

GROUP2

Evolution of Public Transportation in **India**

Presented by:

Jiratha

Panatchaporn

Thanapun

Thanawat

Yanisa

Machamnean

Panjawattanakul

Kaewboran

Rodnimit

Akaraphapada

6304640334

6304640888

63046401597

6304641605

6304641886



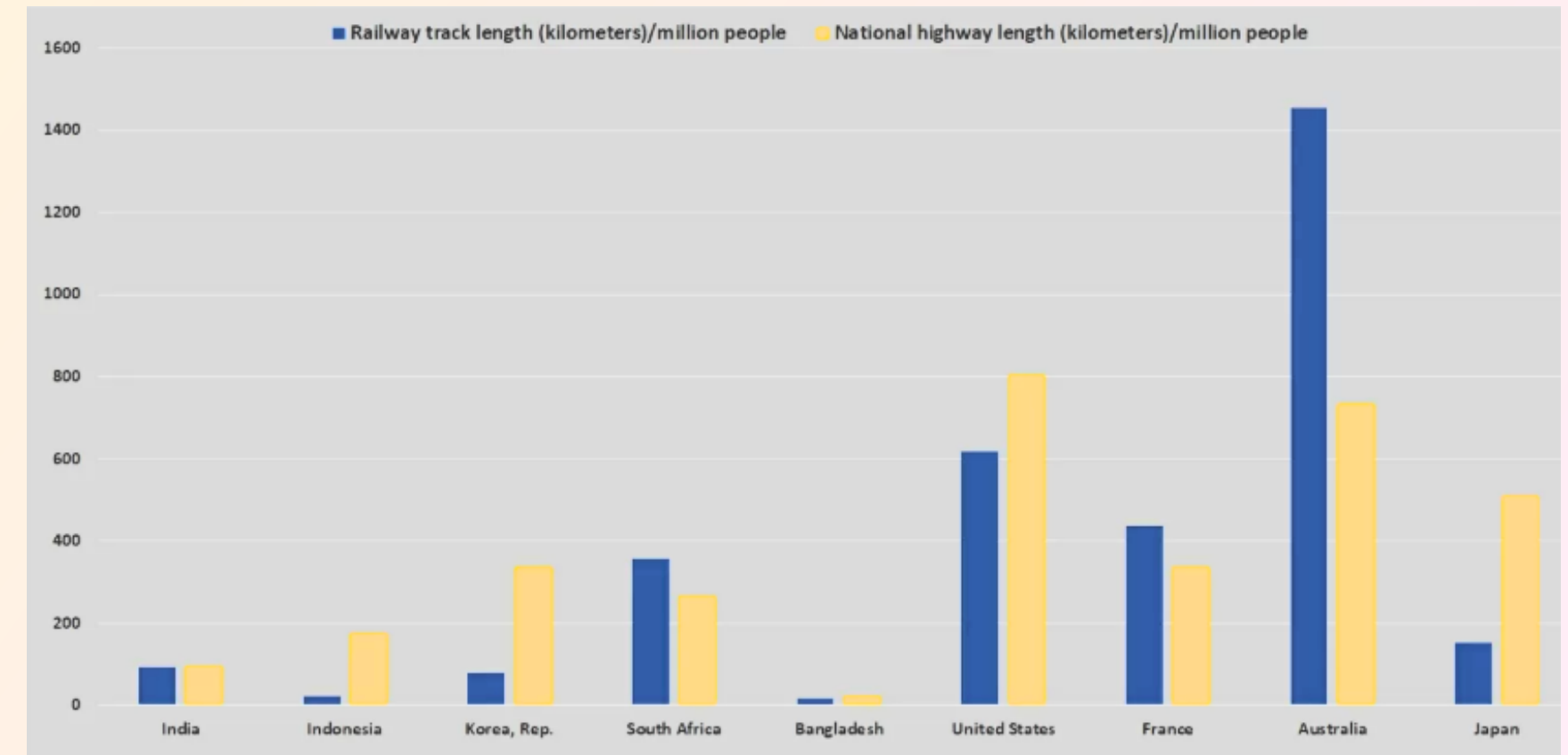
Background

Since 1874, public transportation has helped millions of Indians. It affects the economy and society through buses, trains, metros, and trams.

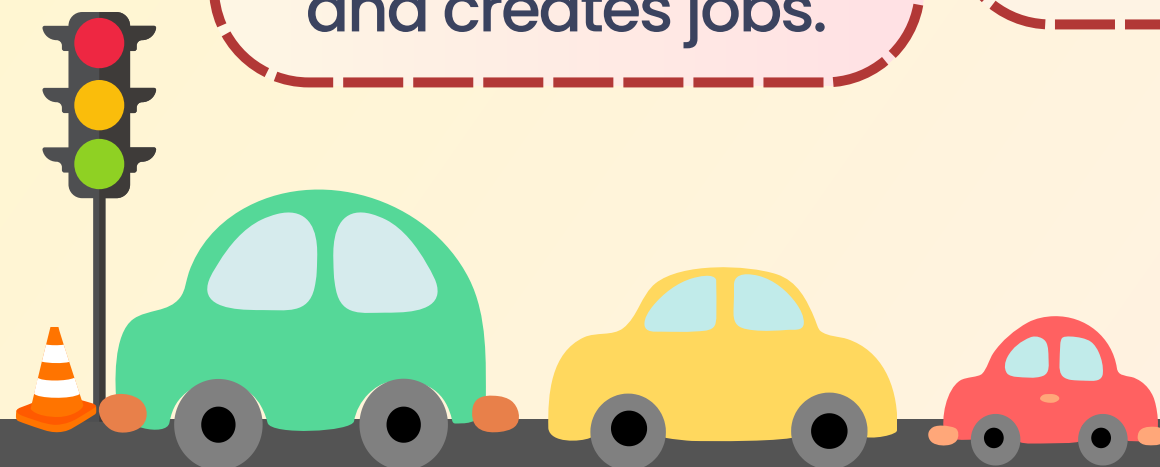
India's poor roads carry 90% of passengers and 65% of freight, causing destruction and economic barriers.

Providing affordable mobility to elderly, disabled, and low-income families, reduces air pollution, reduces private vehicle use, and creates jobs.

The National Urban Renewal Mission (NURM) allows the Central Government to fund urban transportation infrastructure, potentially leading to a national urban mobility strategy.



Infrastructure length (kilometers)/ million people by country
Source: World Bank, Government agencies



1

Inequality in transportation

Most of the government programs respond to the concerns of the upper and middle classes.

Most of the new funding from the national government is allocated to road expansions and improvements. While the poorest sectors have received very less consideration



Example

Most small-medium buses and trains are outdated, poorly constructed, dangerously overcrowded, inefficient, slow, and no traffic priority of any kind

many middle-class are shifted to their private transport

congesting roadways

increasing air pollution, noise, and safety issues.

most of India's urban poor cannot afford private motorized transport and cannot pay the public transportation.

They are compelled to walk or cycle, even the terrible pollution, safety, and congestion issues.

They become more disadvantaged, further isolating them from job,

The poor sections also carry a disproportionate share of its social and environmental costs

- traffic accidents
- noisy-polluted neighborhoods
- displaced residents' homes



2 Demand & supply of road & public transportation

60% of all transportation in India occurs on the roads

- most common way of transportation
- spend more time in traffic

problems of road transport

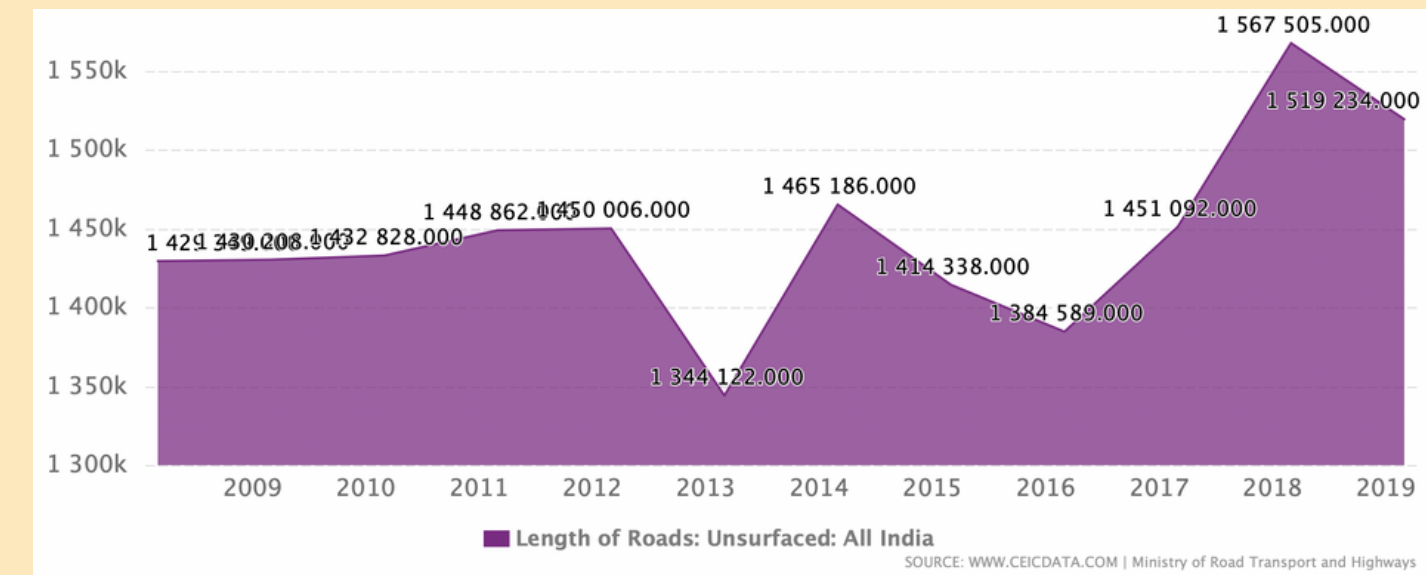
- inadequate road infrastructure & parking facilities
- lack of bus lanes & transport systems and funding & investments in infrastructure and technology
- poor traffic management
- especially in the rainy season
- less traffic but more road use
- the speed of buses to 6-10 Km/hour

42.65% of Indian roads are unsurfaced

- poor maintenance



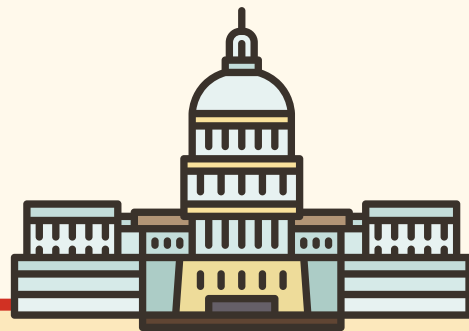
disabled, elderly, and limited-mobility people cannot always use public transportation.



3 **Financing for public transportation**



passenger revenues do not cover the full costs of operation and capital investment of public transport



lack of financing for public transportation is a crucial issue in India, with the government as primary source of funding for public transportation.



critical shortages of revenues at every government level, public transport must compete with many other urgent needs for public funds.



Policies for inequality issue

Policies

National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP)

aim of promoting sustainable & equitable mobility in urban areas

National Highway Development Project (NHDP)

aim of upgrading, expanding, and improving road connectivity in many areas

Results

Policies Ineffectiveness

- underinvestment in last-mile infrastructure
e.g. feeder buses/ bike-sharing programs/sidewalks
>> need collaboration between many entities

- poor integration and lack of interconnectivity between transportation modes
>> force people to more expensive or riskier forms of transportation by requiring them to make multiple transfers and fares

Policies

Intelligent Transport System (ITS)

Bus Rapid Transit (BRT)

Light Rail Transit (LRT)

- enhancement of new public transportation
- investing in facilities
- improve connectivity
- decrease travel time & costs
- to provide more efficient & faster form of transit

Policies Ineffectiveness

Results

- supply still does not meet the demand
>> number of private vehicles continue to rise
>> the problem still exists until nowadays

Policies to narrow gap between demand and supply

Policies of financial support from government

1 Provide financial assistance to state governments and the government encourages PPP for financing public transportation projects.



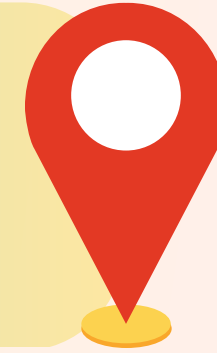
2 International organizations provide funding for public transportation projects.



3 User charges fare revenues and tolls are significant source of financing.



Conclusion



Key Issues

- Inequality in transportation
- Demand & Supply of road and public transportation
- Financing for public transportation

Lessons Learned : **Equality**

- **NO** one should be disadvantaged and oppressed
- Ensure that everyone has access to the same opportunities and receive the same treatment in using transportation facilities
- Learning to connect with others can help build a sense of community





Thank you for listening!

Don't hesitate to ask any questions!

