

NIOS lesson adaptation project

by  **Embrace** The power within you! Volunteers

(A community initiative of Harchan Foundation Trust)

CHAPTER -5

TRANSPORT SERVICES

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>.

KWL chart

K - What does the child KNOW	W - What does the child WANT to know	L - What has the child LEARNT
	What is meant by Transport	
	Importance of transportation	
	Different modes of transport	
	Advantage of different modes of transport	
	Limitations of different modes of transport	

Keywords and meanings

Keywords	Meanings
Services	A system supplying a public need as transport, water, electricity etc.
Movement	An act of moving.
Individuals	A single human being.
Trade	The action of buying and selling goods and services.
Producers	A person or company that makes or supplies goods for sale.
Goods	Things that are transferable.

Keywords and meanings

Keywords	Meanings
Facilitate	Make an action easier.
Material	The matter from which a thing is made.
Calamity	An event causing sudden damage.
Customers	A person who buys goods or services from shop or business.
Passenger	A traveller who is not driving.
Manufacturer	A person or company that makes goods for sale.

Keywords and Meanings

Keywords	Syllabication	Meanings
Mode	/Mode/	A way in which something occurs or done.
Means	/Means/	An action by which a result is obtained.
Expensive	/Ex /pen /sive	Costing a lot of money.
Cheaper	/Cheap /er	Low in price.
Schedule	/Sched /ule	A plan for carrying out a process at a particular time.
Bulky	/Bulk /y	Taking up much space, large.
Economical	/Ec/o /nom /i /cal	Giving good value in terms of money, time or effort.

What is meant by Transport

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

- In business, it is considered as an **auxiliary to trade**, which means it supports trade and industry in carrying raw material to place of production and distributing finished products to final consumption.
- **Transporters** carry raw materials, finished products, humans, animals etc from one place to another.

Makes raw materials available to manufacturers or producers

Helps in bringing nations together

Importance of Transport

Makes goods available to customers

Helps in labour mobility

Improves standard of living

Facilitates large scale production at low costs

Helps during emergency and natural calamities

Helps in creation of employment

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.

Importance of Transport

Improves standard of living

Transport gives consumers to 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 times of crisis such as wars, flood, earth quake etc transport helps in quick movement of goods and humans needs.

Importance of Transport

Helps in creation of employment

It employs drivers, conductors, pilots, and other people engaged in repairing and maintenance of transport facilities.

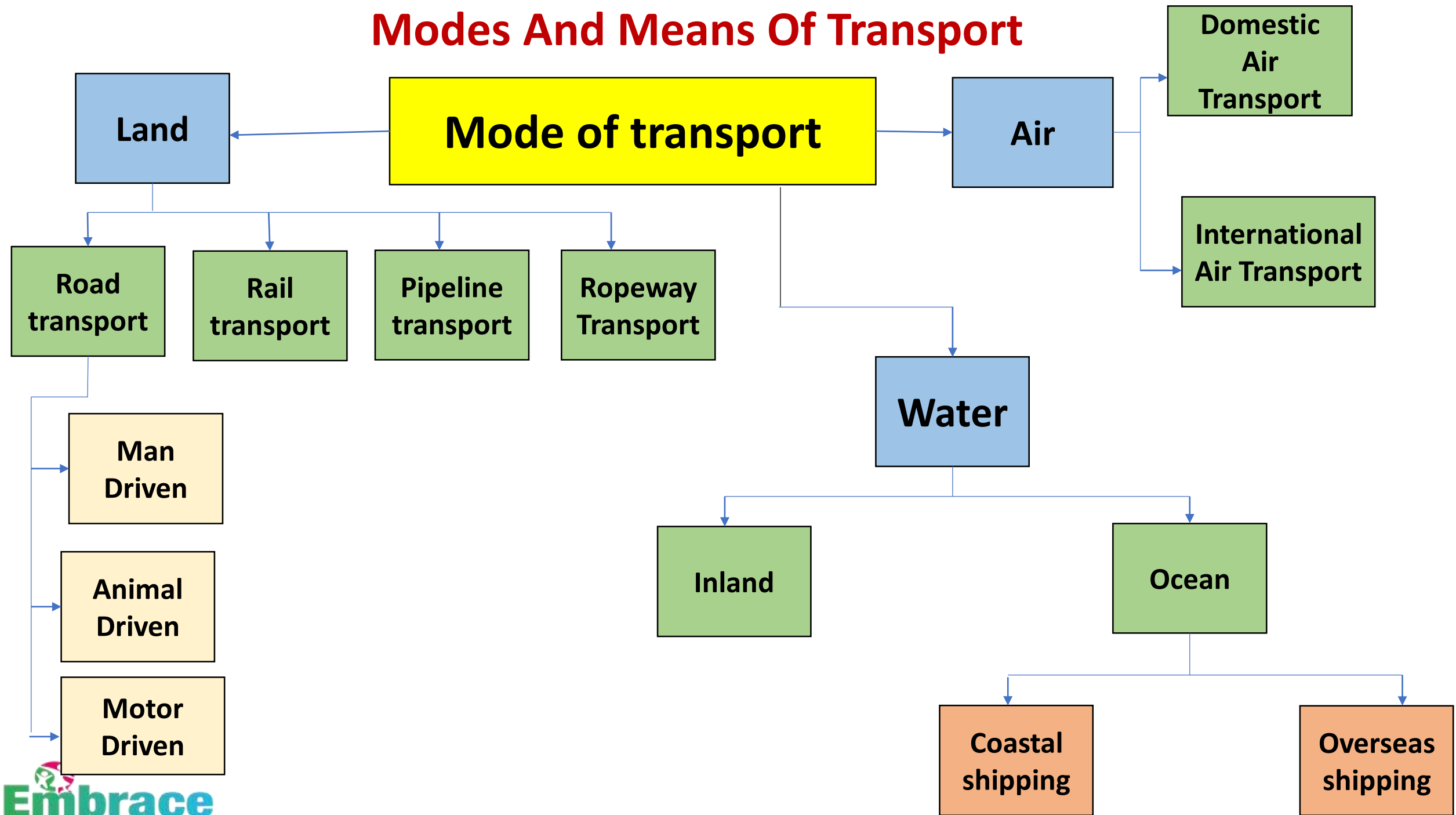
Helps in labour mobility

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. This brings about better understanding among people and awareness about different countries.

Modes And Means Of Transport



Modes And Means Of Transport

Land

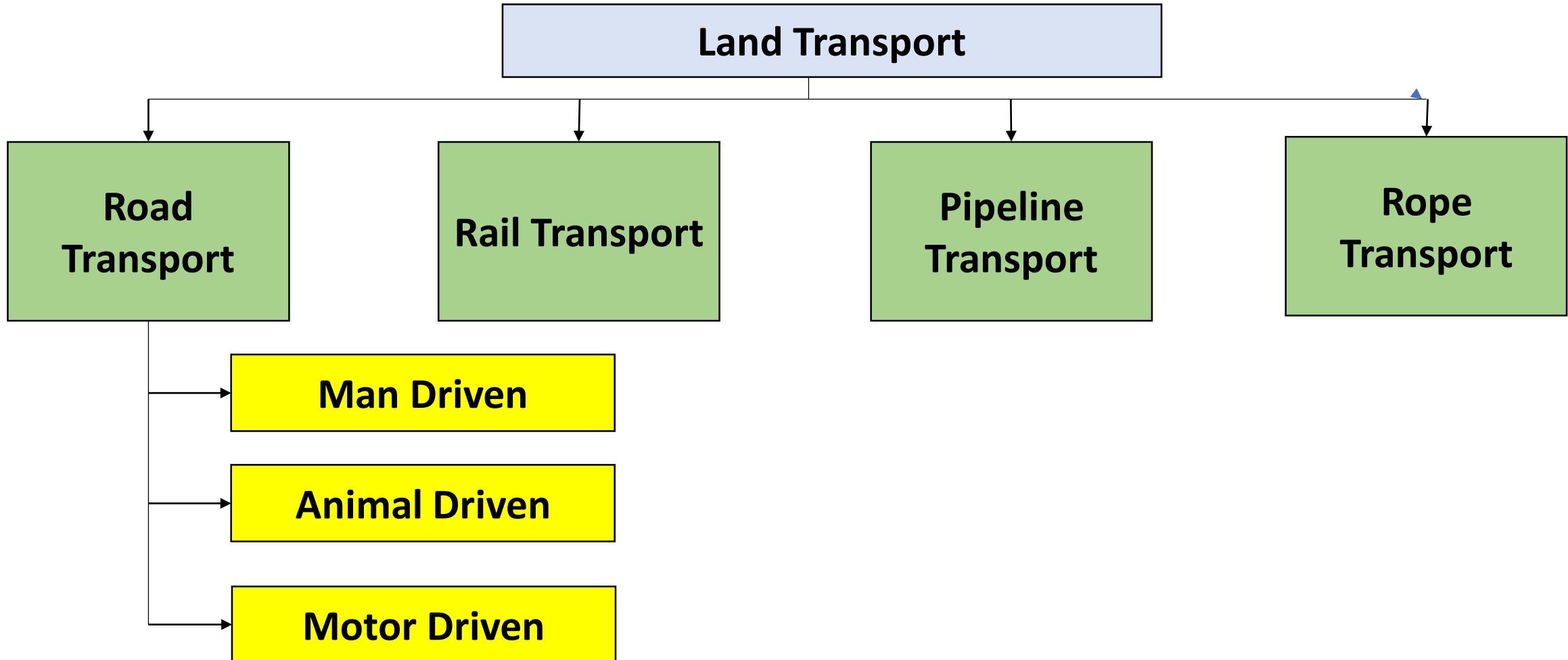
Different modes of transport

Water

Air

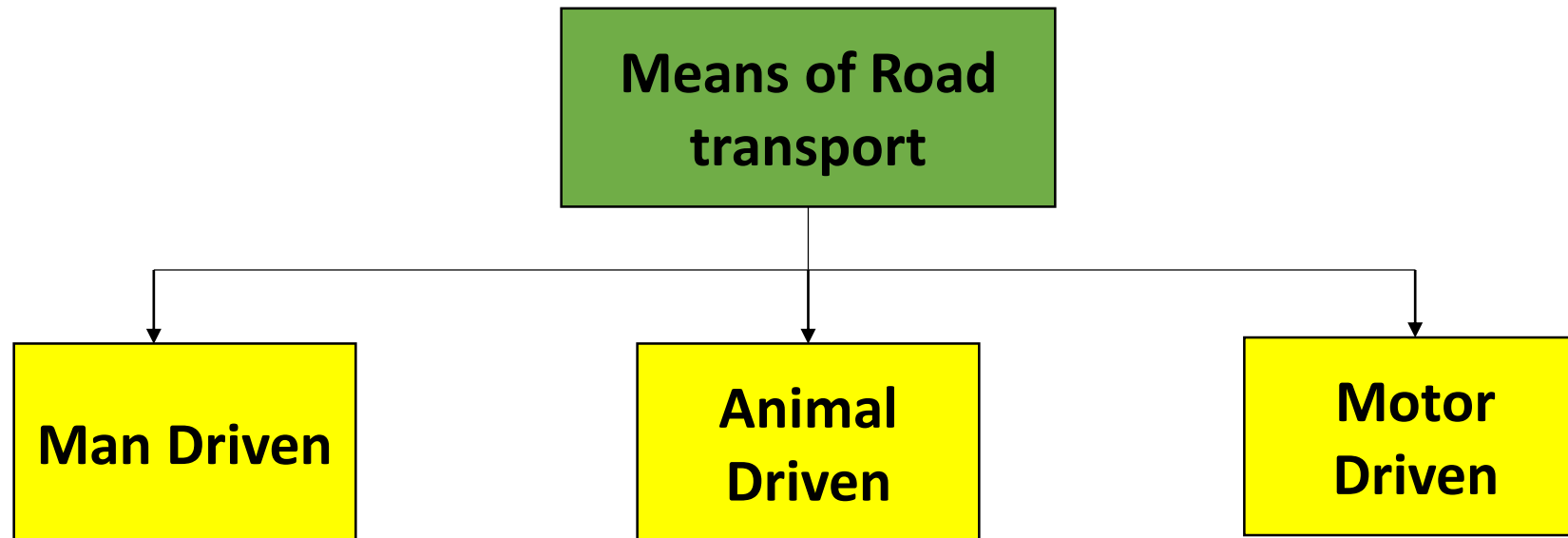


1. Land Transport refers to movement of goods and individuals on Land



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 **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.
- ❑ 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 – Land 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 destination. 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. Ex hilly areas.

Limitations

- **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.

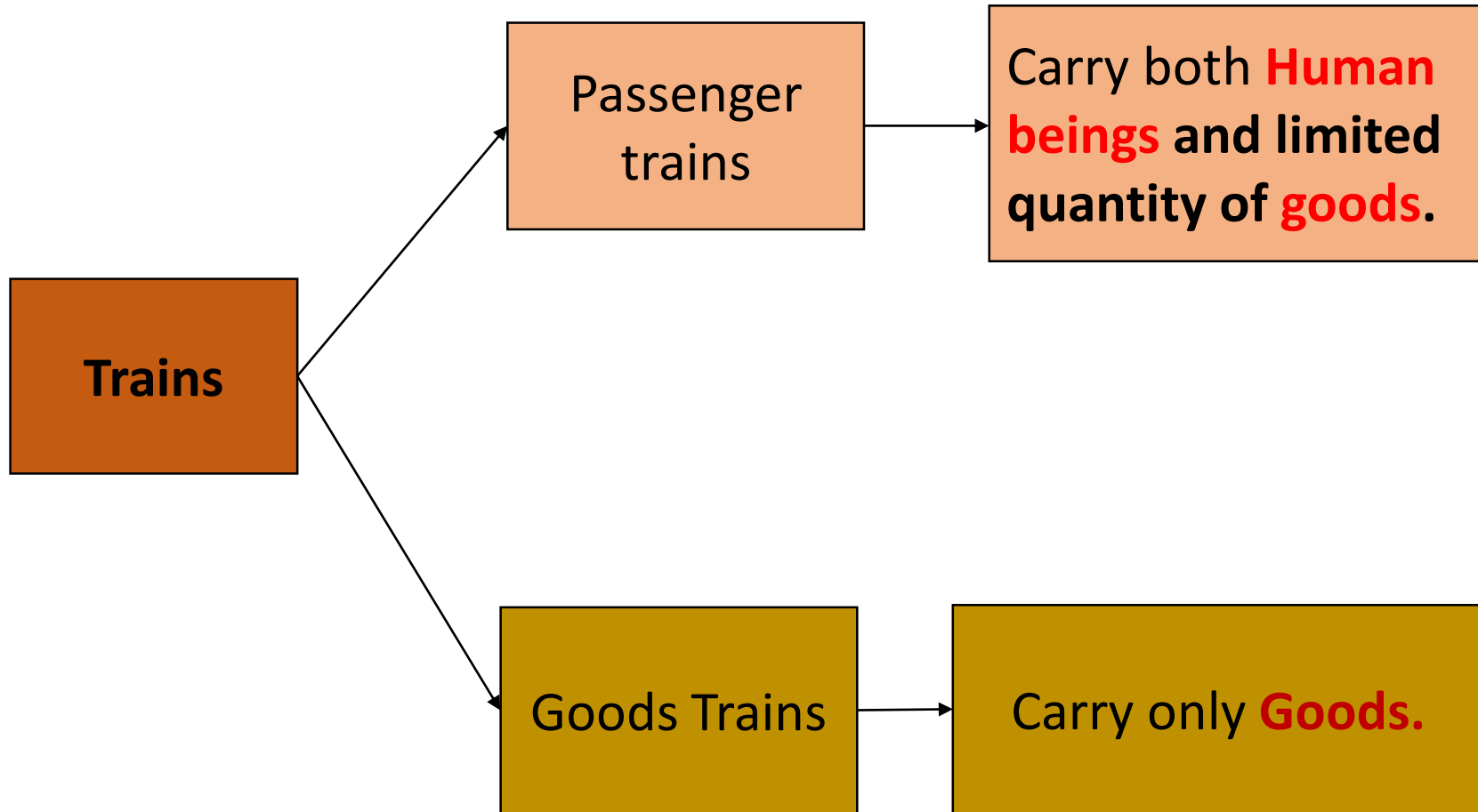
Rail Transport

- 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.



Rail Transport

In India, two types of trains are found.



Advantages – 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

- ☐ **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.



Pipelines Transport

Advantages

- 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

- The cost of installation and maintenance is high.

Ropeway Transport

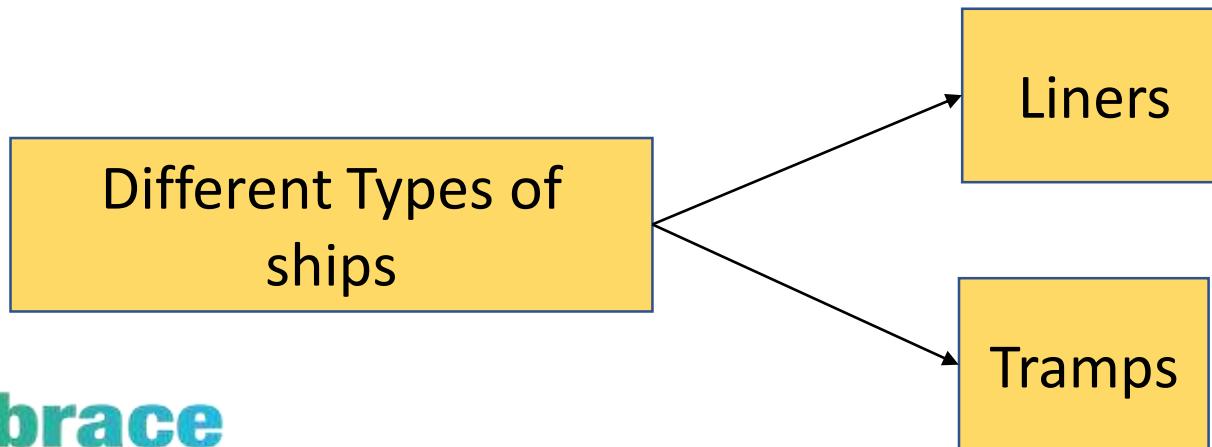
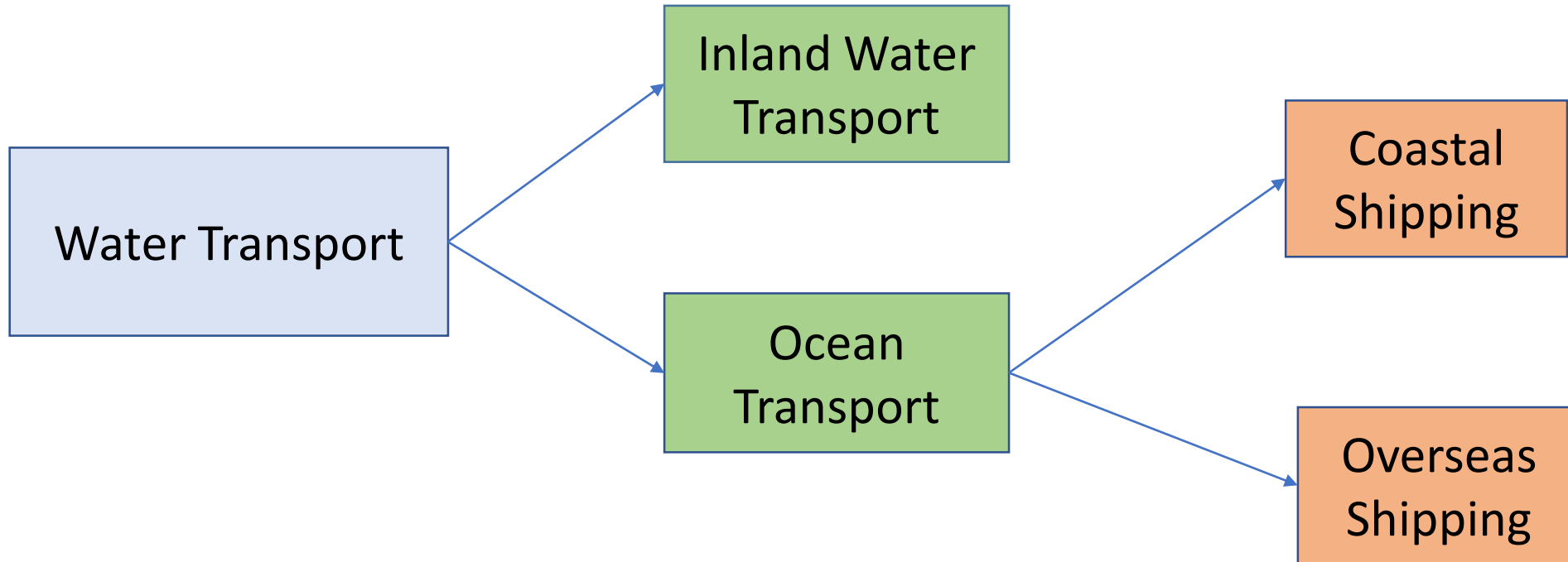
- ❑ Ropeway is a mode of transport, which **connects** two places on the **hills or across a valley or river**.
- ❑ In the hilly areas, trolleys move on wheels connected to a rope.
- ❑ It is used for carrying passengers ,goods, food etc



Different means of land transport

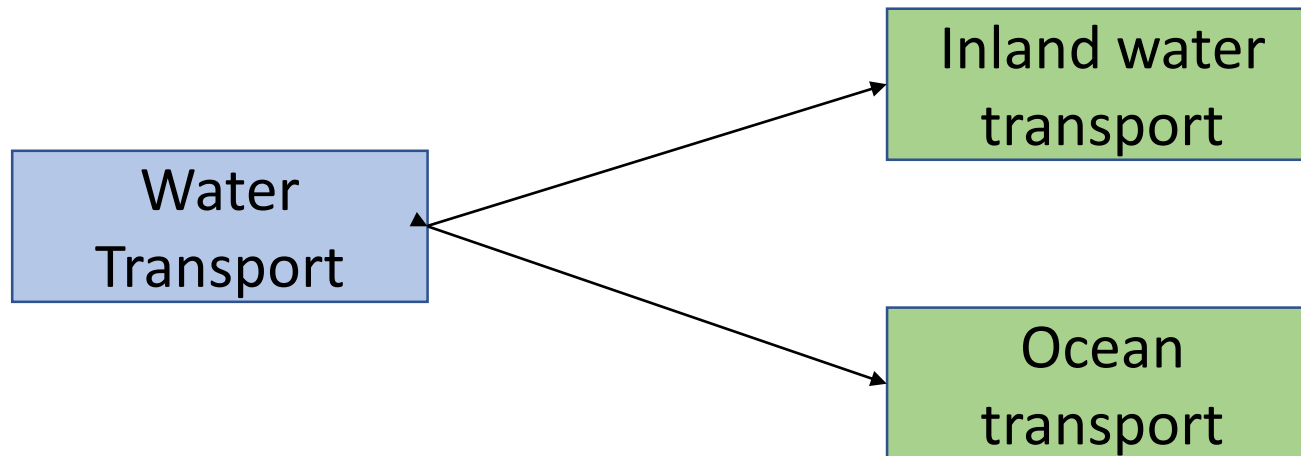
Road Transport			Rail Transport	Pipeline Transport	Ropeway Transport
Man Driven	Animal Driven	Motor Driven			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bicycles • Rickshaw • Head or Back of a man • Thelas (Push cart) carts drawn by man 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carts drawn by animals like horses, 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



Water Transport

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



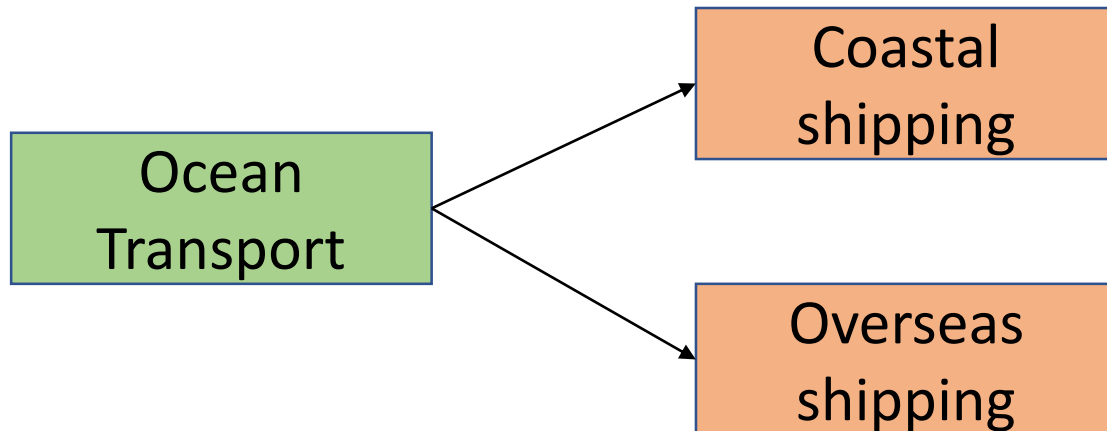
Inland water transport

- ❑ Inland water transport refers to the 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 the movement of goods and passengers by ships through **sea or ocean waterways**.
- ❑ The means 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.



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 machines and goods in bulks.



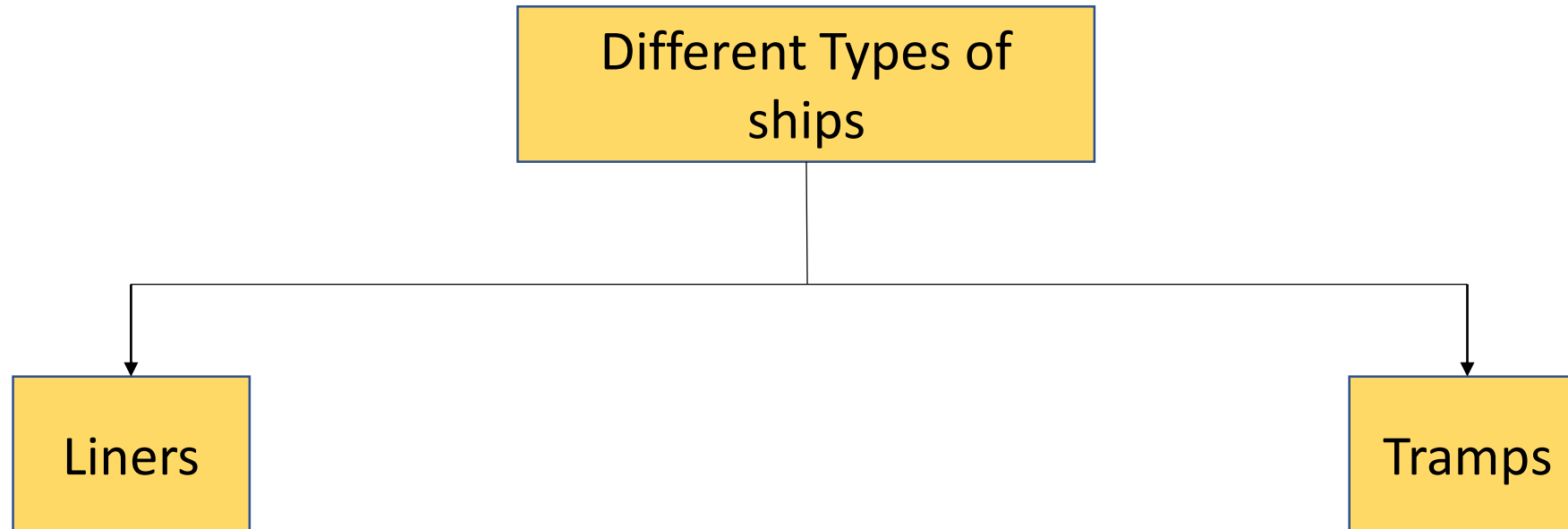
Overseas Shipping

- ☐ It is carried out on **fixed routes**.
- ☐ It connects **almost all the countries**.



Different types of ocean transport

In Ocean transport , different types of ships are used to carry goods and passengers.



Different types of ships

Liners

- ☐ A liner is a **passenger** or cargo vessel.
- ☐ It belongs to a regular shipping company.
- ☐ These ships ply over a **fixed routes**.
- ☐ It follows **prescribed schedule or timetable**.

Tramps

- ☐ A tramp is a **cargo** ship.
- ☐ It does **NOT** make a **regular trips** but plies whenever cargo is offered to it.
- ☐ It does **NOT** follow a **fixed route or prescribed timetable**.



Advantages – Water Transport

- It is an economical mode of transport for bulky and heavy 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

- 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 is classified into

Air Transport

Domestic Air
Transport

International Air
Transport



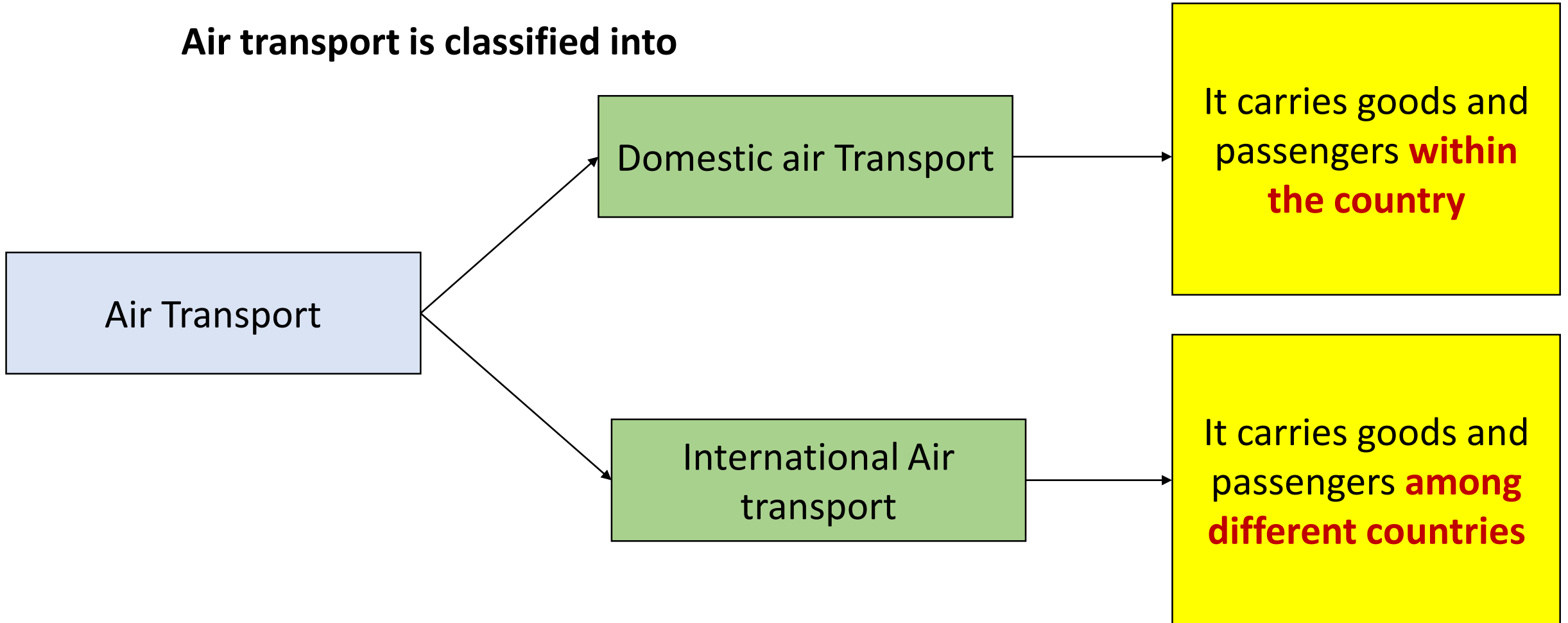
Air Transport

- ☐ 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 transport are **NOT accessible**.
- ☐ It is also **used** for transporting goods and passengers during **natural calamities like floods, earthquake and land slides**.
- ☐ 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.



Air Transport

Air transport is classified into



Advantages – 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

- ☐ 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**.
- ☐ It is **NOT** suitable for **short** distance travel.
- ☐ 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

List of Volunteers

Embrace-NIOS lesson adaptation project

(A community initiative of Harchan Foundation Trust)

Mentors (Volunteers) : Banu Arjun, Hema Bhatia, Indumathi , Kalpana Sankar, Priya Balasubramanian, Renu Goyal, Sowmya Srikumar, Viraja.

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"volunteers don't necessarily have the time, they just have the **HEART**."

~ elizabeth andrew

Thank You
Volunteers.

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