

# Travel Guide

A brief guide about the transportation facilities for tourists.

## Overview

Intercity **transport** in India may not be the fastest or the most comfortable in the world, but it's cheap and goes more or less everywhere. You generally have the option of **train** or **bus**, sometimes **plane**, and occasionally even **boat**.

Transport around town comes in even more permutations, ranging in Kolkata, for example, from human-pulled rickshaws to a state-of-the-art metro system.

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## Airways

Airways are a mode of transport in India that connects almost the whole country in a matter of time. Flights are the fastest mode of transportation and airways in India has been a successful project developed by the states. The Directorate General of Civil Aviation is the national regulatory body for the aviation industry and is maintained by the Ministry of Civil Aviation which also responsible for managing other organizations such as the Airports Authority of India, Bureau of Civil Aviation Security and even the public sector undertakings.

There are around 132 classified in India, and some of the noted airlines are IndiGo, Spicejet, Air India, GoAir, Air Deccan, and AirAsia India etc. are quite popular among the public. Along with these, Some Charter airlines, as well as Cargo airlines such as Blue Dart Aviation and Quikjet Airlines (Headquarters in South), have also been developed in India.

## **Railways**

Railways are yet another primary transport system within the country, connecting not only the major cities but also the end number of villages settled in almost every part of India. Railways have a much more extensive network locally and offer the citizens of the nation to travel and transfer goods and services from a city to a small town at a reasonable price. The Indian Railways under the Ministry of Railways balances the rail services spread across the country and covers more than 7,000 stations with a total route length of more than 65,000 km. The development of railways in India began in Madras in the year 1837 with only transport in India being a goal.

## **Roadways**

The roadways occupy almost a vast amount of service regarding the transport in India. This category is essential as it is affordable, feasible, and easily accessible to nearly all the people within the country. The total road length in India is around 5,603,293 km, according to the 2017 estimates. India has an easy connection of highways, primarily from one point in a city to another. Nowadays, small villages have also opened up private bus services for comfortable travelling of the villagers. Similarly, using the connection of roads, many Intercity Bus and Cabs have led to easy commuting and transport between cities.

## **Waterways**

India boasts a vast and crucial network of water transportation, utilizing its extensive coastline of 7,517 km and well-connected inland waterways. The maritime sector plays a pivotal role in trade, with approximately 96% of foreign trade by quantity and 70% by value taking place through ports. The major ports, including Chennai, Mumbai, Kolkata, and others, facilitate a significant portion of maritime trade, handling diverse cargo and contributing to India's economic growth.