



# Multimodal Transport Hub

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## Why in News?

Indian Railways plans to develop a Multi-Modal Transport Hub (MMTH) in [Aspirational](#) cities with a population of more than **10 lakh across the country**.

- The programme is part of the infrastructure being developed for India's [‘Viksit Bharat’ initiative](#).

## What is a Multimodal Transport Hub?

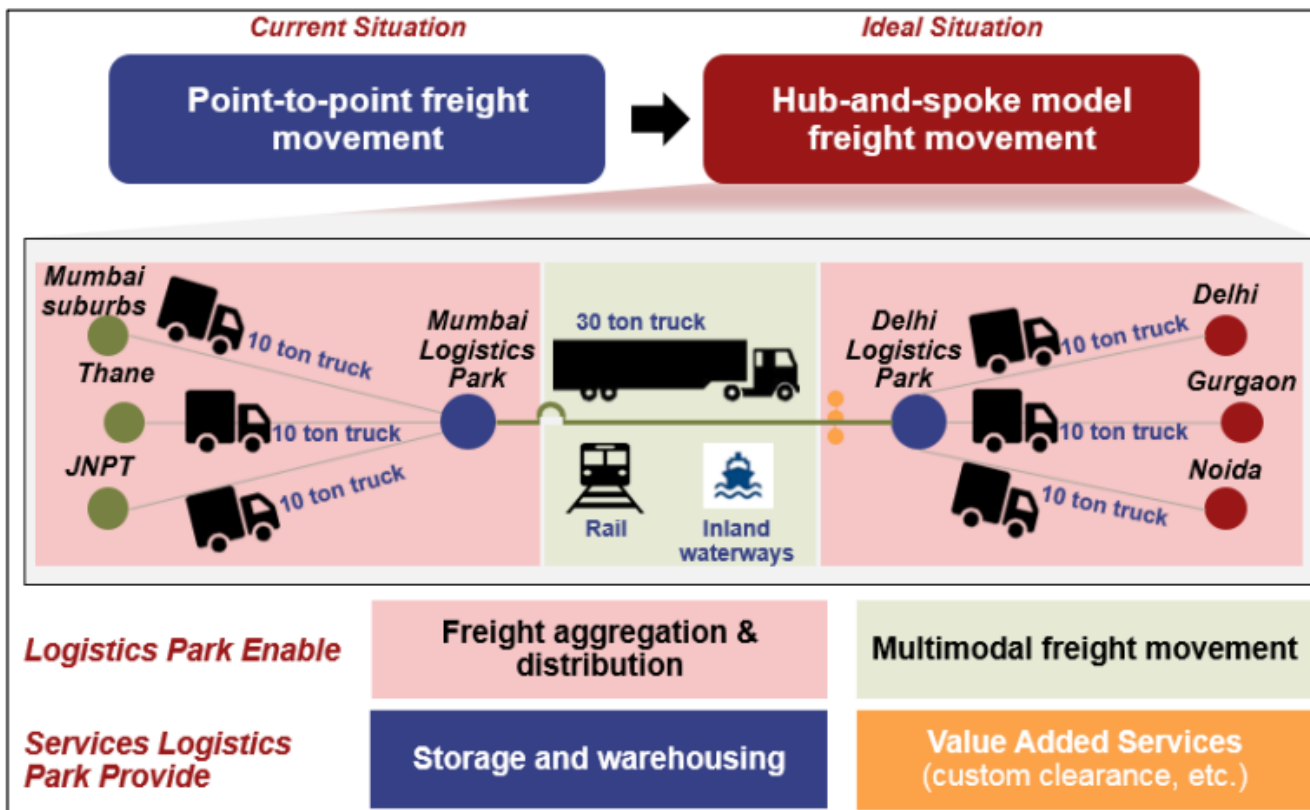
### ▪ About:

- An MMTH is a transportation facility designed to **integrate various modes of transportation** such as rail, road, and mass transit systems in a single location.
- The primary objective of an MMTH is to **provide seamless connectivity and efficient transfer of passengers and goods** between different modes of transportation.

### ▪ Key Features:

- **Railway Station:** The railway station serves as a **terminus for train services connecting** different regions.
  - It is equipped with modern facilities for passengers including waiting areas, ticketing counters, platforms, and amenities.
- **Interstate Bus Terminus (ISBT):** The ISBT facilitates interstate and intrastate bus services, providing connectivity to various destinations.
- **Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) Station:** The MRTS station accommodates rapid transit services such as metro, light rail, or other forms of urban mass transit.
  - It connects the hub to the wider urban transit network and offers convenient transportation options for commuters.
- **Transportation Catchment Zone:** The surrounding area of the MMTH serves as a catchment zone, attracting travellers from nearby regions and facilitating improved transport connectivity for the surrounding areas.
  - This enhances accessibility and contributes to the economic development of the region.

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## What are the Aspects of Viksit Bharat?

- **Structural transformation:** This refers to the shift of resources from **low-productivity sectors (such as agriculture) to high-productivity sectors** (such as manufacturing and services).
- **Organising Labour Markets:** This involves improving the **quality and quantity of labour supply, enhancing the skills and employability** of workers, and ensuring fair and efficient labour regulations.
- **Increasing Competitiveness:** This entails enhancing the **efficiency and innovation of firms**, improving the quality and diversity of products and services, and expanding the domestic and international markets..
- **Improving Financial and Social Inclusion:** This implies expanding the **access and affordability of financial services and social welfare schemes** for the poor and marginalised groups.
- **Governance Reforms:** This involves **strengthening the institutions** and processes of governance, such as the rule of law, **accountability, transparency**, and participation.
- **Seizing Opportunities in the Green Revolution:** This refers to **adopting and promoting green technologies** and practices, such as renewable energy, energy efficiency, and climate resilience.

## What are the Government Initiatives for Railways and Transportation?

- [The Gati Shakti Terminal \(GCT\) policy](#)
- [National Logistics Policy \(NLP\)](#)
- [Sagarmala](#) and [Bharatmala](#) for investment in railway infrastructure
- [Dedicated Freight Corridors](#)

**Q. With reference to bio-toilets used by the Indian Railways, consider the following statements: (2015)**

1. The decomposition of human waste in the biotoilets is initiated by a fungal inoculum.
2. Ammonia and water vapour are the only end products in this decomposition which are released into the atmosphere.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only**
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Ans: (d)**

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### **Mains**

**Q.** The Gati-Shakti Yojana needs meticulous coordination between the government and the private sector to achieve the goal of connectivity. Discuss. **(2022)**

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