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THE ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES OF TRANSPORT IN MALAYSIA



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The future is difficult to foreseen as we have limited access or knowledge about it and we have a tendency to have the inept practice of refuting or being skeptical of the smartest predictions. At the same time, yet a little crystal gazing cannot always be shunned in a study of this type, the task of foreseen what is to come is not difficult to make by investigating past and through the past, we might take a little effort to perceive a trend that might continue into the years in advance. One thing is certain is time as it will never stop or going back into the past as life must go on with or without change and whether we like or dislike it. Enhanced methods are commenced as the previous ways are discarded and mankind will continue to growth into time unknown. In this chapter however, we will focus on the environment issues, as well as congestion as we anticipate, congestion will still be a major issue in the future and information

technology pertaining to transport sector as IT could help to promote better efficiency of the transport system.

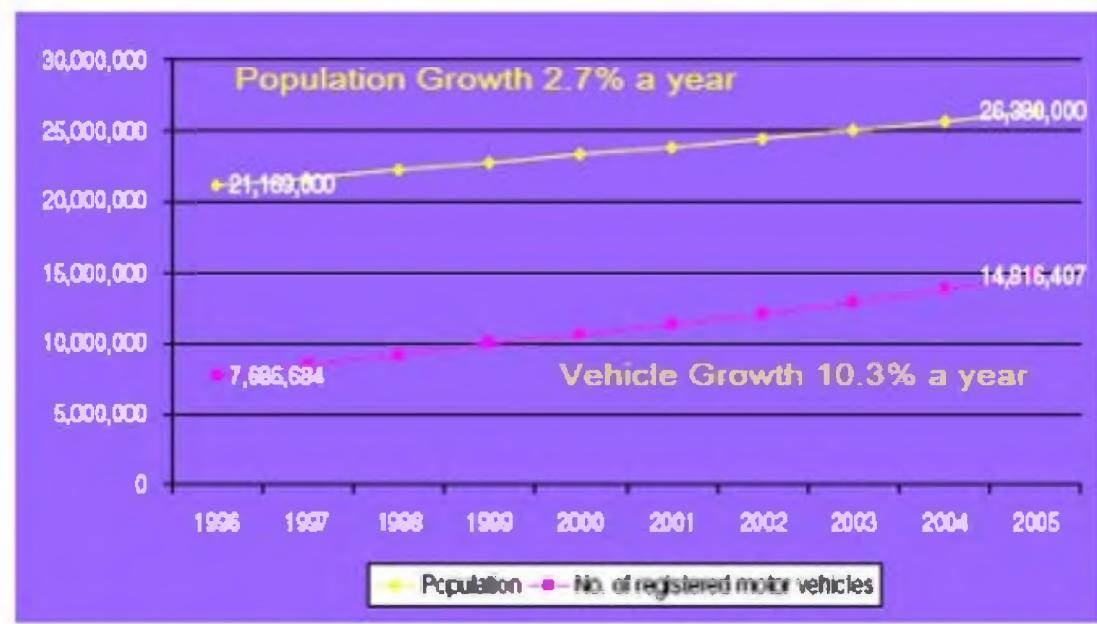
Environmental issues

The environmental issues in transport programs and plan fluctuate according to types of transport and transport modes. Assessment of the environmental aspect requires knowledge and understanding of relevant

and using other transport measurement either transport survey, multimodal studies or traffic modeling. By identifying and examining environmental issues during the formulation of the plan, it is possible to compare alternative approaches, identifies groups with the society that adversely affected and discuss with interested parties.

Issues in Transport
With so many cities at different levels of economic development and social conditions, Asia is experiencing a wide diversity of urban environmental problems. In this section, we will look at three key urban environment issues: sound, vibration and pollution problems, air quality management and urban transportation problem.

POPULATION AND VEHICLE GROWTH



policy and legislative framework either it is international obligations or national transport or environmental policy. Though we said that we might not know what happen in the future, we could anticipate what we will be going through by predicted change in demand through looking in the past trend of travel demands

Increasing Car Usage in the Country

- Life style
- Easy access
- Necessities
- Flexible working hours
- Decreasing in car loan
- Flexible loans
- Price of the cars decreasing
- Government encouragement to buy national cars

Three major sources of air pollution—industry, automobiles, and construction—are pillars of economic development. The major source of urban air pollution is shifting from industrial pollution like oxides of sulfur (SO_x), dust fall/total suspended particulate matter (TSP) to non-industrial pollution like oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) and

smaller particulate matter (PM₁₀/SPM). With non-point sources dominating the emissions, SPM and PM₁₀ have become the most important air pollutants in Asian cities. In addition, NO_x concentrations are higher than SO_x concentrations in most of these cities, which clearly indicates the domination of non-point source pollution. The urban transport sector is one of the major non-point sources of pollution and needs special attention in air quality management. SPM, and NO_x are serious concerns and the transport sector is a major source of all three. Large numbers of vehicles, poor emissions-control standards, and low quality of available fuel are the primary factors adding to transport-related pollution in Asian cities. In highly developed countries of the region like Japan, the problem of NO_x pollution is very clear.

The solution to urban transportation problems lies, to a large extent, in good city and transportation planning. However, unlike cities in Europe, Asian cities lack proper city planning and the growth of urban centers has been haphazard. Transportation

issues are addressed reactively, resulting in a lack of sustainable solutions. Asia, with its prospects of continued rapid economic growth, is set to witness a parallel surge in urban transportation. To date, several factors have hindered adequate provision of transportation services to match the increasing demand. These factors vary from country to country depending on economic growth levels. However, the major determinants are: population growth and urbanization, and investment gaps in infrastructure. The developing countries of the region show an infrastructure investment shortfall of perhaps 50 percent of the estimated total investment requirement in the transport sector. The huge capital costs and the time required to develop high-capacity mass-transit systems have prevented their timely implementation in rapidly growing urban areas. With the recovery of the region's economies, the private sector and international financing agencies have a major role to play in making up the shortfall in infrastructure investment.

With the forces outlined above driving change, Asia is confronted with a variety of transportation problems and challenges.

For a better and sustainable transport development, the transportation sector or agencies held reliable to it. It should promote safety culture, land use planning, new development and easy accessibility of transportation and above all, human using transport either public or private transport should be obedient to transport regulation.

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