

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 4301
TO BE ANSWERED ON 13.12.2019

Replacement of Leased Vehicles

4301. SHRI BALUBHAU ALIAS SURESH NARAYAN DHANORKAR:
SHRI K. NAVASKANI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to replace leased vehicles which are currently being run in various organisations with Energy Efficiency Services Ltd's. (EESL's) vehicles;
- (b) if so, the details there of indicating the time by which such replacement will be completed along with the list of organizations whose vehicles are likely to be replaced;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any study and prepared a report relating to the impact of the said measures in reducing pollution levels; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO)

(a) & (b) The Government of India has decided to push electric mobility since it is environmental friendly and also will reduce dependency on fossil fuel imports. The aim is to replace 30% of the total vehicle fleet in the country by electric vehicles by 2030. In this regard, the National E-Mobility Programme has been launched which is being implemented by Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a Joint Venture of PSUs under Ministry of Power, Government of India. Under this programme, e-cars are being provided by EESL to Government organizations based on their requirement on lease/outright purchase basis to replace the existing fleet of petrol/diesel vehicles taken on lease by them.

EESL has aggregated demand of electric vehicles from various government departments. In order to meet the demand, EESL concluded a tender to procure 10,000 e-cars and 2,125 chargers. Of these, EESL has deployed around 1,510 e-cars and commissioned 300 AC and 170 DC captive chargers across Government organizations in the country.

(c) & (d) As per TERI 2018 report sub-sectoral contribution to PM_{2.5} in Delhi in winter of 2016 from transport was 28%(truck: 8%, tractor :1%, Bus :3%, Cars:3%, Two wheelers: 7%, three wheelers: 5%, LCVs: 1%). Similarly, sub-sectoral contribution to PM₁₀ in Delhi in winter 2016 from transport was 24 %(truck: 7%, tractor :1%, Bus :2%, Cars:3%, Two wheelers: 6%, three wheelers: 4%, LCVs: 1%). The battery operated vehicles are considered

as zero-emission vehicles. These will help to improve air quality in cities. There is considerable energy and CO2 savings associated with the two, three, and four-wheeled e-vehicles and buses covered by FAME II over their lifetime, as well as the potential savings associated with greater adoption levels by 2030.

Several other initiatives have also been taken by the Central Government for abatement and control of air pollution caused by the vehicular emission/transport sectors which includes leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards since 1st April, 2018 in NCT of Delhi, in NCR since October 2019 and by 1st April, 2020 in the rest of the country for both fuels well as vehicles. The adoption of BS-IV heavy duty diesel has resulted 80% reduction in particulate matter (PM) with respect to BS-III and further 50% reduction in PM due to BS-VI as compared to BS-IV.

Operationalization of Eastern Peripheral Expressway and Western Peripheral Expressway, expansion of metro network, promotion of public transport , improvements in roads and bridges have also played bigger role in reduction of vehicular pollution.

Annexure-1

- BS-IV standards adopted from 1st April, 2017. Leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards since 1st April, 2018 in NCT of Delhi, in NCR since October 2019 and by 1st April, 2020 in the rest of the country for both fuel as well as vehicles. About Rs 60000 crore was spent on switching over to BS VI fuels.
- 80% reduction in particulate matter emissions in BS IV heavy duty diesel vehicles with respect to BS III and further 50 % reduction in PM due to BS VI standards with respect to BS IV.
- Operationalization of Eastern Peripheral Expressway & Western Peripheral Expressway in 2018 at a cost of about Rs 17000 crore to divert non-destined traffic from Delhi. About 60000 vehicles are diverted on these roads daily.
- Introduction of cleaner / alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blending in petrol.
- In Delhi, about 500 new CNG stations have been opened during the last 5 years.
- Use of RFID tags have been made mandatory for commercial vehicles entering Delhi. This has resulted in decrease in traffic congestion at Toll collection/Environmental Compensation Charge collection centres.
- Network of metro has expanded in Delhi NCR with total length of 377 km and 274 stations at a cost of about Rs 70000 crore. It is used by over 30 lakh people every day and due to this about 4 lakh vehicles are avoided on roads, thereby reducing pollution considerably.
- To promote electric vehicles, Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Electric Vehicles (FAME -2) scheme has been rolled out with an outlay of Rs 10000 crore for 3 years. DHI has sanctioned 300 buses for Delhi and 100 buses for DMRC under this scheme so far.
- Permit requirement for electric vehicles has been exempted.
- Promotion of public transport and improvements in roads and building of more bridges to ease congestion on roads.
