

TYPES OF TRANSPORTATION

Transport refers to the activity that facilitates physical movement of goods as well as individuals from one place to another. Generally, transporters carry raw material, finished products, passengers, etc. from one place to another. So, it removes the distance barrier. People move freely throughout the world because of transport. It is associated with every step of his life. Without transport, one, as well as business units cannot move a single step.

Modes of Transport: One can find that basically transport is possible through land, air or water, which are called as the different modes of transport. On land one use trucks, tractors, etc., to carry goods; train, bus, cars etc. to carry passengers. In air, one can find airplanes, helicopters to carry passengers as well as goods. Similarly, in water one can find ships, steamers, etc., to carry goods and passengers. All these are known as various means of transport. The modes of transport can be broadly divided into three categories:

Land transport

Water transport

Air transport.

Land Transport

Land transport refers to activities of physical movement of goods and passengers on land. Tourism movement takes place on road, rail, rope or pipe. So, land transport may further be divided into

- Road transport
- Rail transport
- Ropeway transport

Road Transport

Roads are the means that connect one place to another on the surface of the land. You must have seen roads in your village, in towns and cities. Not all of them look alike. Some of them are made of sand and some may be of chips and cement or coal tar. You find different vehicles plying on roads like bullock carts, cycles, motorcycles, cars, truck, buses, etc. All of these constitute different means of road transport. The means of road transport may be divided into three types: -

- i. Man driven;
- ii. Animal driven; and
- iii. Motor driven.

You might have seen individuals carrying goods on their head or back, in bicycles or on Thelas, move from one place to other. People also ride a bicycle or use rickshaw to travel short distances. One also finds animal driven vehicles like carts (drawn by bullocks, camels, horses, donkeys, etc.) used in rural areas to carry crops, straw, fodder and sometimes even people. Sometimes even animals are directly

used to carry goods from one place to another. In areas, which are normally covered with snow throughout the year, one finds sledges pulled by dogs used to carry both passengers and goods. Compared with man driven and animal-driven means of road transport, motor driven means of transport have become more important over the years. Tourism is due to their speedy movement and larger carrying capacity. Extension of roads to every corner of the country has also enhanced the use of motor driven transport. The types of motor vehicles used to carry goods and passengers include auto-rickshaws, scooters, vans, buses, tempos and trucks, etc. In Kolkata, tramway also forms part of road transport for carrying passengers.

Advantages of Road transport: Road transport has the following advantages.

- (i) It is a relatively cheaper mode of transport as compared to other modes.
- (ii) Perishable goods can be transported at a faster speed by road carriers over a short distance.
- (iii) It is a flexible mode of transport as loading and unloading is possible at any destination. It provides door-to-door service.
- (iv) It helps people to travel and carry goods from one place to another, in places which are not connected by other means of transport like hilly areas.

Limitations of Road transport: It has the following limitations.

- (i) Due to limited carrying capacity road transport is not economical for long distance transportation of goods.
- (ii) Transportation of heavy goods or goods in bulk by road involves high cost. It is affected by adverse weather conditions. Floods, rain, landslide, etc., sometimes create obstructions to road transport.

b. Rail transport

Transportation of goods and passengers on rail lines through trains is called rail transport. It occupies an important place in land transport system of his country and is the most dependable mode of transport to carry goods and passengers over a long distance. Besides long distance, local transport of passengers is also provided by local trains or metro-rail in some metropolitan cities. Rail transport is available throughout the country except some hilly or mountainous regions. In India two types of trains are found. One is passenger train and other is goods train. While passenger trains carry both human beings and a limited quantity of goods, the goods trains are exclusively used for carrying goods from one place to another. These trains are driven by rail engines and they use steam, diesel or electric power to move. Some other means of rail transport are:

High-speed trains: Europe has a wide network of high-speed services to take quickly to destination. High-speed trains only stop at major cities. The trains offer comfortable 1st and 2nd class cars and good catering services. Seat reservations for high-speed trains are nearly always compulsory. Inter Rail Pass holders need to pay a reservation fee.

Tourist trains in India

a) Palace on wheels

The Palace on Wheels is the oldest and most popular of India's luxury trains. It's been operating since 1982 and is rated one of the ten best luxurious train journeys in the world. The train has 14 carriages, all individually named after a city in the desert state of Rajasthan. Their interiors are authentic historic replicas of the coaches once owned by former kings of Rajasthan. In addition, the Palace on Wheels has two restaurants and a bar lounge area where guests can relax and enjoy the passing scenery. The train is decorated in rich traditional style, including draped curtains, hand crafted lights, and Rajasthan art.



Source: palaceonwheels.com

The journey to the hinterland desert of the train cover 7 Nights/8Days tour, crosses over 3000 Kilometres (or 1850 miles).

Palace on wheels brief sightseeing itinerary for session 2020-21

Day	City	Tour Plan
Day 1	Delhi -Jaipur	Departure from Delhi for Jaipur
Day 2	Jaipur	Sightseeing at Albert Hall Museum, Hawa Mahal, Jantar Mantar, and City Palace. An excursion to Amber Fort and enjoy elephant ride.
Day 3	Sawai Madhopur / Chittorgarh	An early morning jungle safari in the adventurous Ranthambore National Park. Departure for Chittorgarh. sightseeing tour in Chittorgarh.
Day 4	Udaipur	Arrival in the lake city Udaipur. Departure for Udaipur city tour. Visit Saheliyon Ki Bari, City Palace & Crystal Gallery. A boat ride in Lake Pichola. Onward journey to Jaisalmer.
Day 5	Jaisalmer	Arrival at Jaisalmer. A sightseeing tour of the city. Visit Gadsisar Lake, Jaisalmer Fort, Patwon ki Haveli & Nathmal Ji ki Haveli. An excursion to the sand dunes of Jaisalmer along with a camel ride. Onward journey to Jodhpur.

Day 6	Jodhpur	A tour to the city attractions of Jodhpur including Mehrangarh Fort, Jaswant Thada, Umaid Bhawan Museum & shopping in the local markets. Journey to Bharatpur.
Day 7	Bharatpur / Agra	After arrival at Bharatpur, Leaving for Keoladeo Ghana National Park for an early morning bird watching. Onward A journey to Agra. After arrival Exploring the beauty of the Taj Mahal and local market. Returning journey to Delhi.
Day 8	Delhi	Checkout and farewell formality.

b) Toy trains:

Train travel in India isn't all about mammoth long distance train trips on Indian Railways. India also has a number of luxury trains and other special tourist trains that cater solely for visitors. Many of these are small toy trains that run on historic railway lines up to India's hill settlements. Although these trains are slow and can take up to eight hours to reach their destinations, the mountain scenery is beautiful, making the journeys really worthwhile.

Following are the popular mountain railway toy trains in India:

a. Kalka-Shimla Railway, Himachal Pradesh

The toy train runs between Kalka and Shimla. It runs on an average of 25–30 km/hr speed. It passes through 20 scenic stations, 912 curves, 103 tunnels, and, 969 bridges, the whole ride is very pleasing. It was recognised as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in the year 2008.

b. Darjeeling Himalayan Railway, West Bengal

Opened in 1879, this railway is one of the oldest in India. Running between Darjeeling and New Jalpaiguri, it goes through 5 loops and 6 zig zags with having an experience to passengers' panoramic views of Darjeeling's lush green tea plantations and rolling hills. It has a total of 14 stations. UNESCO declared it a World Heritage Site in the year 1999.

c. Nilgiri Mountain Railway, Tamil Nadu

The only rack railways of India, measures 46 km in length, it goes through a total of 13 stations. In July 2005, it was considered as the UNESCO World Heritage Site.

d. Matheran Hill Railway, Maharashtra

It was opened in 1907, connects Matheran to Neral. The train takes a total of 2 hours 20 minutes to complete the journey.

e. Kangra Valley Railway, Himachal Pradesh

It connects Pathankot in Punjab to Joginder Nagar in Himachal Pradesh, Kangra Valley Railway runs for 164 km.

Advantages of Rail transport

- It is a convenient mode of transport for traveling long distances.
- It is relatively faster than road transport.
- It is suitable for carrying heavy goods in large quantities over long distances.
- Its operation is less affected by adverse weather conditions like rain, floods, fog, etc.

Limitations of Railway transport

- (i) It is relatively expensive for carrying goods and passengers over short distances.
- (ii) It is not available in remote parts of the country.
- (iii) It provides service according to fixed time schedule and is not flexible for loading or unloading of goods at any place.
- (iv) It involves heavy losses of life as well as goods in case of accident.

Tourism is the most convenient as well as economical mode of transport for petroleum as well as natural gas in comparison to road and rail transport, provided the volume to be transported is large. But the cost of installation and maintenance requires large capital investment.

c) Ropeway transport

Ropeway refers to a mode of transport, which connects two places on the hills, or across a valley or river. In the hilly areas, trolleys move on wheels connected to a rope and are used for carrying passengers or goods, especially building materials, food, etc. The image is showing Naina Devi Ropeway in Himachal Pradesh that carries pilgrims to the temple is an example of ropeway transport.



Water transport

Water transport refers to movement of goods and passengers on waterways by using various means like boats, steamers, launches, ships, etc. With the help of these means goods and passengers are carried to different places, both within as well as outside the country. Within the country, rivers and canals facilitate the movement of boats, launches, etc. Since the goods and passengers move inside the country, tourism type of transport is called inland water transport. When the different means of transport are used to carry goods and passengers on the sea route it is termed as ocean transport. Let us know further about these two types of water transport.

- I. Inland water transport: Inland water transport use boats, launches, barges, streamers, etc., to carry goods and passengers on river and canal routes. These routes are called inland

waterways and are used in domestic or home trade to carry bulky goods. Passenger transport through waterways is not so popular in his country. Inland water transport system exists only in few states like. West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Tamilnadu etc.

II. Ocean transport: Ocean transport refers to movement of goods and passengers with the help of ships through sea or ocean waterways. It plays an important role in the development of international trade. It is also used for transporting goods and passengers in the coastal areas. Ocean transport has its fixed route, which links almost all the countries of the world.

Sea transport may be of the following two types.

- i. Coastal Shipping - In tourism transport, ships ply between the main ports of a country. Tourism helps in home trade, and also in carrying passengers within the country.
- ii. Overseas shipping - In tourism transport, ships ply between different countries separated by sea or ocean. It is mainly used for promotion and development of international trade. It is economical means of transport to carry heavy machines and goods in bulk. Overseas transport is carried out on fixed routes, which connect almost all the countries. In ocean transport, different types of ships are used to carry passengers and goods. These may be classified as under.
 - a. Liners: A liner is a passenger or cargo vessel, which belongs to a regular shipping company. These ships ply over a fixed route according to a prescribed schedule or timetable.
 - b. Tramps: A tramp is a cargo ship, which does not make regular trips but plies whenever cargo is offered to it. It does not follow a fixed route or a prescribed timetable like that of liners.
 - c. Cruises: A cruise ship or cruise liner is a passenger ship used for pleasure voyages, where the voyage itself and the ship's amenities are part of the experience, as well as the different destinations along the way. Transportation is not the prime purpose, as cruise ships operate mostly on routes that return passengers to their originating port, so the ports of call are usually in a specified region of a continent. Cruise ships are organized much like floating hotels, with a complete hospitality staff in addition to the usual ship's crew. It is not uncommon for the most luxurious ships to have more crew and staff than passengers.

Famous Indian Cruises

a. Angriya: Mumbai to Goa

This is the first luxury cruise in India that sail from Mumbai to Goa. It has features like dance floor, spa, restaurants, pool, deluxe rooms and luxury suites that accommodate 399 passengers. Travel time taken by cruise from Mumbai to Goa is 14 hours.

b. Oberoi Motor Vessel Vrinda Cruise – Alleppey Backwaters

On Kayippuram Jetty Road, The Oberoi Motor Vessel Vrinda is a short 35-minute drive from Alleppey Railway Station. The cruise offers 8 deluxe cabins.

Advantages of water transport: Water Transport has the following advantages:

- a. It is a relatively economical mode of transport for bulky and heavy goods.
- b. It is a safe mode of transport with respect to occurrence of accidents.
- c. The cost of maintaining and constructing routes is very low as most of them are naturally made.
- d. It promotes international trade.

Limitations of water transport: Water transport has the following limitations.

- i. The depth and navigability of rivers and canals vary and thus, affect operations of different transport vessels.
- ii. It is a slow-moving mode of transport and therefore not suitable for transport of perishable goods.
- iii. It is adversely affected by weather conditions.
- iv. Sea transport requires large investment on ships and their maintenance.

Air transport

Tourism is the fastest mode of transport. It carries goods and passengers through airways by using different aircrafts like passenger aircraft, cargo aircraft, helicopters, etc. Besides passengers it generally carries goods that are less bulky or of high value. In hilly and mountainous areas where other mode of transport is not accessible, air transport is an important as well as convenient mode.

It is mostly used for transporting goods and passengers during natural calamities like earthquake and floods, etc. During war, air transport plays an important role in carrying soldiers as well as supplies to the required areas. Air transport may be classified as domestic and international air transport. While domestic air transport mainly facilitates movement within the country, international air transport is used for carrying goods and passengers between different countries. Air transport is carried out in fixed air routes, which connect almost all the countries.

Advantages of Air transport

It has the following advantages.

- i. It is the fastest mode of transport.
- ii. It is very useful in transporting goods and passengers to the area, which are not accessible by any other means.
- iii. It is the most convenient mode of transport during natural calamities.
- iv. It provides vital support to the national security and defence.

Limitations of air transport

It has the following limitations.

- i. It is relatively more expensive mode of transport.
- ii. It is not suitable for transporting heavy and bulky goods.
- iii. It is affected by adverse weather conditions.
- iv. It is not suitable for short distance travel.
- v. In case of accidents, it results in heavy losses of goods, property and life.

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