Governance of Green Mobility- Surface, Air and Ocean

By Sarvpriye Foundation

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What is Green Mobility?

Green Mobility refers to the concept of adopting environment friendly transportation options to reduce the carbon footprint and promote sustainable development.

- Key aspects include electric vehicles (EVs), public transportation, and non-motorized transport.

- EVs reduce emissions and dependence on fossil fuels.

- Public transportation reduces congestion and encourages shared mobility.

- Non-motorized transport like walking and cycling is sustainable and improves air quality.

- Benefits: reduced pollution, improved air quality, climate change mitigation, better public health, and enhanced quality of life.

- Embrace green mobility for a sustainable future.

Embracing a Sustainable Future through Green Mobility

The Indian government's policies and initiatives for promoting green mobility demonstrate a strong commitment to sustainable transportation solutions.

The combination of subsidies, infrastructure development, and public transportation projects is driving the transition towards electric vehicles and sustainable urban transportation.

These efforts not only provide environmental benefits but also have positive economic implications for the country.

By embracing green mobility, India is taking a significant step towards building a sustainable and prosperous future.

FAME Scheme: Accelerating the Transition to Electric Vehicles

- The Indian government introduced the Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles (FAME) scheme to boost the adoption of electric vehicles (EVs) in the country.

- FAME scheme provides financial incentives to consumers purchasing electric vehicles, making them more economically viable and attractive.

- It also supports the manufacturing of EVs and their components, fostering the growth of a robust domestic electric vehicle industry in India.

- By promoting the adoption of EVs, FAME scheme aims to reduce vehicular pollution and enhance energy security.

NEMMP: A Roadmap for Electric Mobility in India

The National Electric Mobility Mission Plan (NEMMP) is a comprehensive roadmap formulated by the Indian government to achieve widespread adoption of electric vehicles.

NEMMP aims to achieve national fuel security, reduce dependence on fossil fuels, and promote sustainable transportation alternatives.

The plan sets ambitious targets, including the deployment of 6-7 million electric vehicles on Indian roads by 2023.

It focuses on developing charging infrastructure, technology development, and creating a conducive policy environment for EV adoption.

Subsidies: Making Electric Vehicles Affordable

The Indian government provides generous subsidies to incentivize the purchase of electric vehicles, making them more accessible and affordable for consumers.

These subsidies significantly reduce the upfront cost of EVs, making them economically competitive with conventional vehicles.

The subsidy program ensures that consumers can benefit from the environmental advantages of EVs without facing significant financial barriers.

By encouraging EV adoption through subsidies, the government aims to accelerate the transition to a greener and sustainable transportation ecosystem.

Cross-Modal Coordination

Different modes of transportation need to work together to reduce emissions and improve efficiency.

The Indian government is taking steps to promote cross-modal coordination, including:

- The National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP), which sets out a framework for integrated urban transportation planning.
- The National Freight Corridors Development Programmed (NFCDP), which is developing a network of high-speed freight corridors that will help to reduce emissions from road transportation.
- The Smart Cities Mission, which is supporting the development of smart cities that are more sustainable and efficient in their use of resources.

Stakeholders from different modes of transportation are also working together to develop and implement green mobility initiatives.

- For example, the Indian Railways and the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways are working together to develop a network of electric vehicle charging stations along major highways.
- The Shipping Corporation of India and the Ministry of Shipping are working together to develop and implement green shipping practices.
- The Indian government is committed to making India a leader in sustainable green mobility and is working to promote cross-modal coordination and collaboration among different stakeholders.

Initiatives taken by the Govt. of India

Government Policies:

- The Indian government has implemented several policies to promote green mobility, including the Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles (FAME) scheme, the National Electric Mobility Mission Plan (NEMMP), and the Smart Cities Mission.

Subsidies for Electric Vehicles:

- The Indian government provides subsidies for the purchase of electric vehicles, making them more affordable for consumers.

Infrastructure Development:

- The Indian government is investing in the development of charging infrastructure for electric vehicles, making it easier for people to use these vehicles.

Public Transportation Projects:

- The Indian government is also investing in public transportation projects, such as bus rapid transit systems and metro lines.

Challenges & Solutions

Challenges:

- The difficulty of coordinating policies across different jurisdictions.
- The pace of technological advancement, which can make it difficult to keep up with the latest developments.
- The lack of stakeholder engagement, which can lead to a lack of support for green mobility initiatives.

Solutions:

- Capacity building for policymakers and stakeholders.
- Public-private partnerships to share resources and expertise.
- Awareness campaigns to raise public awareness of the importance of green mobility.
- Continuous monitoring and adaptation of governance frameworks to keep up with the latest developments.

Some questions to Brainstorm on:

• What are the ethical implications of cross-modal coordination for green mobility?

• How can cross-modal coordination for green mobility address the needs of different stakeholders, such as businesses, individuals, and the environment?

• What are the potential unintended consequences of cross-modal coordination for green mobility?

• How can cross-modal coordination for green mobility be made more equitable and inclusive?