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| Title | [Beyond the Gridlock: A Comparative Study of HTMS and ATMS in Achieving Sustainable Traffic Solutions for Dhaka City](https://index.ieomsociety.org/index.cfm/article/view/ID/13952) | | |
| Author(s) Name | [Ibrar Amin,](https://index.ieomsociety.org/index.cfm/author/view/ID/3D43FDA2-F6E4-9E8B-09C80812623C2375)[Ishrakul Tahmid,](https://index.ieomsociety.org/index.cfm/author/view/ID/3D43FE5F-92F1-3FB6-45613885F2CEDCC7)[Faiza Mahmood &](https://index.ieomsociety.org/index.cfm/author/view/ID/3D43FC0B-BA14-C632-85B4ED5C873484FE)[Md. Mortuza Ahmmed](https://index.ieomsociety.org/index.cfm/author/view/ID/3D43FCE5-0698-49F7-A9FD2F2C3E09C0FC) | | |
| Contact Email(s) | mortuza@aiub.edu | | |
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| Abstract |  |
| Urban areas grapple with a formidable challenge to sustainability and quality of life due to traffic congestion. This study examines the intricacies of traffic management in Dhaka City, investigating the potential of both Human Traffic Management System (HTMS) and Automated Traffic Management System (ATMS) in alleviating gridlock and fostering sustainable transportation solutions. The inquiry commences with a comprehensive analysis of the existing traffic scenario in Dhaka City, pinpointing critical pain points and challenges contributing to persistent congestion. Subsequently, the study introduces two primary traffic management approaches: HTMS, characterized by human-operated systems, and ATMS, relying on automated technologies. Conducting an extensive comparative analysis, this research evaluates the effectiveness, advantages, and limitations of both HTMS and ATMS within the unique traffic landscape of Dhaka City. Parameters such as real-time adaptability, scalability, environmental impact, and cost-effectiveness are carefully examined to gauge the overall sustainability of these systems. Moreover, the study delves into the social and economic implications of implementing HTMS and ATMS, incorporating perspectives from commuters, local businesses, and city planners. The exploration extends to the potential for integrating these systems, proposing a hybrid model that optimizes the strengths of both approaches. The research findings offer valuable insights for policymakers, urban planners, and traffic management authorities in Dhaka City, furnishing a roadmap for the adoption of sustainable traffic solutions. Ultimately, this study endeavors to shape the development of a tailored traffic management strategy that transcends gridlock, ensuring a sustainable and smoother traffic flow in Dhaka City. | |