

MEANS OF TRANSPORT IN INDIA

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MEANS OF TRANSPORT

- India has an extensive and unusual transport network: buses, taxis, ferries, trains, aviation and autorickshaws.

THE BUSES

- Buses cover more than 90% of public transport in the cities of India and this kind of transport is quite cheap and comfortable means of transportation for any classes of the population. Bus companies are mostly owned by state governments.



THE AUTORICKSHAWS

- Quite popular transport are also rickshaws, which represent the indoor three-wheeled scooter, usually without doors. They usually yellow, black or green, but they depend on the terrain. Autorickshaw is a cheap and a fast transport, it is convenient to move to larger cities. Among its disadvantages can be called that drivers often overestimate fare or refuse to take in a certain place, it is also very dangerous transport: frequent accidents, and no security. Mumbai is the only town where rickshaws access to some parts of the city is prohibited by law, and the fare is introduced standardized fee.



THE TAXIS

- Most of the taxis in the country is the Indian automobile production. Their coloring is dependent on the state, such as in Delhi and Maharashtra there is most of the cars yellow and black colors, and in West Bengal there is yellow. Private taxi operators often do not have a certain special coloring, but they are required by law to be registered and have a counter.



THE TRAINS

- ◉ Suburban rail service in India is very limited and valid only in Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai and Delhi. Mumbai Suburban Railway is the oldest system in the country, operating since 1867 and carries 6.3 million passengers every day, making it one of the busiest in the world. The first subway system in India was built in Calcutta in 1984, the Delhi Metro has appeared in 2002 and transported in the first 7 years of operation more than a billion passengers. To date, the tram system is only available in Kolkata, previously existed as a system in Mumbai, Kanpur, Chennai and Nasik.



THE FERRIES

- The thirteen main ports of the country are Navi Mumbai, Mumbai, Kolkata, Paradip, Vishakhapatnam, Ennore, Chennai, Tuticorin, Cochin, New Mangalore, Mormugao, Kandla and Port Blair. There are also 187 small and medium-sized ports.



THE AVIATION

- The largest national airline of India is Air India, which provides most of the international air traffic. The largest domestic carriers are also Kingfisher Airlines and Jet Airways, connecting more than 80 cities in India, as well as performing some international flights. Air Corridor Mumbai - Delhi is one of the busiest in the world. The country has more than 355 civil airports, 250 of them are coated. Airports named by Indira Gandhi and named by Chatrapati Shivaji provide more than half of all air traffic in South Asia.



THE END!

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attention!**