

# Public Transport Planning and Management in Developing Country

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## ABSTRACT

*Transport is a basic element in the infrastructure. It provides services necessary for promoting development. To provide transition to green economy. It is essential to increase the safety and dependability of transport system using intelligent transport system. The modern intelligent transportation systems implementation requires communications, command, and control designed originally in vehicles and infrastructure. It plays an important role in influencing the pattern of distribution of economic activity and improving productivity. It is a lifeline linking markets, educational and health institutions. The liberal our economy has brought home the urgent of recognise efficient transport system is essential for increase the productivity and able the country to compete effectively to the world market. This paper helpful for the decision by perfecting vehicle and infrastructure of the transport system. The paper also helpful to improve the efficiency of the urban transport system.*

**Keywords**— *Modern Transport, Infrastructure, Management, Planning, Performance evaluation, Economy, Sustainability*

## 1. Introduction

There are a number of research focusing on policy options, or tools and assessment methods for decision making process, rather than on the whole application of planning or decision making process in practice. For examples: research on reviewing impacts of policy instruments in different cities includes Nakamura et al. (2004) and KonSULT (2005); research on designing transport strategies includes Shepherd et al. (2006a, 2006b) and Zhang et al. (2006); research on principles of integration includes May (1991), May and Roberts (1995), May et al. (2006), Geerlings and Stead (2003), Potter and Skinner (2000), Jones and Lucas (2000); and research on decision support system includes Miyamoto et al. (1996) and Ulengin et al. (2007). These are perfectly suitable for developed countries. For developing countries, there is still a big issue how to transfer these experiences into practice. A large proportion of negative externalities experienced in urban areas, such as noise, visual intrusion and emissions can be attributed to freight transport operations. Nevertheless, many local authorities seem to lack formal strategies that take into account freight transport movements, in the same way that passenger mobility is addressed (Lindholm and Blinge, 2014). Since freight is currently not addressed to any great extent by local authorities in the development of transport strategies, there is a need to find structured methods of including

freight in transport and policy planning (Ballantyne et al., 2013). Local authority transport planning is discussed in this paper within the context of transport related decisions made by civil servants, local officers, and locally elected politicians. It could be difficult for local authorities to know where to start, when planning for urban freight, since there are a variety of logistics or regulative measures that could be implemented. However, the 'world of information' is becoming increasingly complex and there are several factors that need to be considered regarding policy transfer in order to make it easier and more accessible (Timms, 2011).

## 2.Literature Review

Ilie Dumitru, Dumitru Nicolae, Lucian Matei and Laurentiu Racila studied the public transport traffic management in Craiova. They find the numbers of trip generated per year by the city residents by using formula. By this analysis they found the optimization of public transport and to modernize the public transport with minimum inconvenience. By using virtual modelling they compares the total demand flow of the land and the total capacity of the lane. They conclude that to provide priority band and green light prioritization at the critical points of the city which helps to increase the attractiveness, quality and safety of public transport. It also helps to increase in the aesthetic of the road.

JITTRAPIROM, Peraphan JAENSIRISAK, and Sittha review the Thailand's transport master plan for urban areas. In the paper they also separately describe the Bangkok master plan for to focus on mass transit system. They also provides the three case studies in Si SaKet, Chiang Mai and Lampang. They studied the OTP's website and the different brochures for the Bangkok master plan. They also studies the paper of Charoenmuang, (1998), Jaensirisak & Klungboonkrong (2007a) and Jaensirisak (2006). In the paper they describe the importance of master plan. Mater plan is important for tourism development, to enhance the capacity of transport infrastructure, for increase accessibility and to improve convenience and to planning for future land use. They also describe the planning process of Thailand's traffic and transport master plan. In the case study of Si Sa Ket Transport Master Plan (2006) they explain the low quality of public transport service and non- motorized transport facilities. This inappropriate traffic management will lead to traffic congestion and become the reason for the accidents. In case study of Chiang Mai Transport Master Plan they describe the transport planning for mountainous area. Chiang Mai located in the mountainous area which covers 429 sq. km land. The plan covers the past, present and future transportation system. The fast and safe mobility and the budget proposal. They review third case study of Lampang Transport Master Plan. In that case study they explain the evaluation of traffic master plan process. And in the last they studied the Bangkok master plan for mass transit system. They conclude that the study of planning process and evaluation is also most important for to make the master plan. Master plan is most important for efficient planning. And the use of mass transit system in urban areas will decrease the traffic congestion.

Patrik Tornberg and John Odhage studied the Strategic Choice of Measures in Swedish transport planning. They explain the case study of traffic situation in Kivik. And also study the fundamental principles of SCM handbook for efficient planning. They explain the introduction of Swedish national transport planning.

The Kivik is the best example of SCM handbook. They give the solution to improve the weak portion of traffic areas.

Till Koglin and Tom Rye studied the bicycling system in urban transport planning. In this paper they explain about the separation of bicycle planning and the motorized vehicle lane. And they describe how bicycle planning is necessary and important now a days in urban area.

### 3. Conclusion

Traffic and Transportation management and planning is more important now a days in urban areas. The preparation of proper master plan is increase in the efficiency of transportation system. The use of non-motorized vehicles will help to decrease the traffic congestion and it will also help to increase in the health benefits. The use of non-motorized vehicles will help to decrease the air pollution. The increase in the use of mass transit system is another solution for transportation planning. The proper planning of this mass transit system will also increase the economy of state. It will also help in sustainable development of transportation in terms of environment, energy and land-use perspectives by considering the trends of motorization, vehicle growth, fuel consumption and emissions in India.

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