

REGIONAL RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM (RRTS)

Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurated the first leg of the Regional Rapid Transit System (RRTS), India's first mass rapid system dedicated to regional connectivity, on Friday morning (October 20).

Development Agency

Central Idea of the project

 PM Modi will lay the groundwork for India's pioneering Regional Rapid Transit System (RRTS), a high-speed rail network aimed at improving regional connectivity.



Nodal Agency

- NCRTC, a joint venture of the Central government, of Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh, is responsible for building the RRTS, also known as "Namo Bharat."
- It operates under the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

Scope of the project

The RRTS project spans the vast NCR, covering approximately 55,000 square kilometers and serves a population of over 46 crore with a projected GDP of \$370 billion.

What distinguishes RRTS from existing systems?



Impressive Speed: RRTS trains are designed to operate at speeds of 160 km/hour, with the capability to reach a maximum speed of 180 km/hour.



 $\label{lem:comparatively faster: Delhi Metro trains typically operate at speeds of 100 km/hour to 120 km/hour.$



Frequency and Comfort: In contrast to Indian Railways, while RRTS covers shorter distances, it operates at higher frequencies and provides enhanced passenger comfort.



Coverage: Compared to existing metro systems, the RRTS offers higher speeds, making it ideal for swiftly covering relatively longer distances across the NCR



International Models: The RRTS draws inspiration from successful international models like the RER in Paris, Regional-Express trains in Germany and Austria, and the SEPTA Regional Rail in the United States, among others.

Corridors under the RRTS Project

• **Eight Corridors:** The RRTS project encompasses eight corridors, with three being developed under Phase I:

Delhi-Ghaziabad-Meerut (82 km)

Delhi-Gurugram-SNB-Alwar (164 km)

Delhi-Panipat (103 km)

Objectives of the RRTS

Enhancing Connectivity

Decongesting Roads and Rails

Economic Growth

- > Future Development: Future corridors include routes like Delhi Faridabad Ballabgarh Palwal, Ghaziabad Khurja, Delhi Bahadurgarh Rohtak, Ghaziabad-Hapur, and Delhi-Shahadra-Baraut.
- Sarai Kale Khan Hub: The RRTS station at Sarai Kale Khan will serve as the project's central hub, connecting all three Phase I corridors, bridging the gap between Delhi and Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, and Rajasthan.

