

NIOS lesson adaptation project

By EMBRACE Volunteers

(A community initiative of Harchan Foundation Trust)

Chapter 5

Transport Services

(Printable Version)

- **Simplified Lesson**
- **Previous Year Questions with Answers**
- **Terminal Questions**

This project is aimed at supporting children with different needs. Information provided is adapted to the best of knowledge by the volunteers. For complete information please refer to the NIOS resources in <https://www.nios.ac.in/online-course-material/secondary-courses.aspx>.

LESSON 5

Transport Services

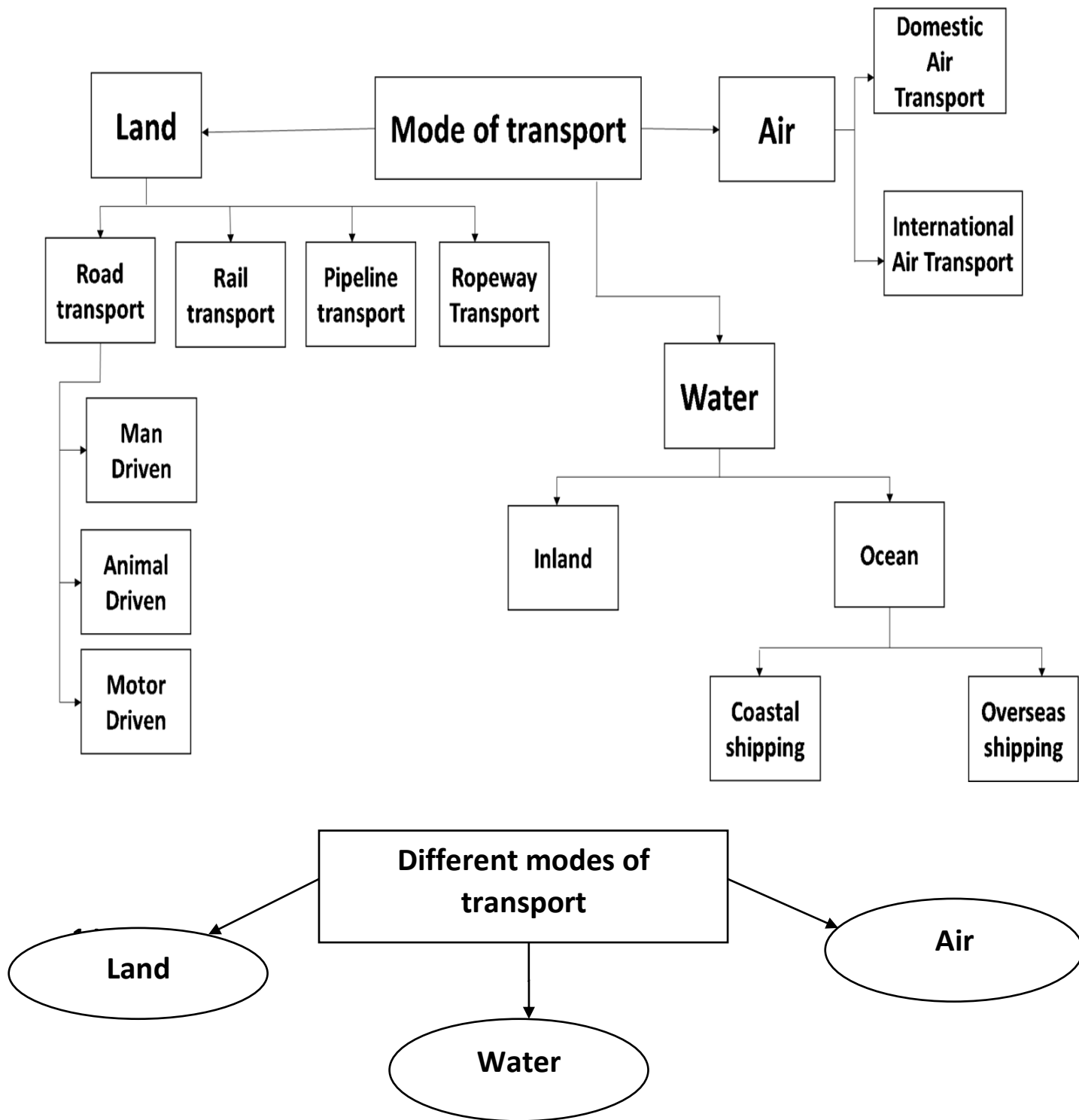
What is meant by Transport?

Transport or transportation refers to movement of goods and individuals from one place to another.

Importance of Transport

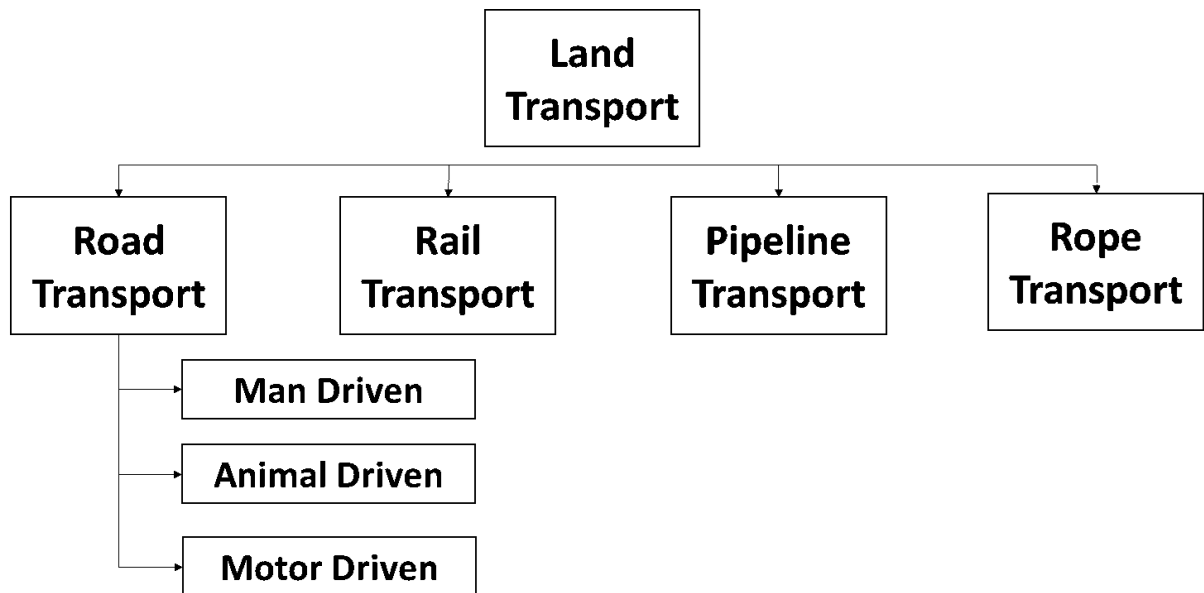
- **Makes raw materials available to manufacturers or producers**
Transport helps to carry raw materials from places where they are available to places where they are processed and assembled into finished goods.
- **Makes goods available to customers**
Transport helps in movement of finished goods from manufacturers to customers.
- **Improves standard of living**
Transport gives consumers the choice to make use of different qualities of goods of different prices.
- **Facilitates large scale production at low costs**
Transport makes large scale production easier by making all required materials and manpower available at the place of manufacturing unit. Thus, lowers the cost per unit.
- **Helps during emergency and natural calamities**
In time of crisis such as wars, flood, earth quake etc transport helps in quick movement of goods and humans needs.
- **Helps in creation of employment**
It employs drivers, conductors, pilots, and other people engaged in repairing and maintenance of transport facilities.
- **Helps in labour mobility**
Transport helps people from our country to go to foreign countries to work in different industries and factories. Within our country, people move from one state to another for work.
- **Helps in bringing nations together**
Transport helps movement of people and goods from one country to another. It helps in understanding among people and about difference countries.

Modes And Means Of Transport



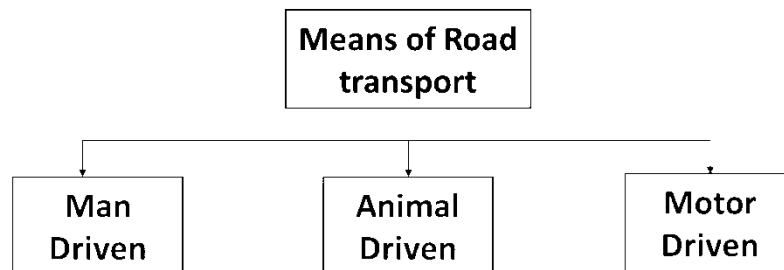
1. Land Transport

Land transport refers to movement of goods and individuals on **Land**.



Road Transport

- Roads are the means that connect one place to another on the **surface of the land**.
- Some Roads are made of sands and some are with chips and cement or coal tar.
- Different **means** of road transport are car, truck, motorcycle, buses bullock carts, rickshaw etc.



Man Driven

People carry goods on their **head or back**, on **thetas (push carts)**, or **ride bicycle** or use **rickshaw** for moving from one place to other (to travel short distance).

Animal Driven

- Vehicles like **carts** drawn by bullocks, camels, horses, donkeys etc are used in rural areas to carry crops, straw, fodder and even people.
- Animals directly are also used to carry goods.
- In snowy areas, **sledges** pulled by dogs are used to carry goods and passengers.

Motor Driven

- This means of transport has become popular due to its **speedy movement, large carrying capacity** and extension of roads to every part of the country.

- The types of motor vehicle used are buses, auto-rickshaws, scooters, vans, tempos, trucks etc.

Advantages of Road transport

- **Cheaper** mode of transport as compared to other modes.
- **Perishable** goods can be transported at a faster speed.
- Loading and unloading is possible at any place. It provides **door to door service**.
- It helps people to travel and carry goods to places which are not connected by other means of transport. Eg hilly areas.

Limitations of road transport.

- **Long distance transportation** of goods is **expensive** due to its limited carrying capacity.
- Transportation of **heavy** and **bulky goods** by road is **expensive**.
- It is affected by **bad** weather conditions like flood, rain, landslide etc.

Rail Transport

- Transportation of goods and passengers on rail lines through **trains**
- It is the important mode of **long distance** land transport.
- Local transport of passengers is provided by local trains or metro trains in cities.
- It is available throughout the country.
- It is **NOT suitable** mode of transport for hilly and mountain regions.
- Trains are driven by rail engines which use steam, diesel or electric power to move.

Advantages of Rail Transport

- Rail transport is suitable for travelling **long distances**.
- It is **faster** than road transport.
- It is suitable for carrying **heavy** and **bulky goods** over long distances.
- It is less affected by weather conditions like flood, rain, fog etc.

Limitations of Rail Transport

- **Expensive** for carrying goods and passengers over **short distance**.
- **NOT** available in **remote** parts of the country.
- It provides service according to **fixed time schedule**.
- It is **NOT** flexible for loading and unloading of goods at any place.
- It involves **heavy losses** of life and goods in case of **accident**.

Pipelines Transport

Pipelines are used for various purposes.

- In residential and commercial areas **water** is supplied with the help of **pipelines**.
- **Petroleum** and **natural gas** are transported from one place to another through pipelines.

Advantages of Pipeline Transport

- Pipeline line transport is most **convenient and cheaper mode** of transport for products like petroleum, natural gas, water, etc. compared to road and rail transport.
- It provides larger volume of transport.

Limitations of Pipeline Transport

The cost of installation and maintenance is high.

Ropeway Transport

- Ropeway is 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.
- It is used for carrying passengers ,goods, food etc

Different means of land transport

Road Transport			Rail Transport	Pipeline Transport	Ropeway Transport
Man Driven	Animal Driven	Motor Driven			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bicycles• Rickshaw• Head or Back of a man• Thelas (Push cart) carts drawn by man	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Carts drawn by animals like horses, donkeys, bullocks, camels etc• Sledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Scooter• Motor cycle• Auto rickshaw• Van• Truck• Bus• Car• tempo	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Goods Trains• Passenger Trains	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pipes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ropes-Trolleys

2. Water Transport

- It refers to movement of goods and passengers on waterways.
- Boats, streamers, ships, launches, barges etc are the various means of water transport.
- These means of transport carries passengers and goods to different places both within and outside the country.
- There two types of water transport:

Inland water transport

- Inland water transport refers to movement of goods and passengers on **river and canals routes WITHIN the country**. These routes are called inland waterways.
- The means of transport used are boats, launches, barges, streamers etc
- Inland water transport is used in **domestic or home trade to carry bulky goods**.

- West Bengal, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu etc are some of the places in India which use water transport system.

Ocean Transport

- Ocean transport refers to movement of goods and passengers by ships through **sea or ocean waterways**.
- The mean of transport used is **ships**.
- It has **fixed routes**, which links almost all the countries of the world.
- It plays an important role in the growth of international trade.
- It is also used for transporting goods and passengers in the coastal areas.
- There are two types of ocean transport.
Costal shipping
Overseas shipping.

Coastal Shipping

- In this transport ships ply,
 - Between the **main ports of a country**.
 - Between **different countries** separated by sea or ocean.
- It is used to carry goods and passengers within and outside the country.
- It is mainly used for promotion and development of international trade.
- It is an economical means of transport to carry heavy and goods in bulks.

Overseas Shipping

- It is carried out on fixed routes.
 - It connects almost all the countries.
- Different types of ships

Liners	Tramps
A liner is a passenger or a cargo vessel .	A tramp is a cargo ship .
It makes regular trip.	It does NOT make a regular trip but plies whenever cargo is offered to it.
It has fixed route and follows prescribed schedule or timetable	It does NOT follow a fixed route or prescribed timetable .

Advantages of Water transport

- It is an economical mode of transport for bulky and heavy machines goods.
- It is a safe mode of transport with respect to occurrence of accidents.

- The cost of maintaining and constructing routes is very low as most of them are naturally made.
- It promotes international trade.

Limitations of Water Transport

- The depth and navigability of rivers and canals vary and thus affect operation of transport ships of different sizes.
- It is a slow mode of transport and therefore not suitable for transport of perishable goods.
- It is affected by bad weather conditions.
- It requires large investment in ships and their maintenance.

3. Air Transport

- Air transport carries goods and passengers through airways.
- It uses different aircrafts like passenger aircraft, cargo aircraft, helicopter etc.
- It is the fastest mode of transport.
- Air transport is used in hilly and mountains areas where other modes of transports are NOT accessible.
- It is also used for transporting goods and passengers during natural calamities like floods, earthquake and landslides.
- It plays major role in carrying soldiers and supplies to the required areas during war.
- Air transport carries goods that are LESS bulky and are of high value.
- It has **fixed** air routes and connects almost all the countries.

Advantages of Air Transport

- It is the fastest mode of transport
- It is used in hilly and mountains areas where other mode of transports are NOT accessible
- It is the most useful mode of transport during natural calamities like flood and earthquake.
- It provides support to the national security and defense.

Limitations of Air Transport

- It is relatively more expensive mode of transport.
- It is NOT suitable for transporting heavy and bulky goods.
- It is affected by BAD weather conditions.
- In case of accidents, it results in heavy losses of goods, property and life.

Different modes of transport

Modes	Land Transport	Water Transport	Air transport
Types	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Road Transport• Rail Transport• Pipeline Transport• Ropeway Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Inland Water Transport• Ocean Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Domestic Air Transport• International Air transport
Means of transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Thelas (push cart)• Cart driven by animals.• Sledges• Car• Van• Trucks• Tempo• Bicycle• rickshaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Boats• Steamers• Barges• Ships• Tankers• Submarines• Launches	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Aeroplanes• Helicopters

PREVIOUS YEARS QUESTIONS

1 Mark Question

1. Which of the following modes of transport is most suitable to transport perishable commodities over a short distance?

(A) Rail (B) Road (C) Water (D) Air

Answer: B – Road.

2. The mode of transport that facilitates movement in valleys is

(A) Sledges (B) Pipelines (C) Pushcarts (D) Ropeways

Answer: D – Ropeways

3. By what means Petroleum and natural gas is transported from one place to another?

(A) Pipelines Transport (B) Ropeways Transport (C) Sledges (D) Railways

Answer: A – Pipeline Transport

4. Which of the following is not an advantage of rail transport?

A. It is faster than road transport.

B. It is suitable for heavy goods over long-distance.

C. It is flexible mode of transport.

D. It is a convenient mode of transport for long-distance.

Answer: C – It is flexible mode of transport.

5. Ships which belong to a regular shipping company and ply over a fixed route a prescribed time table, are called

- (A) Tramps (B) Charter Party (C) Liners (D) Cargo

Answer: C– Liners

6. Which of the following is not an advantage of water transport?

- (A) A safe mode of transport with respect to occurrence of accidents.
(B) It is not affected by adverse weather conditions.
(C) It is relatively an economical mode of transport for bulky and heavy goods.
(D) It promotes international trade.

Answer: B -It is not affected by adverse weather conditions.

7. What is meant by overseas transport? Explain the different types of ships used to carry passengers and goods in ocean transport.

Ans: Overseas transport is a type of ocean transport. It connects all the countries. It has fixed routes.

The different types of ships are Liners and Tramps.

A liner is a passenger or cargo vessel which belongs to regular shipping. It has a fixed routes and timetable.

A tramp is a cargo ship. It does not make a regular trip. It does not follow a fixed route and timetable.

4 Marks Question

1. State any four advantages of 'Railway Transport'

Ans: Rail transport is suitable for travelling long distances.

It is faster than road transport.

It is suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods over long distances.

It is less affected by weather conditions like flood, rain, fog etc.

3 Marks Question

2. Farmers of nearby villages growing vegetables want to pool their products and carry them to a nearby big city vegetable market. Which mode of transport will be more suitable? Explain by giving three advantages of this mode of transport.

Ans: Road Transport would be the more suitable mode of transport.

Advantages are

1. It is the cheaper mode of transport.
2. Perishable goods can be transported at a faster speed.
3. Loading and unloading is possible at any place.

Terminal Questions

1. What is meant by transport? Describe its importance in business.

Transport refers to movement of goods and passengers from one place to another.

Its importance in business is:

- Makes raw materials available to manufacturers or producers
- Makes goods available to customers
- Facilitates large scale production at low costs
- Helps in bringing nations together

2. What is meant by modes of transport? State the different modes of transport.

Mode of transport means different ways of movement of goods and passenger from one place to another.

The different modes of transport are land transport, water transport, air transport

3. Describe the various modes of land transport.

The various modes of land transport are road transport, rail transport, ropeways transport, and pipeline transport.

Road transport-It connects one place to another on the surface of the land.

The different means of road transport are car, truck, motorcycle, buses bullock carts, rickshaw etc. It is the cheapest mode of transport.

Rail transport- Transportation of goods and passengers on rail lines through trains. It is the fastest mode of land transport. It is the used for travelling long distance. The two types of train are passenger trains and goods trains.

Ropeways transport– It connects two places on the hills or across a valley or river with a rope in which trolleys move on wheels. It is used for carrying passengers, goods, food etc

Pipeline transport-It transports water, petroleum, and natural gas in residential and commercial areas.

4. Describe the advantages and limitations of Railway transport.

Advantages of Rail Transport are

- Rail transport is suitable for travelling **long distances**.
- It is **faster** than road transport.
- It is suitable for carrying **heavy** and **bulky goods** over long distances.
- It is less affected by weather conditions like flood, rain, fog etc.

Limitations of Rail Transport

- **Expensive** for carrying goods and passengers over **short distance**.
- **NOT** available in **remote** parts of the country.
- It provides service according to **fixed time schedule**.
- It is **NOT** flexible for loading and unloading of goods at any place.

- It involves **heavy losses** of life and goods in case of **accident**.

5. Explain the various types of Road transport.

The various types of Road transport are man driven, animal driven, and motor driven

Man Driven

People carry goods on their **head or back**, on **thelas (push carts)**, or **ride bicycle** or use **rickshaw** for moving from one place to other (to travel short distance).

Animal Driven

Vehicles like **carts** drawn by bullocks, camels, horses, donkeys etc are used in rural areas to carry crops, straw, fodder and even people.

Animals directly are also used to carry goods.

Motor Driven

This means of transport has **speedy movement, large carrying capacity**. The types of motor vehicle used are buses, auto-rickshaws, scooters, vans, tempos, trucks etc.

6. Discuss the advantages and limitations of Road transport.

Advantages of Road transport are

- **Cheaper** mode of transport.
- **Perishable** goods can be transported at a faster speed.
- Loading and unloading is possible at any place.
- It helps people to travel and carry goods to places which are not connected by other means of transport. Eg hilly areas.

Limitations of road transport are.

- **Long distance transportation** of goods is **expensive** due to its limited carrying capacity.
- Transportation of heavy and bulky goods by road is expensive.
- It is affected by **bad** weather conditions like flood, rain, landslide etc.

7. Classify the various modes of water transport.

The various mode of water transport are Inland water transport and overseas water transport.

Inland transport	Ocean transport
Movement of goods and passengers on river and canals routes WITHIN the country .	Movement of goods and passengers by ships through sea or ocean waterways .
Boats, launches, barges, streamers etc are used as a mean of transport.	Ships are used as a mean of transport

8. Describe the advantages and limitations of water transport.

Advantages of Water transport are

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

Limitations of Water Transport are

- The depth and navigability of rivers and canals vary and thus affect operation of transport ships of different sizes.
- It is a **slow** mode of transport so not suitable for transport of **perishable goods**.
- It is affected by **bad** weather conditions.
- It requires **large** investment in ships and their maintenance.

9. Distinguish between Inland and Ocean transport.

Inland transport	Ocean transport
Movement of goods and passengers on river and canals routes WITHIN the country.	Movement of goods and passengers by ships through sea or ocean waterways.
Boats, launches, barges, streamers etc are used as a mean of transport.	Ships are used as a mean of transport
Used in domestic or home trade.	It has fixed routes , which connects all the countries of the world.

10. Distinguish between liners and tramps

Liners	Tramps
A liner is a passenger ship.	A tramp is a cargo ship.
It makes regular trip	It does NOT make a regular trip but plies whenever cargo is offered to it.
It has fixed route and follows prescribed schedule or timetable	It does NOT follow a fixed route or prescribed timetable.

11. Describe advantages and limitations of Air transport.

Advantages of Air Transport are

- It is the **fastest** mode of transport
- It is used in hilly and mountains areas where other mode of transports are **NOT accessible**

- It is the useful mode of transport during **natural calamities like flood and earthquake.**
- It provides **support** to the **national security and defense.**

Limitations of Air Transport are

- It is **more expensive** mode of transport.
- It is **NOT** suitable for transporting **heavy** and **bulky goods.**
- It is **affected** by **BAD weather conditions.**
- In case of accidents, it results in **heavy losses** of goods, property and life.

12. What are the factors that you will consider while selecting a suitable mode of transport? OR

13. For what kind of products pipeline transport is most suitable and why?

The products that can be transported through pipelines are water, natural gas and petroleum. It is transported through pipelines because it is needed in large volumes in residential and commercial areas and it is cheap and convenient mode of transport.