

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of study

Transport or transportation is the movement of people and goods from one place to another. The term is derived from Latin *trans* (“across”) and *portare* (“to carry”). Industries which have the business of providing equipment, actual transport, or goods and services used in transport of goods or people make up a large broad and important sector of most national economies, and are collectively referred to as transport industries.

The interface between transportation investment and economic development has broad ramifications that go beyond transportation’s basic purpose of moving goods and people from one place to another. Whereas there is no doubt that transportation is essential in the operation of market economy, much still needs to be understood about ways in which an efficient transportation system can improve the productivity of the economy.

Before the usage of automobile or any other types of transportation that operate mechanically as the main mean of transportation, most people travelled by foot or riding an animal such as horse. This type of transportation doesn’t need a good road to travel on and people only travel short distance and live back then was cantered on locality in which one lived, work school, shop and all other facilities available locally. But since the emerging of car in the early 1900’s, it has revolutionized the way in which we look at travel and communication. In 1960, each person travelled on average 5600 km, by year 2000 that figure had increase to nearly 11,000 km (David 2002).

The longer distance travelled by people, the higher demand for better and reliable transportation medium such as road etc. the increasing number of population will also

contribute to increasing ownership of vehicle thus pushing the available transportation medium to its limits.

In Malaysia, the car ownership is growing rapidly everywhere and the number are expected to increase even more. The increasing number of vehicle on the road also occur in university campuses. The growing economy of Malaysia increased the need of expert worker such as an engineer and so on. University all around Malaysia is expanding to facilitate more student and facilities.

The growing number of facilities and student will result to problem such as parking problem, congestion, pollution and many more. These are among the important issue for future policies maker to formulate policies, to plan and coordinate developmental aspects of land transport in order to create an efficient, economical and safe transportation system.

In this study, University Malaysia Pahang (UMP) located in Pekan Pahang is selected as study area because it is a relatively new university and still growing in term of facilities and number of students and staff.

1.2 Problem Statement of Study

In the early years of road construction, the automobile had been regarded as a pleasure vehicle rather than an important means of transportation. Consequently, highways consisted of comparatively short sections that were built from the cities into the countryside. There were significant gaps in many important intercity routes. During this period, urban roads were considered to be adequate, particularly in comparison to rural roads which were generally not paved.

After several decades have passed, automobile had been considered a very important form of transportation to human. Numbers of vehicle on the road are increasing rapidly each year because of improvement in economy and growth of population. A proper transportation planning is needed to avoid problem such as congestion, parking problem, air pollution etc.

To do transportation planning, first of all we need to forecast future traffic. Trip generation is among the first step in the conventional four step transportation forecasting

process. The result from the study can be used to make new transportation policy planning and engineering.

1.3 Objectives of Study

The main objectives of this study are:

- i. To determine behaviour of trip makers circular inside and outside UMP Pekan.
- ii. To determine the trip generation rates by zoning area.

1.4 Scope of Study

To achieve the objective, the scope of study is defined as follows:

- i. The study is focus only on University Malaysia Pahang, Pekan campus.
- ii. The study area is divided into six (6) zoning.
- iii. All data collection is based on questionnaire
- iv. To ascertain trip generation from study area.

1.5 Summary

In this chapter, some introduction on trip generation has been given. The problem statement, objectives and scope of study also state in this chapter.