Does Reduction In Fare Adversely Impact Revenue?

Change in ridership

↑33%

Daily ridership
47 Lakhs

Annual reduction of loss
₹362 Crores

SCENARIO 1

Change in ridership

↑20%

Daily ridership
42 Lakhs

Annual reduction of loss
₹147 Crores

SCENARIO 2

Change in ridership

0%

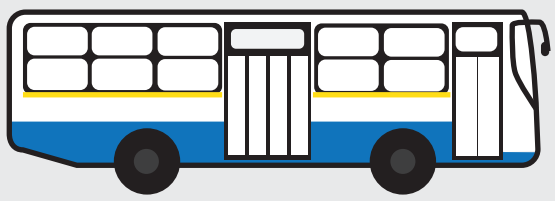
Daily ridership
35 Lakhs

Annual increase in loss
₹183 Crores

SCENARIO 3

10% decrease in fares

BUSINESS AS USUAL
FOR **BMTC**



Daily ridership
35,80,000

Present
annual loss
₹530 Crores

Cost of operation
annually
₹2642 Crores

Assumption: Remains same for all scenarios

10% increase in fares

SCENARIO 4

Change in ridership

↓20%

Daily ridership
28 Lakhs

Annual increase in loss
₹220 Crores

For more information: https://bit.ly/farescenarios

How Can We Reduce Carbon Emissions In The City?

FIELDS of VIEW

Change in ridership

78.4%
23.5%
33%

Annual decrease in emission
1.1 Lakh tonne

SCENARIO 1

Change in ridership

47.5%
14.2%
20%

Annual decrease in emission
0.7 Lakh tonne

SCENARIO 2

Change in ridership

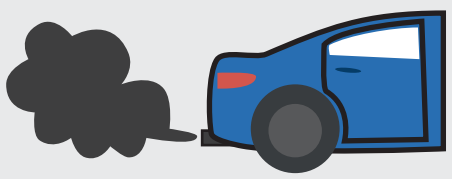
0%
0%
0%

No change in emission
0

SCENARIO 3

10% decrease in fares

BUSINESS AS USUAL
FOR **BANGALORE**



Greenhouse gas emissions annually eq. CO_2
8.2 Lakh tonne

Vehicles on road
1.5 lakh
12.6 lakh
6 lakh

10% increase in fares

SCENARIO 4

Change in ridership

47.5%
14.2%
20%

Annual increase in emission
0.7 Lakh tonne

For more information: https://bit.ly/farescenarios

What Happens To Congestion In Roads?

Imagine all the vehicles on the road in Bangalore occupy a single lane that is 3m in width. In a 3m width, 1 bus, or 1 car, or 3 bikes can be placed side by side. How long will such a single lane road be? Let's explore different scenarios.

BUSINESS AS USUAL
FOR **ROADS IN BANGALORE**

Road length occupied 2409 kms

If all vehicles occupy the 3m wide single lane in Bangalore, the length of that imaginary single-lane road will be 2,409 km, the distance between Bangalore and Chandigarh.

SCENARIO 1

The number of vehicles decreases and hence the length of the imaginary road reduces by 537 kms.

Road length required 1872 kms

Road length reduced 537 kms

Equivalent to distance between Puducherry and Kolkata

Equivalent to distance between Bangalore and Kochi

SCENARIO 2

The number of vehicles decreases and hence the length of the imaginary road reduces by 326 kms.

Road length required 2083 kms

Road length reduced 326 kms

Equivalent to distance between Bangalore and Jaipur

Equivalent to distance between Bangalore and Mangalore

SCENARIO 3

The number of vehicles does not change and hence the length of the imaginary road does not change.

Road length required 2409 kms

No change in road length

Equivalent to distance between Bangalore and Chandigarh

SCENARIO 4

The number of vehicles increases and hence the length of the imaginary road increases by 326 kms.

Road length required 2735 kms

Road length increased 326 kms

Increased length is equivalent to distance between Mangalore and Goa

For more information: https://bit.ly/farescenarios

*1000 kms is equal to 100.0 mm

How Does Change In Fare Affect Adoption, Congestion And Emission?

Increase in fare

Increased usage of private transport

More private vehicles on the road

Increased travel time

Increased GHG emission

Decrease in fare

Increased usage of public transport

Lesser private vehicles on road

Decreased GHG emission

Decreased travel time

For more information: https://bit.ly/farescenarios