

Sustainable transport means Public transport:

Evidence from Delhi

BY

AMRENDRA KUMAR KUSHWAHA

Abstract

At present time world-wide motorized transport showing huge growth in recent decades, because of it world is also facing huge social, economic and environmental problem. It serves society in both ways in positive (increment in productivity, save time, give status in society and give zenith to commute), and negative (injurie, accidents, un-productive travel time, energy dependence and environmental degradation). The major concern is negative externality generated by the same that is external kind “not paid” of cost, has been gradually recognized, but most of them are under-valued or consider impossible to estimate. This research paper assess the user paid as well as unpaid cost of transport, with customer point of view or retrospectively. Using the case study for Delhi, the capital. of India. The estimated per km per person cost shows very huge difference between both public and private mode of transport that is private transport cost is around 3 times more than its counterpart. Study focus on the external cost estimation i.e. CO₂, SO_x and HC estimation per km per person. The major concern of Delhi is over population not the technology, and dominated by 28% vehicular contribution to air pollution, around 10 d(B) sound pollution.

Key words: External cost, Internal cost, Estimation, Per km per person, Negative Externality, Vehicular Emission, Motorized transport.