

Good Morning Students

This lesson is for class 10th for the subject of 'Commercial Studies'. The topic for today is, 'Meaning, Types and Importance of Transportation' which is covered in chapter 13 titled 'Logistics and Insurance' of your book.

This lesson is being submitted to you on 4/11/24.

Logistics:-

Logistics is the process of managing the movement and storage of raw materials, parts and finished products from the supplier through the firm and on to customers.

It includes the activities that facilitate the flow of product from the source of raw materials to the point of final consumption.

Logistics is also known as 'Physical Distribution Management (PDM)'. The main activities involved in logistics are

1. Transportation
2. Warehousing
3. Order Processing
4. Inventory Management

Transportation!

Transportation refers to physical movement of goods and persons from one

place to another. It consists of all means by which goods are carried from the place of production to the place of consumption and whereby people travel from one place to another.

Importance of Transportation.

1. Widens the Market
 2. Creates Place Utility
 3. Encourages large-scale production.
 4. Increases mobility of labour.
 5. Facilitates Division of labour.
 6. Stabilise prices.
 7. Improves Standard of living.
 8. Provides Employment.
 9. Helps National Defence
 10. Generates Public Revenue
- For explanation refer to page 179 of your book.

Modes of Transportation

1. Road Transport

Road Transport is the oldest mode of transport. ~~Railway~~ Road transport plays an important role in the economic, social and political life of a nation.

Advantages of Road Transport.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| (i) Flexible | (ii) Door-to-door service |
| (iii) Economy | (iv) Small Investment |
| (v) Less Formalities | (vi) Personal service |

(vii) Feeder Service (viii) Multipurpose Nature
Disadvantages of Road Transport

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| (i) Limited Capacity | (i') Undependable |
| (ii) Irregularity | (iv) Lack of safety |
| (v) Slow Speed | (vi) Unsuitable |

For explanation refer to page 204-205 of your book.

2. Rail Transport

Railways provide an essential service to the public. They perform the function of public utility. Therefore, they are owned and protected by the Government.

Advantages of Railways:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| (i) Larger Capacity | (ii) Dependable |
| (iii) Safety | (iv) Economical |
| (v) High speed | (vi) Public Welfare |
| (vii) Fixed Rates | |

Disadvantages of Railways

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| (i) Huge Capital Outlay | (ii) Inflexible |
| (iii) Expensive | (iv) Delay |
| (v) Evils of Monopoly | (vi) Under Utilisation |
- For explanation refer to page 206 of your book.

3. Water Transport:

Advantages of Water Transport:

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| (i) Low Cost | (ii) Large Capacity |
|--------------|---------------------|

- (iii) Suitability
- (iv) Less Congestion
- (v) Flexibility
- (vi) Safety
- (vii) Indispensable for Trade

Disadvantages of Water Transport

- (i) Slow Speed
- (ii) Limited Area of Operation
- (iii) Unreliable
- (iv) Round About
- (v) Corrosion
- (vi) Sea Perils

For explanation refer to page 207.

4. Air Transport:

Air transport is the fastest means of transport that can carry people and goods from one country to another within a few hours.

Advantages of Air Transport

- (i) Shortest Route
- (ii) Highest Speed
- (iii) Efficient Service
- (iv) Natural Gift
- (v) Suitable in natural climates

Disadvantages of Air Transport

- (i) Costly
- (ii) Limited Capacity
- (iii) Risky
- (iv) Climate Barriers
- (v) Regulations
- (vi) Inflexibility

For explanation refer to page 208.

Write the answers of following questions:

- 1) What is Logistics?
- 2) What is the need of Transportation?
- 3) Explain various advantages and Disadvantages of Railways.

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