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## The Role of Transportation in Tourism Development

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### ABSTRACT:

*In the current study, we contend to Tourism industry and Transportation, this study focuses on tourism and transportation industry with the primary aim of broadening the knowledge of the overall industry of tourism and transportation, including its issues and developments. This study helps to understand tourism and the transportation.*

*Transport system in India consists of transport by land, water, and air. Public transport remains the primary mode of transport for most Indian citizens, and India's public transport systems are among the most heavily used in the world.*

*Tourism sector is one of the main important sectors of the economy. Many countries take advantage of covering the budget deficit with the help of profits coming from tourism. That is why tourism sometimes is called a factory without chimney. But tourism has its own unique features that differentiate this sector from the others. Like in the other service industries, in tourism the customers, that is, the tourists come to the destination where the tourism services are provided.*

*Transportation has been an integral part of the tourism industry; transportation links tourists with various tourist attractions. There is a general agreement that tourism expands more when there are better transportation systems. In many part of the world tourism had been underperforming compared to the natural heritage the country is endowed with. One of the things mentioned as the reason for under performance is poor transportation systems. Transportation needs for tourism promotion and tourism development among others, to be maintenance of the existing roads, construction of more roads/rail track/sea and air transportation, and construction of local airports and enhancement of local flight operations. And established that the level of security and safety in transportation systems is not bad though transportation costs are considered high by tourists. Tourism development could be even bigger if more could be done in various elements of transportation systems. It is an important for all its stakeholders to take part to develop tourism in their regions. (The government, and other stakeholders of tourism).*

**KEYWORDS:** *Tourism sector, transportation, service industry, destination, development  
Transportation in tourism*

1. Tourism industry needs transports in other to take tourists from one place to another because the aim of the tourist is to reach the destination. So in tourism industry we find different modes of transports which consist of air, rail, road and water. Hence tourists have a choice to choose which one of the transports it is suitable for them. There are many reasons to choose modes of transport; tourists might look at the following -speed, safety, price and convenience.

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**Kinds of transports have positive and negative side effects.**

1. It is the fastest mode of transport. But the cost of its operation is very high and thus it is suitable for only rich passengers, mails and light and costly cargo Fastest Mode of Transport:
2. Advantages of air It have High Speed: The best advantage of air transport is its high speed and It is the fastest mode of transport, therefore it is the most suitable mean because time is an important factor. It is Comfortable and Quick Services: Air transport it offers a steady, relaxed, well-organized and quick service. It is Easy for Access: Air transport can be used to carry goods and people to the areas which are not accessible by other means of transport.
3. Disadvantages of air transport Very Costly: It is the highest means of transport; I mean the charges of air transport are so high that it is beyond the reach of the common man. Uncertain and Unreliable: Air transport is uncertain and unreliable as it is controlled based on the level of weather conditions. Unfavorable weather such as fog, snow or heavy rain etc. may cause cancellation of scheduled flights and suspension of air service. Small Carrying Capacity: Its carrying volume is very small.
4. Advantages of road transport Cost effective Fast delivery Easy to communicate with driver Disadvantages of road transport it is focused to traffic delays Transport subject to breakdown Goods susceptible to damage because of careless driving Bad weather Driving regulations can cause delays
5. Advantages of water transport The transport network is quite cheap as we compared it with a rail and road transport. Important for Foreign Trade: Water transport plays important role in foreign trade for example India's foreign trade is mainly dependent on water transport.
6. Disadvantages of Water transports Slow Speed: It is a slow means of transport because in rainy season it will results into fall in the water level of rivers making direction-finding difficult. More Risky: Water transport is more risky as compared to other means because there is always danger of sinking ships or boats. In conclusion people need transport as far as we know that tourists comes from different places and they can't walk from a long distance to visit because it is time consuming.

**OBJECTIVES**

1. A long-term sustainable transport system
2. Investment in operations and maintenance
3. An improved railway system The railways play a major and significant role in the worlds transport system, and effective transport services by train are important to achieving several goals concerning high employment, an increased proportion of qualified industrial production, reduced impact on the climate and environment and fewer fatalities and injuries in traffic.

4. Increase the reliability of the transport system
5. The infrastructure is to be designed in a way that minimises stoppages and disruptions resulting from accidents, congestion, vehicle faults or infrastructure faults and damage. The effective operation of the road and rail networks is an important prerequisite for being able to make optimal use of available capacity. This involves preventing disruptions by optimising traffic management and traffic information and minimising the impact of unplanned disruptions using traffic management, traffic planning and traffic information.
6. Reducing the transport sector's environmental impact
7. The environmental impact of the transport sector is to be reduced.
8. World-leading road safety efforts
9. The Government will intensify the work to increase safety and security on the roads.

### Overview and Types of Transportation

The transportation sector is vital to the success of our industry. Put simply, if we can't move people from place to place — whether by air, sea, or land. covering each segment of the transportation sector globally, nationally, and at home in British Columbia.

Let's start our review by taking a look at the airline industry.

**Air Transportation** One of the most important transportation modes in tourism is air travel. Air travel has made significant changes in people's minds concerning time and distance. In order to meet the demand which increases every day, the airline companies spend billions of dollars and apply new technological innovations. Having matchless role in long distances the air travel industry develops very rapidly. The world's airline industry numbers 1,629 airlines, 27,271 aircraft, 3,733 airports, 29.6 million scheduled departures a year, and carries 2.7 billion of passengers a year. The major aircraft making companies to share the market will be Airbus and Boeing.

Directorate General of Civil Aviation is the national regulatory body for the aviation industry. It is controlled by the Ministry of Civil Aviation. The ministry also controls aviation related autonomous organisations like the Airports Authority of India (AAI), Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS), Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi and Public Sector Undertakings including Air India, Pawan Hans Helicopters Limited and Hindustan Aeronautics Limited.

Air India is India's national flag carrier after merging with Indian (airline) in 2011 and plays a major role in connecting India with the rest of the world. IndiGo, Jet Airways, Air India, Spicejet and GoAir are the major carriers in order of their market share. These airlines connect more than 80 cities across India and also operate overseas routes after the liberalisation of Indian aviation.

Length of runways	Airports with paved runways	Airports with unpaved runways
3,047 m (10,000 ft) or more	21	1
2,438 to 3,047 m (8,000 to 10,000 ft)	59	3
1,524 to 2,438 m (5,000 to 8,000 ft)	76	6
914 to 1,524 m (3,000 to 5,000 ft)	82	38
Under 914 m (3,000 ft)	14	45
<b>Total</b>	253	93

According to the **International Air Transport Association (IATA)**, in 2014, airlines transported 3.3 billion people across a network of almost 50,000 routes generating 58 million jobs and \$2.4 trillion in business activity (International Air Transport Association, 2014a).

• **Spotlight On: International Air Transport Association**

- The International Air Transport Association (IATA) is the trade association for the world’s airlines, representing around 240 airlines or 84% of total air traffic. It supports many areas of aviation activity and helps formulate industry policy on critical aviation issues (IATA, 2014b).
- The first commercial (paid) passenger flight took place in Florida on New Year’s Day 1914 as a single person was transported across Tampa Bay (IATA 2014a). There have been a number of international aviation milestones since that flight, as illustrated in Table 2.1.

*Table 1.1: Milestones in the commercial aviation industry.*

Year	Milestone
1919	KLM Koninklijke Luchtvaart Maatschappij or Royal Dutch Airlines) starts operations, making it the oldest airline still in operation.
1930	Boeing Air Transport (now known as United) introduces the first flight attendant.
1934	The first piece of airmail travels across the Atlantic via Deutsche Luft Hansa (now Lufthansa).
1939	The first passenger flight travels across the Atlantic on Pan American airlines.
1944	The <u>Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation [PDF]</u> takes place, giving rise to the aviation industry as we know it.

*Table 1.1: Milestones in the commercial aviation industry.*

Year	Milestone
1952	The first passengers travel by commercial jet on British Overseas Airways Corporation (BOAC).
1971	The first low-cost carrier is introduced as Southwest Airlines enters the market.
1976	The Concorde enters service as the first supersonic aircraft.
1978	The United States deregulates the air industry.
1981	American Airlines introduces the first frequent flyer program.
2007	Singapore Airlines introduces passenger service aboard the Airbus A380 (currently the world's largest passenger aircraft).
2011	KLM operates the first passenger biofuel flights.

- Aviation is a highly regulated industry as it crosses many government jurisdictions. This section explores key airline regulations in more detail.
- The term **open skies** refers to policies that allow national airlines to fly to, and above, other countries. These policies lift restrictions where countries have good relationships, freeing up the travel of passengers and goods.

## RAILWAY

India's rail network is the third-longest and the most heavily used system in the world, transporting 8.225 billion passengers and over 970 million tonnes of freight annually, as of 2015. The railways transport about 18 million citizens daily.

Country-wide rail services in India, are provided by the state-run Indian Railways under the supervision of the Ministry of Railways. IR is divided into seventeen zones including the Kolkata Metro Railway. The IR are further sub-divided into sixty seven divisions, each having a divisional headquarters.

The railway network traverses through the length and breadth of the country, covering more than 7,000 stations over a total route length of more than 65,000 km (40,000 mi) and track length of about 115,000 km (71,000 mi). About 22,224 km (13,809 mi) or 34% of the route-kilometre was electrified as on 31 March 2012. IR provides an important mode of transport in India, transporting over 18 million passengers and more than 2 million tons of freight daily across one of the largest and busiest rail networks in the world. IR is the world's largest commercial or utility employer, with more than 1.4 million employees. As to rolling stock, IR owns over 200,000 (freight) wagons, 50,000 coaches and 8,000 locomotives. It also

owns locomotive and coach production facilities. It operates both long distance and suburban rail systems on a network of broad gauge.

**Railway Transportation** The other mode that affects tourism is railway transportation. This type of transportation is considered the oldest one. In 19th century the railways were frequently used. Currently in many countries the railways are used for transportation of loads. The reason for this is tourist choice of air or automobile transportation. But there exists such railroads that have been included to touristic packages. For the example, we can give Orient Express railways. But nowadays application of technology and technological innovation gave birth to fast trains which compete with air and automobile transportation modes.

### **Water**

**Sea Transportation** Here we may include cruise travel, boat travel, yachting, ferry travel and etc. The cruise travel has a special place in tourism. In table 3 we can see the world and North America's growing trend for cruise travel. From the table, we can infer that cruise travel has been much more developed in North America. The cruise ships named as sailing hotels provide tourists with indispensable travel opportunity. While travelling with a cruise ship, the tourists get the opportunity to see several countries at a time. This type of transportation is one the most expensive one, because the price for a cruise ship exceeds \$100 million. More than thousands of employees work in a cruise ship at a time, may see that in cruise travel from North/south Americans to Asia, Europe and Middle East companies gained great successes.

India has an extensive network of inland waterways in the form of rivers, canals, backwaters and creeks. The total navigable length is 14,500 kilometres (9,000 mi), out of which about 5,200 km (3,231 mi) of river and 485 km (301 mi) of canals can be used by mechanised crafts. Freight transport by waterways is highly underutilised in India compared to other large countries.

### **Road**

India has been building roads since ancient times as is evident from the Harappan civilisation. As per 2017 estimates, the total road length in India is 4,689,842 km (2,914,133 mi); making the Indian road network the second largest road network in the world after the United States. At 0.66 km of highway per square kilometre of land the density of India's highway network is higher than that of the United States and far higher than that of China's or Brazil's.

India has a network of National Highways connecting all the major cities and state capitals, forming the economic backbone of the country. As of 2013, India has a total of 70,934 km (44,076 mi) of National Highways, of which 1,205 km (749 mi) are classified as expressways.

As per the National Highways Authority of India, about 65% of freight and 80% passenger traffic is carried by the roads. The National Highways carry about 40% of total road traffic, though only about 2% of the road network is covered by these roads. Average growth of the number of vehicles has been around 10.16% per annum over recent years.

Motor vehicle population in India is low as per international standards, with only 24.85 million cars on the nation's roads as per 2013 records. In total, about 21 percent of households have two wheelers whereas only 4.7 percent of households in India have cars/jeeps/vans as per the 2011 Census. Despite this, the number of deaths caused by traffic is amongst the highest in the

world and increasing. The automobile industry in India is currently rapidly growing with an annual production of over 4.6 million vehicles with an annual growth rate of 10.5% and vehicle volume is expected to rise greatly in the future.

Automobile Transportation In short distances automobile transportation comes forward in regard to other modes of transportation. The automobile transportation makes it easy to see local culture and nations. It presents great flexibility in contrast to other modes of transportation. The importance of this mode in tourism is also very important. When compared with the prices in air transportation, this mode of transportation is frequently used by tourists because of low prices. But the main factor affecting this choice is time and distance. The development of transportation, transportation vehicles, infrastructure and using new technologies in this sector speed up the development of tourism. If we pay attention to the statistics of World Tourism Organization, we may see that the tourism dynamics has changed and increased rapidly between 2005 and 2015.

Type of Road	Length
<u>Expressways</u>	1,206 km (749 mi) as of 2011
<u>National Highways</u>	79,116 km (49,160 mi)
<u>State Highways</u>	155,716 km (96,757 mi)
District, Rural and Other Roads	4,455,010 km (2,768,210 mi)
<b>Total Length</b>	<b>4,689,842 km (2,914,133 mi) (Approx)</b>

*The effective factors in choosing the transportation mode in tourism are given below :*

- Time limit
- Distance
- Status
- Comfort
- Security
- Benefit
- Price
- Geographical position
- Competition

An increase in traffic due to world tourism growth puts pressure on transportation facilities, and this can have adverse effects. Those negative effects are as follows:-

- Congestion – means delays which leads to waste of time and energy. Serious congestions may have a negative effect on transportation modes, especially on airports and roads during peak times.
- Safety and security – making sure that the transportation mode is safe and secure is a basic and important requirement for tourism.

- Environment – an increase in traffic may have disastrous effect on the environment if that area does not have the carrying capacity for additional tourists.
- Seasonality – seasonal patterns of travel demand create overcrowding at certain times. Adversely low occupancies and load factors will occur at other periods.

## CONCLUSION

All the stated issues prove the importance of transportation in tourism. As mentioned above the tourist's travel experience starts and ends with transportation. In this sense, if the countries want to gain sustainable development of tourism sector, they must pay attention to transportation sector, reduce monopoly in this sector; provide sound competition opportunities for the companies.

**To sum up, in order to develop and increase the role of transportation in tourism the countries should pay attention to the following points:**

The transportation modes specific to the regions must be developed

- The transportation costs must always be kept competitive
- The passengers must be attracted to sea and railway modes of transportation
- New embarkation ports must be established in order to develop cruise travel
- New fast train lines must be established and new fast trains must be bought and foreign experience must be applied
- The distance from stations must be kept less
- New coaches must be brought to the country
- New technologically advanced aircraft must be put into air lines
- The personnel must be trained
- The governments should allocate financial support for the development of transportation.

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