





GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS





Assessing the Impact of Shift of AMTS buses on the BRTS Corridor

Divyanka Dhok under the guidance of Dr. Abhijit Lokre







Background

Ahmedabad city has two bus based transport systems:

- The Ahmedabad Municipal Transport Service (AMTS), (runs in mixed traffic)
- The Bus Rapid Transport System (BRTS): Janmarg, started in 2009

2015

AMC shifted 46 AMTS buses to move in BRTS corridors. (2 corridors : Iskon to Shivranjini & Tilak Bagh to Sarangpur)

2018

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- Again, decision to shift AMTS buses to BRTS corridor was taken.
- A total of 320 buses and 41 routes were shifted to BRT corridor.
- Routes running parallel to BRTS were shifted in the corridor
- Currently GSRTC buses are also allowed to run inside the corridor

Problem Statement

- **Competition among both the services** for passengers moving to the same destinations
- Lack of operational integration of BRTS and AMTS
- This may adversely impact overall public transport instead of benefitting

Research Question

- Did the AMTS buses running in the BRTS corridor **impact the operations** of the of the public transport system?
- What changes did the users face due to shift of AMTS to the BRTS Corridor



Aim & Objective

Methodology

The aim of the research was to study the **impacts of shifting of AMTS bus routes to the BRTS corridor on different stakeholders**

- Identification and analysis of current public transport scenario in Ahmedabad
- To understand the impact AMTS buses using the BRTS Corridor on
 - Janmarg bus operation
 - AMTS operations

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- On Mixed Vehicle lanes
- To understand the impact of shift of AMTS buses to the BRT corridor on the users



BRTS

AMTS

Nana Chiloda

Kubadthal

Gam

Sabarmati

AMC Boundary

BRTS Network

Naroda Gam

Kalupur Railway Station

Maninagar Railway Station

Odhav

V

Tragad Gam

RTO Circle

LD Engineering College

Chandra Nagar

Vasna 5

Lal Darwaza

Narol

Sola Bhagwat



	AMTS
Routes	173
Fleet Size	706
Network Length	634 km
Headway	10min 180min
СРКМ ЕРКМ	88 Rs 27 Rs
Avg. daily ridership	5.70 lakh

	BRTS
Routes	15
Fleet Size	236
Network Length	101 km
Headway	3min 15min
СРКМ ЕРКМ	68 Rs 38 Rs
Avg. daily ridership	1.40 lakh
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Site Selection:



2 stretches on either side of the river were selected.

- One with highest frequency of AMTS buses
- Another with less frequency

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Site 1 Iskcon Cross road to Jodhpur Cross Road

Site 2 Lokmanya Tilak Bagh to Sarangpur Darwaza



Primary data collection on both sites were done to obtain the following information

Speeds and Delay (Through Speed GPS Android App) Delay & Dwell Time (Calculated using stopwatch) Frequency of buses (Measured at Bus stations) Traffic volumes (Measured using videography) User Survey (Primary survey through structured questionnaire)





Objective 2-1 Impact on BRTS: Frequency: Stretch 1

Impact on
BRTSStretch 1SpeedStretch 2FrequencyDwell Time

Stretch 1 Iskcon cross road to Jodhpur cross road

5 min interval at ISRO					
	Towards Iskco	n Char Rasta	Towards Jodhpur Char Rasta		
Time	BRTS	AMTS	BRTS	AMTS	
09:30	2	2	1	2	
09:35	2	1	3	0	
09:40	2	1	2	0	
09:45	2	2	1	1	
09:50	0	1	2	3	
09:55	2	1	1	1	
10:00	1	1	0	1	
10:05	1	0	2	3	
10:10	3	1	2	2	
10:15	1	2	2	0	
10:20	2	0	2	1	
10:25	1	3	1	1	
Total	34		3	4	

Observations

Bus per hour in < 45 per direction peak hour

The BRTS bus stations were designed to accommodate around 45 buses per hour per direction.

(Source: Bus station design, Professor HMS Swami, Dr. Abhijit Lokre)

Buses per hour :BRTS 20 :AMTS 17

Bus arrival time not uniform

over the course of one hour

::Count of real time bus arrival at ISRO at interval of 5 min



Objective 2-1 Impact on BRTS: Frequency: Stretch 2

Time duration

Buses per hour

Stretch 2	Sarangpur Darwaza to
Lokmanva	a Tilak Bagh

Stretch 1

Stretch 2

Speed

Frequency

Dwell Time

Observations

Impact on

BRTS

Bus per hour in > 45 per direction peak hour

The BRTS bus stations were designed to accommodate around 45 buses per hour per direction.

(Source: Bus station design, Professor HMS Swami, Dr. Abhijit Lokre)

Buses per hour :BRTS 14

:AMTS 46

Bus arrival time not uniform over the course of one hour

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5 min interval at tilak bagh

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	Towards I	.aw College	Towards	Sarangpur		Towards Law	Towards
Time	BRTS	AMTS	BRTS	AMTS		college	Sarangpur
05:25	1	6	3	4	5:25 to 6:25	53	56
05:30	1	3	0	4	5:30 to 6:30	47	50
05:35	1	2	1	4	5:35 to 6:35	50	49
05:40	0	2	0	4	5:40 to 6:40	54	49
05:45	1	5	2	3	5:45 to 6:45	56	55
05:50	2	2	1	4	5:50 to 6:50	53	52
05:55	2	2	0	1	5:55 to 6:55	52	51
06:00	1	5	2	5	6:00 to 7:00	56	56
06:05	1	1	2	4	6:05 to 7:05	57	55
06:10	2	4	1	3	6:10 to 7:10	59	54
06:15	0	2	0	4	1	0 min interval	
06:20	1	6	1	3	(6	to 7 peak hour)	
06:25	1	0	0	1		Towards Law	Towards
06:30	2	5	1	2		college	Sarangpur
06:35	2	5	0	5	0-10 min	8	13
06:40	1	3	1	9	10-20 min	8	8
06:45	1	2	2	0	20-30 min	8	5
06:50	0	3	2	2	30-40 min	14	8
06:55	3	5	3	3	40-50 min	7	12
07:00	0	7	2	4	՟֎ֈֈֈ֎֎ՠֈֈֈ֎֎	time 👪 arriva	l at 119lak
07:05	0	4	1	4	BTOTALBUSAS	/al of 59 min	56
					2		

Objective 2-1 Impact on BRTS: Dwell & Queueing Time

Impact on
BRTSStretch 1SpeedStretch 2FrequencyDwell Time

Stretch 1 Iskcon cross road to Jodhpur cross road

Bus station	Queueing time range (seconds)	Dwell time range (seconds)
Iskcon Char Rasta	0 to 120	10 to 20 (exc. 60)
Ramdev Nagar	0-25	8 to 12
ISRO	0-20	5 to 12
Star Bazar	0-20	5 to 15
Jodhpur Char Rasta	0-35	8 to 18



Bus bunching observed at bus stop

Stretch 2 Sarangpur Darwaza to Lokmanya Tilak Bagh

Bus station	Queueing time range (seconds)	Dwell time range (seconds)
Tilak Bagh	0 to 80	8 to 25
Raikhad Char rasta	0-30	8 to 18
AMC Corporation	0-20	5 to 12
Astodia Chakala	0-20	8 to 10
Astodia Darwaza	0-45	5 to 15
Raipur Darwaza	0-50	5 to 12
Karnamukteshwar Mandir	0-20	10 to 20
Sarangpur Darwaza	0-45	8 to 35
In Ahmedahad BRTS us	- amit llawb leur	- 10-20 sec.

In Ahmedabad BRTS, usual dwell time = 10-20 sec; Usual Queueing time= 0-15 sec

Observed queueing time 45 - 80 seconds and dwell time exceeding up to 35 seconds.

This was observed due to the reason of bus bunching at bus stations and lack of integrated schedules.

Objective 2-2 Impact on AMTS: Speed: Stretch 1

Impact on AMTS

Stretch 2

Stretch 1

Scenario1: AMTS following, other buses

Speeds inside the BRTS corridor, and in the MV Lane are similar

- Avg speed in BRTS Corridor : 18.35kmph
- Avg speed in MV Lane: 17.7kmph

Scenario2 :Speeds when buses do not run in proximity to each other

Average speeds inside the BRTS corridor, and in the MV lane differ by 26%

- Avg speed in BRTS Corridor : 24.4kmph
- Avg speed in MV Lane: 17.7kmph

Observations

- The two scenario, indicates that the AMTS buses when not following BRTS buses, get an advantage of higher speeds.
- It also indicates towards need of integrated operational plans of both services





- Spot Speeds MV Lane
 Moving average speed MV Lane
- Moving average speed BRT Lane
- BRTS Station Junction Unsegregated lane

Average speed BRT Lane

Average speed MV Lane

Objective 2-2 Impact on AMTS: Speed: Stretch 2

Impact on AMTS

Stretch 1

Stretch 2

Observations

- Average speeds in BRT lane : 15.25 kmph
- Average speeds in MV • lane is 6.29 kmph

After Municipal corporation station

- MV lane avg. speed: dips by 91%
- Due to four back to back junctions and high congestion and delays

Even without signal priority, the BRTS bus average speeds are higher than the MV Lane speeds





This signifies that the AMTS buses have an advantage upon shifting inside the BRTS corridor



Spot Speeds MV Lane

- Moving average speed MV Lane
- Moving average speed BRT Lane
- **BRTS Station**

Junction

Unsegregated lane

Average speed BRT Lane

Average speed MV Lane

Objective 2-3 Impact on MV lanes

Stretch 1 Iskcon cross road to Jodhpur cross road

Year	Average Speeds
2014*	10-15 kmph
2019	8-17 kmph

Stretch 2 Sarangpur Darwaza to Lokmanya Tilak Bagh

Year	Average Speeds	
2014*	10-15 kmph	
2019	6-10 kmph	

*Source: Assessing adequacy of investments in public transportation, a case of AMTS, Krishna Desai(CEPT), dissertation report, 2014

Stretch 2: (MV Lane)

- Speeds decreased over the years
- High delays ranging from 10 to 150 seconds

Hence, **volume counts** of this stretch were taken during peak hours (evening peak)

	Volume	Capacity	V/C	LOS*
from Tilak Bagh to Sarangpur	3491	3600	0.97	E
from Sarangpur to Tilak Bagh	3191.4	3600	0.89	E

* as defined by Chetan R Patel and Dr. G.J. Joshi in Capacity and LOS for urban arterial road in Indian mixed traffic condition

Observation

The desired impact of the decision to shift AMTS buses to BRTS Corridor (i.e. reducing congestion in MV lane) was not achieved



Objective 3 Impact on Users



Surveys conducted : 265

(approximately 1% of average daily boarding for BRTS)

Changes in travel experience for BRTS Users

- Travel time increased for more than 24% users
- Seating availability remained same for 80% users whereas decreased for 20% users
- **Travel experience** for 80% users remained the as before, and for 19% it decreased in quality

Do you use AMTS? Or switched to it

72%

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Yes No

28%

Reason for the same:

Fare lesser (85%) Already used to use both services (15%)

Changes in travel experience for AMTS Users

- Travel time decreased for more than 50% users (of which 87% were from stretch2)
- Access Egress time increased for 17% users
- Headway decreased for 1/4th of the users
- For **96%** of the users, the seating quality at bus stops improved
- And for 45% users the service quality improved as well

Do you use BRTS? Or switched to it

Yes	No
9%	91%

Other observation

Benefits

- Better bus stops,
- WiFi availability
- Buses became regular

Issues

- Staff conduct not changed
- Bus information unavailable
- Buses still do not stop at bus stops

Economic impacts of shifting AMTS to BRTS corridor

The impact of the shifting of AMTS to BRTS corridor in terms of economic benefit was calculated in 3 ways:

- 1) Time Savings by buses
- 2) Time savings by passenger

Time Savings by buses

The time saved / lost (due to change in speed) by the AMTS and the BRTS buses is as follows

	time hr
Total time saved (hr) / day	146
Total time saved (hr) / month	4,386
Total time saved (hr) / year	52,635

Time Savings by passengers

The time saved / lost (due to change in speed) by passengers in the two stretch during peak hour was converted to economic benefits of PT users as the man hours saved.

		time hr	cost
	Time saved per day	4,361	4,00,878
2	time saved per month	91,580	84,18,431
2	time saved per year	10,98,963	10,10,21,171

- 3) Potential passengers which can be shifted to PT
- Potential tail pipe emissions reduced due to shift to PT

Potential passengers which can be shifted to PT

Based on time saved by buses, if more trips could be undertaken, then more passengers could be moved on to the PT

Passegers could be added to AMTS per day	2986
Passegers could be reduced from BRTS	546
Effective Passengers added to PT system per day	2440

Potential tail pipe emissions reduced due to shift to PT Based on passengers shifted to PT, lesser tail pipe emissions take place. Hence requirement of lesser the emission treatment cost.

Annual Treatment Cost		
CO	3,41,726	
HC	1,51,859	
NOX	67,025	
PM	11,171	
CO2	54,258	
Total	6,26,040	

All Observations

Indicates that the approach taken for decision of shift may not be correct, as for short term the speeds increased, but may have induced more demand



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Conclusion

- It is observed that overall public transport benefited
- The analysis indicates towards a requirement of operational integration of both AMTS and BRTS system. This may inclu
 - Integration of schedule of buses
 - Fare integration, to make both systems interoperable,
 - Network integration to prevent competition among both systems

The decision to shift AMTS to BRTS presents an opportunity for public transport improvement in AHMEDABAD

