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Problem of Transportation System in India

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Abstract: ***In modern world, transport along with energy is the basic infrastructural requirement for industrialization and in developing countries success of economic development depends on good transportation system. Transport provides a vital link between production centre, distribution areas and the ultimate consumers. It plays a unifying & important influence upon the economy. Important means of transport are railways, roads, water transport, and air transport.***
Keywords: Transport, poor infraustructure, technology upgradation, vechile problem, Road, railway, water, air transport etc.

I. INTRODUCTION

Transport has recorded a significant growth over the years both in spread of network and in output of the system. Where Indian economy grows at 8% per annum, the transport sector is expected to grow at 10% per annum. If agriculture and industry are regarded as the body of the Indian economy, then transport and communications constitute its nerves which help the circulation of men and materials. The transport system helps to broaden the market for goods and by doing so it makes possible large scale productions through division of labour. It is also essential for the movement of raw materials, fuel, machinery etc to the places of production. The more extensive and continuous the production in any branch of activity the greater will be the need for transport facilities. Transport development helps to open up remote regions and resources for production. So it occupies a vital place in economy needed to develop. Hence there is call for serious studies in this regard. This research paper tries to point out the actual problem of transportation system in India & it's solving measures.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the study are as follows-

1) To study about the problems prevalent in Indian transportation system.
2) To analyze the nature of the problems.
3) To give a picture of real condition of transportation system in India.
4) To suggest the measures for solving the problem.
5) To put forward recommendations for developing transportation system in India.
6) To put forward an ideal model for transportation system and compare it with Indian total transportation.

III. METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The data will be collected from primary and secondary source in India. The primary data will be collected with help of interview & survey method. On the other hand primary data will also be collected from a sample survey among various transporting system such as various railway stations & office, government & private bus transport office, bus stops, airports, shipping docks etc. The data will also be collected from the general public by asking different questions related to their transport system. The secondary data will be collected from various sources such as books, journals, reports, websites, university libraries, planning commission, govt. publications(central and state) district statistical office & transport office ,travelling agencies etc. Analysis will be made on the basis of the information collection & observation.

A. Reasons For The Problems Of Transportation System

There are many reasons for poor transportation system in India. They are as follows-

1) Since 1950-51 transport system has impressive progress but there are many bottlenecks, constraints and difficulties. Inadequacies and imbalances in transport hamper economic growth and the quality of life in urban as well as rural life in India. In most of rural area there is no railway station. Even most of the roads are "kacha"; they are not covered by peach & cement. Many villages are not connected by roads with main town or city. In hilly areas due to geographical barriers, transportation or communication system is very bad. In water ways also, small Islands cannot be connected with main country due to shortage of ship, stimer etc. Moreover, the conditions of shipping docks are not so good. They are not cleared regularly.

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2) In airport system, the number of airplane is so small that they cannot carry desirable passengers. In air journey system the cost is highly expensive which is affordable for rich people, but not for common people.

3) Transport bottlenecks: The capacity of the entire transportation system including the road network continues to fall short of demand for transportation. For instance, capacity constraints in railways have led to the movement of bulk commodities like coal, over long distances, by road at high cost to the economy. The acute shortage of wagons had affected almost all industries in the country. The commodities cannot transport smoothly due to shortage of railway facilities. The inefficiencies, the delays and the corruption prevalent in the railway staffs have driven manufactures to make use of services of road transporter for the movement of their products.

4) About 30% of villages in our country still lack road connection. The road transport system is under heavy strain with inadequacy of capacity and sub-standard infrastructure. This has led to excessive transit delays, fuel wastage and higher operating costs. Similar problems arise in the case of shipping also.

5) Poor planning of transport system: In the formulation of transport plans, sufficient attention was not given to spatial and economic features which influence the pattern of transport demand in the country. Massive volumes of traffic are concentrated in certain regions of the country and hence there is tremendous pressure on rail and road transport systems in the cities and certain regions because alternative routes are not developed.

6) In modern days transport demand is increasing gradually. Such increase in transport demand cannot be met always by expanding in transport services. Proper transport planning should include greater dispersal of industries, balanced regional development.

7) Another aspect of poor transport planning is that in the urban areas, lack of adequate mass transport comprising mainly of scooters and cars. This has contributed to high levels of pollution and alarming rates of accidents.

8) A large number of villages lack a reliable all-weather transport connection with nearby markets and towns. Another aspect of poor transport planning in India is that north East and Jammu & Kashmir have not been adequately linked with the rest of the country and as a result they have remained physically and emotionally separated.

9) Certain environment friendly and socially cost effective means of transport like coastal shipping, in land water transport and non mechanized transport have remained largely underdeveloped.

10) The modal mix of transport has been continually shifting against the railways. This continuing shift in favour of the road transport system is undesirable from economic as well as environment angles.

11) The transport infrastructure in India suffers from over-aged and obsolete assets. In case of Indian railways about 25% of the total route length, 80% of the equipment in railway workshops and a large portion of the rolling stock have to be renewed and replaced.

12) Technology Up-gradation: Transport technology has a great influence on the productivity and safety of the transport sector. Modernization of the transport system and the use of technologies are essential elements of transport planning but actual progress has been slow. Engine design, construction of roads, cargo handling equipment at the ports, communication facility at the airports, modernization of rolling stocks and signaling system in the railways –all these continue to be primitive.

13) In most of the highways, road accident occurs almost all time. To avoid this accident, over-bridges should be made. But there is very small number of over-bridges in certain areas. So huge traffic jam is common picture in highway roads. Moreover due to shortage of railway lines, trains are usually running late. So passengers have to suffer lot of problem in their journey time. In water transport also most of the river & docks are not suitable for shipping and porting.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

A. To solve the problem, road, railways and water transport should develop. In case of road transport remote villages should connect through various government policies. In hilly areas, the government should introduced helicopter services, troy trains and special type of road system. In case of railway transport the government increase the number of trains, lines & railway stations. The government should also increase mail-trains &wagons for carrying the goods. Road traffic signaling & railway signaling system should develop & should made computerized and should appoint educated & suitable staff for maintaining the transport system. Number of over-bridges should increase to avoid traffic jam. Number of government buses with toilet facility & number of ship should also increase. The government should established airport in remote area also &reduces the price of air ticket to some extent.

B. The railway bottlenecks should be removed for carrying the commodities & industrial development because most raw materials for industry are carried by the trains.

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C. The infrastructure system of road, railway& water transport should be developed by giving up old system. New technology should use in transportation system.

D. The transport plan should be formulated carefully & attentively to give the facility to the passengers. To meet the increasing transport demand, alternative route should be developed. To avoid the road accident, the government should introduce traffic signal & strict law for proper driving and also hang the poster "save drive, save life" on the side of the road, after some interval. Bumps are made on the road for controlling the driving speed. The traffic police should be ordered to maintain the law carefully & punish the wrong person, breaking the traffic rule. Without helmet on head, bike driving should not be allowed & in this case, fine should be charged. Moreover over crowded vehicle should not allow.

E. Lastly, the government should increase budget expenditure for transport development. The government should also introduce various policies to improve the transportation system. In the whole country & even among the states also there is a separate department for administrating the transport activities & they have separate transport minister who control the total transportation system. In every year budget, a vast amount of expenditure should be made by the government for transport development.

F. The government should appoint good employees for running the transportation system. New & advanced technology should be used in transport sector for making it better. Good engineers should appoint for making best project planning for transport.

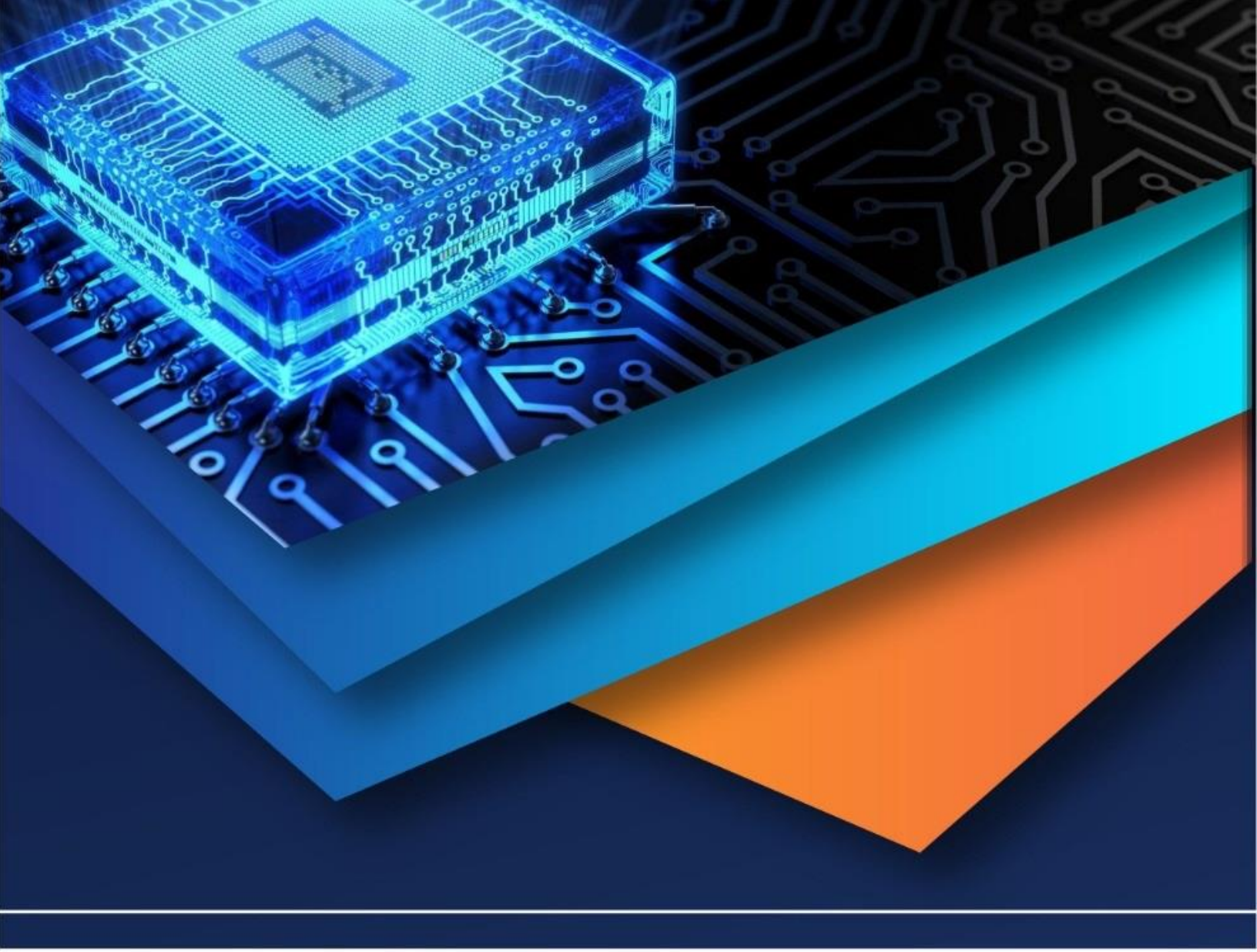
V. CONCLUSION

Transportation system is an important part of our life and also for our economy. Country's growth & development is possible due to proper transportation system. Adequate transportation system is necessary for connecting, communicating, carrying different essential commodities manufacturing goods &fully utilization of natural resources for making industrial development. So the transportation system should be modernized, up-gradated, well planned & well developed. For this purpose, vast financial investment is necessary. To achieve all these targets a great initiative measure should be taken by the government, otherwise this problem cannot be removed.

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