**ROADWAYS**

Advantages:
- Cheaper
- Door to door service
- Links other means of transport
- Flexible
- Safer movement of goods
- Can be constructed in areas of rough terrain

Disadvantages:
- Pollution
- Unsuitable for long distance transportation
- Excess traffic, increasing travel time
- Prone to accidents
- Ill maintained roads cause wear and tear of vehicles

**RAILWAYS**

Advantages:
- Easy movement of bulky goods
- It has brought the villages close to cities
- Helps during natural calamities
- Journey is comfortable
- Provides employment
- Cheaper

Disadvantages:
- Not flexible
- Not available in remote parts
- High maintenance cost
- Not suitable for short distance transportation
- Heavy loss of life in accidents
- Pollution as it is run on coal (Both air and noise)

**AIRWAYS**

Advantages:
- Faster
- Comfortable
- Can cross natural barriers with ease
- Provide quick help in natural calamities
- Helps in national security and defense

Disadvantages:
- Costly
- Affected by adverse weather conditions
- Runs on petroleum which is non renewable
- Not suitable for short distance travel
- Not all places are connected by airway

**WATERWAYS**

Advantages:
- Cheaper
- Eco-friendly
- Safe
- Helps in transport of bulky goods
- Promotes international trade

Disadvantages:
- Time consuming
- Depends on weather conditions
- Can cause sea sickness
- Limited to areas where rivers are navigable
SOLVED QUESTIONS

Q1) Transport is the backbone of India’s economy. Justify.  
OR  
What is the importance of transport?

Ans: 1. Movement of goods and raw material for industrial growth and urbanization of the economy  
2. Export and import  
3. Infrastructure development  
4. Growth of the tertiary sector  
5. Removes scarcity of goods during crises

Q2) Why are there no inland waterways in South India?

Ans: 1. Rivers are seasonal and rain-fed.  
2. Rivers in South India are shorter compared to rivers in North India.  
3. There are many waterfalls and rapids due to the rough Deccan terrain.

Q3) Why is Ganga navigable up to Allahabad?

Ans: 1. It is a perennial river.  
2. It is joined by many rivers like Yamuna, Ghagra, Gomti, Gandak, etc, hence its depth is more than 10 metres up to Allahabad.  
3. Its slope is gradual.  
4. It is free from stones and silt.