

# **Evolution and classification of public transportation**

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# Mid 1800s

## Horse-drawn omnibuses



Figure: Omnibus, London<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Source: [www.transportgeography.org](http://www.transportgeography.org)

# Early 1800s

Horse-drawn streetcars



Figure: Namaqualand Railway mule train <sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup>Source: Wiki

## Late 1800s

Steam-powered trains

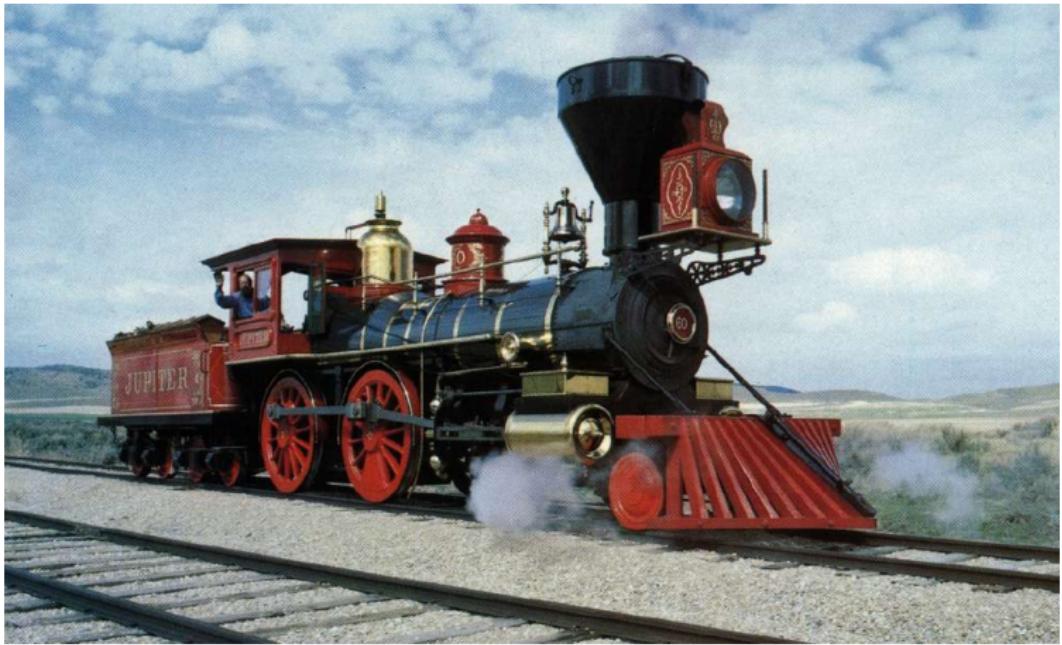


Figure: Steam locomotive CP No. 60 and UP No. 119 - American Type<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup>Source: [www.up.com](http://www.up.com)

## Late 1800s

Electric trams and cable cars

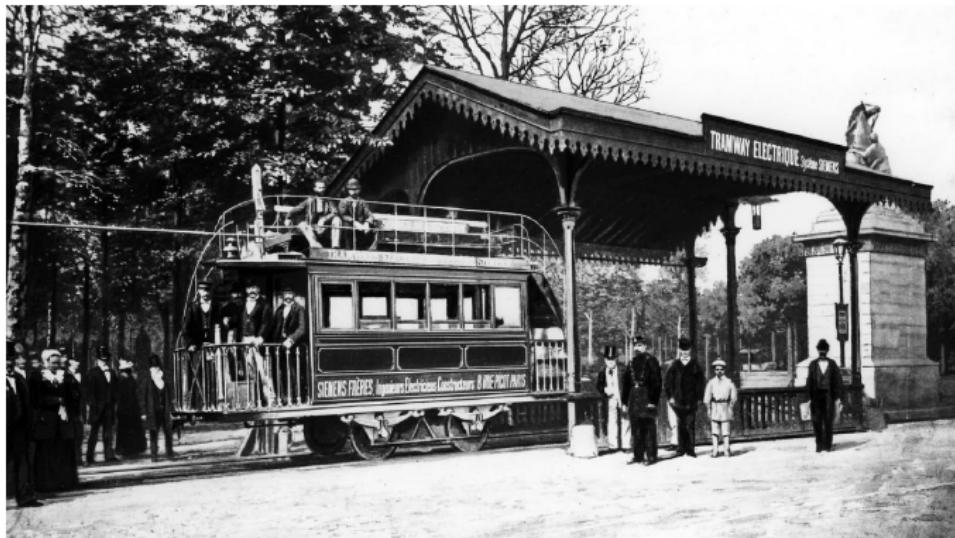


Figure: Electric streetcar, Lichterfelde 1881 <sup>4</sup>

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<sup>4</sup>Source: [www.siemens.com](http://www.siemens.com)

# Early 1900s

## Subway systems



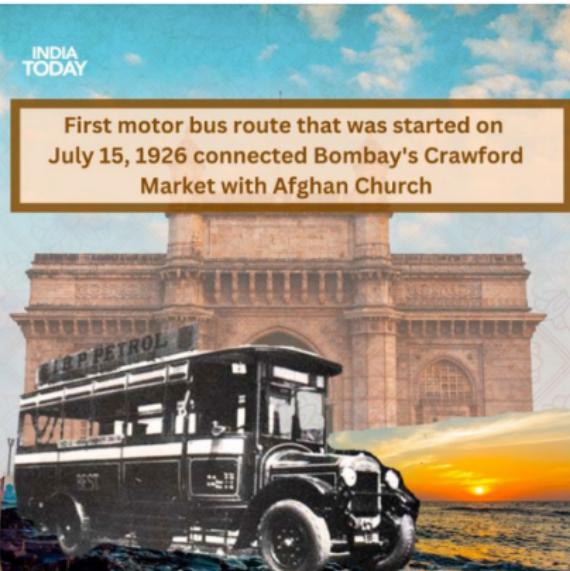
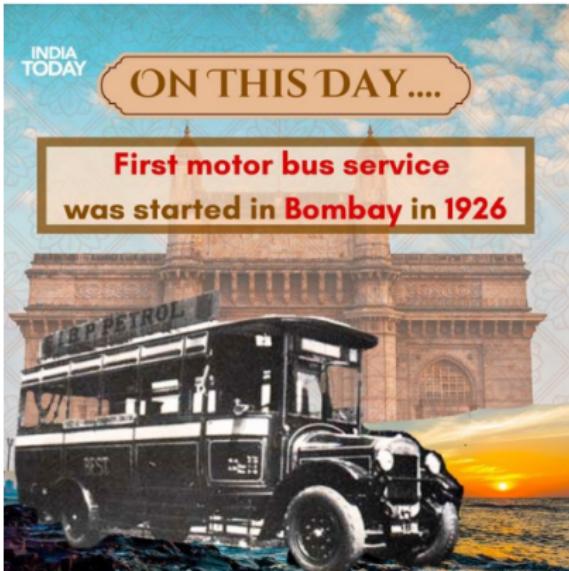
Figure: City Hall Station postcard from 1904<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>5</sup>Source: India Today

# 1920s

Revolution in automobile industry: Introduction of motorbuses



**Figure:** The first motor bus was started on 15th July 1926 that ran between Afghan Church and Crawford Market, Mumbai. The bus fare for the same journey was four annas.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>6</sup>Source: India Today

# Public transportation during World War II

High-levels of ridership



**Figure:** Londoners slept in the city's Underground for protection during German bombing raids, 1940<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>7</sup>Source: [www.life.com](http://www.life.com)

# 1950s

Bus as predominant mode



(Click-on photo to view larger image)

**Figure:** Buses in Detroit, Michigan

## Public transportation during independence



Figure: Mass migration during partition <sup>8</sup>

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<sup>8</sup>Source: [www.railpost.in](http://www.railpost.in)

# 1950-80s

## Expansion of railways



**Figure:** Old Delhi station<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>9</sup>Source: Pinterest

## 1950-80s

Development of metro systems in many global cities



Figure: NYC Metro<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>10</sup>Source: Pinterest

# 1990s

## Light rail transit



Figure: Sydney LRT<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>11</sup>Source: Wiki

2000s

High-speed rail



**Figure:** Bullet train at Linyi North Station in East China<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>12</sup>Source: <http://en.people.cn/>

# 2010s

## Bus rapid transit



Figure: Delhi BRT<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>13</sup>Source: India Today

## Modal characteristics

One can categorize transit systems based on the following characteristics:

1. Right of way (ROW)
2. Technology
3. Type of service

## Right of way

- ▶ It refers to the path (way) which transit vehicles can (or have right to) travel
- ▶ Based on the degree of separation with other traffic we have three levels:
  - **Level I:** systems in which transit vehicles operate on surface city streets mixed with other traffic, e.g., bus transport, etc.
  - **Level II:** systems in which transit vehicles operate on surface streets but enjoys some separation from other modes, e.g., light rail transit (LRT), bus rapid transit (BRT), etc.
  - **Level III:** systems in which transit vehicle enjoy full separation from other modes, e.g., monorails, subways, metro, commuter rail, etc.
- ▶ ROW affects speed and capital/operational costs. Higher the level of separation, more is speed and capital/operational costs.

# Technology<sup>14</sup>

## 1. Support - contact between vehicle and surface

- rubber tire on concrete
- steel wheel on steel rail
- others

## 2. Guidance - lateral control (what steers the vehicle)

- steered by driver
- guided by track
- others

## 3. Energy and propulsion

- diesel internal combustion engine (conventional or clean)
- compressed natural gas
- electric motor
- hybrid
- others

## 4. Control - longitudinal

- manual/visual
- manual/signal
- automatic

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<sup>14</sup>Taken from MIT Courseware 1.258J

## Type of Service

1. Based on whether or not fixed routes/stations are used
2. Express versus rapid versus local transit
3. Scheduled versus flexible transit

# A few pictures



(a) City bus<sup>a</sup>



(b) Double Decker bus<sup>a</sup>



(c) Articulated bus<sup>a</sup>

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<sup>a</sup>Wiki

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<sup>a</sup>Economic Times

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<sup>a</sup>Wiki



(a) Trolley bus<sup>a</sup>



(b) Tram<sup>a</sup>



(c) BRT<sup>a</sup>

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<sup>a</sup>Wiki

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<sup>a</sup>Economic Times

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<sup>a</sup>[www.madison365.com](http://www.madison365.com)

## A few pictures



(a) LRT<sup>a</sup>



(b) Automated guideway<sup>a</sup>



(c) RRT (metro, subway)<sup>a</sup>

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<sup>a</sup>Wiki

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<sup>a</sup>spectra.mhi.com

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<sup>a</sup>Zeenews



(a) Monorail<sup>a</sup>



(b) Commuter rail<sup>a</sup>



(c) Cable cars<sup>a</sup>

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<sup>a</sup>Wiki

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<sup>a</sup>metrorailnews.in

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<sup>a</sup>www.swarajyamag.com



Figure: Ferry<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>15</sup>[www.scroll.in](http://www.scroll.in)

## Bus service to London



Figure: <sup>16</sup>

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<sup>16</sup>Source: Quora

# Bus service to London



Figure: 17

<sup>17</sup> Read more at <https://www.travelandleisure.com/trip-ideas/bus-train/bus-to-london-70-day-18-country-tour>

Thank you!