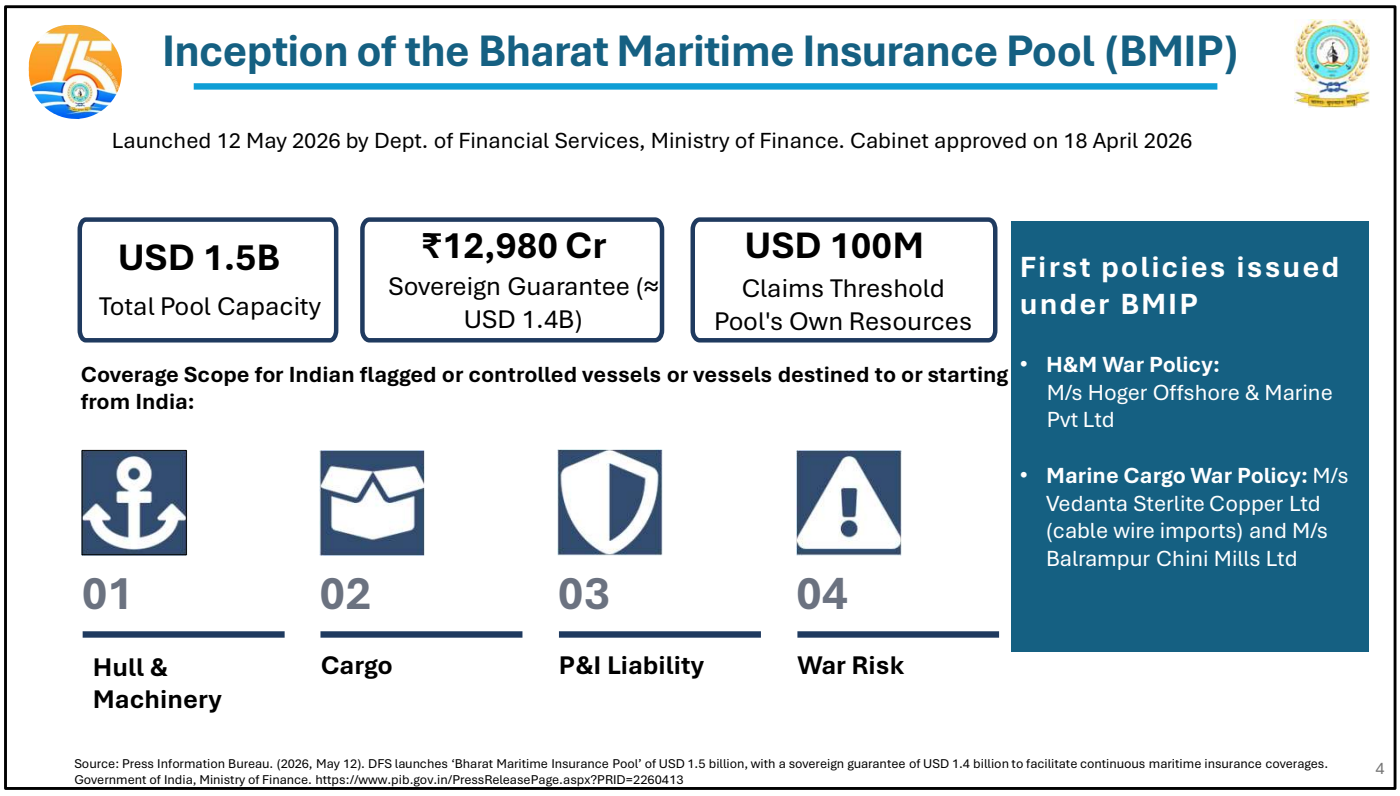
00 Injuries

Security Incidents in Persian Gulf Region

40 Total Incidents

10 Fatalities

10 Injuries



Inception of the Bharat Maritime Insurance Pool (BMIP)

The Bharat Maritime Insurance Pool (BMIP) was launched on 12 May 2026 by the Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance, following Cabinet approval on 18 April 2026. The initiative was established to create a dedicated national mechanism for providing maritime insurance coverage to Indian shipping and trade interests, particularly in situations where access to international insurance markets may be constrained due to geopolitical tensions, conflicts, sanctions, or disruptions in global insurance capacity. The pool represents a strategic effort to strengthen India's maritime resilience and reduce dependence on overseas insurance arrangements for critical maritime risks

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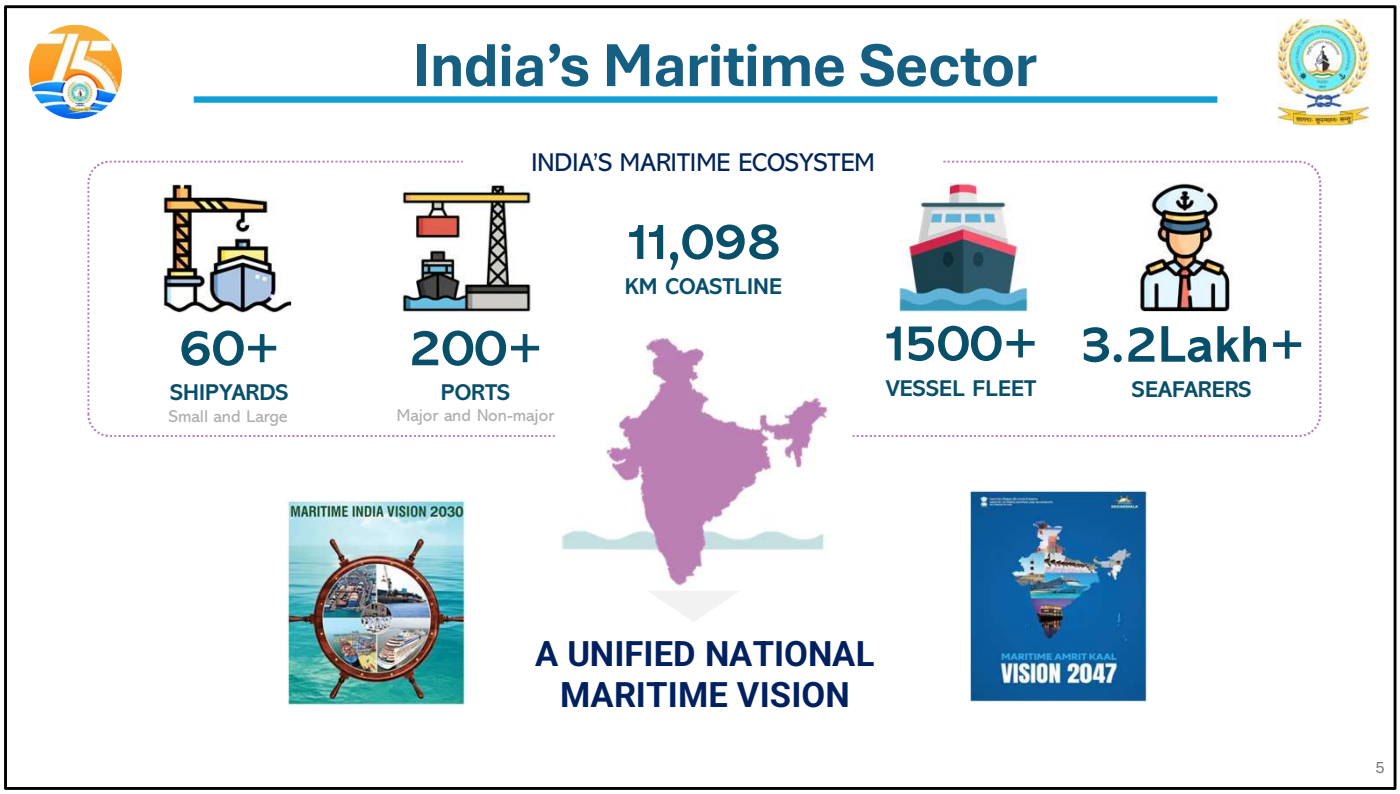
BMIP has been created with a total insurance capacity of **USD 1.5 billion**. To support the financial viability and credibility of the arrangement, the Government of India has provided a **sovereign guarantee of ₹12,980 crore (approximately USD 1.4 billion)**. The pool is structured to absorb claims through its own resources up to a threshold of **USD 100 million**, after which the sovereign support mechanism provides additional financial backing. This structure ensures that large maritime risks can be underwritten while

maintaining confidence among shipowners, cargo owners, insurers, and other stakeholders.

The scope of the pool extends to **Indian-flagged vessels, Indian-controlled vessels, and vessels either destined for or originating from India**. By covering India-linked maritime activity rather than only Indian-flagged ships, the framework seeks to safeguard broader national trade interests and ensure continuity of insurance support across the maritime logistics chain.
BMIP provides coverage across key maritime insurance segments. Hull and Machinery (H&M) insurance protects vessels against physical damage to the hull, machinery, and associated equipment arising from accidents and operational incidents. Cargo insurance protects goods transported by sea against loss or damage during transit. Protection and Indemnity (P&I) coverage addresses liabilities arising from third-party claims, including personal injury, pollution, property damage, and other legal obligations of shipowners and operators. The pool also provides war risk coverage, which protects against losses resulting from war, armed conflict, hostile acts, terrorism, and other extraordinary security-related risks that may affect maritime operations.

The operationalization of BMIP was demonstrated through the issuance of its first insurance policies shortly after launch. A Hull and Machinery War Policy was issued to **M/s Hoger Offshore & Marine Pvt. Ltd.**, while Marine Cargo War Policies were issued to **M/s Vedanta Sterlite Copper Ltd.** for cable wire imports and **M/s Balrampur Chini Mills Ltd.** These initial policies signaled industry confidence in the pool and demonstrated its readiness to support both shipping and cargo interests under the new framework.

The establishment of BMIP represents an important milestone in India's broader maritime development agenda. By ensuring the availability of maritime insurance coverage during periods of global uncertainty, the pool enhances national supply chain security, supports uninterrupted maritime trade, strengthens risk-management capabilities within the domestic insurance sector, and contributes to India's objective of becoming a more self-reliant maritime nation. The initiative also complements wider efforts to expand India's shipping capacity, strengthen port-led development, and increase the resilience of the country's maritime ecosystem.



India's Maritime Sector

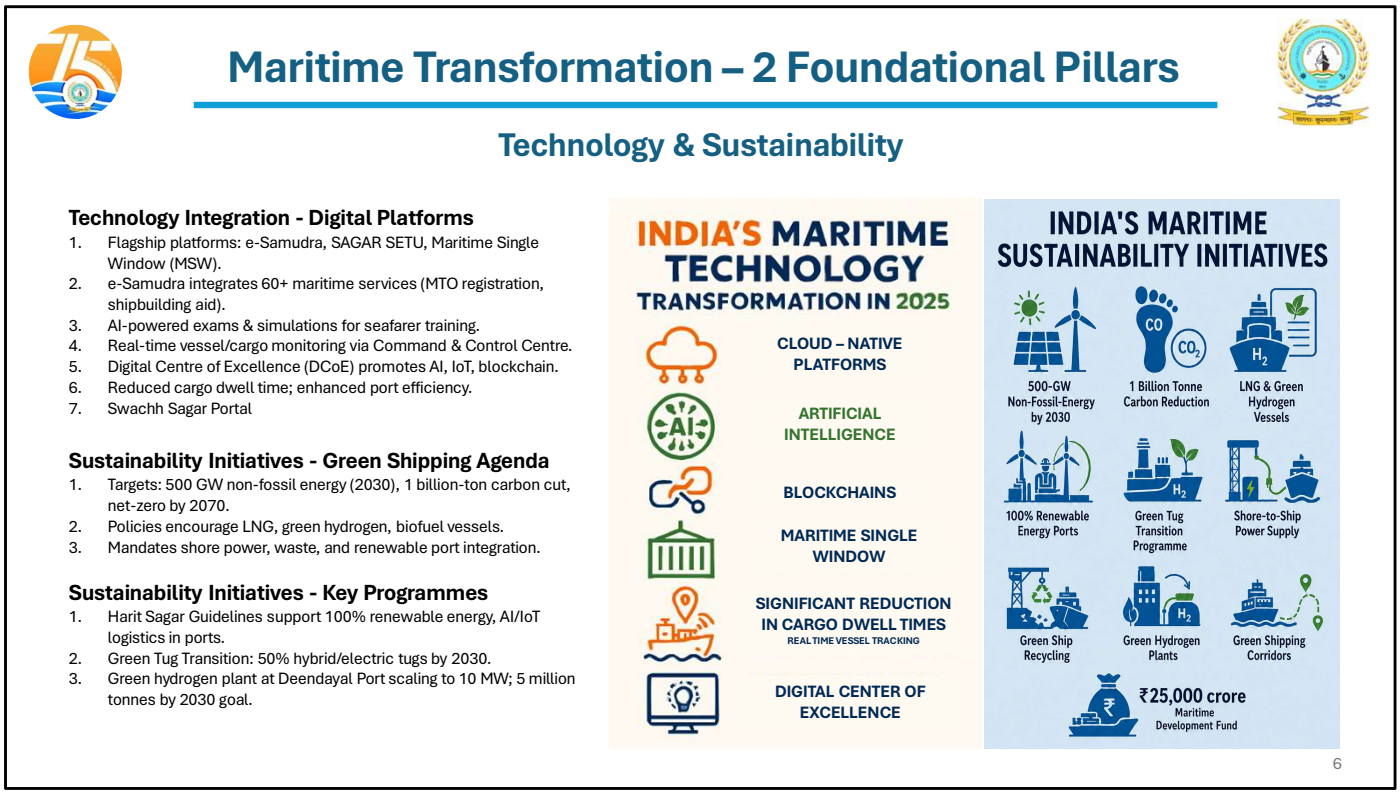
India's maritime sector represents a strategic national asset, anchored by a coastline of approximately 11,098 km, a network of 12 major ports and around 217 other major, intermediate and non-major ports, and a sizeable shipping base reflected in more than 1,500 Indian flagged vessels. The maritime sector continues to serve as a critical enabler of India's trade and economic growth, with MoPSW noting that around 95% of India's trade by volume and 68% by value is moved through maritime transport.

The ecosystem is not limited to ports and vessels alone. It extends across shipbuilding, ship repair, inland waterways, coastal shipping, maritime services, logistics, cruise tourism, training and seafarer employment. India's shipbuilding and repair base is supported by more than 60 shipyards, while the seafaring workforce has become a major global strength, with internal DGMA materials placing the active Indian seafarer base at 3.2 lakh+. This human capital dimension is central to India's maritime competitiveness and to the sector's future growth.

The Government's approach is being driven through two linked national frameworks: Maritime India Vision 2030 and Maritime Amrit Kaal Vision 2047. The official MIV 2030 document identifies 150+ initiatives across the maritime sector, covering port capacity, logistics efficiency, shipbuilding, inland waterways, cruise development,

sustainability and world-class maritime education and training. MAKV 2047 builds on this foundation and expands the long-term agenda through initiatives in port modernization, mega ports, shipbuilding and repair clusters, green hydrogen and ammonia hubs, green tugs, digital platforms and skill development.

Taken together, these frameworks provide a unified national maritime vision. The policy direction is to move India from a large maritime nation to a globally competitive maritime power, with modern ports, efficient logistics, stronger domestic shipbuilding, sustainable shipping, expanded inland and coastal movement, and a future-ready maritime workforce. The slide therefore captures not only the scale of India's maritime ecosystem, but also the direction of travel: integration, modernization, sustainability and global leadership.



Maritime Transformation through Technology and Sustainability

India's maritime sector is undergoing a significant transformation driven by two foundational pillars—**technology integration** and **sustainability**. Aligned with the objectives of Maritime India Vision 2030 and Maritime Amrit Kaal Vision 2047, these pillars aim to improve operational efficiency, enhance global competitiveness, and support environmentally responsible growth across the maritime ecosystem.

Technology Integration and Digitalization

The Government of India has accelerated the adoption of digital technologies across ports, shipping, and maritime services. Key digital platforms such as **e-Samudra**, **SAGAR SETU**, and the **Maritime Single Window (MSW)** have streamlined service delivery and regulatory processes. e-Samudra integrates more than 60 maritime services, including merchant shipping registration, certification, and shipbuilding-related services.

Advanced technologies such as **Artificial Intelligence (AI), Internet of Things (IoT), blockchain, cloud-native platforms, and real-time vessel tracking systems** are being deployed to modernize maritime operations. A dedicated **Digital Centre of Excellence (DCoE)** promotes innovation and the adoption of emerging technologies, while Command and Control Centres facilitate real-time monitoring of vessel and cargo movements. These initiatives have contributed to reduced cargo dwell times, improved port efficiency, and enhanced transparency and stakeholder coordination.

Sustainability and Green Shipping Agenda

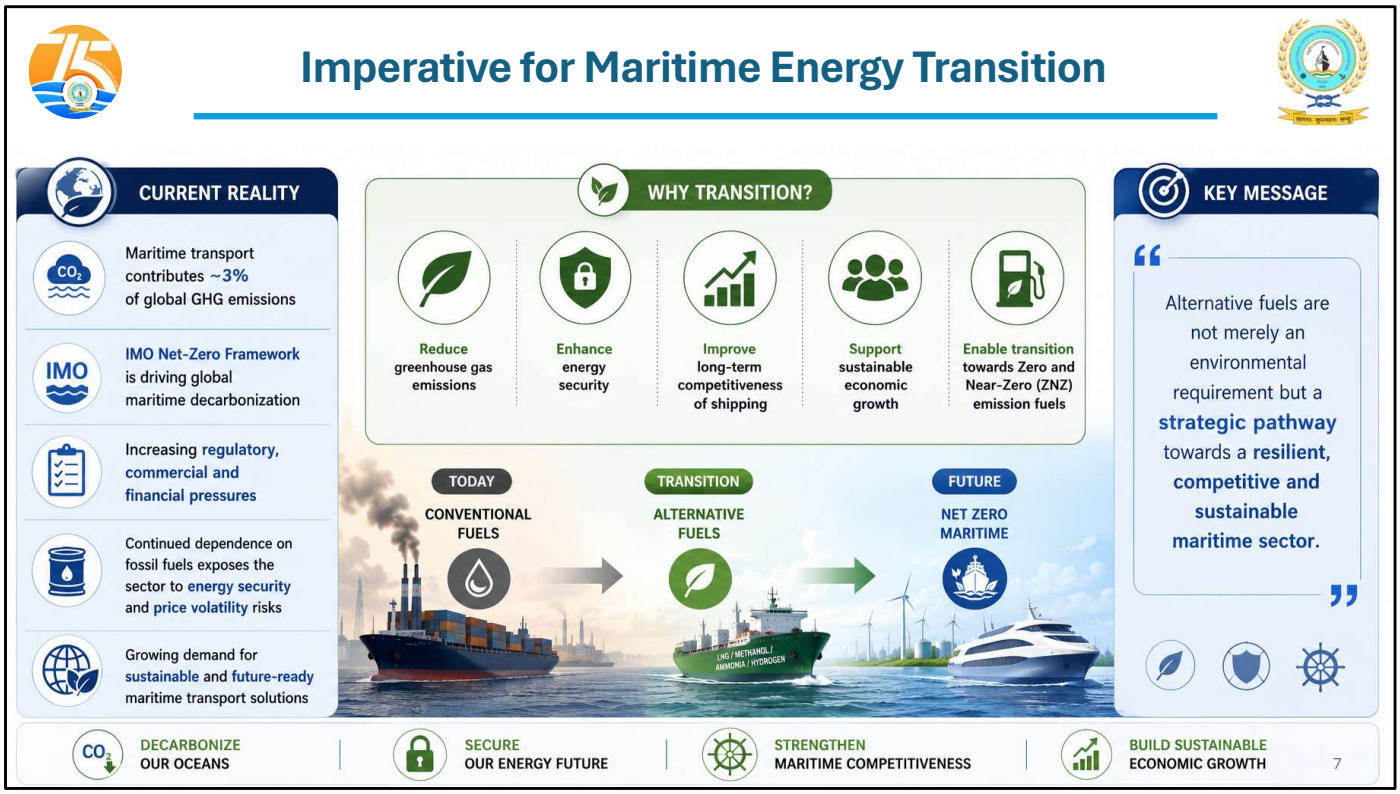
Sustainability forms the second pillar of India's maritime transformation strategy. The sector is aligned with India's broader climate commitments, including the targets of **500 GW of non-fossil fuel energy capacity by 2030**, significant carbon emission reductions, and achieving **net-zero emissions by 2070**.

To promote green shipping, policies encourage the adoption of **LNG-fuelled, green hydrogen-powered, and biofuel-based vessels**, while ports are being mandated to enhance shore power facilities, waste management systems, and renewable energy integration. Sustainability efforts are also focused on reducing emissions from port operations and encouraging cleaner maritime logistics.

Key Green Maritime Programmes

Several flagship programmes support the green transition. The **Harit Sagar Guidelines** aim to develop environmentally sustainable and energy-efficient ports through renewable energy adoption and AI/IoT-enabled logistics solutions. The **Green Tug Transition Programme** seeks to achieve 50% hybrid or electric tug deployment by 2030. In addition, initiatives such as the development of **green hydrogen facilities**, establishment of **green shipping corridors**, promotion of **green ship recycling**, and expansion of renewable-energy-powered ports underline India's commitment to decarbonizing the maritime sector.

Together, technology-driven modernization and sustainability-focused initiatives are creating a resilient, efficient, and future-ready maritime ecosystem, positioning India as a leading global maritime nation in the decades ahead.



Imperative for Maritime Energy Transition

Maritime transport is central to global trade, supply chains and economic development. At the same time, the sector is increasingly required to address greenhouse gas emissions, improve energy efficiency and prepare for a future in which low and zero-emission operations become commercially and operationally necessary. Maritime energy transition, therefore, is not merely an environmental agenda. It is a strategic requirement for ensuring the long-term resilience, competitiveness and sustainability of the maritime ecosystem.

Shipping has traditionally depended on conventional fossil fuels such as heavy fuel oil, marine gas oil and diesel. While these fuels have supported the growth of global trade, continued dependence creates exposure to volatile fuel prices, supply disruptions, import dependence and future compliance risks. It also places the sector under increasing pressure to reduce its greenhouse gas footprint and align with evolving international expectations on cleaner shipping.

The global maritime sector is moving towards decarbonisation through a combination of regulatory measures, market expectations, technological innovation and financial signals. The 2023 IMO GHG Strategy seeks net-zero GHG emissions from international shipping by or around 2050 and includes interim ambitions for 2030 and 2040. It also envisages increasing uptake of zero and near-zero GHG emission technologies, fuels and energy sources. Discussions on the proposed IMO Net-Zero Framework are continuing, including on a global fuel standard and a GHG-pricing mechanism.

This evolving international environment is likely to influence vessel design, fuel selection, ship operations, chartering decisions, access to finance, port infrastructure and future trade competitiveness. Shipping companies that are unable to adapt may face higher operating costs, reduced market access and greater exposure to regulatory and commercial risks. Conversely, early preparedness can create opportunities for greener fleets, efficient ports, domestic manufacturing, fuel production and new maritime services.
The transition is necessary for five broad reasons.

First, it is essential to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from shipping and associated maritime activities. This includes not only emissions from onboard fuel use but also lifecycle emissions associated with fuel production, transportation, storage and use. A lifecycle approach is important to ensure that emissions are genuinely reduced rather than shifted from ships to other parts of the energy system.

Second, maritime energy transition can strengthen energy security. Diversifying fuel options through sustainable biofuels, green methanol, green ammonia, hydrogen, battery-electric systems and other cleaner technologies can reduce dependence on conventional imported fuels. This is particularly relevant for India, where maritime growth, energy security and domestic green-energy capability must progress together.
Third, the transition is necessary to safeguard the long-term competitiveness of Indian shipping. Future competitiveness will increasingly depend on the ability of vessels and ports to meet efficiency standards, access cleaner fuels, comply with carbon-related requirements and respond to changing expectations from cargo owners, charterers, financiers and international supply chains.

Fourth, the transition can support sustainable economic growth. Development of green-fuel ecosystems, bunkering infrastructure, renewable-energy integration, shipbuilding capability, retrofitting capacity, port electrification, digital systems and specialised skills can generate new economic activity and strengthen domestic maritime capability. It can also create opportunities for Indian ports and coastal regions to emerge as green-fuel production, storage, bunkering and maritime-service hubs.

Fifth, maritime energy transition is necessary to enable a progressive shift towards zero and near-zero emission fuels and technologies. The transition will not follow one uniform pathway. Different vessel segments, routes, operating profiles and port conditions will require different solutions. Energy-efficiency measures, operational optimisation, hull and propulsion improvements, wind-assist technologies, shore power, batteries, hybrid systems and multiple alternative fuels will need to be adopted in a phased and practical manner.

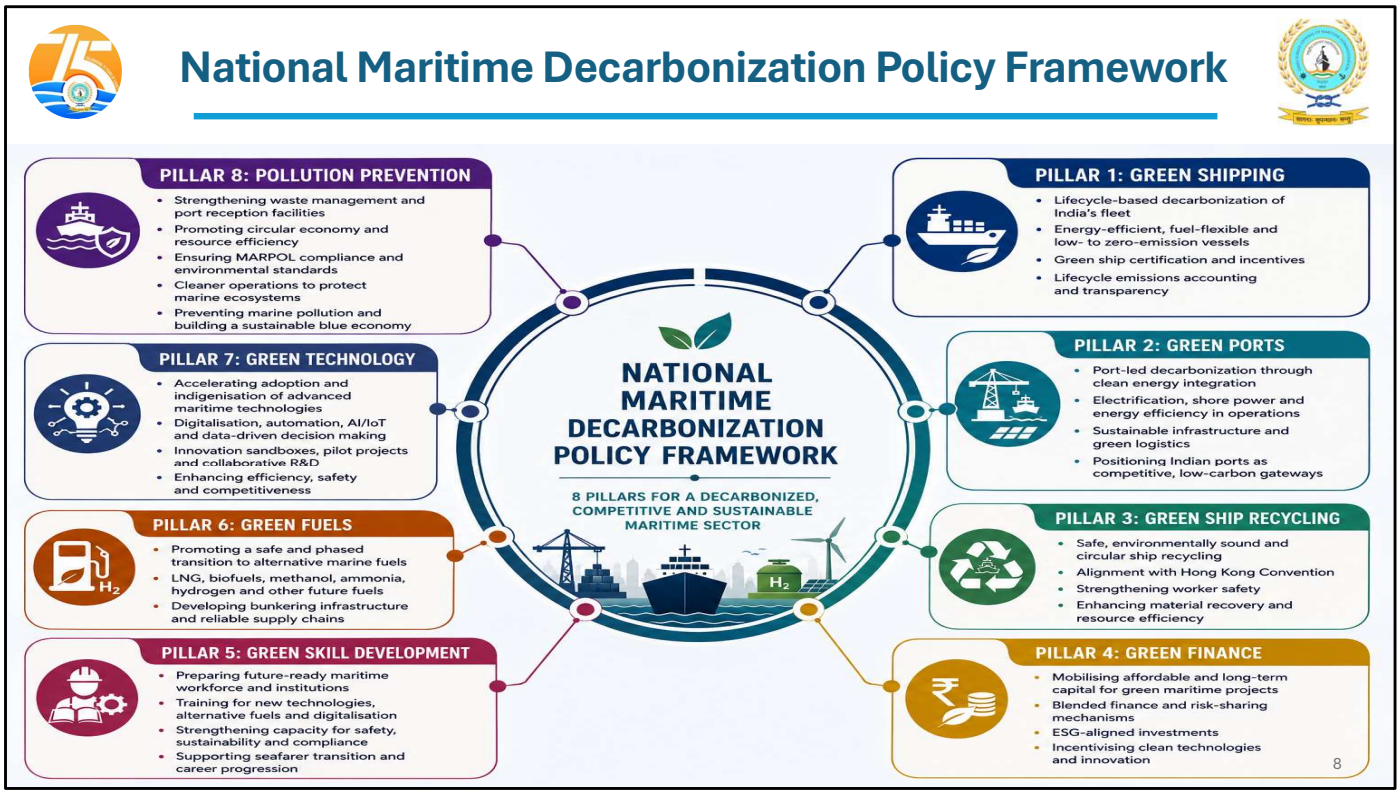
The pathway for transition can broadly be understood in three stages. In the immediate term, the focus should be on improving energy efficiency, optimising operations, reducing fuel consumption and preparing vessels and ports for future requirements. In the medium term, greater deployment of alternative fuels, retrofits,

green bunkering facilities, shore power and digital optimisation systems will be required. In the long term, the objective is to create a net-zero maritime ecosystem supported by cleaner fuels, efficient ships, green ports, reliable infrastructure, skilled personnel and appropriate safety and regulatory frameworks.

Alternative fuels are an important component of this journey, but they are not a standalone solution. Their successful adoption will depend on availability, affordability, safety, lifecycle emissions, storage and bunkering arrangements, vessel compatibility, engine technology, crew training and international standards. The transition must therefore be supported by coordinated action across shipping, ports, shipbuilding, energy, finance, technology, skill development and regulation.

For India, maritime energy transition presents an opportunity to align climate responsibility with national priorities of energy security, Atmanirbhar Bharat, industrial development, port-led growth and Viksit Bharat. It provides a pathway to develop a resilient and future-ready maritime sector that can support trade growth while progressively reducing environmental impact.

The central message is that maritime energy transition should be viewed not as a compliance burden but as a strategic opportunity. A well-planned transition can help decarbonise maritime operations, strengthen energy resilience, improve competitiveness, support innovation and create sustainable economic growth across the maritime value chain.



National Maritime Decarbonization Policy Framework

The maritime sector is central to global trade and economic growth, but it also faces increasing pressure to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and transition towards a sustainable future. In alignment with international climate commitments, the International Maritime Organization's (IMO) decarbonization agenda, and India's national sustainability objectives, a comprehensive **National Maritime Decarbonization Policy Framework** is essential to guide the transformation of the maritime ecosystem towards a low-carbon, competitive, and resilient future.

The proposed framework adopts a holistic approach built around **eight strategic pillars** that collectively address shipping, port operations, fuels, technology, workforce development, finance, and environmental protection. Together, these pillars create an integrated roadmap for achieving maritime decarbonization while ensuring economic growth, energy security, and global competitiveness.

Pillar 1: Green Shipping

The transition to green shipping focuses on the lifecycle-based decarbonization of India's shipping fleet through the adoption of energy-efficient, fuel-flexible, and low- to zero-emission vessels. Key measures include promoting green ship certification, incentivizing clean vessel technologies, strengthening emissions accounting systems, and enhancing transparency throughout the shipping value chain.

Pillar 2: Green Ports
Ports will play a pivotal role in maritime decarbonization by integrating renewable and clean energy sources into port operations. This includes electrification, shore power infrastructure, energy-efficient operations, sustainable logistics systems, and green port infrastructure development. The objective is to position Indian ports as globally competitive, low-carbon gateways that support sustainable maritime trade.

Pillar 3: Green Ship Recycling
Environmentally sound ship recycling is an important component of a circular maritime economy. The framework seeks to strengthen compliance with the Hong Kong International Convention, enhance worker safety, improve material recovery and recycling efficiency, and establish sustainable ship recycling practices that reduce environmental impacts while generating economic value.

Pillar 4: Green Finance
Achieving decarbonization will require significant investments in clean technologies, infrastructure, and innovation. The framework emphasizes mobilizing affordable and long-term capital through blended finance mechanisms, risk-sharing instruments, ESG-aligned investments, and targeted incentives for green maritime projects. Green finance will serve as an enabling factor for accelerating sector-wide transformation.

Pillar 5: Green Skill Development
Human capital remains central to the success of maritime decarbonization. As the sector adopts alternative fuels and advanced technologies, the workforce will require new skills and competencies. The framework promotes investment in maritime education and training, capacity building for safety and compliance, digital literacy, and programmes that support seafarer transition and career progression in a changing industry environment.

Pillar 6: Green Fuels
The transition to alternative fuels is a cornerstone of maritime decarbonization. The framework supports a safe and phased adoption of LNG, biofuels, methanol, ammonia, hydrogen, and other future sustainable fuels. Priority will be given to developing bunkering infrastructure, strengthening fuel supply chains, and establishing regulatory and safety frameworks that facilitate fuel diversification and energy security.

Pillar 7: Green Technology
Technological innovation will drive efficiency gains and emissions reduction across the maritime sector. The framework promotes the adoption and indigenization of advanced maritime technologies, including digitalization,

automation, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Internet of Things (IoT), data-driven decision-making tools, and energy-efficient vessel and port technologies. Innovation ecosystems, pilot projects, and collaborative research and development initiatives will support technology deployment and commercialization.

Pillar 8: Pollution Prevention

Maritime sustainability extends beyond carbon emissions to the broader protection of marine ecosystems. The framework strengthens waste management systems, port reception facilities, resource efficiency practices, and compliance with MARPOL requirements. Efforts will focus on preventing marine pollution, promoting cleaner port operations, supporting circular economy principles, and safeguarding the health of coastal and marine environments.

Strategic Significance

The National Maritime Decarbonization Policy Framework provides a comprehensive roadmap for transforming India's maritime sector into a cleaner, more efficient, and globally competitive industry. By integrating green shipping, sustainable ports, clean fuels, innovation, workforce development, financing mechanisms, and environmental stewardship, the framework aims to balance economic growth with climate responsibility.

The framework supports the objectives of **Maritime India Vision 2030**, **Maritime Amrit Kaal Vision 2047**, and India's broader net-zero ambitions. It seeks to enhance energy security, strengthen supply chain resilience, create green jobs, foster technological leadership, and position India as a leading global maritime nation committed to sustainable development.

Ultimately, the eight-pillar framework provides a structured pathway for achieving a **decarbonized, competitive, and sustainable maritime sector**, ensuring that India remains at the forefront of the global maritime energy transition.

Just Transition in Maritime

As the global maritime industry advances towards decarbonization and the adoption of cleaner fuels and technologies, ensuring a **just transition** has become a critical policy priority. A just transition emphasizes that the shift to a low-carbon maritime future must be people-centric, ensuring that seafarers, maritime workers, and coastal communities are adequately prepared, protected, and empowered throughout the transformation process.

The maritime sector is highly dependent on human expertise, operational judgment, and workforce competence. Therefore, decarbonization is not merely a technological or fuel transition; it is also a significant **workforce transition**. With over **3.23 lakh Indian seafarers**, accounting for approximately **12% of the global maritime workforce**, India has a pivotal role in ensuring that its maritime workforce remains competitive, safe, and resilient in the evolving maritime landscape.

Skills Development and Capacity Building

The adoption of alternative fuels such as green hydrogen, ammonia, methanol, and other low-carbon technologies will require new operational competencies and technical expertise. Large-scale upskilling and reskilling programmes are essential to prepare seafarers and maritime professionals for handling emerging technologies and fuel systems. Modernized training standards aligned with international conventions, enhanced maritime training infrastructure, simulation-based learning,

and continuous professional development will be critical to building future-ready maritime human capital.

Safety and Regulatory Frameworks
The introduction of alternative fuels presents new operational and safety challenges. A just transition requires a strong safety-first approach, supported by updated regulations, risk management protocols, and training standards. Ensuring safe handling and operation of low-flashpoint and alternative fuels, while maintaining compliance with international labour and maritime conventions such as the Maritime Labour Convention (MLC), 2006, is essential to protecting seafarers and preserving maritime safety.

Equity, Inclusion and Workforce Protection
Maritime decarbonization should be inclusive and equitable, ensuring that no segment of the workforce is disadvantaged by technological change. Efforts are needed to address emerging skill gaps, support developing maritime nations, and promote diversity and gender inclusion within the sector. Policies should ensure equitable access to training opportunities and career advancement pathways across all stakeholder groups.

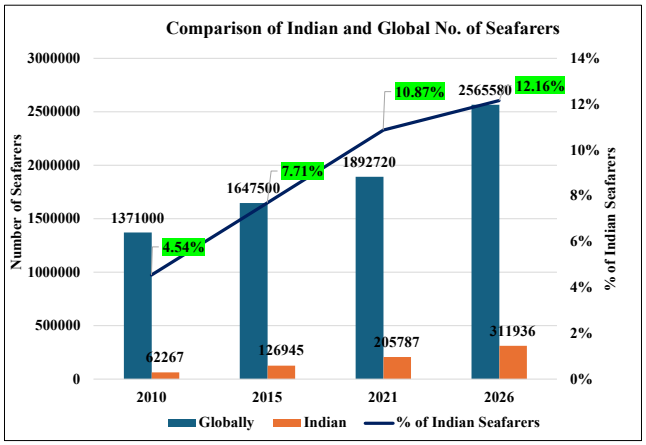
Well-being and Social Protection
A successful maritime transition must safeguard the welfare, dignity, and livelihoods of seafarers and maritime workers. Social protection mechanisms, fair labour practices, mental health support, and workforce welfare programmes are critical components of a just transition framework. These measures help ensure that workers benefit from the opportunities created by green shipping while mitigating potential disruptions associated with technological and operational change.

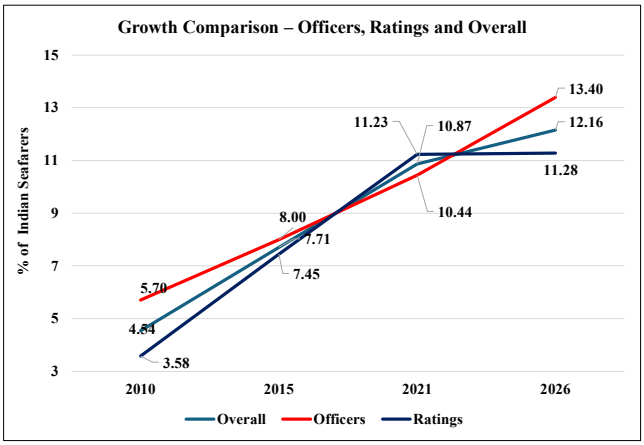
Strategic Importance
A people-centred approach to maritime decarbonization contributes to cleaner oceans, safer workplaces, stronger maritime economies, resilient coastal communities, and long-term sustainability. By placing seafarers and maritime workers at the core of policy and decision-making, India can ensure that its transition towards a green and low-carbon maritime future is both environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive.

Ultimately, a successful maritime transformation requires recognition that **a green transition must also be a fair transition**, balancing environmental objectives with the welfare, skills, safety, and aspirations of the people who drive the maritime industry.

Global Position

India's share of the global **seafarer** workforce has risen consistently over time by **4.54 %** in 2010 to **12.16 %** of global workforce.





India's share of the global **ratings** exhibits the fastest and most pronounced growth, increasing sharply from **3.58 %** in 2010 to **12.16 % of the ratings** in 2026.

India's share of the global **officers** share has grown more gradually, rising from 5.70% in 2010 to **11.28% of the officers** in 2026

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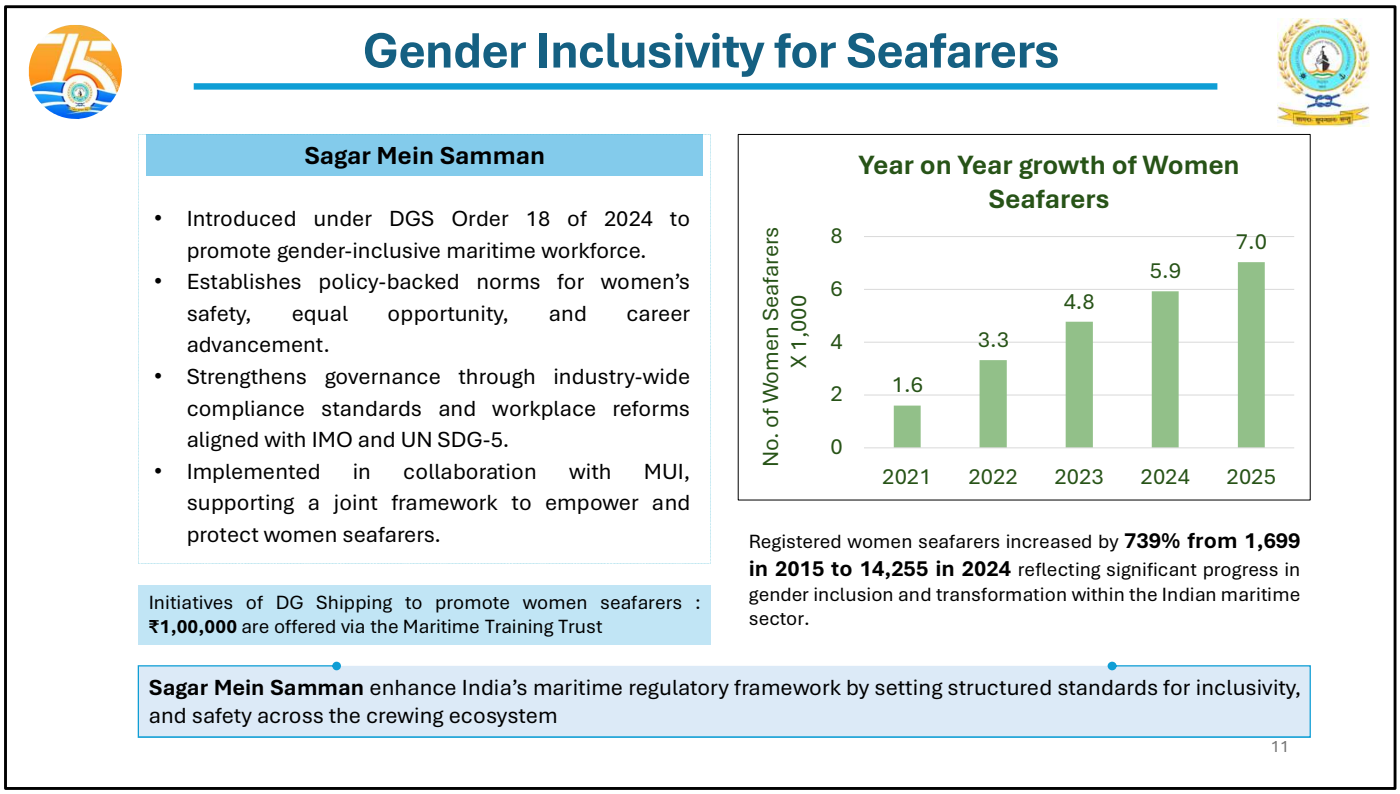
Global Position

The BIMCO/ICS Seafarer Workforce Report 2026 confirms India's emergence as one of the world's leading suppliers of maritime manpower. India's share of the global seafarer workforce has increased significantly from **4.54% in 2010 to 12.16% in 2026**, reflecting sustained growth in the country's maritime training capacity, certification framework and employability of Indian seafarers in the international merchant fleet.

India is now estimated to be the **second-largest supplier of seafarers globally**, with approximately **311,936 Indian seafarers** serving the international fleet, comprising **140,718 officers and 171,218 ratings**. Only the Philippines contributes a larger number of seafarers to the global workforce.

The most notable growth has been in the ratings segment, where India's share of global ratings has increased from **3.58% in 2010 to 11.28% in 2026**, demonstrating India's growing competitiveness across all categories of maritime manpower. At the officer level, India's share has grown from **5.70% to 13.40%** during the same period, highlighting the increasing presence of Indian officers in key operational and leadership positions on board merchant vessels worldwide. The overall growth trajectory is substantially higher than global averages and underscores international confidence in Indian maritime education, training and certification systems.

The findings reinforce India's strategic importance to global shipping at a time when the industry faces a worldwide shortage of qualified officers. As fleet expansion, decarbonisation and digital transformation drive demand for skilled maritime professionals, India is well positioned to play an increasingly important role in meeting global workforce requirements through its extensive network of maritime training institutions and continuous supply of competent seafarer



Gender Inclusivity for Seafarer's

The concept of gender inclusivity in the seafaring workforce is reflected through policy intervention, financial support, and measurable growth in the participation of women seafarers. The initiative titled **"Sagar Mein Samman"** was introduced under DGS Order 18 of 2024 with the objective of promoting a gender-inclusive maritime workforce. The framework establishes structured norms addressing safety, equal opportunity, and career advancement for women within the maritime sector. It aligns governance and compliance mechanisms with international standards such as the International Maritime Organization guidelines and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 5, ensuring that inclusivity is embedded within regulatory and operational practices. The implementation is carried out in collaboration with the Maritime Union of India, thereby integrating institutional support and industry participation to strengthen protection and empowerment measures.

Financial and institutional support mechanisms supplement the policy framework. An allocation of ₹1,00,000 is provided through the Maritime Training Trust to encourage and support women entering the seafaring profession. This financial initiative acts as an enabling factor that reduces

entry barriers and promotes sustained participation in maritime careers.

The growth trend in the number of women seafarers shows a consistent year-on-year increase. The number of women seafarers, measured in thousands, rises from 1.6 in 2021 to 3.3 in 2022, marking a significant increase within one year. This upward trend continues in 2023 with a figure of 4.8, followed by further growth to 5.9 in 2024, and reaching 7.0 in 2025. The steady increase over this five-year period indicates continuous expansion without any decline, reflecting sustained improvement in participation levels.

In terms of long-term growth, registered women seafarers increased from 1,699 in 2015 to 14,255 in 2024. This represents a growth of 739 percent over the period, indicating a substantial expansion in women's representation in the maritime workforce. The increase reflects both policy-driven inclusion and broader structural changes within the sector that support gender diversity.

The combined effect of regulatory intervention, financial assistance, and measurable growth trends indicates a structural shift towards inclusivity. The policy framework under "Sagar Mein Samman" establishes compliance-driven standards, while financial incentives support entry and retention. The year-on-year increase and long-term growth figures demonstrate a consistent rise in participation, indicating that gender inclusivity in the seafaring workforce is being reinforced through coordinated policy, governance, and institutional efforts.

Holistic Wellness For Seafarers

"Sagar Mein Yog" is an initiative by the DGS, Govt. of India, aimed at promoting physical and mental well-being among seafarers through yoga and mindfulness practices.

Sagar Mein Yog

- Introduced under DGS Order 19 of 2024, focusing on mental, physical, and emotional well-being of seafarers.
- Standardizes wellness practices across training institutes via MoU with NUSI.
- Helps reduce stress, fatigue, and medical emergencies enhancing safety compliance.
- Integrates structured wellness modules into Pre-Sea, At-Sea, and Post-Sea stages

LMS Link

Sagar Mein Yog enhance India's maritime regulatory framework by setting structured standards for wellness across the crewing ecosystem.

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Holistic Wellness For Seafarers

The concept of holistic wellness for seafarers is institutionalized through the initiative "Sagar Mein Yog," introduced under DGS Order 19 of 2024. The framework is designed to address multiple dimensions of well-being, specifically mental, physical, and emotional health, and integrates these aspects into the regulatory structure governing maritime operations. The initiative establishes standardised wellness practices across maritime training institutions through formal collaboration with the Nautical Institute of Shipping (NUSI), ensuring uniform implementation across the training ecosystem.

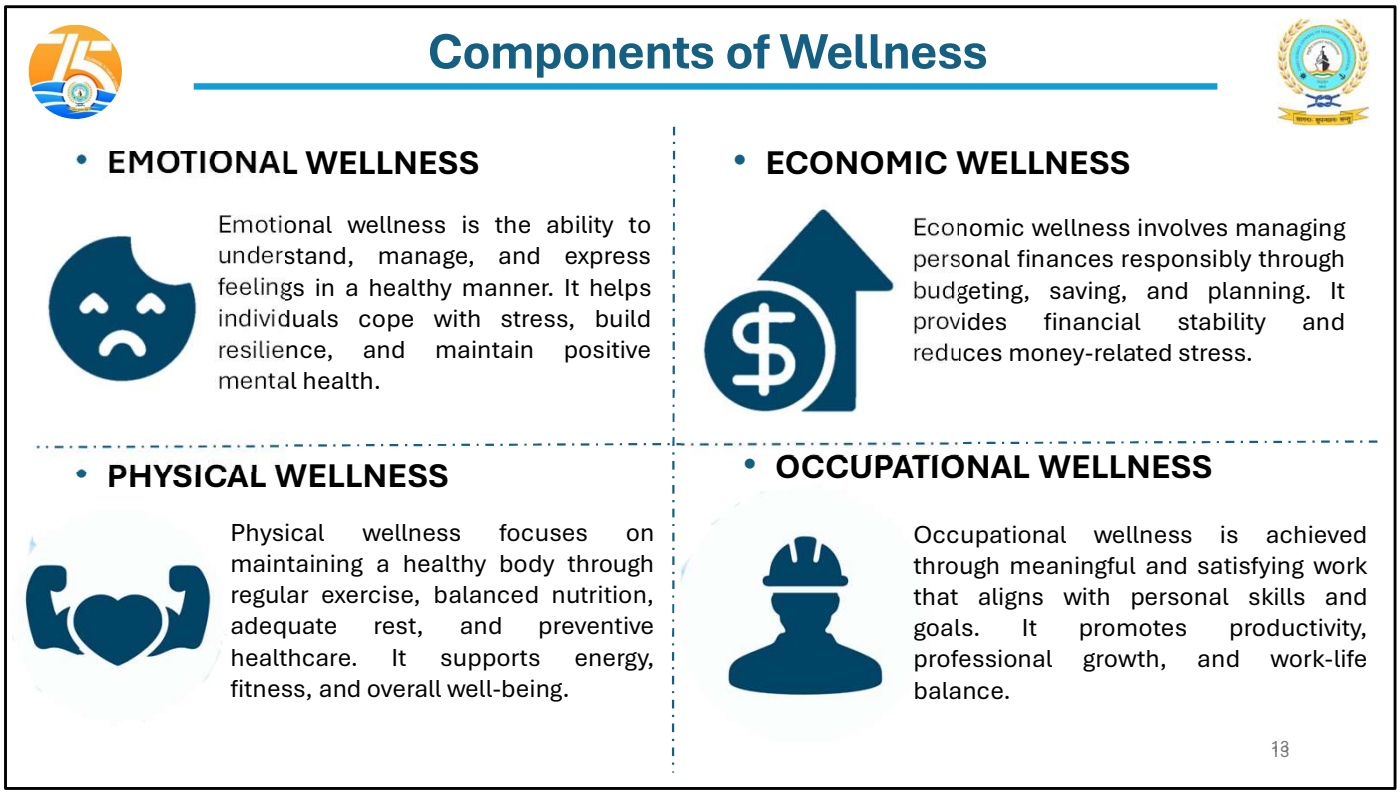
The structure of the initiative includes the incorporation of wellness modules at all stages of a seafarer's career cycle, including pre-sea training, at-sea service, and post-sea phases. This integration ensures continuity in wellness practices and aligns them with operational requirements and training processes. The framework also addresses operational risks by targeting reductions in stress, fatigue, and medical emergencies, thereby contributing to improved compliance with safety standards and enhancing overall operational efficiency.

The wellness model is multidimensional and covers ten distinct categories. These include physical wellness, which focuses on maintaining bodily health and fitness; emotional wellness, which addresses psychological stability and stress management; and intellectual wellness, which supports cognitive development and learning. In addition, occupational wellness is included to align job satisfaction and work conditions with well-being outcomes, while social wellness emphasises interpersonal relationships and community interaction within the maritime environment.

The model further incorporates environmental wellness, which relates to the seafarer's interaction with surroundings and sustainable practices, and cultural wellness, which acknowledges diversity and cultural inclusion within the workforce. Economic wellness is included to address financial stability and security, while climatic wellness focuses on adaptation to varying environmental and weather conditions experienced at sea. Spiritual wellness is also integrated, contributing to inner balance and mental resilience.

These ten dimensions collectively represent a structured and comprehensive approach to well-being, extending beyond conventional health measures. The framework is supported by digital access through a Learning Management System link, enabling standardized delivery, monitoring, and scalability of wellness programmes across institutions.

The initiative establishes a regulatory and operational linkage between wellness and maritime governance. By embedding these structured standards across the crewing ecosystem, "Sagar Mein Yog" strengthens the overall maritime regulatory framework and ensures that wellness is treated as an essential component of safety, training, and workforce sustainability rather than as an isolated or optional practice.



Components of Wellness

Wellness is a multidimensional concept that encompasses various aspects of an individual's life, contributing to overall health, personal satisfaction, and quality of life. A holistic approach to wellness recognizes that physical health alone is insufficient; emotional, economic, and occupational well-being are equally important in enabling individuals to lead productive, balanced, and fulfilling lives. The four key components of wellness illustrated in the slide are Emotional Wellness, Economic Wellness, Physical Wellness, and Occupational Wellness. Together, these dimensions form the foundation of a healthy and resilient individual.

1. Emotional Wellness

Emotional wellness refers to the ability to understand, manage, and express emotions effectively and constructively. It involves developing self-awareness, maintaining a positive outlook, coping with stress, and adapting to life's challenges. Emotionally well individuals are able to build healthy relationships, communicate effectively, demonstrate resilience during difficult situations, and maintain a balanced mental state. Emotional wellness contributes significantly to mental health by reducing the risk of anxiety, depression, and emotional burnout. Practices such as mindfulness, stress management, self-reflection, and seeking social support play an important role in strengthening emotional well-being.

2. Economic Wellness

Economic wellness involves the effective management of financial resources to meet current needs while preparing for future obligations and uncertainties. It includes

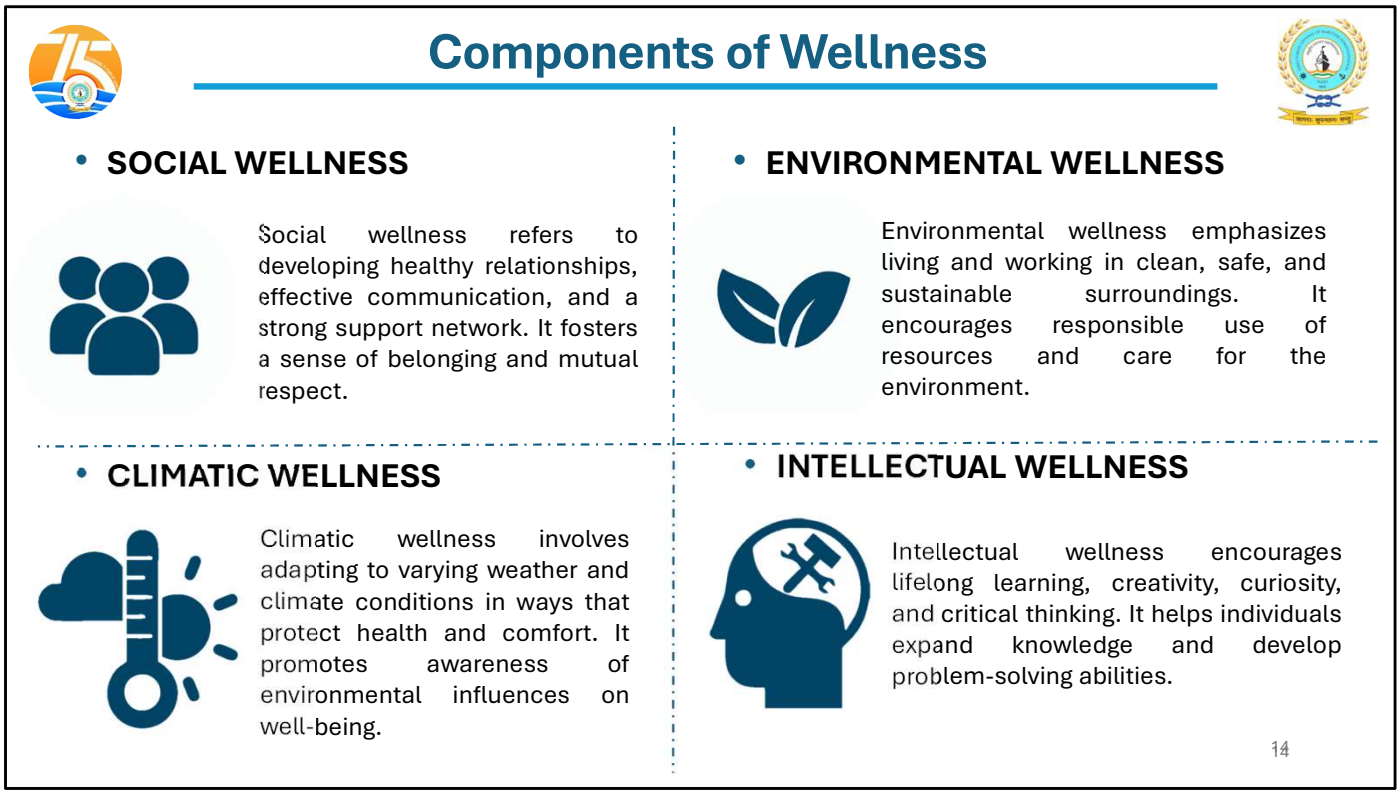
budgeting, saving, responsible spending, debt management, and financial planning. Individuals who achieve economic wellness experience greater financial security, reduced financial stress, and improved decision-making capacity. Economic stability enables access to quality healthcare, education, housing, and other essential services that contribute to overall well-being. Financial literacy, long-term savings habits, investment awareness, and emergency preparedness are key elements that support economic wellness and help individuals navigate financial challenges with confidence.

3. Physical Wellness

Physical wellness focuses on maintaining a healthy body through lifestyle choices that promote fitness, strength, and disease prevention. It encompasses regular physical activity, balanced nutrition, adequate hydration, sufficient sleep, and preventive healthcare practices. Physically well individuals have higher energy levels, improved endurance, better immune function, and a lower risk of chronic diseases such as diabetes, hypertension, and cardiovascular conditions. Physical wellness also supports mental and emotional health by reducing stress and improving overall quality of life. Regular medical check-ups, healthy dietary habits, exercise routines, and avoidance of harmful substances are essential components of physical well-being.

4. Occupational Wellness

Occupational wellness refers to achieving personal satisfaction and enrichment through meaningful and rewarding work. It involves aligning professional responsibilities with personal values, skills, interests, and career goals. Occupationally well individuals experience a sense of purpose, motivation, and accomplishment in their work while maintaining a healthy work-life balance. This dimension promotes professional growth, productivity, job satisfaction, and continuous skill development. Occupational wellness also includes maintaining positive workplace relationships, managing work-related stress, adapting to evolving professional requirements, and pursuing opportunities for learning and advancement.



Components of Wellness

Wellness is a holistic state of health that extends beyond the absence of illness. It encompasses multiple interconnected dimensions that influence an individual's quality of life, productivity, resilience, and overall well-being. Social, Environmental, Climatic, and Intellectual Wellness are important components that contribute to a balanced and healthy lifestyle. Together, these dimensions help individuals develop meaningful relationships, adapt to their surroundings, safeguard their health, and continuously grow through learning and personal development.

1. Social Wellness

Social wellness refers to the ability to establish and maintain healthy, positive, and meaningful relationships with family, friends, colleagues, and the broader community. It involves effective communication, empathy, mutual respect, and the development of a strong support system. Individuals with high social wellness are able to build trust, collaborate with others, resolve conflicts constructively, and participate actively in community and social activities.

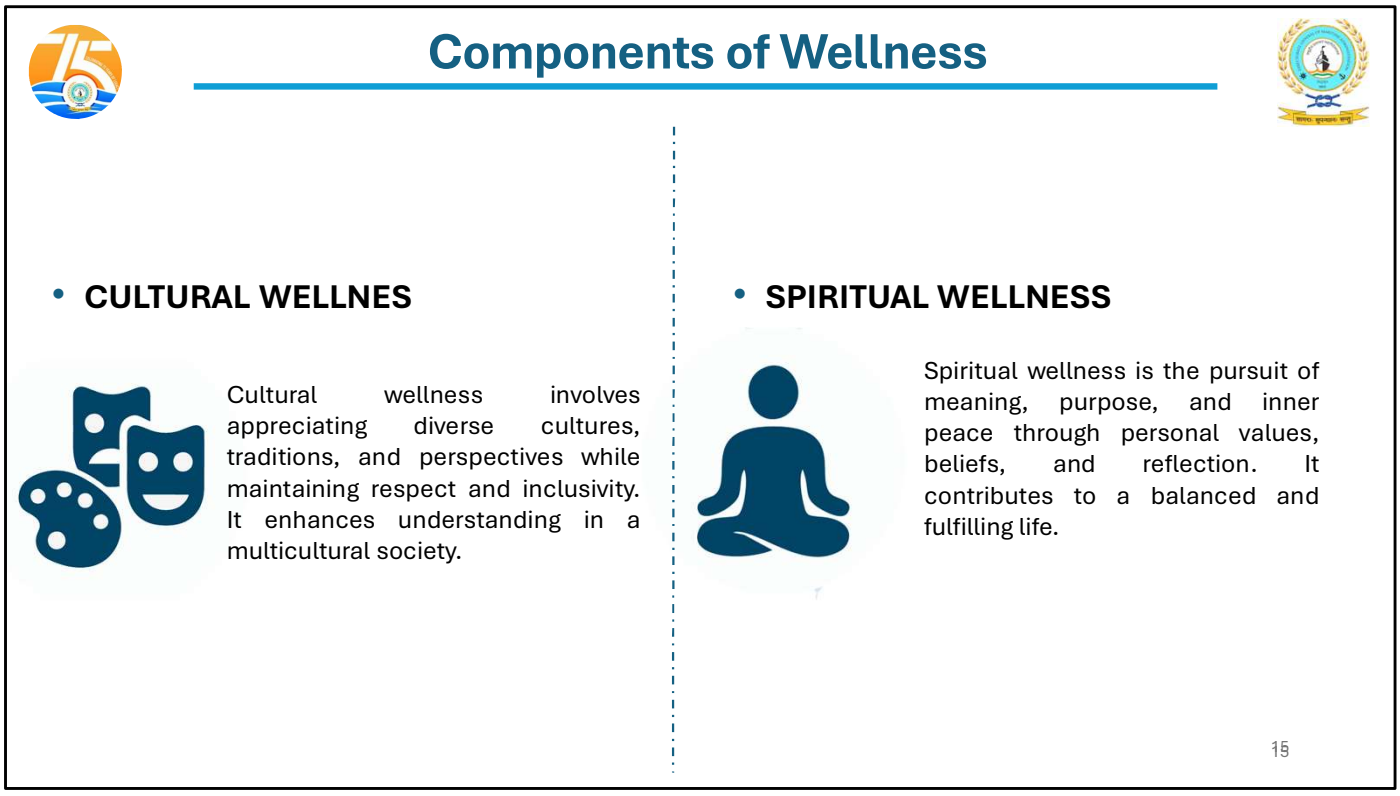
Strong social connections contribute significantly to emotional and mental well-being by reducing feelings of isolation and loneliness. Social wellness also fosters a sense of belonging, strengthens interpersonal skills, and creates opportunities for personal and professional growth. Maintaining healthy relationships requires active listening, openness, respect for diversity, and a willingness to contribute positively to the welfare of others.

2. Environmental Wellness

Environmental wellness emphasizes living and working in surroundings that support health, safety, and sustainability. It involves recognizing the relationship between individuals and their physical environment and making responsible choices that protect natural resources and promote ecological balance.
An environmentally conscious individual takes steps to reduce waste, conserve energy and water, minimize pollution, and support sustainable practices. Environmental wellness also includes maintaining clean and safe living and working spaces, ensuring adequate sanitation, and reducing exposure to environmental hazards. By adopting environmentally responsible behaviors, individuals contribute to healthier communities and a more sustainable future for future generations.
Furthermore, a healthy environment positively influences physical and mental health, enhances productivity, and improves overall quality of life.

3. Climatic Wellness
Climatic wellness refers to the ability to understand, adapt to, and prepare for varying weather and climate conditions in ways that protect health, safety, and comfort. As climate patterns continue to evolve, awareness of climatic influences has become increasingly important for maintaining overall well-being.
Climatic wellness involves adopting appropriate lifestyle practices based on seasonal and environmental conditions, such as staying hydrated during extreme heat, protecting oneself from severe weather events, maintaining suitable clothing and shelter, and understanding climate-related health risks. It also promotes awareness of the impact of climate change on public health, occupational safety, food security, and community resilience.
Individuals who prioritize climatic wellness are better equipped to manage environmental stresses, reduce health risks associated with changing weather conditions, and support sustainable adaptation strategies within their communities.

4. Intellectual Wellness
Intellectual wellness is the pursuit of continuous learning, knowledge acquisition, creativity, and critical thinking. It involves engaging in activities that stimulate the mind, encourage curiosity, and enhance problem-solving capabilities. Individuals with strong intellectual wellness actively seek opportunities to expand their understanding, develop new skills, and explore innovative ideas.
Intellectual wellness promotes lifelong learning through formal education, professional development, reading, research, training, and meaningful discussions. It encourages individuals to remain adaptable in an increasingly complex and rapidly changing world. Strong intellectual wellness contributes to improved decision-making, analytical thinking, creativity, and personal confidence.
By continuously challenging themselves intellectually, individuals can enhance both their personal and professional growth while remaining informed and adaptable to emerging opportunities and challenges.



Holistic Wellness For Seafarers

The dimensions of wellness extend beyond physical health and encompass an individual's cultural identity, personal values, beliefs, and sense of purpose. Cultural Wellness and Spiritual Wellness are important aspects of holistic well-being, helping individuals build meaningful connections with society while developing inner strength, resilience, and personal fulfillment. These dimensions contribute significantly to mental harmony, social cohesion, and an enhanced quality of life.

1. Cultural Wellness

Cultural wellness refers to the ability to understand, appreciate, and respect diverse cultures, traditions, customs, languages, and worldviews. It involves recognizing the value of cultural diversity and fostering inclusivity in personal, social, and professional interactions. Cultural wellness enables individuals to develop a broader perspective, appreciate differences, and engage with people from varied backgrounds with openness and respect.

In increasingly interconnected and multicultural societies, cultural wellness promotes mutual understanding, tolerance, and social harmony. It encourages individuals to explore their own cultural heritage while remaining receptive to learning about other cultures. This understanding helps reduce stereotypes, discrimination, and social barriers, thereby fostering stronger communities and healthier interpersonal relationships.

Cultural wellness also contributes to personal identity and belonging. Awareness of cultural traditions, values, and practices helps individuals develop a stronger sense of self while encouraging respect for the cultural identities of others. In workplaces and

communities, cultural wellness supports collaboration, inclusiveness, and effective communication among diverse groups.

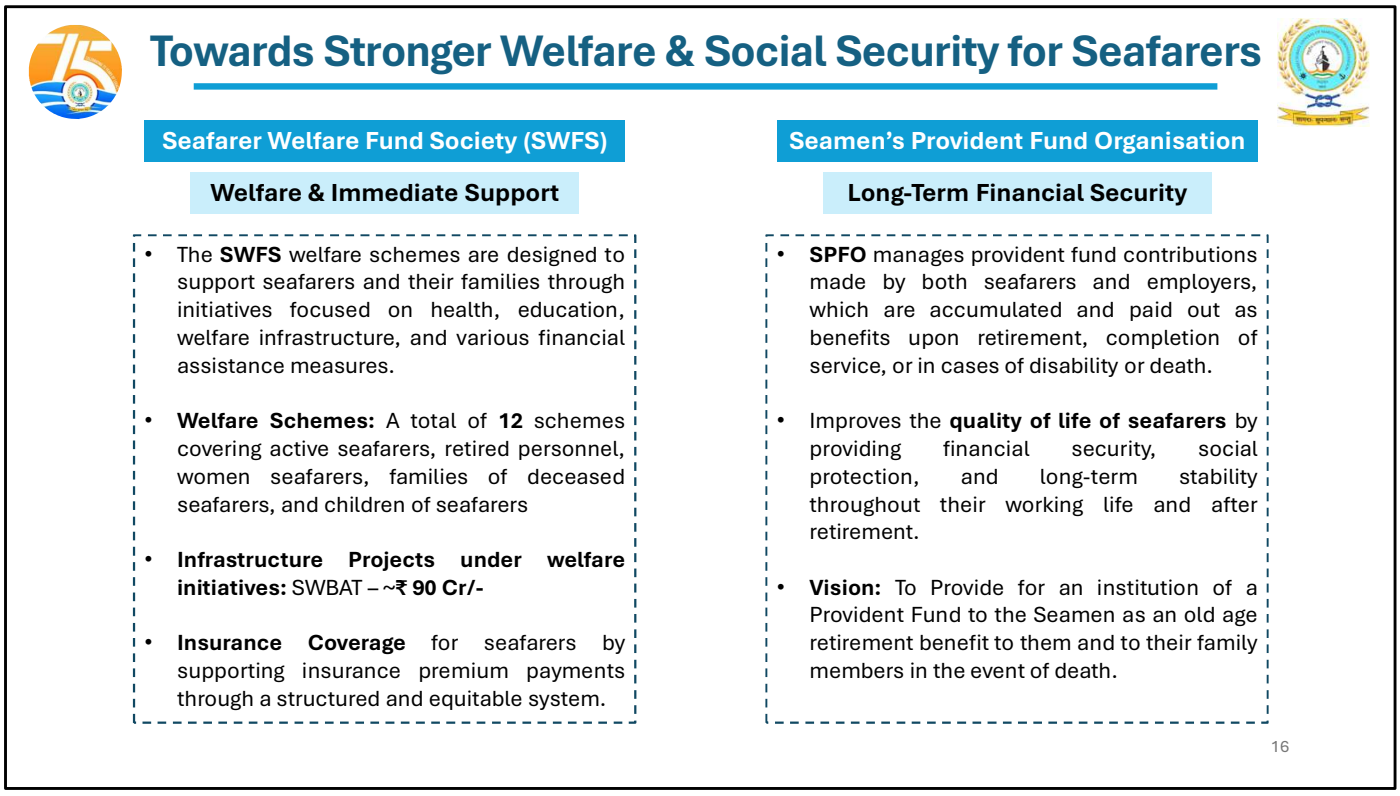
2. Spiritual Wellness

Spiritual wellness is the pursuit of meaning, purpose, values, and inner peace in life. It involves developing a deeper understanding of one's beliefs, principles, and sense of connection to something larger than oneself. Spiritual wellness is not limited to religious practices; it may also be expressed through personal reflection, meditation, mindfulness, ethical living, appreciation of nature, service to others, or the pursuit of personal growth.

Individuals with strong spiritual wellness often possess a clear sense of purpose and direction, enabling them to navigate life's challenges with resilience and confidence. Spiritual wellness contributes to emotional stability by helping individuals manage stress, cope with adversity, and maintain a positive outlook during difficult circumstances.

An important aspect of spiritual wellness is alignment between personal values and daily actions. Individuals who live according to their core beliefs often experience greater satisfaction, integrity, and fulfillment. Practices such as self-reflection, gratitude, meditation, prayer, and community service can strengthen spiritual well-being and enhance overall life satisfaction.

Spiritual wellness also encourages compassion, empathy, and a sense of interconnectedness with others, promoting healthier relationships and contributing positively to society.



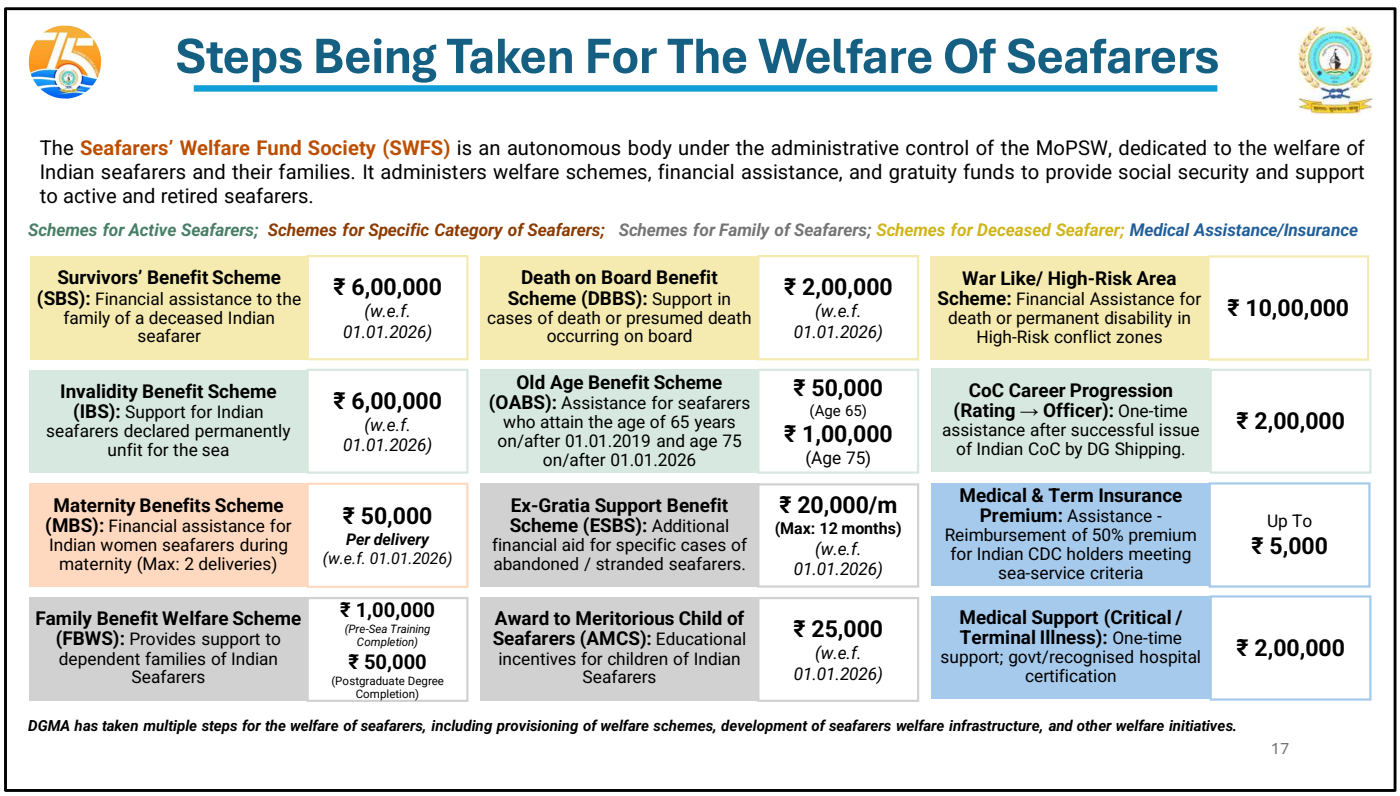
Towards Stronger Welfare & Social Security for Seafarers

The Directorate General of Maritime Administration has established a comprehensive welfare and social security framework for Indian seafarers through two complementary institutions: the Seafarer Welfare Fund Society (SWFS) and the Seamen's Provident Fund Organisation (SPFO).

SWFS focuses on immediate welfare and support measures for seafarers and their families. It administers 12 welfare schemes covering active and retired seafarers, women seafarers, families of deceased seafarers, and children of seafarers. The Society provides assistance in areas such as healthcare, education, welfare infrastructure, financial aid, and insurance support. Under its welfare infrastructure initiatives, projects worth approximately ₹90 crore have been undertaken through the Seafarers Welfare Board.

SPFO provides long-term financial security through the management of provident fund contributions from seafarers and employers. The accumulated corpus is disbursed upon retirement, completion of service, disability, or death. The organisation serves as a key pillar of social protection, ensuring financial stability for seafarers and support for their families, including post-retirement benefits and financial assistance in the event of a seafarer's demise.

Together, SWFS and SPFO form an integrated welfare ecosystem, addressing both the immediate welfare needs and long-term social security requirements of Indian seafarers and their families.



Steps Being Taken for the Welfare of Seafarers

The Seafarers' Welfare Fund Society (SWFS), functioning under the administrative control of the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways, implements a comprehensive welfare framework to provide financial assistance, social security, healthcare support, educational benefits, and welfare measures for Indian seafarers and their families.

The welfare ecosystem covers active seafarers, women seafarers, retired seafarers, families of serving and deceased seafarers, and meritorious children of seafarers through a range of targeted schemes.

Key initiatives include:

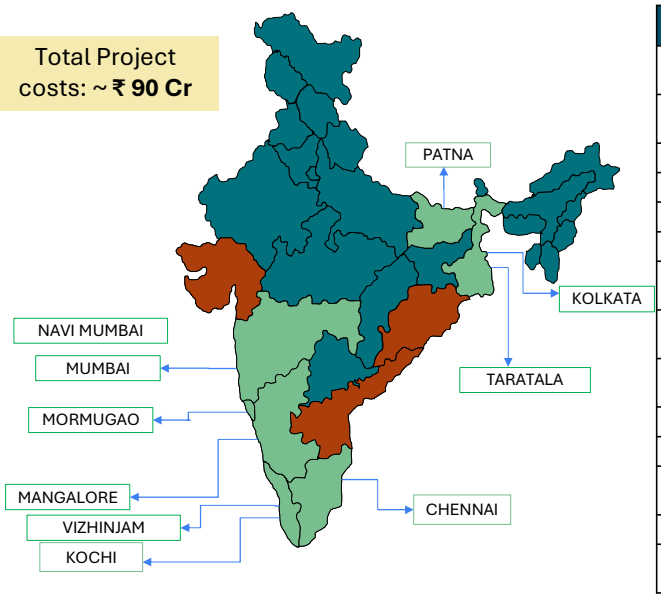
- Survivors' Benefit Scheme (SBS) and Death on Board Benefit Scheme (DBBS) providing financial assistance to families of deceased seafarers.
- Invalidity Benefit Scheme (IBS) supporting seafarers permanently declared unfit for sea service.
- War-Like/High-Risk Area Scheme providing assistance up to ₹10 lakh in cases of death or permanent disability in conflict-prone areas.
- Old Age Benefit Scheme (OABS) offering financial support to retired seafarers.
- Maternity Benefit Scheme (MBS) extending assistance to women seafarers during maternity.
- Ex-Gratia Support Benefit Scheme (ESBS) supporting abandoned or stranded seafarers.
- Family Benefit Welfare Scheme (FBWS) and Award to Meritorious Children of Seafarers (AMCS) promoting family welfare and education.

- Career Progression Assistance, Medical Insurance Premium Support, and Critical/Terminal Illness Assistance to strengthen professional and healthcare security.

Through these schemes, DGMA and SWFS are working to establish a robust welfare ecosystem that enhances the financial security, health, education, and overall wellbeing of Indian seafarers and their families.

Seafarer Welfare Infrastructure Initiative

Total Project costs: ~ ₹ 90 Cr



#	State	Name of Facility	Grant (₹)	Description
1	Maharashtra	Seafarers Club (Inside Port), JNPA Mumbai	2.66 Cr	Renovation / new construction
2	Maharashtra	Seafarers Club (Outside Port), JNPA Mumbai	TBD	New Seafarers Club
3	Maharashtra	Royal Seamen's Club, Mumbai	7.5 Cr	Historic facility renovation
4	Goa	Seafarers Club, Marmugao	13 Cr	Renovation + upgrade
5	Kerala	STP Plant, Kochi	50 L	Environmental infrastructure
6	Kerala	Seafarers Club, Vizhinjam	3.05 Cr	New welfare facility
7	Kerala	Welfare Caravan	1.00 Cr	Mobile Seafarers Welfare Center
8	Tamil Nadu	Seafarers Club (Outside Port), Chennai	8.44 Cr	Renovation + upgrade
9	Tamil Nadu	Seafarers Club (Inside Port), Chennai	14.62 Cr	Full facility renovation
10	Tamil Nadu	Seafarers Club (Kamarajar Port)	13 Cr	New Welfare Facility
11	West Bengal	Marine Club, Kolkata	7.20 Cr	Heritage building renovation
12	West Bengal	MAI & Nabik Griha, Taratala	13.76 Cr	Repair, Renovation & New construction
13	West Bengal	Haldia	1 Cr	New Welfare Facility
14	Bihar	Outreach Center, Patna	36 L	Civil works + administrative facility

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Seafarer Welfare Infrastructure Initiative

The Seafarer Welfare Infrastructure Initiative is a major welfare programme of the Seafarers' Welfare Fund Society (SWFS) aimed at strengthening welfare facilities and support services for Indian seafarers across the country. The initiative involves an investment of approximately ₹90 crore towards the development, renovation, modernization, and expansion of seafarer welfare infrastructure.

The projects are being implemented at key maritime locations including Mumbai, Navi Mumbai (JNPA), Mormugao, Kochi, Vizhinjam, Chennai, Kolkata, Taratala, Haldia, and Patna. The initiative encompasses the renovation of historic seafarers' clubs, construction of new welfare facilities, modernization of existing infrastructure, development of environmental facilities such as STP plants, and establishment of outreach centres for seafarers.

Major projects include:

- Renovation of the Royal Seamen's Club, Mumbai.
- Development and upgradation of Seafarers' Clubs at Mormugao, Chennai, Vizhinjam, and JNPA.
- Construction and renovation works at Marine Club Kolkata and MAI & Nabik Griha, Taratala.
- Establishment of a Mobile Welfare Caravan in Kerala to deliver welfare services directly to seafarers.
- Creation of an Outreach Centre at Patna to improve accessibility of welfare services.

The initiative seeks to provide modern accommodation, recreation, counselling, welfare assistance, training, outreach, and support facilities, thereby improving the quality of life and overall wellbeing of Indian seafarers and their families. It represents a significant step towards creating a robust and sustainable welfare infrastructure ecosystem for the maritime community.

Welfare Infrastructure Across India

MUMBAI, MAHARASHTRA

CHENNAI, TAMIL NADU

NHAVA SHEVA, MAHARASHTRA

KOLKATA, WEST BENGAL

Pranaam – Seafarers Assistance & Facilitation Counter

Aim: On-ground assistance at the **Pranaam helpdesk** to support seafarers with documentation and immigration, reducing fraud, legal issues, and emergency cases while ensuring smooth airport entry.

Problem Statement

- UK visa-free entry for Indian seafarers is reportedly being misused by asylum seekers posing as crew.

Potential Solution

- It was agreed that DGMA-trained teams at Pranam helpdesk would vet seafarers and alert airlines to prevent misuse.

Other Benefits

- The process prevents undocumented seafarers from UK entry, avoiding arrests and distress to families.

The inauguration of the PRANAAM Seafarers Assistance Counter successfully conducted on 21st January 2026 at Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj International Airport, Terminal 2, Mumbai.

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PRANAAM – Seafarers Assistance & Facilitation Counter

To strengthen welfare, facilitation, and protection mechanisms for Indian seafarers, DGMA, in coordination with airport stakeholders, established the PRANAAM Seafarers Assistance & Facilitation Counter at Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj International Airport (CSMIA), Mumbai. The counter was inaugurated on 21 January 2026 and serves as a dedicated support desk for seafarers travelling through the airport.

The initiative aims to provide on-ground assistance relating to documentation, immigration clearance, travel facilitation, emergency support, and grievance resolution, thereby ensuring a smooth and secure transit experience for seafarers.

The establishment of the PRANAAM Counter was prompted by concerns regarding the misuse of visa-free crew travel arrangements by non-genuine travellers posing as seafarers, which could adversely impact the credibility and mobility of Indian seafarers internationally.

To address this challenge, DGMA-trained personnel stationed at the counter verify seafarer credentials, facilitate coordination with relevant authorities and airlines, and help identify suspicious cases before travel. This proactive mechanism strengthens regulatory oversight while protecting genuine seafarers.

The initiative has enhanced facilitation support at one of India's busiest international gateways and contributes to safeguarding the reputation, mobility, and welfare of Indian seafarers while reducing instances of fraud, detention, and associated hardships for

seafarers and their families.

Ensuring Zero Tolerance to Corruption in Crewing

- DG Shipping upholds a strict Zero Tolerance policy against corruption, fraud, and unethical practices in all operations.
- Robust systems are implemented to ensure transparency, accountability, and integrity in recruitment and welfare processes:
  - Strict monitoring of RPSL agencies
  - Digital verification mechanisms
  - Clear compliance guidelines
- Awareness initiatives conducted to educate stakeholders on:
  - Identifying corrupt and fraudulent practices
  - Avoiding illegal payments and middlemen
  - Rights and protections of seafarers
  - Reporting mechanisms and grievance redressal
- Strong grievance redressal framework:
  - 24x7 support channels
  - Time-bound resolution of complaints
  - Whistleblower protection measures
- Continuous audits and inspections to:
  - Detect irregularities
  - Enforce compliance standards
  - Strengthen systemic quality assurance
- DG Shipping ensures that quality and integrity go hand-in-hand, creating a corruption-free ecosystem for seafarers' welfare.

Beware of Fake Indian Seafarers Jobs | 5 Red Flags Explained by DG Shippi...

DG Shipping Reaffirms Zero Tolerance Towards Fraud and Exploitation of Indian Seafarers #dgshipping

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Seafarers' Rights—Know and Protect Yourself | Capt. Nitin...

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Ensuring Zero Tolerance In Crewing

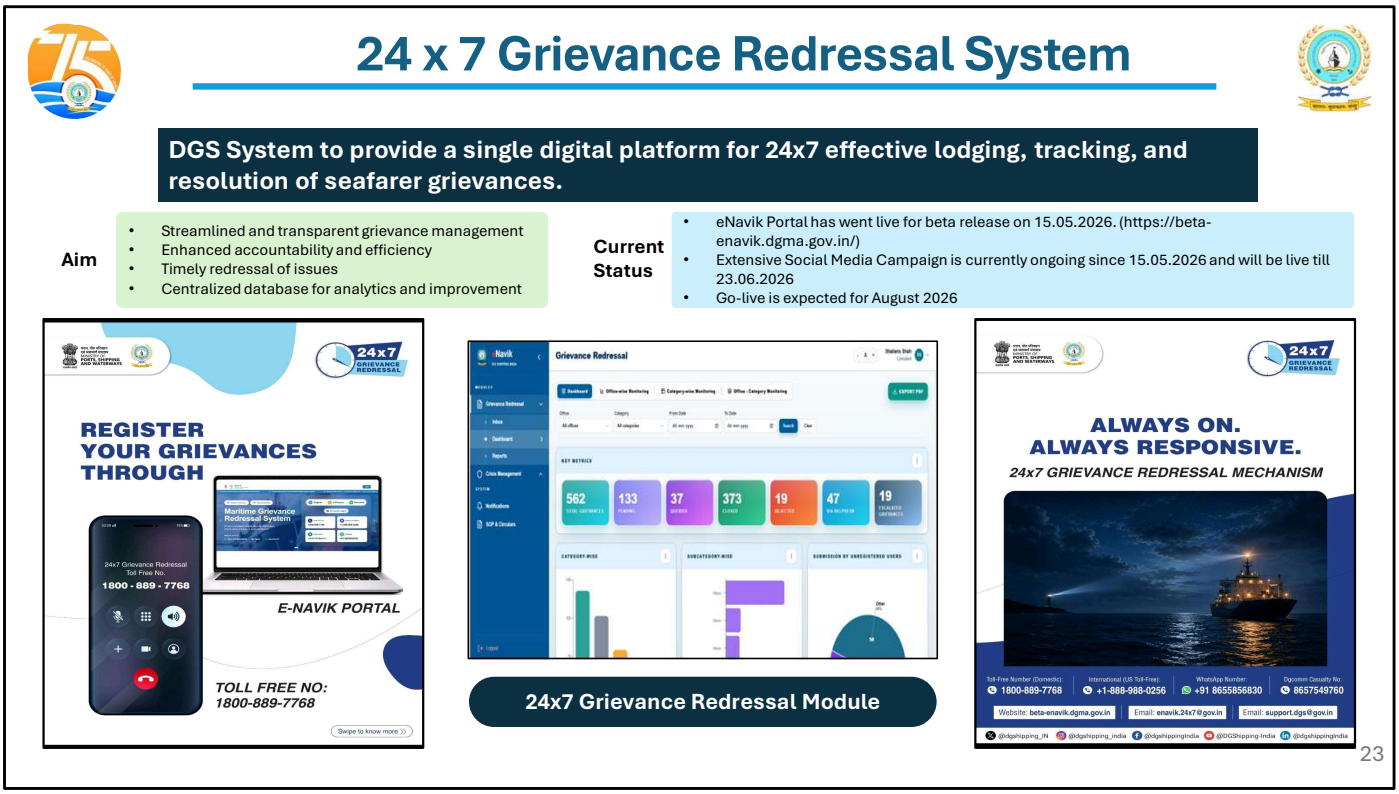
Ensuring fairness, transparency, and ethical conduct in seafarer recruitment and crewing is a core priority of India's maritime administration. The Directorate General of Shipping (DG Shipping) follows a strict zero-tolerance policy against fraud, cheating, and illegal recruitment practices to safeguard the rights, welfare, and professional interests of seafarers. To strengthen awareness and preventive action, a nationwide digital outreach campaign has been launched through DG Shipping's official communication channels. The campaign focuses on educating seafarers about fraudulent agents and job offers, unauthorized payments to recruitment and placement service providers, statutory rights and entitlements, and the availability of 24×7 grievance redressal mechanisms. These initiatives are designed to empower seafarers with accurate information and enable informed decision-making. In addition to digital engagement, DG Shipping has complemented the campaign with on-ground symposia and stakeholder interactions focused on seafarer recruitment and welfare.

By combining policy enforcement,awareness generation, and structured grievance redressal, the initiative aims to prevent exploitation, promote ethical crewing practices, and reinforce confidence in India's maritime regulatory framework

Zero Tolerance in Training

The Directorate's Zero Tolerance initiative aims to strengthen integrity, accountability, and grievance-resolution mechanisms across the maritime training ecosystem. A structured reporting framework enables candidates and stakeholders to raise issues through calls, SMS, or WhatsApp, supported by a dedicated helpline available during defined working hours. Reported concerns follow an escalation pathway that ensures timely resolution, followed by guidance and support to prevent recurrence. Each case undergoes systematic analysis to identify corrective actions and strengthen processes.

To reinforce awareness and transparency, the Directorate actively disseminates information through social media platforms, highlighting regulatory updates, training guidelines, industry initiatives, and best practices. This sustained outreach helps create an informed training environment and encourages candidates to report concerns responsibly, thereby reinforcing a culture of compliance and zero tolerance toward misconduct in maritime training.



24×7 Grievance Redressal System

The 24×7 Grievance Redressal System is designed as a centralized digital platform developed by the Directorate General of Shipping to enable continuous, end-to-end handling of seafarer grievances. The system supports round-the-clock lodging, tracking, and resolution of complaints through a unified interface, ensuring uninterrupted accessibility and operational continuity.

The primary objective of the system is to streamline grievance management by introducing a transparent and structured mechanism. It enables improved accountability by recording each stage of complaint handling within a centralized database. The system enhances efficiency by minimizing manual processes and allows timely redressal through defined workflows and monitoring features. In addition, the centralized repository of grievance data supports analytics, enabling identification of recurring issues and facilitating policy-level improvements.

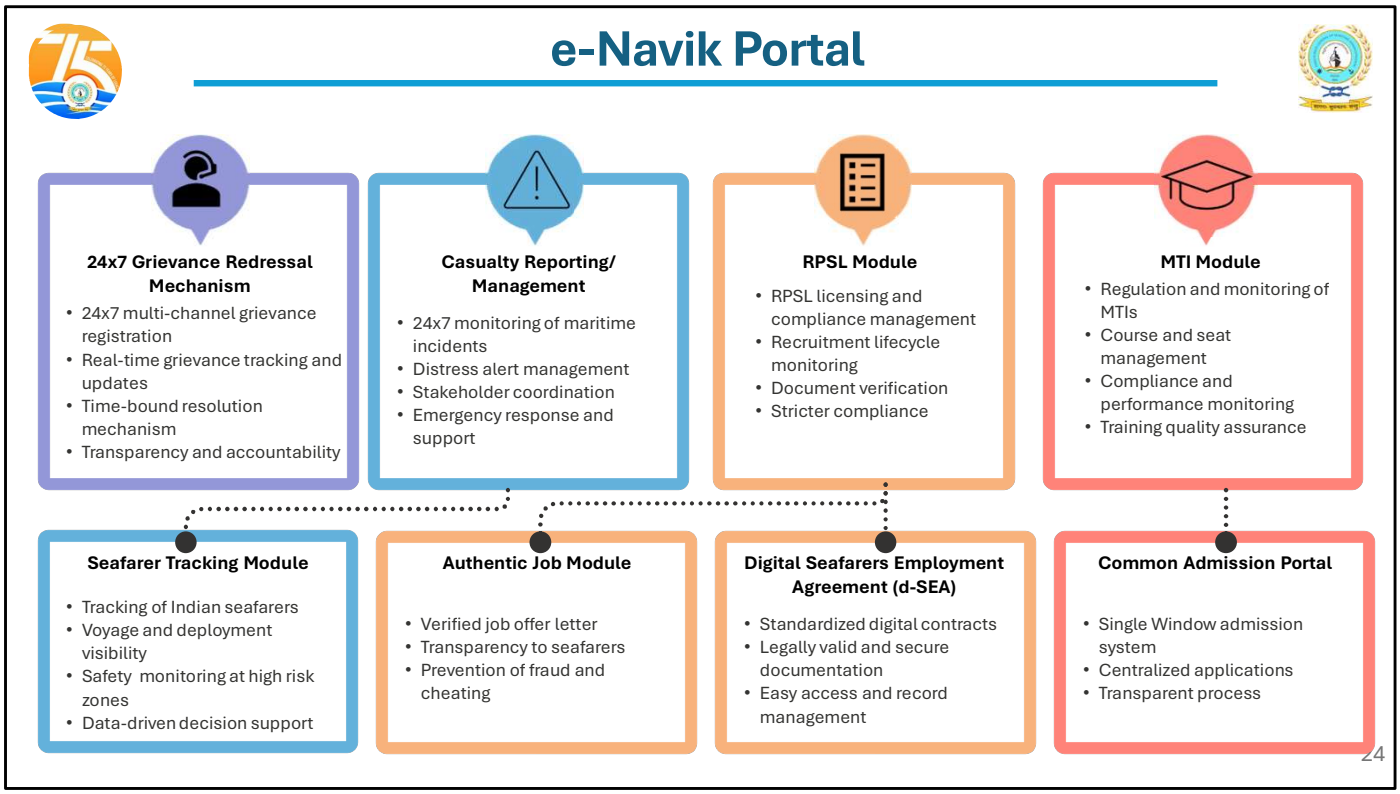
The platform operates through the eNavik portal, which serves as the digital interface for users to register and monitor grievances. The portal has been

launched in a beta version on 15 May 2026, with a dedicated online access link for users. A social media outreach campaign commenced on the same date and is scheduled to continue until 23 June 2026 to promote awareness and adoption of the system. Full-scale operational deployment is expected in August 2026, marking the transition from beta testing to complete implementation.

The grievance redressal process is supported by multiple access channels. Users can register complaints digitally through the portal interface, while additional support is provided via a 24×7 toll-free helpline number, 1800-889-7768. The interface allows for real-time tracking of complaint status and progress, ensuring visibility at each stage of resolution. The system also integrates backend dashboards that display key operational metrics, including the number of grievances received, pending cases, resolved cases, rejected cases, and escalations, enabling performance monitoring and administrative oversight.

The system emphasizes continuous availability and responsiveness, highlighted by the operational model of “always on” and “always responsive.” It ensures that grievances can be submitted and processed at any time without dependency on manual office hours. The integration of digital tools enables automated routing, categorization, and escalation of complaints, ensuring structured handling and timely intervention where required.

Overall, the 24×7 Grievance Redressal System establishes a comprehensive framework for grievance management within the maritime sector. By integrating digital access, centralized monitoring, real-time tracking, and structured workflows, the system strengthens transparency, accountability, and efficiency in addressing seafarer concerns while supporting data-driven improvements in governance and service delivery.



E-NAVIK PORTAL

24×7 Grievance Redressal Mechanism

The 24×7 Grievance Redressal Mechanism is designed as a centralized digital platform for seafarers and maritime stakeholders to register complaints, monitor progress, and receive timely resolutions through a transparent workflow. The system enables real-time tracking, automated escalation of unresolved grievances, centralized oversight through management dashboards, and round-the-clock accessibility through multiple channels, thereby strengthening accountability, service delivery, and stakeholder confidence in maritime governance.

Casualty Reporting and Management Module

The Casualty Reporting and Management Module provides a unified platform for recording, monitoring, and managing maritime incidents and emergencies. The solution supports distress alert handling, incident tracking, coordination among relevant authorities and stakeholders, and structured emergency response management. By enabling timely information sharing and centralized monitoring, the module enhances maritime safety, situational awareness, and crisis response effectiveness.

RPSL Module

The Recruitment and Placement Services Licence (RPSL) Module digitizes the licensing and compliance ecosystem for recruitment and placement agencies. The module facilitates online licence applications, renewals, document verification, compliance monitoring, and recruitment lifecycle oversight. Through standardized digital workflows and improved transparency, the system supports effective regulation of manning agencies and strengthens confidence in seafarer

recruitment processes.

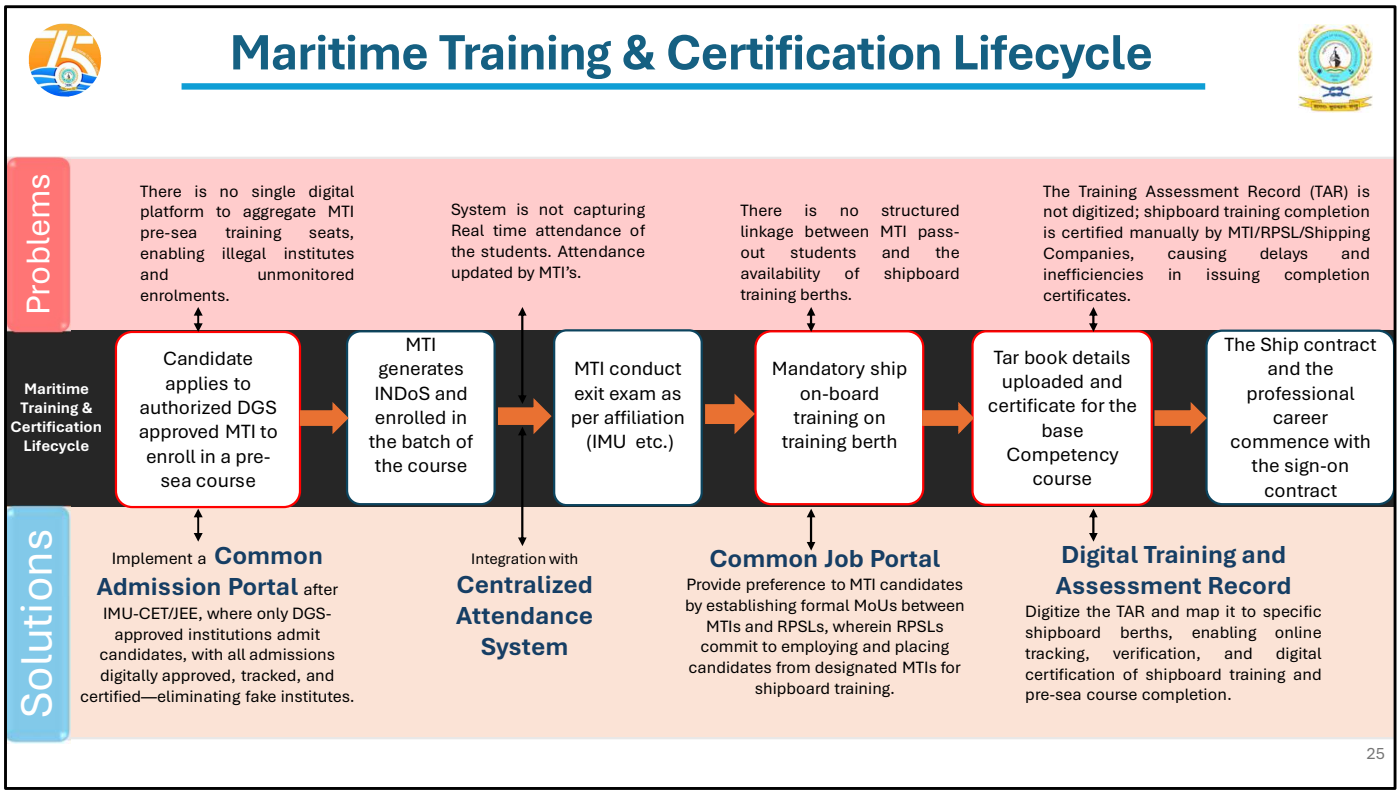
MTI Module
The Maritime Training Institute (MTI) Module serves as an integrated platform for regulation, monitoring, and performance oversight of maritime training institutions. The solution supports institute approvals, course administration, seat management, compliance monitoring, quality assurance activities, and regulatory inspections. By providing end-to-end visibility of training operations and compliance status, the module contributes towards improving the quality and standardization of maritime education and training across the country.

Seafarer Tracking Module
The Seafarer Tracking Module enables digital visibility of Indian seafarers throughout their employment and voyage lifecycle. The platform facilitates tracking of deployment status, vessel assignment, and voyage information, while supporting monitoring of seafarers operating in high-risk regions. The consolidated repository of workforce movement data enables evidence-based policymaking, operational planning, and enhanced welfare and safety oversight for Indian seafarers.

Authentic Job Module
The Authentic Job Module provides a trusted digital marketplace for maritime employment opportunities by enabling publication and verification of job vacancies from authorized entities. The platform helps seafarers access genuine employment opportunities, improves transparency in maritime hiring practices, and assists in reducing fraudulent recruitment activities and misleading job advertisements. Through authenticated job listings, the module seeks to create a more secure and credible recruitment ecosystem.

Digital Seafarers Employment Agreement (d-SEA)
The Digital Seafarers Employment Agreement (d-SEA) Module facilitates the creation, execution, storage, and retrieval of standardized digital employment contracts between seafarers and employers. The solution supports secure documentation, legally valid digital records, and centralized contract management, reducing administrative burden while improving accessibility, traceability, and transparency of employment agreements across the maritime sector.

Common Admission Portal
The Common Admission Portal establishes a single-window admission system for maritime training institutions by providing a centralized platform for candidate applications, seat allocation, and admission management. The solution standardizes admission processes, improves transparency in candidate selection, reduces administrative complexity for institutions, and offers prospective students a streamlined and accessible pathway into maritime education and training programmes.



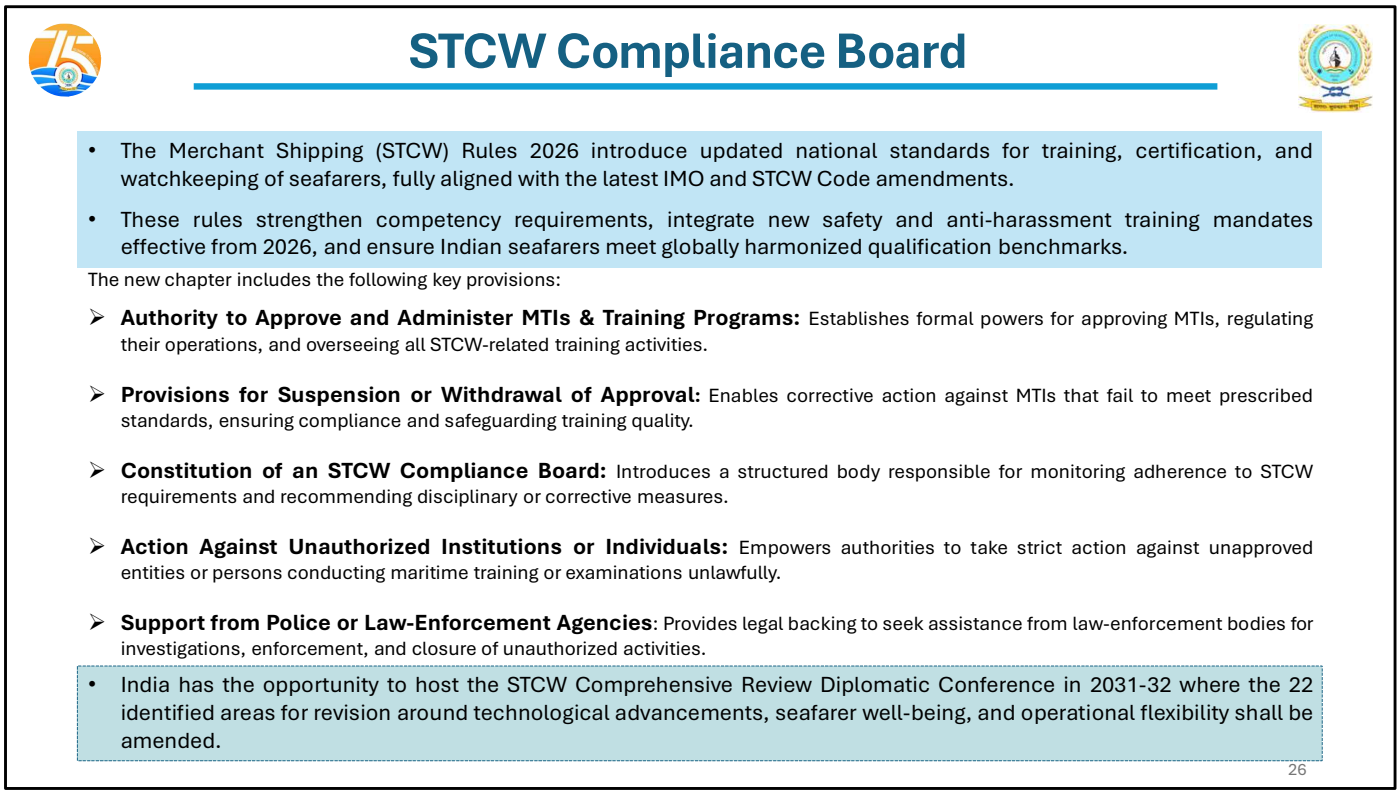
Maritime Training & Certification Lifecycle

The maritime training and certification ecosystem currently faces several challenges, including the lack of a unified digital platform for aggregating MTI pre-sea training seats, absence of real-time attendance tracking, weak linkage between MTIs and shipping berths for onboard training availability, and a manual, non-digitized Training Assessment Record (TAR) system that delays certification. These issues lead to unregulated admissions, inefficiencies, and gaps in tracking candidate progress across the training lifecycle.

To address these challenges, a structured digital lifecycle has been proposed. The process begins with candidates applying only through a centralized Common Admission Portal, ensuring admissions are restricted to DGS-approved MTIs. Once enrolled, MTIs digitally generate INDoS numbers and manage course batches. Attendance is recorded through an integrated Centralized Attendance System, while exit examinations are conducted as per institutional affiliations. A Common Job Portal strengthens industry linkage by enabling RPSLs to prioritize candidates from approved MTIs for shipboard training. Digitizing the Training and Assessment Record further ensures accurate tracking of onboard training, timely verification by shipping

companies, and faster issuance of competency certifications.

Together, these reforms aim to establish a transparent, digitally connected, and efficient maritime training pathway from admission to certification enhancing oversight, accountability, and career progression for seafarers.



STCW Compliance Board

The Merchant Shipping (STCW) Rules, 2026 introduce updated national standards governing the training, certification, and watchkeeping of seafarers in India. These rules are fully aligned with the latest amendments to the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and STCW Code, ensuring global consistency and recognition.
The revised framework strengthens competency requirements and incorporates new mandates on safety and anti-harassment training, effective from 2026. It aims to ensure that Indian seafarers meet internationally harmonized qualification benchmarks and maintain high professional and ethical standards.

A key feature of the new rules is the establishment of a structured **STCW Compliance Board** to oversee adherence and enhance regulatory effectiveness. The major provisions include:

1. **Authority to Approve and Administer MTIs & Training Programs:**
   Grants formal powers to approve Maritime Training Institutes (MTIs), regulate their functioning, and supervise all STCW-related training activities.
2. **Provisions for Suspension or Withdrawal of Approval:**
   Enables corrective actions against MTIs that fail to comply with prescribed standards, ensuring quality and accountability in training delivery.
3. **Constitution of an STCW Compliance Board:**

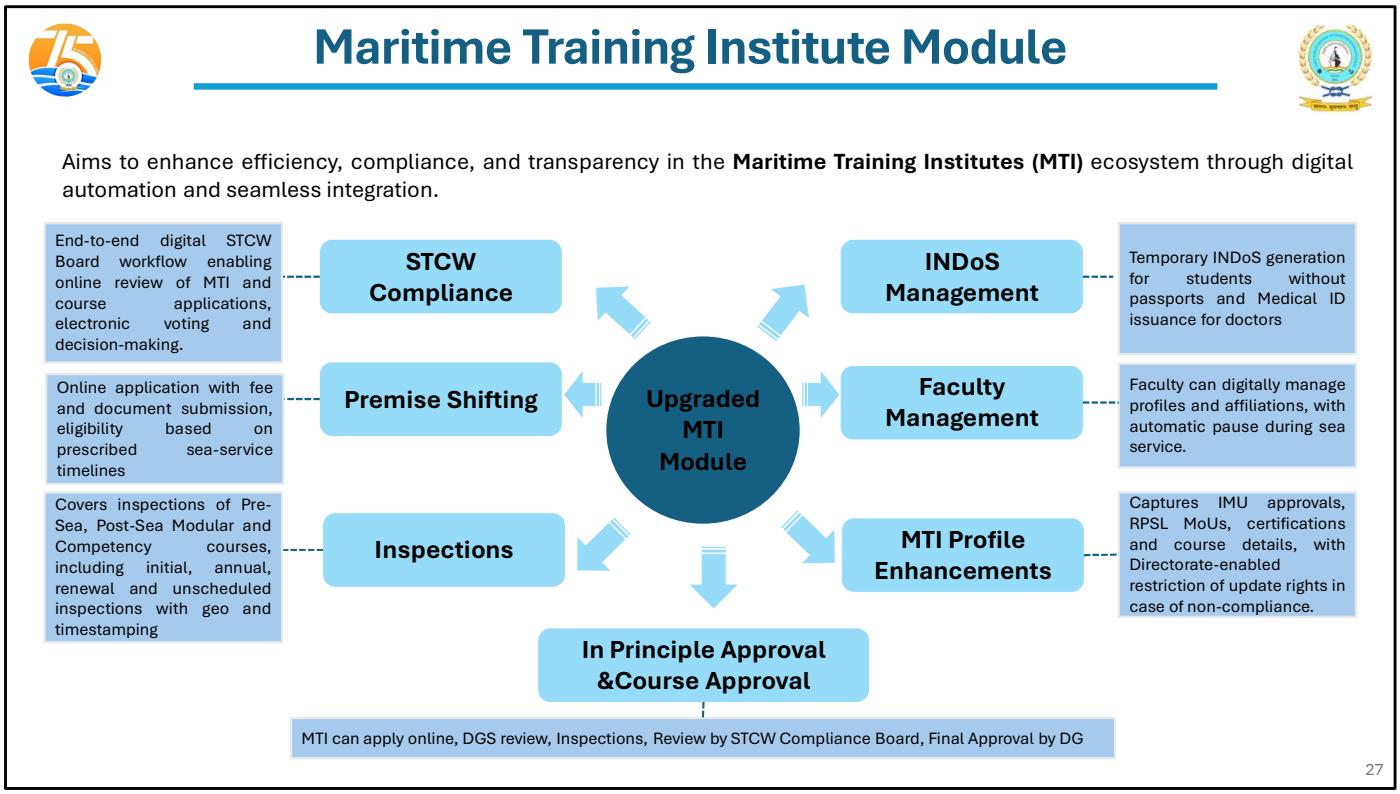
Establishes a dedicated body responsible for monitoring compliance with STCW requirements and recommending disciplinary or corrective measures where necessary.

4. **Action Against Unauthorized Institutions or Individuals:**
   Empowers authorities to take strict action against unapproved entities or persons conducting maritime training or examinations unlawfully.
5. **Support from Police or Law-Enforcement Agencies:**
   Provides legal backing to seek assistance from enforcement agencies for investigation, compliance enforcement, and closure of unauthorized activities.

Overall, these measures reinforce regulatory oversight, improve training quality, and support India's commitment to maintaining globally competitive maritime standards

Strategic Outlook

India is positioned to host the STCW Comprehensive Review Diplomatic Conference in 2031–2032. This presents an opportunity to contribute to global maritime regulatory reforms, including updates related to technological advancements, seafarer welfare, and operational flexibility.



MTI Module

The Maritime Training Institute (MTI) Module is designed to improve efficiency, compliance, and transparency across the MTI ecosystem through digital automation and seamless integration of processes. The system operates as an upgraded, centrally connected module that integrates multiple functional areas into a single digital workflow, ensuring standardization and traceability across all stages of institutional management and regulatory oversight.

The module incorporates STCW compliance through an end-to-end digital workflow managed by the STCW Compliance Board. This enables online review of Maritime Training Institutes and course applications, supported by electronic documentation, digital voting mechanisms, and structured decision-making processes. The shift to a digital framework reduces manual intervention and ensures consistency in evaluation and approval procedures.
The premise shifting function operates through an online application system that facilitates submission of fees and documents, with eligibility determined based on prescribed sea-service timelines. This feature introduces a rule-based validation mechanism, ensuring that applications adhere strictly to defined regulatory criteria and timelines before being processed further.

The inspections component covers pre-sea, post-sea modular, and competency courses, and includes multiple inspection types such as initial, annual, renewal, and unscheduled inspections. The process is supported by geo-tagging and time-stamping, allowing accurate recording of inspection
activities and strengthening accountability and monitoring within the system.

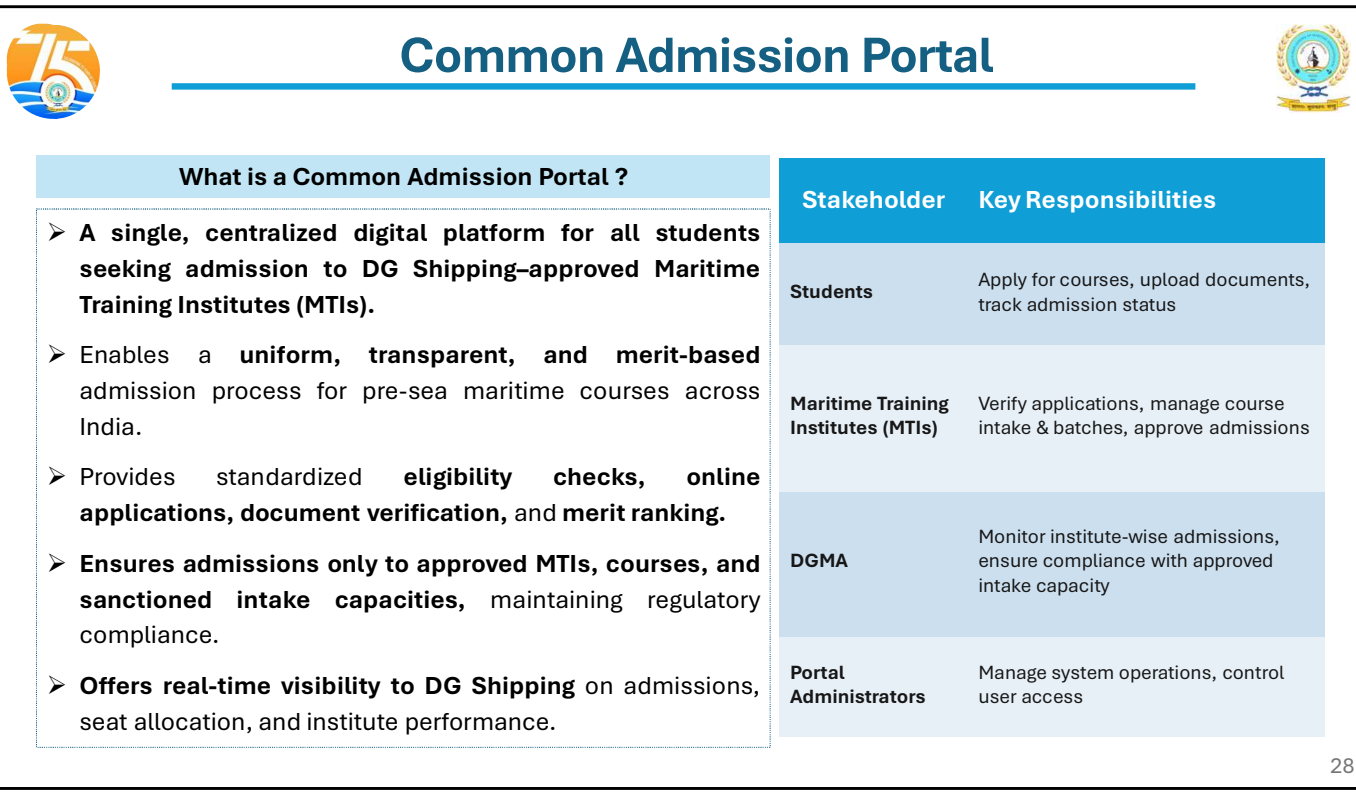
The INDoS management function supports temporary INDoS generation for students without passports and enables the issuance of Medical ID for doctors. This ensures continuity in candidate processing and reduces delays arising from documentation gaps, thereby maintaining workflow efficiency.
Faculty management is handled digitally through profile and affiliation management systems. The module allows automatic pausing of faculty records during sea service, ensuring accurate representation of active teaching staff and maintaining compliance with institutional requirements.

MTI profile enhancements include centralized capture of IMU approvals, RPSL Memorandums of Understanding, certifications, and detailed course information. The system incorporates Directorate-level controls that restrict the ability to update records in cases of non-compliance, ensuring that regulatory enforcement is embedded directly into the platform.

The module also integrates the process for in-principle approval and course approval within a unified workflow. Maritime Training Institutes can submit applications online, followed by Directorate General of Shipping review, inspection stages, evaluation by the STCW Compliance Board, and final approval by the Director General. This structured process ensures continuity, transparency, and accountability at every stage of approval.

Overall, the upgraded MTI Module establishes a comprehensive digital framework that connects compliance, inspections, institutional management, and approval processes into a single system. The integration of automated workflows, validation mechanisms, and centralized data management enhances operational efficiency while ensuring adherence to regulatory standards across the maritime training

ecosystem.



Common Admission Portal

The Common Admission Portal is structured as a centralized digital system designed to regulate and standardize the admission process for students seeking entry into DG Shipping–approved Maritime Training Institutes across India. The platform operates as a single-point interface through which all admission-related activities are conducted, ensuring consistency, transparency, and uniformity in the selection process for pre-sea maritime courses. It integrates multiple functional components including application submission, eligibility evaluation, document verification, and merit-based ranking within a unified digital workflow.

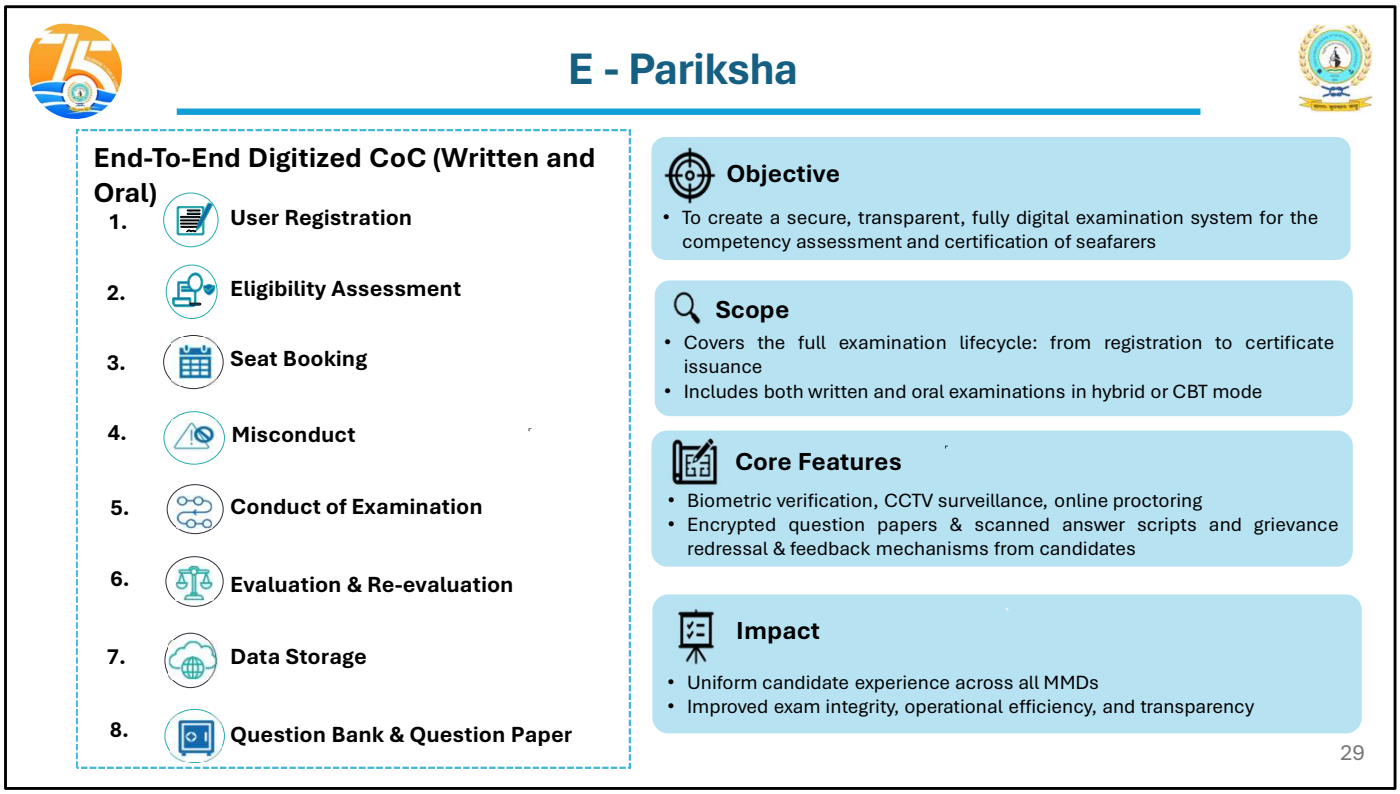
The system enables students to apply for courses through an online interface, where they can upload required documents and track the status of their applications in real time. The process is governed by predefined eligibility criteria, ensuring that only qualified candidates are considered for admission. The inclusion of merit-based ranking ensures that admissions are determined objectively, based on standardized evaluation parameters rather than manual or decentralized decision-making.

Maritime Training Institutes are assigned defined operational responsibilities within the system, including verification of student applications, management of course intake and batch allocation, and approval of admissions in alignment with institutional capacity. The platform enforces adherence to sanctioned intake limits, ensuring that admissions do not exceed approved capacities for each course and institute. This mechanism ensures regulatory compliance and prevents over-enrolment.

DG Shipping functions as the central monitoring authority within the portal, with real-time visibility over institute-wise admissions, seat allocation, and overall system activity. This oversight capability enables continuous monitoring of compliance with regulatory guidelines and approved capacities, while also supporting data-driven decision-making and policy enforcement. The availability of centralized data allows for performance tracking and evaluation across institutions.

The system also incorporates administrative controls that allow portal administrators to manage system operations and user access, ensuring secure and efficient functioning of the platform. These controls support governance, maintain system integrity, and regulate access to sensitive information.

Overall, the Common Admission Portal establishes a structured, technology-driven framework for maritime admissions by integrating students, training institutes, and regulatory authorities within a single system. It ensures standardization of procedures, enforcement of compliance requirements, transparency in selection, and continuous monitoring of institutional performance through centralized and automated processes



Examination/Assessment and Certification Reforms: CoC (Written and Oral)

The Examination, Assessment, and Certification reforms for Certificates of Competency (CoC), covering both written and oral examinations, establish a fully digitized and integrated system that encompasses the entire examination lifecycle. The framework operates as an end-to-end digital process beginning with user registration, followed by eligibility assessment, seat booking, monitoring of misconduct, conduct of examinations, evaluation and re-evaluation, data storage, and management of the question bank and question paper generation. Each stage is structured within a unified digital platform, ensuring continuity, traceability, and standardization across all examination-related activities.

The system initiates with user registration, where candidates are onboarded into the digital platform. This is followed by eligibility assessment based on predefined regulatory criteria, ensuring that only qualified candidates proceed to the examination stage. Seat booking is managed digitally, enabling candidates to select examination slots in a structured and transparent manner. The framework also incorporates mechanisms to detect and address

misconduct during the examination process, ensuring adherence to rules and maintaining the integrity of assessments.

The conduct of examinations is managed through digital and hybrid modes, including Computer-Based Testing and structured oral examinations. The evaluation process is also digitized, with provisions for re-evaluation to ensure fairness and accuracy in results. All examination data is stored in a centralized system, enabling secure record-keeping, data retrieval, and audit capabilities. The question bank and question paper generation are integrated into the system, ensuring controlled access, standardization, and security in the preparation and distribution of examination content.

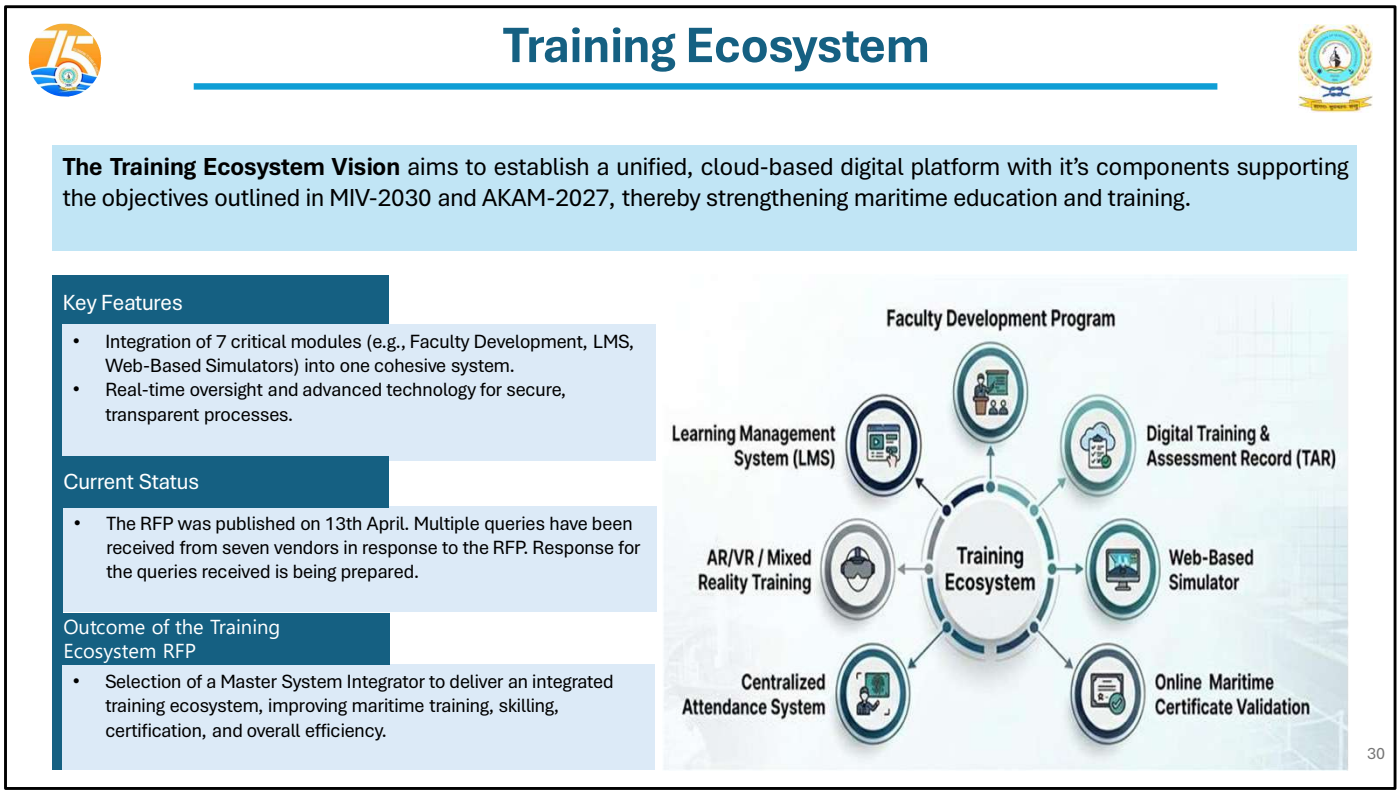
The objective of the reform is to create a secure, transparent, and fully digital examination system for the competency assessment and certification of seafarers. This objective is achieved through the implementation of technology-driven processes that eliminate manual inefficiencies and introduce consistent standards across all stages of examination and certification.

The scope of the system extends across the entire examination lifecycle, from initial registration to the issuance of certificates. It includes both written and oral examinations, conducted through hybrid or computer-based modes, ensuring flexibility while maintaining uniform standards. The system is designed to function across all Maritime Mercantile Departments (MMDs), ensuring nationwide consistency in examination practices.

Core features of the system include biometric verification for candidate authentication, CCTV surveillance, and online proctoring to monitor examination conduct. Question papers are encrypted to ensure confidentiality, while answer scripts are digitized through scanning for secure evaluation. The system also includes mechanisms for grievance redressal and feedback from candidates, ensuring that concerns are addressed within the same digital ecosystem.

The impact of these reforms is reflected in the creation of a uniform candidate experience across all examination centres, reducing regional variations in procedures. The integration of digital tools enhances examination integrity by minimizing the risk of malpractices, while also improving operational efficiency through automated processes.

Transparency is strengthened through real-time monitoring, secure data handling, and traceable workflows, ensuring accountability at each stage of the examination and certification process.



Training Ecosystem

1. Training Ecosystem Vision

The Training Ecosystem envisions the creation of a unified, cloud-based digital platform to regulate, monitor, and modernize maritime training, certification, and skill development. The objective is to bring all stakeholders—training institutes, faculty, trainees, regulators, and certifying authorities—onto a single integrated system, ensuring consistency, compliance, transparency, and quality enhancement across the maritime training landscape.

2. Key Features

The proposed ecosystem integrates seven critical modules, including Learning Management Systems (LMS), Faculty Development, Web-Based Simulators, AR/VR-based training, centralized attendance, certificate validation, and digital training & assessment records, into one cohesive digital framework. The platform enables real-time oversight, data-driven decision-making, and secure, transparent operational processes through advanced technology and centralized governance.

LMS-The LMS is a secure, DGS-compliant e-learning platform for standardized

maritime training which ensures training integrity through real-time tracking, anti-cheating controls, and assessment access only after full course completion.

Web Based Simulation-A web-based simulator provides an immersive, interactive platform that replicates real-world maritime scenarios for effective learning and assessment.

Digital Tar-The Training and Assessment Record (TAR) Book is a mandatory document that records and verifies a seafarer's structured onboard training and practical competencies.

CAS 2.0-The Centralized Attendance System (CAS) uses facial biometrics to securely verify the presence of candidates, faculty, and administrators across Maritime Training Institutes.

OMCV-Online Marine Certificates Verification (OMCV) is a digital platform that enables secure upload, verification, and digital stamping of maritime certificates to ensure authenticity.

FDP-A Faculty Development Program (FDP) is a structured initiative designed to upgrade teaching skills, subject expertise, and professional competencies of faculty members through continuous learning and assessment.

AR/VR-Augmented Reality (AR) and Virtual Reality (VR) are immersive digital technologies designed to deliver realistic, interactive experiences for training, learning, and operational simulation. These technologies enhance engagement, situational awareness, and skill development.

Outcome of the Training Ecosystem RFP

The RFP aims to facilitate the selection of a **Master System Integrator** responsible for designing, developing, and implementing the integrated Training Ecosystem. The successful implementation is expected to enhance maritime training quality, enable standardized skilling and certification, improve regulatory oversight, and significantly increase overall system efficiency.

Indian Global Maritime Safety Platform – Background Note

Purpose

The Indian Global Maritime Safety Platform is envisioned as a comprehensive and unified digital initiative aimed at strengthening maritime safety across the sector. The platform seeks to enhance operational safety standards by promoting risk-free professional practices while aligning closely with international maritime regulations and India's broader maritime vision. By integrating modern digital capabilities with safety-focused objectives, the initiative aspires to create a centralized ecosystem that supports informed decision-making, knowledge dissemination, and continuous improvement in maritime operations.

Real-Time Safety and Analytics

At its core, the platform is designed to deliver real-time safety dashboards and analytics that can be accessed seamlessly across multiple devices. This capability will enable stakeholders to monitor key safety indicators, respond promptly to emerging risks, and make data-driven decisions that improve operational safety and efficiency across maritime activities.

Centralized Knowledge Repository

The platform will function as a multilingual repository that consolidates essential maritime resources, including circulars, advisories, and guidelines issued by the

International Maritime Organization. This centralized access to critical information will help ensure that maritime professionals, regardless of location or language, can stay informed and compliant with the latest safety standards and regulatory requirements.

Digital Learning and Capacity Building

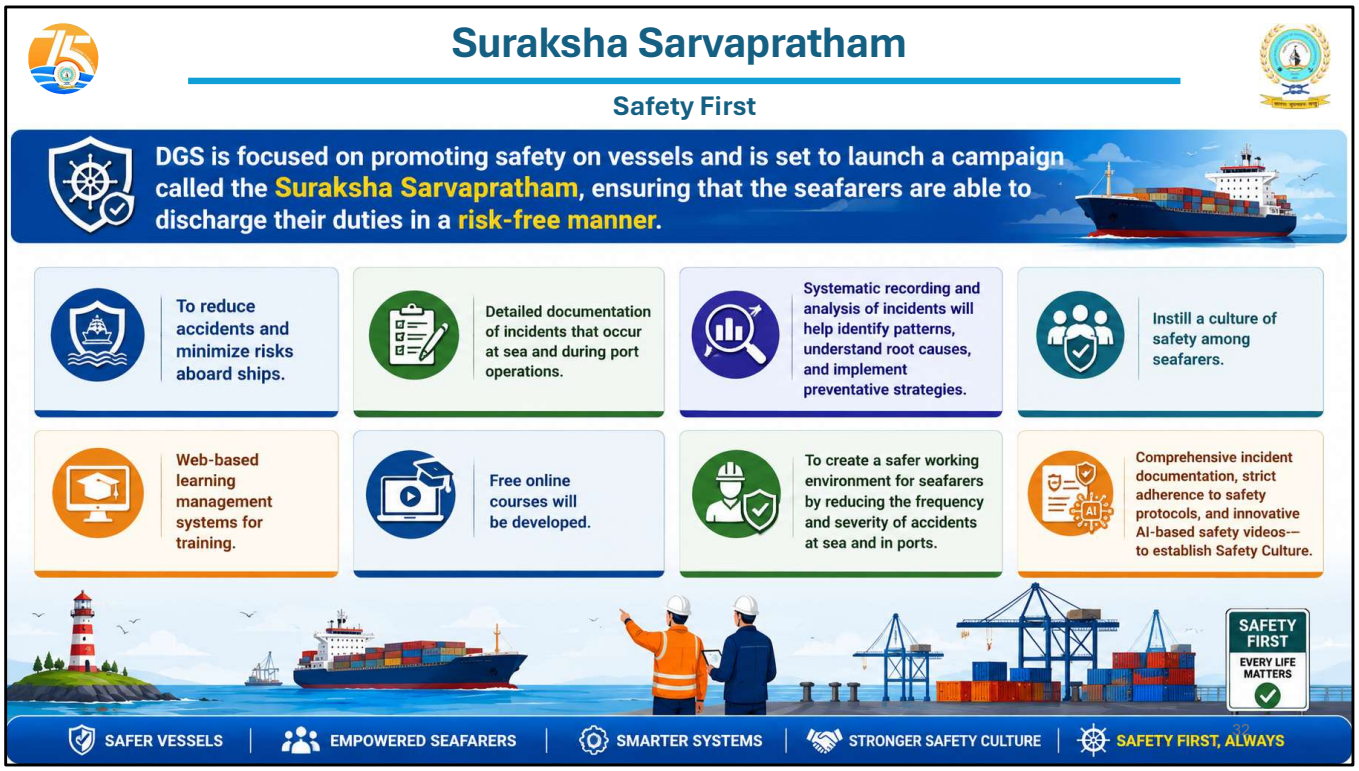
To strengthen training and awareness, the initiative proposes the development of approximately 30 to 40 animated safety training videos over a period of three years. These resources will be integrated into a structured digital learning system, enabling continuous skill development, improved safety awareness, and better adherence to standard operating procedures across the maritime community.

AI-Driven Incident Management

The platform also incorporates advanced technologies through the creation of an AI-driven maritime incident database. Leveraging tools such as Power BI and Tableau, the system will support data visualization, pattern recognition, and predictive analysis. This will enhance incident reporting, improve safety insights, and enable proactive measures to prevent future occurrences.

Zero Incident Vision

Ultimately, the initiative is aligned with the vision of achieving “Zero Incidents” by fostering a culture of safety across the maritime sector. This will be realized through a combination of continuous training, robust compliance mechanisms, and real-time monitoring, ensuring a safer, more resilient, and future-ready maritime ecosystem.



Safety First – Suraksha Sarvpratham

"Safety is not a procedure; it is a mindset. The Directorate General of Shipping is embedding this mindset across the maritime sector through the Suraksha Sarvpratham campaign — safety, above all else."

This national safety initiative reflects DGS's long-term commitment to **zero-incident maritime operations**. The campaign, titled **Suraksha Sarvpratham**, focuses on creating a **proactive and preventive safety culture** among seafarers and port professionals alike.

The objective is :
To reduce accidents and minimise risks aboard ships, by moving from incident response to risk anticipation.
To institutionalise a continuous learning ecosystem, using web-based training and AI-enabled awareness tools.
To strengthen the safety reporting and documentation process, so that every incident, however small, contributes to systemic improvement.

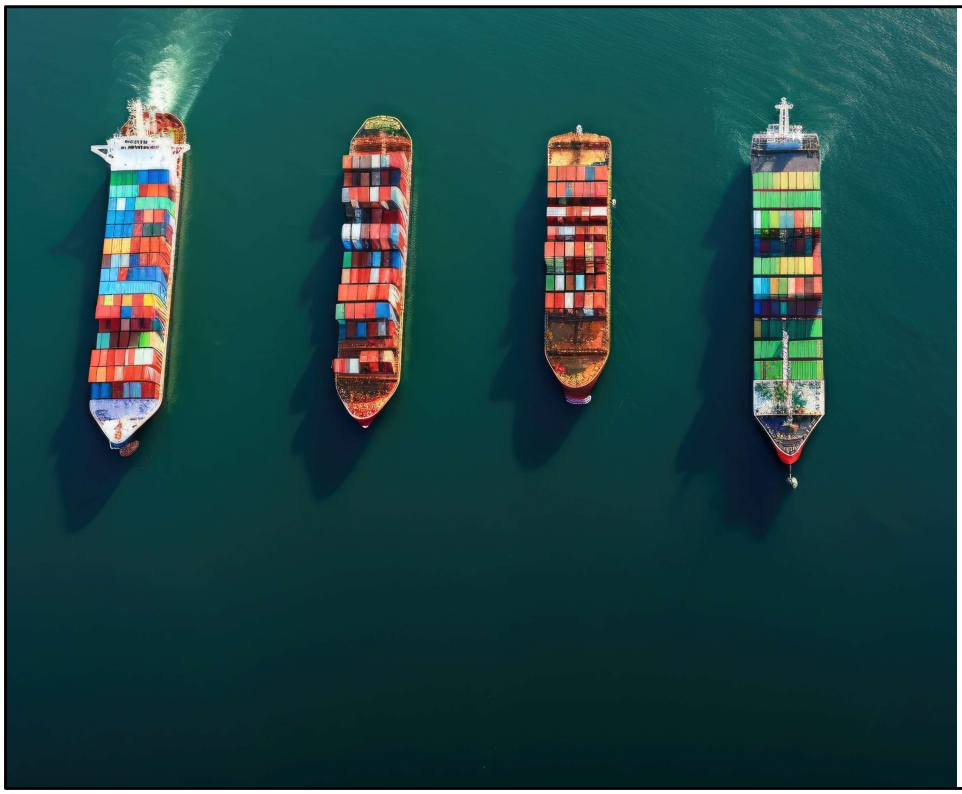
Every accident is now to be **systematically recorded and analysed**. Not only to determine cause, but to identify recurring patterns and areas for early intervention. These insights will feed into **preventive strategies**, emergency preparedness plans, and the upcoming **Maritime Safety Information System**.

On the human-capital side, **free online safety courses** and **LMS-based training modules**

are being developed to ensure accessibility for all ranks of seafarers. This includes visual learning aids, case-based lessons, and **AI-based safety videos** — practical, interactive, and available on-demand.

The larger aim is to **instil safety as a professional value**, rather than as a compliance requirement. When every officer, rating, or pilot treats safety as integral to their duty, we move closer to a self-sustaining safety culture across ships and ports.

"Through Suraksha Sarvpratham, India's maritime workforce will lead by example — demonstrating that growth and safety are not trade-offs, but partners in progress."



"सागराः सुपन्थानः सन्तु"

सत्यमेव जयते
Ministry of Ports, Shipping & Waterways
Government of India