

**2.15 GEO-A-CC-4-08-TH – Economic Geography** ✧ 60 Marks / 4 Credits

## Unit I: Concepts

- C** [ 1. Meaning and approaches to economic geography [4]  
2. Concepts in economic geography: Goods and services, production, exchange and consumption [6]
- F** [ 3. Concept of economic man, theories of choices [6]  
4. Economic distance and transport costs [4]

## Unit II: Economic Activities

- A**  
(BP) [ 5. Concept and classification of economic activities [4]  
6. Factors affecting location of economic activity with special reference to agriculture (von Thünen), and industry (Weber) [6]  
7. Primary activities: Agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining [6]  
8. Secondary activities: Classification of manufacturing, concept of manufacturing regions, special economic zones and technology parks [6]
- B** [ 9. Tertiary activities: Transport, trade and services [6]  
10. Transnational sea-routes, railways and highways with reference to India [4]  
11. International trade and economic blocs [4]  
12. WTO and BRICS: Evolution, structure and functions [4]

How many sea routes are there in India?



The long coastline of **India** forms one of the biggest piece of land into a body of water, These twelve major **Indian Ports** are handle a large volume of cargo traffic and container traffic. **There** are total 13 major **sea ports** of **India**, out of 12 are government and one, Ennore port of Chennai is the corporate one.





[32] As per 2017 estimates, the total road length in India is 5,603,293 km (3,481,725 mi);<sup>[33]</sup> 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 (0.65) and far higher than that of China's (0.16) or Brazil's (0.20).<sup>[1]</sup>

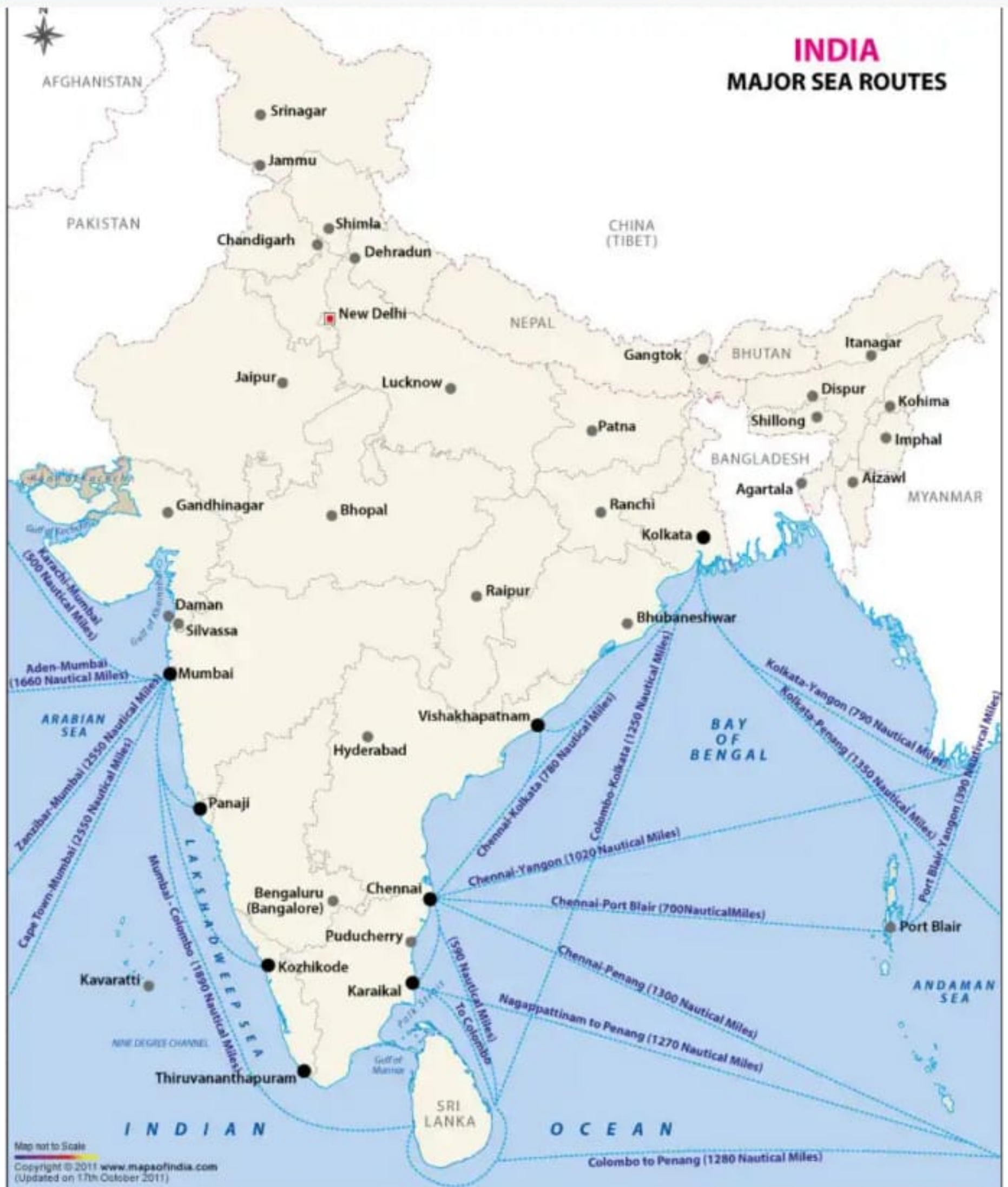
India has a network of [National Highways](#) connecting all the major cities and state capitals, forming the economic backbone of the country. As of 2013, India has a total of 70,934 km (44,076 mi) of National Highways, of which 1,205 km (749 mi) are classified as [expressways](#).<sup>[34]</sup> Although India has more than 35,000 km of four or more lane highways of international quality standards, but without access control (entry/exit control), they are not called as expressways but simply as highways.





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In 2000, around 40% of villages in India lacked access to all-weather roads and remained isolated during the monsoon season.<sup>[1][36]</sup> To improve rural connectivity, *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana* (Prime Minister's Rural Road Program), a project funded by the **Central Government** with the help of **World Bank**, was launched in 2000 to build all-weather roads to connect all habitations with a population of 500 or above (250 or above for hilly areas).<sup>[36][37]</sup>

Generally, traffic in most of the cities in India moves slowly, where traffic jams and accidents are very common, but in some cities like **Chandigarh**, wide roads and less vehicles contribute to lesser traffic.<sup>[38][39]</sup> India has very poor records on road safety—around 90,000 people die from road accidents every year.<sup>[40]</sup> At least 13 people die every hour in road accidents in the country, also in the year 2007 road accidents claimed more than 130,000 lives, overtaking China.<sup>[41][42]</sup> A



90,000 people die from road accidents every year.<sup>[40]</sup> At least 13 people die every hour in road accidents in the country, also in the year 2007 road accidents claimed more than 130,000 lives, overtaking China.<sup>[41][42]</sup> A *Reader's Digest* study of traffic congestion in Asian cities ranked several Indian cities within the top ten for worst traffic.<sup>[39]</sup>

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





Bus rapid transit systems (BRTS), exist in several cities of the country.<sup>[46]</sup> Buses take up over 90% of public transport in Indian cities,<sup>[47]</sup> and serve as an important [mode of transport](#). Services are mostly run by state government owned Transport Corporations.<sup>[44]</sup> In 1990s all government State Transport Corporations have introduced various facilities like [low-floor buses](#) for the disabled and air-conditioned buses to attract private car owners to help decongest roads.<sup>[48][49]</sup> The [Ahmedabad Bus Rapid Transport System](#), in 2010 won the prestigious Sustainable Transport Award from the Transportation Research Board in Washington.<sup>[50]</sup>

[Rainbow BRTS](#) in Pune is the first BRTS system in the country. Mumbai introduced air conditioned buses in 1998.<sup>[51]</sup> Bangalore was the first city in India to introduce [Volvo B7RLE](#) intra-city buses in India in January 2005  
<sup>[52][53][54]</sup>



Bangalore is the first Indian city to have an [air-conditioned](#) bus stop, located near [Cubbon Park](#). It was built by [Airtel](#).<sup>[55]</sup> The city of [Chennai](#) houses one of Asia's largest [bus terminus](#), the [Chennai Mofussil Bus Terminus](#).<sup>[56]</sup>

## Motor vehicles

### Two-wheelers

Motorised two-wheeler vehicles like [scooters](#) motorcycles and [mopeds](#) are very popular mode of transport due to their fuel efficiency and ease of use in congested roads or streets. The number of two-wheelers sold is several times to that of cars. There were 47.5 million powered two-wheelers in India in 2003 compared with just 8.6 million cars.<sup>[57]</sup>

Manufacture of motorcycles in India started when [Royal Enfield](#) began assembly in its plant in [Chennai](#) in 1948. [Royal Enfield](#), an iconic brand name in the country,





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.<sup>[34]</sup> Average growth of the number of vehicles has been around 10.16% per annum over recent years.<sup>[34]</sup>

Under [National Highways Development Project](#) (NHDP), work is under progress to equip national highways with at least four lanes; also there is a plan to convert some stretches of these roads to six lanes.<sup>[35]</sup> All national highways are [metalled](#), but very few are constructed of concrete, the most notable being the [Mumbai-Pune Expressway](#). In recent years construction has commenced on a nationwide system of multi-lane highways, including the [Golden Quadrilateral](#) and [North-South and East-West Corridors](#) which link the largest cities in [India](#).

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