

## TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

What is transportation?

Transport is the tertiary activity in which the movement of any item like commodities, people etc from one place to another.

Discuss the role of transport in the economic development of India?

In a country like India, the importance of transport is more because of its vastness as well as varied nature of geographical condition. In India it is also a source of national integration. Transport has recorded a substantial growth over the years both in terms of length and output of the system.

1) Transportation and Agriculture - Agrarian communities are highly dependent on a reliable transport system for internal transportation and for linking rural communities to the market centres and buy industrial goods.

2) Transport and Industrial Growth - Transportation and industrial development are inter related. It facilitates the movement of raw materials from the place of supply to the place of production. Without efficient transportation it would have been difficult for industrial producers and sell their goods to the wide market.

3) Creating employment - Transport contributes to the economic development through job creation. It create

both indirect and direct employment opportunities. In India, sizeable portion of the country's working population directly or indirectly employed in transport sector. It facilitates the movement of India in agricultural sector.

4) Stability in prices - Transport helps in transfer of goods from the place of surplus to the place of scarcity. This enables to stabilise the price of the commodities and discourage monopoly. It encourages competition.

5) Use of economic resources - Transport enables to enjoy advantages of specialization of resources and benefits of labours by making it possible to be brought great distance and avoid the necessity for local production.

6) Standard of living - Transportations raises the standard of living of the people like making possible improved housing, clothing, food and recreation.

Discuss the economic importance of railways?

Indian railway is one of the largest system in the world. It is 6 times more energy efficient than roadways.

The importance of Indian railway are -

1) It connects the industrial production centres with markets and with the source of raw material.

2) It provides rapid, reliable, cost effective bulk transport to the energy centres. Ex - Coal is carried from coal field to the thermal power plants and petroleum products from the refineries.



to consumption centres.

2) It links public, enable large scale, rapid and low cost movement of people across the length of the country

4) Indian railways is the largest employers in the world so it has a significant impact on Indian economy

5) Indian railway contribute to India's economic development, accounting about 1% GNP and the backbone of the product needs of the core centre.

Write a short note on Metro Railway

Kolkata Metro Railway is a rapid transport serving the city of Kolkata and district of South and North 24 Parganas. The network consist of one operational line of 31.36 km from Dakshineswar to Kavi Subhash. with five other lines in barrier phases of construction. Kolkata Metro Railway was the first Metro Railway in India opening for commercial services in 1984. Kolkata Metro is called 'India's first' and 'Kolkata's Pride'. There are 300 metro services carry about 50000 passengers daily making it the 2<sup>nd</sup> busiest metro system in India.

Write a short note on Golden Quadrilateral?

In 1999, Government of India underlook the project namely National Highways Development Project - in which there was a plan

to connect four metropolises, Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Mumbai by six lane super National Highways. This is known as Golden Quadrilateral. It is the largest project of road building in India. Under this project the length of roadways was 8846 km and from Delhi to Mumbai was 1419 km and Chennai - Mumbai was 1290 km.

What is Hinterland ?

The area behind the ports where the goods are supplied for export and also the goods are distributed after import is called hinterland.

Ex - The Hinterland of Mumbai port comprises of Maharashtra, Delhi, UP, Rajasthan, Punjab.

What is harbour ?

The place enclosed to the part where the imported goods are unloaded and the exported goods are loaded and also the ships take rest for few days is called harbour.

Ex - Mumbai has natural harbour, Kolkata has an artificial harbour.

\* What is Express way? Name some Express ways of India.

Express ways are the highest class of ~~road~~ roads in Indian road network. They are 6-8 lane controlled highways where enter and exit is controlled by use of slip

roads. India has approximately 1324 km of express ways.

Some of the express ways of India are -

- 1) Ahmedabad - Vadodara
- 2) Allahabad - Bypass
- 3) Ambala - Chandigarh
- 4) Bengaluru - Chennai
- 5) Belgharia
- 6) Chennai Bypass
- 7) Delhi - Gurgaon
- 8) Delhi Faridabad Skyway
- 9) Eastern express way
- 10) Mumbai - Pune
- 11) Mumbai - Nasik

What are shipping lanes and shipping line?

Shipping lane is an official route that ships must follow when they sail from one place to another. It is an officially approved path of travel for ships.

Shipping line is a business that operates ship and that transport cargo abroad by ships. There are approx 400 ship line services in India. ~~There~~ today. Ex-Ship Corporation of India.

What do you mean by GAGAN in Indian Airway?

~~The GPS Aided Geo Aug~~

The GPS Aided Geo Augmented Navigation (GAGAN) is an indigenously developed regional satellite based augmentation system by Indian Government. It is the system to improve the accuracy of GNSS received by producing reference signals.



What are the benefits of golden quadrilateral?

The benefits of golden quadrilateral are -

- 1) Reduces time and distance between huge no. of cities and parts.
- 2) Facilitates track transport throughout India.
- 3) Helps in industrial and financial growth of small towns over which it passes.
- 4) Provides vast employment opportunities.
- 5) Facilitates transport of agricultural products and export its form hinterland to ports.

What are the disadvantages of roadways?

- 1) Not suitable and comfortable for long distance travel.
- 2) Prone to road accidents.
- 3) Heavy commodities like iron and coal are difficult to trade by roads.

Disadvantages of railways

- 1) Require large investment to construct and maintain.
- 2) Difficult to set up in hilly terrains.
- 3) Prone to theft.

Advantages of waterways

- 1) Cheapest mode of transport.
- 2) There is no traffic problem.
- 3) No air pollution occurs.
- 4) Bulky products can be easily carried.
- 5) Very good mode of transport for long distance.

Disadvantages of waterways

- 1) Slow mode of transport.
- 2) It is controlled by climate so climatic hazard.

may cause severe accidents

5) It is limited to some areas like navigable rivers and areas having port facility.

### Advantages of airways.

- 1) fastest mode of transport
- 2) Can connect far off lands inspite of difficult terrain presence of ocean in between
- 3) It helps in international trade and commerce, exchange of culture and maintains cordial relations among the country.

### Disadvantages of airways.

- 1) It is controlled by weather and climatic conditions
- 2) Construction of Airports and expensive and require vast area.
- 3) It is very costly mode of transport
- 4) It can't carry bulky products.

### Advantages of ropeways

- 1) Gives emergency services in hilly region
- 2) It acts as a source of entertainment for tourists.
- 3) Helps in connecting areas where access to roadways and railways are not possible.

### Disadvantages of ropeways

- 1) It is very risky
- 2) It is only convenient for short distance.

Write a short note on North-South, East West Corridor

### North-South Corridor

It aims to connect the NH of Srinagar (J&K) to Kanyakumari including Kochi-Salem

### East-West Corridor

It aims to connect the NH from Guwahati in Assam to Silchar in Assam to Porbandar in Gujarat.

### International Airports in India

Indira Gandhi International Airport	- Delhi
Sahar	" " - Mumbai
Netaji Subhas Ch Bose	" " - Kolkata
Meenambakkam	" " - Chennai
Tiruvananthapuram	" " - Trivendrum
Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel	" " - Gujarat
Hyderabad	" " - Hyderabad
Guru Ramdas Tee	" " - Amritsar
Veer Savarkar	" " - Port Blair
Vasco Da Gama	" " - Goa
Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi	" " - Guwahati

### Advantages of roadways

- 1) Less capital outlay
- 2) Door to door service
- 3) Service in rural area



## Objectives

Longest pipeline in India - Kandla - Bhatinda Oil Pipeline (1996)

Longest National Highway of India - National Highway 44 (Srinagar to Kanyakumari)

Busiest airport of India - Delhi

Indira Gandhi International Airport

Tax free port of India - Kandla port

Substitute port of Mumbai - Jawaharlal

Nehru Port.

Name the port having natural harbour  
Kochi, Mumbai