

## 18BGE52C- GEOGRAPHY OF WORLD RESOURCES-UNIT 4

### Transport system

- Transport is a system in which passengers & goods are carried from one place to another.
- Well known and coordinated transportation plays an important role in the sustained economic growth of a country.
- When different regions of a country start specializing in certain selected products, the need for exchange automatically arises.
- Exchange of product or sending products to other places involves transportation.
- Transport, in fact , provides a vital link between production centers , distribution areas and the ultimate customers.
- In India, it has attained a magnificent growth over the years both in expansion of network as well as output.
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#### **Importance of Transportation**

- Solve problem unemployment
- supplying machineries
- Protect people from difficulties of war Establish relationship
- large scale production
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#### **Important Means Of Transport**

##### **Railways**

- Development and expansion of railways lays revolutionized transport system world over.
- It is convenient mode of transport for long distance and suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods.
- It has played a crucial role in industrialization and development of nations.
- As far as of route lengths is concerned, Indian railway system is 4th largest in the world after US, Russia and China.

##### **Road transport**

- Road transport is most suitable for short and medium distance where other means are unable to reach.
- It provides door-to-door service , which is not possible with other means.
- It is the most promising means of agricultural and industrial advancement of a country.
- Today , it occupies a predominant position in the transport network in the country and all over the world

##### ***Advantages***

1. Door-to-door service
2. flexibility
3. Reliability
4. Reach to remote places
5. Speed

## **Water transport**

Water transport are cheapest method of shipping heavy , low value , non – perishable goods .  
Water transport can be divided into 2 categories.

### 1. Inland water transport

It includes natural modes such as navigable rivers and artificial modes.

### 2.,. Shipping

*it is divided into 2 categories.*

(a) Coastal shipping – India has a longest coastline of 7,517 km, number of ports,

(b ) Overseas shipping

In this case, due to international trade considerable attention has been paid to raise shipping tonnage during planning era.

As a result, the share of Indian shipping in the transportation of India's overseas trade has slowly and consistently increased in the planning period.

Presently, almost 90 percent of the country's trade volume is moved by sea.

### **Major Routes**

1. The English Channel
2. Strait of Malacca
3. Panama Canal
4. Suez Canal
5. Bosphorus Strait
6. Strait of Hormuz
7. The Danish Straits
8. Saint Lawrence Seaway

## **Air transport**

Air transport is most modern, quickest as well as latest edition to the mode of transport.

Efforts are on to provide with the latest scientific technology to ensure passengers safety and quick handling of passengers and freight traffic.

### **Major Passenger Routes**

1. Jeju International, South Korea - Seoul Gimpo, South Korea (1,284,989 passengers in July 2017)
  2. Sapporo New Chitose, Japan - Tokyo Haneda, Japan (688,394)
  3. Sydney Kingsford Smith, Australia - Melbourne Tullamarine, Australia (663,037)
  4. Tokyo Haneda, Japan - Fukuoka, Japan (622,882)
  5. Delhi, India - Mumbai, India (537,186)
  6. Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam - Hanoi, Vietnam (531,338)
  7. Shanghai Hongqiao, China - Beijing Capital, China (522,062)
  8. Hong Kong, China - Taipei Taoyuan, Taiwan (451,802)
  9. Naha, Okinawa, Japan - Tokyo Haneda, Japan (443,189)
  10. Surabaya, Indonesia - Jakarta Soekarno-Hatta, Indonesia (423,799)
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## **International trade**

International trade, economic transactions that are made between countries. Among the items commonly traded are consumer goods, such as television sets and clothing; capital goods, such as machinery; and raw materials and food. Other transactions involve services, such as travel services and payments for foreign patents (see service industry). International trade transactions are facilitated by international financial payments, in which the private banking system and the central banks of the trading nations play important roles.

International trade and the accompanying financial transactions are generally conducted for the purpose of providing a nation with commodities it lacks in exchange for those that it produces in abundance; such transactions, functioning with other economic policies, tend to improve a nation's standard of living.

Much of the modern history of international relations concerns efforts to promote freer trade between nations.

### **Mercantilism**

Mercantilist analysis, which reached the peak of its influence upon European thought in the 16th and 17th centuries, focused directly upon the welfare of the nation. It insisted that the acquisition of wealth, particularly wealth in the form of gold, was of paramount importance for national policy. Mercantilists took the virtues of gold almost as an article of faith; consequently, they never sought to explain adequately why the pursuit of gold deserved such a high priority in their economic plans.

### **Liberalism**

A strong reaction against mercantilist attitudes began to take shape toward the middle of the 18th century. In France, the economists known as Physiocrats demanded liberty of production and trade. In England, economist Adam Smith demonstrated in his book *The Wealth of Nations* (1776) the advantages of removing trade restrictions. Economists and businessmen voiced their opposition to excessively high and often prohibitive customs duties and urged the negotiation of trade agreements with foreign powers. This change in attitudes led to the signing of a number of agreements embodying the new liberal ideas about trade, among them the Anglo-French Treaty of 1786, which ended what had been an economic war between the two countries.

### **Export**

An export in international trade is a good or service produced in one country that is sold into another country. The seller of such goods and services is an exporter; the foreign buyer is an importer. Export of goods often requires the involvement of customer's authorities.

### **Import**

An import in the receiving country is an export from the sending country. Importation and exportation are the defining financial transactions of international trade. In international trade, the importation and exportation of goods are limited by import quotas and mandates from the customs authority.

**The balance of trade**, commercial balance, or net exports (sometimes symbolized as NX), is the difference between the monetary value of a nation's exports and imports over a certain time period.[1] Sometimes a distinction is made between a balance of trade for goods versus one for services. The balance of trade measures a flow of exports and imports over a given period of time. The notion of the balance of trade does not mean that exports and imports are "in balance" with each other.

***Factors that can affect the balance of trade include:***

- The cost of production (land, labor, capital, taxes, incentives, etc.) in the exporting economy vis-à-vis those in the importing economy;
- The cost and availability of raw materials, intermediate goods and other inputs;
- Currency exchange rate movements;
- Multilateral, bilateral and unilateral taxes or restrictions on trade;
- Non-tariff barriers such as environmental, health or safety standards;
- The availability of adequate foreign exchange with which to pay for imports; and
- Prices of goods manufactured at home (influenced by the responsiveness of supply)

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## TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

Trade association, also called trade organization, voluntary association of business firms organized on a geographic or industrial basis to promote and develop commercial and industrial opportunities within its sphere of operation, to voice publicly the views of members on matters of common interest, or in some cases to exercise some measure of control over prices, output, and channels of distribution.

<b>Name</b>	<b>No. of members</b>	<b>Headquarters</b>
World Trade Organization	164	Geneva, Switzerland
European Union	27	Brussels, Belgium
Organisation of Petroleum exporting countries (OPEC)	14	Vienna, Austria
South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC)	8	Kathmandu, Nepal
Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)	10	Jakarta, Indonesia
Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)	21	Singapore
BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa)	5	Shanghai, China

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