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Information

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Cities play a vital role in economic growth and prosperity. Sustainable development of cities largely depends upon their physical, social and institutional infrastructure. In this context, the importance of transportation system is paramount. Urban transportation is probably the single most important component instrumental in shaping urban development and urban living. While urban areas may be viewed as engines of growth, urban transport is, figuratively and literally, the wheel of that engine. As cities expand to the point where walking can no longer satisfy the mobility requirements of the people, public transport becomes the major mode of transportation. Until recently the main function of public transport was to satisfy the individual needs of the less affluent members of the society. Now, it is required to attract all segments of the society to provide congestion relief and environmental preservation. Productivity improvement and efficiency in the public transport system must be concerned not only with keeping costs down, but also with providing a flexible framework within which all income groups can use public transport with confidence and convenience.

Buses form the backbone of the public transport system. However, bus transport systems in many cities have not been able to keep pace with the rapid and substantial increases in travel demand. Moreover, urban bus transport operators face huge financial losses. They are usually dependent on Government subsidy which need not be available all the time. When financial losses mount, first maintenance, then service reliability and finally operating capacity disappear. Consequently, operators are forced to run fleets that have long outlived their utility.

In this present scenario, tackling the problem of financial crisis appears to be the biggest challenge for urban bus transport operators. This book tries to address this issue by analyzing, both theoretically and empirically, the productivity, cost structure, and pricing in publicly owned urban bus companies in India. The book requires familiarity with mathematical and quantitative techniques. It attempts to clarify the relationships between the techniques which have become commonplace in applied work and their underlying theoretical origins. The book is meant to be useful to professionals who are connected to the transport sector. It will also interest final year undergraduate and postgraduate students of transport engineering, transport planning and transport economics, as well as students of public finance, public sector economics and economic theory who are looking for examples of applications of their subjects.