



DRIVERS EDUCATION CURRICULUM
STUDENT NOTE

DRIVERS EDUCATION CURRICULUM

KPP 01 HANDOUT (MOTORCYCLE)

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Assalamualaikum,

A 'Drivers Education Curriculum' is a text book used for the candidate that attending the driving theory lesson in the classroom. This English version book that published before is now stop for production. This is due to changes of new curriculum that need revision. Unfortunately, the new published text book are printed only in BM version. All candidate are issued Bahasa Melayu Version text book instead. Since The participants is not only Malaysian but foreigners, they face difficulties with the photocopy old version notes issued to them.

In line with this, I take the initiative to provide a hand book or notes that equivalence to BM version book. Anyway this handout out is limited to KPP 01 only, which is 6 hours lesson being discussed.

I do believe this simple handout could contribute a better understanding and act as a reference to them in preparation of part one theory exam.

Thank you
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01. DRIVING LICENSE

Why the need of a Driving License

THE ROAD TRAFFIC ACT 1987 (ACT 333) UNDER

SECTION 26(1)

STATES THAT:

- ... NO PERSON SHALL DRIVE A MOTOR VEHICLE OF ANY CLASS OR DESCRIPTION ON A ROAD UNLESS HE IS THE HOLDER OF A VALID DRIVING LICENSE...•

SECTION 26(2)

THIS CLAUSE IMPLIES THAT EVERY DRIVER MUST HAVE A DRIVING LICENSE. SHOULD ANY PERSON FAIL TO COMPLY HE WILL BE CHARGED UNDER SECTION 26(2) WHICH STATES:

- ... ANY PERSON WHO CONTRAVENES SUBSECTION (1) SHALL BE GUILTY OF AN OFFENCE AND SHALL ON CONVICTION BE LIABLE TO A FINE ...OR TO IMPRISON...OR TO BOTH

TYPES OF DRIVING LICENCE :

1. LEARNERS DRIVING LICENCE - (L)
2. PROBATIONARY DRIVING LICENSE - (P)
3. COMPETENCE DRIVING LICENCE - (CDL)
4. VOCATIONAL DRIVING LICENSE - (GDL/PSV)

CLASSES OF DRIVING LICENCE

A	Invalid Carriage (Motor cycle) with unladed weight not exceeding 450 kG
A1	Invalid Carriage (Motor Car) unladed weight not exceeding 3500 kg
B	Motorcycle exceeding 500 cc
B1	Motorcycle not exceeding 500 cc
B2	Motorcycle not exceeding 250 cc
C	Three Wheels Motor Cycle
D	Motor Car unladed weight not exceeding 3500kg
DA	Motor Car without Clutch pedal unladed weight not exceeding 3500 kg
E	Trucks with unladed mass exceeding 7500 kg
E1	Trucks with unladed mass not exceeding 7500 kg
E2	Trucks with unladed mass not exceeding 5000 kg
F	Tractors I Light motorized machines (chained) with unladed mass not exceeding 5000 kg
G	Tractors I Light motorized machines (chained) with unladed mass not exceeding 5000 kg
H	Tractors I Heavy motorized machines (wheeled) with unladed mass exceeding 5000 kg
I	Tractors I Heavy motorized machines (chained) with unladed mass exceeding 5000 kg

CLASSES OF DRIVING LICENCE AND PROVISION

CLASS	VEHICLE	PROVISION
A	Motorcycle	✓ Minimum age of 16 years
B		✓ Physical Health
B1		✓ Clear vision up to 23 m
B2		✓ No color blind
C		
CLASS	VEHICLE	REMARKS
A1	Car	✓ Minimum age of 17 years
D		✓ Health and no color blind
DA		✓ Vision up to 23m
CLASS	VEHICLE	REMARK
E	Lorry / Tractor / Heavy machine	✓ Minimum age of 23 years
E1		✓ Physical Health
E2		✓ Clear vision up to 23 m
F		✓ No color blind
G		
H		
I		

THE PROCEDURE HOW TO OBTAIN DRIVING LICENCE

PART 1

PART 11

PART 111

a. PART 1

- Attending 6 hours Theoretical Course (KPP 01) – 01 Year validity
- TEST Part I (COMPUTER BASED) - 01 Year Validity
- Application of L - Both above must valid
- L - 02 Year validity (3/6 monthly renewal)



b. PART II

- Practical Training on Driving circuit
- Passed validity – 1 year

c. PART III

- Practical Training on the road
- Passed validity – 1 year

d. ATTENDING QTI TEST – Pre Test / Mock Test prior to JPJ Test, conducted by internal QTI

e. JPJ TEST PART II AND III – After passed, P license must be process within a year.

PROBATIONARY DRIVING LICENSE – P



Basic Rules :

- 2 years probationary period
- Must always bring along the P-License when driving
- Must display the P plate on the motorcar when in motion
- Compulsory to change the P-License to the Competent Driving License (CDL) within a period of 1 year.
- Alcohol content in breath, blood or urine not to exceed the 0.00 level.
- Holders of P-License who accumulated 10 demerit points will have their license revoked

COMPETENCE DRIVING LICENCE



- After holding P license for 2 years
- Renewal before 7 days expiry and within one year of expired P license
- Renewal – 1-5 years (DOB Renewal)

VOCASIONAL LICENSE

TO ENABLES A PERSON TO DRIVES COMMERCIAL VEHICLES

- Public Service Vehicle Bus/Taxi (PSV)
- Goods Delivery License (GDL)
- Conductor



Requirements

- Age of 21 years
- CDL / PDL Holder
- Passed the required Medical test
- Attended the theory/practical class
- Passed the theory/practical test

SUMMARY

NO	STEPS	REMARKS
1	THEORETICAL COURSE– KPP 01	Duration 6 hrs – validity 01 yr
2	TEST PART 1	Vision/ mcoq test (42/50)– 01 yr
3	OBTAIN L LICENCE (LDL)	Renewal 3/6 monthly- 2 yrs
4	TRAINING ON CIRCUIT –KPP 02	B(9.5H) / D(5 .5 H)
5	TRAINING ON THE ROAD – KPP 03	B(6.0) / D(10.0 H)
6	ASSESSMENT BY QTI	PRE JPJ TEST (30MINS)
7	PRACTICAL TEST BY JPJ	Within 1 yr to obtain P license
8	OBTAIN P LICENCE (PDL)	valid 2 years. Must upgrade within 1 yr
9	OBTAIN COMPETENCE (LDL)	Renewal 1/2/5 year

REVOCATION AND APPEALING AN EXPIRED DRIVING LICENCE

Driving licenses past their expiration date that have not been renewed in the allocated period will be automatically revoked.

The following driving licenses will be automatically revoked:

- Learner's Driving License more than 1 year past the date of expiration.
- Competent Driving Licenses more than 3 years past the date of expiration.
- Vocational Driving Licenses more than 3 years past the date of expiration.

APPEALING AN EXPIRED DRIVING LICENSE - Appealing letter to JPJ with valid reason. Any rejected appeal will require the applicant to follow normal procedure on obtaining driving license.

USAGE OF FOREIGN DRIVING LICENSES

1. Driving license recognized under section 28 of the Road Transport Act 1987
(Refer to table - The listed country in the book issued)
2. International Driving Permit (IDP) – Application through JPJ Office
3. Conversion into Malaysian DL – Subject to latest information

SPECIAL EXEMPTION

MALAYSIA/SINGAPORE DRIVING LICENCE – Nil requirement of driving license conversion between this two country.





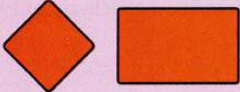
02. ROAD SIGN

The Purpose are to convey information effectively and designed to enable road users to :

- Easily see them
- Easily Understand them
- Take the appropriate Action
- Ordering the flow of traffic
- To remind and inform road users of significant information or road HAZARD




Road sign must be obeyed at all time. Not an excuse for a person to dis obey it just because others are doing so.




The ability to identify and obey road signs is an important skill for any driver. The following table shows common road signs and their meanings:

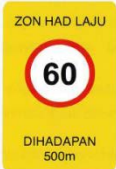


	a. Danger Sign A yellow diamond with a black border.
	b. Regulatory Sign A white circle with a red border.
	c. Mandatory Instruction Sign A blue circle.
	d. Information Sign A blue, green or brown square.
	e. Temporary Sign An orange diamond or rectangle with a black border.

DANGER SIGN




1.1.2 DANGER SIGNS




NO	ROAD SIGNS	DEFINITION & IMPORTANCE
1.		<p>UNEVEN ROAD This sign indicates that the road or bridge is uneven or damaged.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Reduce the speed of the vehicle. ✓ Shift to a lower gear. ✗ Failure to reduce the speed of the vehicle may cause damage to the vehicle due to bumps in the road and may also cause discomfort to the passengers.
2.		<p>UNEVEN ROAD AHEAD This sign indicates that the road ahead is uneven or damaged.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Reduce the speed of the vehicle. ✓ Shift to a lower gear. ✗ Failure to reduce the speed of the vehicle may cause damage to the vehicle due to bumps in the road and may also cause discomfort to the passengers.
3.		<p>JUNCTION (FOUR-WAY JUNCTION) This sign indicates a four-way junction ahead.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Stop at the junction. ✓ Observe whether there are vehicles approaching from both sides as well as from the front. ✓ Give way to vehicles approaching from the right. ✗ Failure to stop the vehicle may result in an accident or in obstructing the flow of traffic.



NO	ROAD SIGNS	DEFINITION & IMPORTANCE
7.		<p>RIGHT JUNCTION This sign indicates a junction on the right.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Caution is advised while approaching the junction. ✓ Give a turn signal before turning right. ✓ Bring the vehicle close to the white line dividing the road. ✓ Be aware of any vehicles exiting the junction. ✗ Failure to plan and react accordingly may increase the risk of an accident and injury to yourself and to other road users.
8.		<p>LEFT JUNCTION This sign indicates a junction on the left.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Caution is advised while approaching the junction. ✓ Give a turn signal before turning left. ✓ Bring the vehicle close to the left of the road. ✓ Be aware of any vehicles exiting the junction. ✗ Failure to plan and react accordingly may increase the risk of an accident and injury to yourself and to other road users.
9.		<p>T-JUNCTION This sign indicates a T-junction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Give a turn signal before turning left or right. ✓ STOP at the junction. ✓ If there is no oncoming traffic, you may take the turn. ✗ Failure to plan and react accordingly may increase the risk of an accident and injury to yourself and to other road users.



NO	ROAD SIGNS	DEFINITION & IMPORTANCE
4.		<p>SPEED LIMIT ZONE AHEAD This sign is to remind drivers that there is a speed limit zone ahead. This sign is commonly found near schools and accident-prone areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Be cautious while driving in the area. ✓ Obey the speed limit. (Speed limit is in units km/h) ✗ Failure to obey the speed limit may increase the risk of an accident due to the high traffic concentration or the road conditions.
5.		<p>STAGGERED JUNCTION (JUNCTION CLOSED) This sign indicates a staggered junction where one junction may not be entered.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Identify the junction which may not be entered. ✓ Only enter the junction where entry is allowed. ✓ Be aware of any vehicles entering or exiting the junctions. ✗ Failure to plan and react accordingly may increase the risk of an accident and injury to yourself and to other road users.
6.		<p>STAGGERED JUNCTION (JUNCTION CLOSED) This sign indicates a staggered junction where one junction may not be entered.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Identify the junction which may not be entered. ✓ Only enter the junction where entry is allowed. ✓ Be aware of any vehicles entering or exiting the junctions. ✗ Failure to plan and react accordingly may increase the risk of an accident and injury to yourself and to other road users.

NO	ROAD SIGNS	DEFINITION & IMPORTANCE
10.		<p>ROAD BRANCHING OFF TO THE LEFT This sign indicates a road branching off to the left.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Reduce the speed of the vehicle. ✓ Give a turn signal if intending to turn left. ✓ Failure to plan and react accordingly may increase the risk of an accident and injury to yourself and to other road users. ✗ Failure to plan and react accordingly may increase the risk of an accident and injury to yourself and to other road users.
11.		<p>ROAD DIVIDING IN TWO This sign indicates that the road will divide in two.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Reduce the speed of the vehicle. ✓ Give a turn signal before turning left or right. ✓ Bring the vehicle to the intended side of the road. ✗ Failure to plan and react accordingly may increase the risk of an accident and injury to yourself and to other road users.
12.		<p>ROAD BRANCHING OFF TO THE RIGHT This sign indicates a road branching off to the right.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Reduce the speed of the vehicle. ✓ Give a turn signal if intending to turn right. ✓ Give way to any vehicles coming from the front. ✗ Failure to plan and react accordingly may increase the risk of an accident and injury to yourself and to other road users.

NO	ROAD SIGNS	DEFINITION & IMPORTANCE
13.		<p>i ROAD DIVERGES This sign indicates that the flow of traffic may diverge to overcome an obstacle on the road.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Reduce the speed of the vehicle. ii. Follow the correct lane to the intended destination. <p>x Failure to plan and react accordingly may increase the risk of an accident and injury to yourself and to other road users.</p>
14.		<p>i OBSTRUCTION AHEAD This sign indicates an obstruction where the road has dividers in place.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Reduce the speed of the vehicle. ii. Be ready to take appropriate action based on the obstruction on the road. <p>x Failure to plan and react accordingly may increase the risk of an accident and injury to yourself and to other road users.</p>
15.		<p>i WINDING ROAD This sign indicates that the road ahead is winding.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Reduce the speed of the vehicle. ii. Overtaking other vehicles is not allowed. iii. Drive slowly and carefully. iv. Sound the horn (if needed). v. Turn on the high beams at night (if needed). <p>x Failure to plan and react accordingly may increase the risk of an accident and injury to yourself and to other road users.</p>

NO	ROAD SIGNS	DEFINITION & IMPORTANCE
16.		<p>i WINDING ROAD This sign indicates that the road ahead is winding.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Reduce the speed of the vehicle. ii. Overtaking other vehicles is not allowed. iii. Drive slowly and carefully. iv. Sound the horn (if needed). v. Turn on the high beams at night (if needed). <p>x Failure to reduce the speed of the vehicle and to use the correct gear may result in loss of control of the vehicle.</p>
17.		<p>i DOUBLE BEND This sign indicates a double bend in the road ahead.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Reduce the speed of the vehicle. ii. Overtaking other vehicles is not allowed. iii. Caution is advised while driving through the double bend. <p>x Failure to reduce the speed of the vehicle and to use the correct gear may result in loss of control of the vehicle.</p>
18.		<p>i INTERSECTION This sign indicates an intersection ahead.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. There is no road forward. ii. Caution is advised while approaching the intersection. iii. Determine the intended direction. <p>x Failure to take note of this sign may result in an accident from vehicles approaching from the left or right or may result in loss of control of the vehicle.</p>

NO	ROAD SIGNS	DEFINITION & IMPORTANCE
19.		<p>i SHARP CURVE TO THE RIGHT This sign indicates that the road curves sharply to the right.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Reduce the speed of the vehicle as the bend approaches. ii. Be aware of oncoming traffic approaching from the other direction. iii. Utilize the horn or high beams to indicate your presence to other road users. <p>x Failure to reduce the speed of the vehicle and to use the correct gear may result in loss of control of the vehicle.</p>
20.		<p>i SHARP CURVE TO THE LEFT This sign indicates that the road curves sharply to the left.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Reduce the speed of the vehicle as the bend approaches. ii. Be aware of oncoming traffic approaching from the other direction. iii. Utilize the horn or high beams to indicate your presence to other road users. <p>x Failure to reduce the speed of the vehicle and to use the correct gear may result in loss of control of the vehicle.</p>
21.		<p>i LEFT BEND This sign indicates a left bend in the road which may be dangerous due to road conditions or limited driver visibility.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Reduce the speed of the vehicle. ii. Caution is advised while approaching the bend. <p>x Failure to reduce the speed of the vehicle and to use the correct gear may result in loss of control of the vehicle.</p>




NO	ROAD SIGNS	DEFINITION & IMPORTANCE
22.		<p>i RIGHT BEND This sign indicates a right bend in the road which may be dangerous due to road conditions or limited driver visibility.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Reduce the speed of the vehicle. ii. Caution is advised while approaching the bend. <p>x Failure to reduce the speed of the vehicle and to use the correct gear may result in loss of control of the vehicle.</p>
23.		<p>i DIVIDED HIGHWAY ENDS This sign indicates the end of a section of highway separated by a physical barrier and warns of two-way traffic ahead.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Ensure you are in the correct lane. ii. Be aware of oncoming traffic approaching from the other direction. <p>x Failure to reduce the speed of the vehicle and to use the correct gear may result in loss of control of the vehicle.</p>
24.		<p>i DIVIDED HIGHWAY BEGINS This sign indicates a section of highway ahead separated by a physical barrier.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Be aware of a road divider ahead. ii. Caution is advised while approaching the road divider. <p>x Failure to reduce the speed of the vehicle and to use the correct gear may result in loss of control of the vehicle.</p>




NO	ROAD SIGNS	DEFINITION & IMPORTANCE
25.		<p>ROUNDABOUT</p> <p>This sign indicates a roundabout ahead.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Ensure you are in the correct lane. ii. Give way to traffic approaching from the right. iii. Reduce the speed of the vehicle and give the appropriate turn signal. iv. Continue onto the roundabout when it is safe to do so. <p>Failure to plan and react accordingly may increase the risk of an accident and injury to yourself and to other road users.</p>
26.		<p>TWO-WAY TRAFFIC</p> <p>This sign gives warning that the road transitions from one-way road to a two-way road.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Be aware of oncoming traffic approaching from the other direction. ii. Ensure that there is no oncoming traffic before overtaking. iii. Be aware of vehicles crossing into your lane. <p>Failure to plan and react accordingly may increase the risk of an accident and injury to yourself and to other road users.</p>
27.		<p>CLIMBING LANE (TWO LANES)</p> <p>This sign is used on an ascending road where an additional lane is provided for overtaking. There are three lanes provided on a two-way traffic road.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Heavy vehicles must be on the left-most lane. ii. A vehicle intending to overtake must use the right (middle) lane. iii. Caution is advised while climbing an inclined road. <p>Failure to plan and react accordingly may increase the risk of an accident and injury to yourself and to other road users.</p>

NO	ROAD SIGNS	DEFINITION & IMPORTANCE
28.		<p>CLIMBING LANE (ONE LANES)</p> <p>This sign is used on a descending road where an additional lane is provided for overtaking. There are three lanes provided on a two-way traffic road.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Slow-moving and heavy vehicles must be on the left-most lane. ii. A vehicle intending to overtake must use the right (middle) lane. iii. Caution is advised for oncoming traffic during overtaking. <p>Failure to plan and react accordingly may increase the risk of an accident and injury to yourself and to other road users.</p>
29.		<p>LANE NARROWS FROM THE LEFT</p> <p>This sign indicates that the road ahead narrows from the left.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Reduce the speed of the vehicle. ii. Give way to traffic approaching from the right. iii. Overtaking is prohibited. <p>Failure to plan and react accordingly may increase the risk of an accident and injury to yourself and to other road users.</p>
30.		<p>NARROWING ROAD</p> <p>This sign indicates that the road ahead narrows from both sides.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Reduce the speed of the vehicle. ii. Give way to oncoming traffic. iii. Overtaking is prohibited. <p>Failure to stop the vehicle may result in an accident or in obstructing the flow of traffic.</p>





NO	ROAD SIGNS	DEFINITION & IMPORTANCE
31.		<p>LANE NARROWS FROM THE RIGHT</p> <p>This sign indicates that the road ahead narrows from the right.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Reduce the speed of the vehicle. ii. Give way to traffic approaching from the right. iii. Overtaking is prohibited. <p>Failure to plan and react accordingly may increase the risk of an accident and injury to yourself and to other road users.</p>
32.		<p>INCLINE WARNING (CLIMBING A STEEP HILL)</p> <p>This sign indicates that the road ahead has a 10% gradient steep incline.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Caution is advised while driving. ii. Shift to a lower gear. iii. Overtaking is prohibited. iv. Turning the vehicle around is prohibited. v. Maintain a firm grip on the steering wheel. <p>Failure to shift into the correct gear and adapt to the flow of traffic may obstruct traffic and increase the risk of accident if the vehicle is moving too slowly.</p>
33.		<p>DESCENT WARNING (DESCENDING A STEEP HILL)</p> <p>This sign indicates a four-way junction ahead. Perlahan kenderaan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Reduce the speed of the vehicle. ii. Shift to a lower gear. iii. Overtaking is prohibited. iv. Turning the vehicle around is prohibited. v. Maintain a firm grip on the steering wheel. <p>Failure to shift into the correct gear and adapt to the flow of traffic may obstruct traffic and increase the risk of accident.</p>




NO	ROAD SIGNS	DEFINITION & IMPORTANCE
34.		<p>NARROW BRIDGE</p> <p>This sign indicates a bridge or section of highway that narrows.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Reduce the speed of the vehicle. ii. Give way to oncoming traffic and heavy vehicles which may be closer to the bridge. <p>Failure to shift into the correct gear and adapt to the flow of traffic may obstruct traffic and increase the risk of accident.</p>
35.		<p>SLIPPERY ROAD</p> <p>This sign indicates that the road surface ahead is slippery.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Reduce the speed of the vehicle without braking forcefully. ii. Avoid overtaking. iii. Maintain a safe distance from other vehicles. iv. Maintain a firm grip on the steering wheel. <p>Failure to reduce the speed of the vehicle safely and maintain a safe distance may result in loss of control of the vehicle.</p>
36.		<p>SOFT SHOULDER</p> <p>This sign indicates that the shoulder of the road is soft and not paved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Caution is advised while driving. ii. Caution is advised during overtaking and when approaching the shoulder of the road. iii. Maintain a firm grip on the steering wheel. <p>Failure to take note of this sign may result in the vehicle being embedded by the shoulder of the road and may increase the risk of accident and injury to yourself and to other road users.</p>

NO	ROAD SIGNS	DEFINITION & IMPORTANCE
37.		<p>TRAFFIC LIGHT</p> <p>This sign indicates a junction with a traffic light.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Reduce the speed of the vehicle. ii. Obey the traffic light. iii. RED = STOP. iv. YELLOW = PREPARE TO STOP. v. GREEN = GO. <p>Failure to obey the traffic light signals may increase the risk of accident and cause obstruction of the flow of traffic.</p>
38.		<p>STOP SIGN AHEAD</p> <p>This sign indicates the presence of a stop sign ahead and to prepare to stop the vehicle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Caution is advised while driving due to unexpected road conditions or hazards. ii. Be alert while driving past this area. <p>Failure to stop the vehicle may increase the risk of accident and cause obstruction of the flow of traffic.</p>
39.		<p>ALERT / CAUTION</p> <p>This sign is a warning for hazards other than those described above.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Caution is advised while driving due to unexpected road conditions or hazards. ii. Be alert while driving past this area. <p>Failure to practice caution may increase the risk of accident and injury.</p>

NO	ROAD SIGNS	DEFINITION & IMPORTANCE
40.		<p>GIVE WAY SIGN AHEAD</p> <p>This sign indicates the presence of a give way sign ahead. Drivers are advised to give way to oncoming traffic from the other direction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Reduce the speed of the vehicle. ii. Be ready to stop the vehicle and give way to oncoming traffic. <p>Failure to give way may increase the risk of accident and cause obstruction of the flow of traffic.</p>
41.		<p>LANDSLIDES AND FALLING ROCKS</p> <p>This sign indicates a section of road where landslides and falling rocks are common.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Caution is advised while driving through this section of road. ii. Ensure the road is safe and clear before going forward. <p>Failure to plan and react accordingly may increase the risk of an accident and injury to yourself and to other road users.</p>
42.		<p>COW CROSSING</p> <p>This sign indicates a section of road commonly crossed by cows.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Reduce the speed of the vehicle. ii. Be ready to stop the vehicle in the event an animal is on the road. <p>Failure to plan and react accordingly may increase the risk of an accident and injury to yourself and to other road users.</p>

NO	ROAD SIGNS	DEFINITION & IMPORTANCE
43.		<p>WILD ANIMAL CROSSING</p> <p>This sign indicates a section of road commonly crossed by wild animals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Reduce the speed of the vehicle. ii. Be ready to stop the vehicle in the event a wild animal is on the road. <p>Failure to plan and react accordingly may increase the risk of an accident and injury to yourself and to other road users.</p>
44.		<p>PLAYGROUND</p> <p>This sign indicates a playground ahead.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Reduce the speed of the vehicle and be ready to stop the vehicle. ii. Caution is advised while driving. <p>Failure to plan and react accordingly may increase the risk of an accident and injury to yourself and to other road users.</p>
45.	 	<p>DISABLED PERSONS CROSSING</p> <p>This sign indicates a crossing for disabled persons.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Reduce the speed of the vehicle and be ready to stop the vehicle. ii. Obey any pedestrian traffic lights that may be in the area. iii. Give way to pedestrians crossing the road. <p>It is prohibited to sound your horn since this may cause disabled persons to panic and endanger their own safety. Persons colliding into a disabled person in this area will be charged under the Road Transport Act 1987.</p>

NO	ROAD SIGNS	DEFINITION & IMPORTANCE
46.	 	<p>SCHOOL ZONE</p> <p>This sign indicates a towing zone. Towing zones are often found in high traffic areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Reduce the speed of the vehicle and be ready to stop the vehicle. ii. Obey any pedestrian traffic lights or school crossing guards that may be in the area. iii. Give way to pedestrians crossing the road. <p>It is prohibited to sound your horn since this may cause school students to panic and endanger their own safety. Persons colliding into a school student in this area will be charged under the Road Transport Act 1987.</p>
47.		<p>TOWING ZONE</p> <p>This sign indicates a towing zone. Towing zones are often found in high traffic areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. No persons are allowed to park their vehicle in an area where this sign is displayed. <p>Vehicles parked by the side of the road may obstruct the flow of traffic. Vehicles in this area may be towed by the authorities.</p>
48.		<p>UNGATED RAILWAY CROSSING</p> <p>This sign indicates a railway crossing without safety gates.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Reduce the speed of the vehicle once approaching this sign. ii. Stop and ensure that there is no train in view before proceeding. <p>Failure to plan and react accordingly may increase the risk of an accident and injury to yourself and to other road users.</p>

NO	ROAD SIGNS	DEFINITION & IMPORTANCE
49.		<p>i PEDESTRIAN CROSSING</p> <p>This sign indicates a pedestrian crossing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ i. Reduce the speed of the vehicle and be ready to stop the vehicle. ii. Obey any pedestrian traffic lights that may be in the area. iii. Give way to pedestrians crossing the road. <p>✗ It is prohibited to sound your horn since this may cause pedestrian to panic and endanger their own safety. Persons colliding into a pedestrian in this area will be charged under the Road Transport Act 1987.</p>
50.		<p>i GATED RAILWAY CROSSING</p> <p>This sign indicates a railway crossing with safety gates.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ i. Reduce the speed of the vehicle as this sign is approached. ii. Stop and wait until the gate is opened before proceeding. iii. Caution is advised while driving in the area. <p>✗ Failure to plan and react accordingly may increase the risk of an accident and injury to yourself and to other road users.</p>
51.		<p>i AUTOMATIC GATED RAILWAY CROSSING</p> <p>This sign indicates a railway crossing with automatic safety gates.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ i. Reduce the speed of the vehicle as this sign is approached. ii. Stop and wait until the gate is opened before proceeding. iii. This zone begins in 500 meters. <p>✗ Failure to plan and react accordingly may increase the risk of an accident and injury to yourself and to other road users.</p>

REGULATORY SIGN




1.1.3 Regulatory sign



NO	ROAD SIGNS	DEFINITION & IMPORTANCE
1.		<p>NO OVERTAKING</p> <p>This sign indicates that all vehicles are banned from overtaking.</p> <p>Failure to obey the ban on overtaking will increase the risk of an accident and injury to yourself and to other road users.</p>
2.		<p>NO OVERTAKING FOR HEAVY VEHICLES</p> <p>This sign indicates that heavy vehicles are banned from overtaking.</p> <p>Overtaking will obstruct the flow of traffic and may bring harm to yourself and other road users.</p>
3.		<p>NO HONKING</p> <p>Sounding the horn is often banned in places such as schools, courts, hospitals, and government office areas.</p> <p>Sounding the horn will disturb the public peace.</p>


NO	ROAD SIGNS	DEFINITION & IMPORTANCE
4.		<p>NO VEHICLE ENTRY</p> <p>All vehicles are banned from entering through this route.</p> <p>Failure to obey the sign will increase the risk of accident and will disrupt traffic.</p>
5.		<p>NO LEFT TURN</p> <p>All vehicles are banned from turning left to avoid turning into a one-way route.</p> <p>Failure to obey the sign will increase the risk of accident and will disrupt traffic.</p>
6.		<p>NO U-TURN</p> <p>Vehicles are not allowed to make U-turns.</p> <p>This action will obstruct the flow of traffic and may cause heavy traffic even if there is enough space to do so. Examples of this are at junctions and busy roads.</p>

NO	ROAD SIGNS	DEFINITION & IMPORTANCE
7.		<p>NO RIGHT TURN</p> <p>All vehicles are banned from turning right to avoid turning into a one-way route.</p> <p>Failure to obey will increase the risk of accident and will disrupt traffic.</p>
8.		<p>NO ENTRY FOR MOTORCYCLES</p> <p>Motorcycles are banned from utilizing the following route. Only other vehicles may utilize the route to ensure the safety of other road users.</p> <p>Failure to obey will increase the risk of accident and will disrupt traffic.</p>
9.		<p>NO ENTRY FOR PARTICULAR VEHICLES</p> <p>All tricycles, bicycles, trishaws and vehicles drawn by animals are banned from utilizing the following route. Only other vehicles may utilize the route to ensure the safety of other road users.</p> <p>Failure to obey will increase the risk of accident and will disrupt traffic.</p>

NO	ROAD SIGNS	DEFINITION & IMPORTANCE
10.		<p>NO PARKING</p> <p>No vehicle is allowed to park in this section even if space is available since this will obstruct traffic. This sign is commonly found in areas with high traffic and no road shoulders for parking.</p> <p>Failure to obey will increase the risk of accident and will disrupt traffic.</p>
11.		<p>NO STOPPING</p> <p>All vehicles are not allowed to stop in the area marked by this sign. Halting a vehicle in this area will cause traffic to slow down and will also disrupt the smooth driving of other drivers. This sign is commonly found in areas with high traffic and no road shoulders for parking.</p> <p>Failure to obey will increase the risk of accident and will disrupt traffic.</p>
12.		<p>STOP</p> <p>This sign indicates that the driver should stop before continuing. This sign is often found at road intersections.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> All vehicles are required to come to a complete stop before the STOP line and to ensure safe driving conditions. Look to the right, then the left. When the road is considered safe, the driver may proceed forward carefully. <p>Failure to obey will increase the risk of accident and will disrupt traffic.</p>

NO	ROAD SIGNS	DEFINITION & IMPORTANCE
13.		<p>60 KM/H SPEED LIMIT</p> <p>This sign is often placed in urban areas, suburban areas and rural areas. This speed is suitable for the traffic and road conditions in this area.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Obey the speed limit. Drive carefully and be aware of the presence of vehicles on the shoulder of the road as well as the presence of other road users such as motorcycles, bicycles, buses and pedestrians. <p>X Driving above the speed limit may endanger yourself and other road users.</p>
14.		<p>90 KM/H SPEED LIMIT</p> <p>This sign is often placed on federal and state highways. This speed is suitable for the traffic and road conditions in this area.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Obey the speed limit. Drive carefully and be aware of road junctions and damaged road shoulders. <p>X Driving above the speed limit may endanger yourself and other road users.</p>
		<p>END OF SPEED LIMIT ZONE</p> <p>This sign indicates the end of the previous speed limit zone. The new speed limit will be indicated by the next speed limit sign.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Obey the speed limit. Drive carefully and be aware of road junctions and damaged road shoulders. <p>X Failure to obey the new speed limit will endanger yourself and other road users.</p>






NO	ROAD SIGNS	DEFINITION & IMPORTANCE
15.		<p>HIGHWAY SPEED LIMIT</p> <p>This sign is often placed on two-lane and three-lane highways. Although the speed limit is 110 km/h, the driver should always adhere to the driving lane (left lane) and follow proper driving etiquette.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Obey the speed limit. Drive carefully. When driving below the speed limit, ensure that the vehicle does not obstruct the flow of traffic for other road users. Driving at a higher speed may increase the risk of an accident and may result in loss of control of the vehicle. Keep a safe distance from other cars and be aware of vehicles entering and exiting the highway. <p>X Driving above the specified speed limit may endanger yourself and other road users.</p>
16.		<p>NO ENTRY FOR VEHICLES WIDER THAN 2.5 METERS</p> <p>This sign indicates that the width of the route ahead is not more than 2.5 meters. This sign is often found at sections of road where the width is limited by tunnels or bridges.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the width of the vehicle. If the width of the vehicle exceeds the limit, a different route must be taken. <p>X Failure to obey the specified width limit may endanger yourself or other road users.</p>




NO	ROAD SIGNS	DEFINITION & IMPORTANCE
17.		<p>NO ENTRY FOR VEHICLES TALLER THAN 4.5 METERS</p> <p>This sign indicates that the height of the route ahead is not more than 4.5 meters. This sign is often found at sections of road where the height is limited by tunnels or bridges.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the height of the vehicle. If the height of the vehicle exceeds the limit, a different route must be taken. <p>X Failure to obey the specified height limit may endanger yourself or other road users.</p>
18.		<p>NO ENTRY FOR VEHICLES EXCEEDING 8 TONNES</p> <p>This sign indicates that the road ahead cannot support a weight exceeding 8 tonnes. This sign is often found at bridges that have a specified weight limit due to its structure.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the total weight of the car. A different route must be taken if the vehicle exceeds the weight limit. Vehicles exceeding the specified weight limit will cause damage to the road structure and will bring detriment to other road users. <p>X Failure to obey the specified weight limit may endanger yourself or other road users.</p>





MANDATORY SIGN

1.1.4 Mandatory Signs

NO	ROAD SIGNS	DEFINITION & IMPORTANCE
1.	 	<p>ONE WAY ROAD</p> <p>The purpose of this sign is to ensure that traffic flows smoothly. It is often located at narrow urban roads.</p> <p>i. Obey the one way sign.</p> <p>X Failure to obey this sign will result in collision with oncoming traffic, an increase in the risk of accident and obstruction of traffic.</p>
2.		<p>DIRECTION SIGN</p> <p>The purpose of this sign is to ensure that traffic flows smoothly. It is often located at urban roads.</p> <p>i. Obey the directional sign.</p> <p>X Failure to obey this sign will result in collision with oncoming traffic, an increase in the risk of accident and obstruction of traffic.</p>
3.		<p>RIGHT TURN ONLY</p> <p>The purpose of this sign is to ensure that traffic flows smoothly. It is often located at urban roads where traffic must flow only to the right.</p> <p>i. Obey the right turn sign to ensure that traffic flows smoothly.</p> <p>X Failure to obey this sign will result in collision with oncoming traffic, an increase in the risk of accident and obstruction of traffic.</p>




NO	ROAD SIGNS	DEFINITION & IMPORTANCE
4.	 	<p>GO RIGHT / GO LEFT</p> <p>The purpose of this sign is to ensure that traffic flows smoothly. It is often located at the beginning of road dividers.</p> <p>i. Obey the directional sign.</p> <p>X Failure to obey this sign will result in collision with oncoming traffic, an increase in the risk of accident and obstruction of traffic.</p>
5.	  	<p>DIVIDED ROAD</p> <p>The purpose of this sign is to ensure that traffic flows smoothly. It is often located at the beginning of road dividers.</p> <p>i. Determine which lane to follow and obey the directional sign.</p> <p>X Failure to obey this sign will result in collision with oncoming traffic, an increase in the risk of accident and obstruction of traffic.</p>




NO	ROAD SIGNS	DEFINITION & IMPORTANCE
6.		<p>TWO WHEELED VEHICLE LANE</p> <p>This sign indicates that only two wheel vehicles pictured (bicycles, trishaws, and motorcycles) must utilize this lane. This is to ensure that the specified vehicles do not disrupt the flow of traffic. It is often located outside urban areas. It is often located outside urban areas.</p> <p>All specified vehicles must only utilize this lane.</p> <p>X Other vehicles using this lane will increase the risk of accident with the specified vehicles.</p>
7.	 	<p>MOTORCYCLE / BICYCLE LANE</p> <p>This sign indicates that motorcycles and bicycles must utilize the assigned lane. This is to ensure the smooth flow of traffic and to reduce the risk of an accident to cyclists and motorcyclists. This sign is often located on roads which have a known risk of being dangerous to cyclists and motorcyclists due to high-speed traffic or large numbers of heavy and commercial vehicles.</p> <p>i. Cyclists and motorcyclists must only utilize this lane.</p> <p>X Other vehicles using this lane will increase the risk of accident with the specified vehicles.</p>


NO	ROAD SIGNS	DEFINITION & IMPORTANCE
8.		<p>TRISHAW LANE</p> <p>This sign indicates that trishaws must utilize the assigned lane. This is to ensure the smooth flow of traffic and to reduce the risk of an accident to trishaw drivers and passengers. This sign is often located in tourist areas.</p> <p>i. Trishaw drivers should only utilize the assigned lane.</p> <p>X Other vehicles using this lane will increase the risk of accident with the specified vehicles.</p>
9.		<p>TAXI LANE</p> <p>This sign indicates that taxis must utilize the assigned lane. This is to allow taxis to pick up and drop off passengers without disrupting the smooth flow of traffic and to reduce the risk of an accident to taxi drivers and passengers. This sign is often located in urban areas.</p> <p>i. Taxi drivers should only utilize the assigned lane.</p> <p>X Other vehicles are prohibited from using this lane.</p>
10.	 	<p>BUS LANE</p> <p>This sign indicates that buses must utilize the assigned lane. This is to allow buses to pick up and drop off passengers without disrupting the smooth flow of traffic and to reduce the risk of an accident to bus drivers and passengers. This sign is often located in urban areas.</p> <p>i. Utilize the appropriate lane for your vehicle.</p> <p>ii. Other vehicles are prohibited from using this lane.</p> <p>X All vehicles other than buses are prohibited from using this lane except on Sundays, public holidays or after the specified bus lane hours.</p>




INFORMATION SIGN




1.1.5 Information sign

NO	ROAD SIGNS	DEFINITION & IMPORTANCE
1.		<p>PUBLIC PHONE</p> <p>i. Persons intending to utilize the public phone should reduce the speed of the vehicle and give the signal to stop by the side of the road.</p> <p>✗ Drivers should only halt the vehicle at safe and authorized places so as to ensure that the flow of traffic is not disrupted.</p>
2.		<p>HOSPITAL</p> <p>This sign indicates that there is a hospital ahead.</p> <p>i. Reduce the speed of the vehicle and be ready to give way to emergency vehicles.</p> <p>✗ Do not sound the horn since this may disturb patients and the public peace.</p>
3.		<p>PARKING</p> <p>This sign indicates a vehicle parking area ahead.</p>

NO	ROAD SIGNS	DEFINITION & IMPORTANCE
4.		<p>MEDICAL CENTRE</p> <p>This sign indicates a petrol station ahead.</p> <p>i. Reduce the speed of the vehicle and be ready to give way to emergency vehicles.</p> <p>✗ Do not sound the horn since this may disturb patients and the public peace.</p>
5.		<p>PETROL STATION</p> <p>This sign indicates a petrol station ahead.</p> <p>i. Reduce the speed of the vehicle.</p> <p>ii. Persons intending to stop at the petrol station should give a left turn signal and manoeuvre the vehicle to the left side of the road.</p> <p>iii. Be careful when exiting the petrol station.</p>
6.		<p>BUS STOP</p> <p>This sign indicates a bus stop ahead.</p> <p>i. Be careful of buses entering and exiting the bus stop area.</p> <p>ii. Be aware of passengers being picked up and dropped off in the area.</p> <p>iii. Vehicles other than buses are prohibited from stopping within 9 meters of the bus stop.</p>

NO	ROAD SIGNS	DEFINITION & IMPORTANCE
13.		<p>DIRECTIONS</p> <p>This sign displays directions to intended destinations and towns through the main road as well as through exits and junctions.</p> <p>i. Ensure the vehicle is positioned correctly on the road and give the appropriate turn signals.</p> <p>ii. Reduce the speed of the vehicle and be ready to stop the vehicle if needed.</p> <p>iii. Give way to oncoming vehicles from the opposite direction. Continue with caution.</p> <p>✗ Do not obstruct the flow of traffic on the road.</p>

NO	ROAD SIGNS	DEFINITION & IMPORTANCE
7.		<p>DEAD END</p> <p>This sign indicates that the road ahead leads to a dead end.</p> <p>✗ Do not enter unless intending to do so. Turn the vehicle around if mistaken.</p>
8.		<p>U-TURN</p> <p>This sign indicates a U-turn ahead. This sign is often located at junctions, below bridges and in two lane roads.</p> <p>i. Drive carefully and ensure the vehicle is in the correct lane.</p> <p>ii. Reduce the speed of the vehicle and give way to oncoming traffic.</p> <p>✗ Do not obstruct oncoming traffic.</p>
9.		<p>DISTANCE SIGN</p> <p>This sign informs road users of the distance to the intended destination or to towns located ahead.</p> <p>i. Determine the travelling route and drive carefully to the intended destination.</p> <p>ii. It is advised to stop at the rest stops if the driver experiences fatigue.</p> <p>iii. Ensure there is enough petrol to reach the intended destination to avoid complications during the journey.</p> <p>iv. (2) indicates a main road.</p>

NO	ROAD SIGNS	DEFINITION & IMPORTANCE
10.		<p>EXIT TO DESTINATION</p> <p>This sign informs road users of the distance to an exit that leads to the intended destination or town.</p> <p>i. Ensure the vehicle is positioned in the correct lane if the driver is intending to take the exit.</p> <p>ii. Reduce the speed of the vehicle and bring the vehicle to the left side of the road.</p> <p>✗ Do not obstruct the flow of traffic on the road.</p>
11.		<p>DISTANCE TO JUNCTION</p> <p>This sign displays the distance to a junction that leads to the intended destination or town. Ambil posisi yang betul dan berikan isyarat secukupnya.</p> <p>i. Ensure the vehicle is positioned correctly on the road and give the appropriate turn signals.</p> <p>ii. Reduce the speed of the vehicle and be ready to stop the vehicle if needed. Obey any traffic lights (if present).</p> <p>iii. Give way to oncoming vehicles from the opposite direction. Continue with caution.</p> <p>✗ Do not obstruct the flow of traffic on the road.</p>
12.		<p>DIRECTIONS - ROUNDABOUT</p> <p>This sign informs road users of the direction of destinations and towns.</p> <p>i. Determine the intended direction.</p> <p>ii. Follow the correct lane.</p> <p>iii. Reduce the speed of the vehicle upon approaching the roundabout. Stop the vehicle if required.</p> <p>iv. Give way to vehicles approaching from the right and continue the journey with caution.</p> <p>✗ Do not obstruct the flow of traffic on the road.</p>

TEMPORARY SIGN BOARD



1. WORKS ROAD

- Slow down and observe the temporary sign

2. CONTRUCTION MATERIAL PILED BY SIDE OF THE ROAD

- Give way to vehicle coming from the front
- Start moving when it is save

3. ADVANCE WARNING SIGN

- Slow down because roads are being repaired

4. STOP FOR CHILDREN CROSSING – look for safety before proceeding



5. RIGHT LANE CLOSED

6. OBSTRUCTION






7. CENTRE LANE CLOSED

8.. DETOUR

TRAFFIC LIGHT

Traffic light signals

- i. Traffic lights are placed at every junction in urban areas and in busy small towns. All drivers must fully understand the meaning of each colour on a traffic light. The purpose of a traffic light is to control the flow of traffic to ensure it moves in a smooth, organized and safe manner.

NO.	ROAD SIGNS	DEFINITION & IMPORTANCE
1.		RED indicates "STOP". Stop the vehicle behind the white line. Pull the handbrake and free the gear.
2.		GREEN indicates "GO". Be aware of traffic from all directions and proceed with caution.
3.		A GREEN LEFT ARROW indicates "GO LEFT". Be aware of traffic from all directions and proceed only to the left with caution. Vehicles in the right lane should remain at a standstill.
4.		A GREEN RIGHT ARROW indicates "GO RIGHT". Be aware of traffic from all directions and proceed only to the right with caution. Vehicles in the left lane should remain at a standstill.
5.		YELLOW indicates "STOP UNLESS BEYOND THE LINE". Vehicles before the line should not proceed since it may result in an accident.

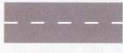



REMINDER





In the event that the traffic light is under repair at a:





- i. Four-way Junction: Priority does not belong to any lane. Drivers should be courteous and prioritize safety to ensure the smooth flow of traffic.
- ii. Three-way Junction: Priority is given to vehicles on the main road to move forward.

ROAD AND LANE MARKING






1.1.8 Road and lane markings

NO	ROAD SIGNS	DEFINITION & IMPORTANCE
1.		BROKEN WHITE LINE <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Vehicles from both directions are allowed to overtake, take U-turns or stop the vehicle by the side of the road.
2.		WHITE EDGE LINE <ol style="list-style-type: none"> This line acts as a boundary line between the road and road shoulder. Vehicles must not be steered beyond the white line. It is prohibited to stop the vehicle by the side of the road.
3.		DOUBLE WHITE LINE (SOLID AND BROKEN) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Only vehicles traveling in the lane with the broken white line are allowed to overtake.
4.		DOUBLE WHITE LINE (BOTH SOLID) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Vehicles from both directions are prohibited from overtaking, taking U-turns or stopping the vehicle by the side of the road even if it is considered safe to do so. This prohibition is in effect due to unsuitable road and environmental conditions which may endanger the driver. E.g. Hilly areas and curves in the road.

NO	ROAD SIGNS	DEFINITION & IMPORTANCE
9.		ROSS CHEVRON <ol style="list-style-type: none"> This is a diagonal road marking placed in two-way traffic. It indicates an obstruction ahead. Vehicles are not allowed to enter the marked area.
10.		CHEVRON MERGING <ol style="list-style-type: none"> This Chevron indicates merging lanes. It indicates an obstruction ahead. Vehicles are not allowed to enter the marked area.
11.		CHEVRON HATCHING DIVERGING <ol style="list-style-type: none"> This Chevron indicates diverging lanes. It indicates an obstruction ahead. Vehicles are not allowed to enter the marked area.
12.		YELLOW BOX <ol style="list-style-type: none"> All vehicles are prohibited from stopping in the yellow box. Stopping a vehicle in the yellow box will disrupt traffic by obstructing the path of vehicles coming from other directions.

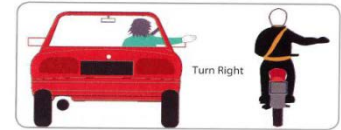
NO	ROAD SIGNS	DEFINITION & IMPORTANCE
5.		YELLOW EDGE LINE <ol style="list-style-type: none"> This line indicates that it is prohibited to stop the car by the side of the road along the section of road marked with this yellow line. Vehicles stopped in this section of road will obstruct traffic.
6.		PEDESTRIAN CROSSING <p>This crossing is placed for pedestrians to cross the road safely. It is commonly seen in front of malls, schools, bus stops, etc.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Obey the pedestrian traffic light if no traffic light is present, reduce the speed of the vehicle and stop if required to give way to pedestrians crossing the road. Do not overtake in this area. Sounding the horn is not allowed.
7.		BUS AND TAXI LANE <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Other vehicles are prohibited from using this lane or stopping in this area. This lane is specifically for the use of public service vehicles (buses /taxis) to facilitate picking up and dropping off passengers.
8.		HORIZONTAL YELLOW LINES <ol style="list-style-type: none"> This marking is made with a thickness of 5 mm to warn drivers to reduce the speed of their vehicles. This marking is commonly placed in the following locations: Near junctions, roundabouts, pedestrian crossings, toll booths and any other obstruction which requires a fast-moving vehicle to reduce its speed.

TRAFFIC POLICE AND HAND SIGNAL

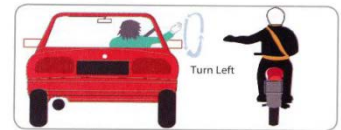
NO	SIGNALS	REGULATIONS & IMPORTANCE
1.		Vehicles approaching from behind are required to stop. Traffic coming from the front may proceed to the right.
2.		Vehicles approaching from behind are required to stop. Traffic coming from the front may proceed to the left.
3.		Both lanes of traffic (left lane and right lane) may proceed.
4.		Traffic from the right may proceed.
5.		Traffic from the left may proceed.

1.1.10 Driver hand signals

I intend to turn right



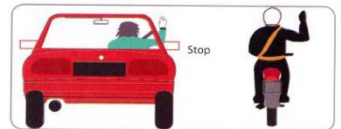
I intend to turn left



Reducing the speed of the vehicle



I intend to stop



HIGHWAY CODE

GOOD DRIVING ETIQUETTE ON THE ROAD

- RESPONSIBILITY
- CONCENTRATION
- FORESIGHT
- PATIENCE
- CONFIDENCE

i. RESPONSIBILITY

- Yourself
- Passengers
- Other road users: (Children, Senior citizen, disable person, cyclists)

ii. CONCENTRATION

- Pay full attention
- Feeling Tired, anger and emotional distress
- Keep safe distance from other car
- Avoid actions that take away concentration(cell phone

iii. FORESIGHT

Anticipate the reaction of other road users

iv. PATIENT

- Be forgiving of the mistakes of other road users
- Responding to their mistakes with irresponsible driver will only create conflict

v. CONFIDENCE

New drivers gain confidence through practices and experience.

THE EFFECT OF CONDUCT AND SKILL LEVEL ON DRIVING STYLE

CONDUCT		SKILL	DRIVING STYLE
GOOD	+	GOOD	SAFE
GOOD	+	BAD	NEGLIGENT
BAD	+	GOOD	SELFISH
BAD	+	BAD	DANGEROUS

DRIVER BEHAVIOUR AND RESPONSIBILITY

- DRIVERS AND PEDESTRIAN (Exercise extreme caution, priority)
- DRIVERS AND CYCLISTS(Anticipating hazards, emergency braking)
- DRIVERS AND MOTORCYCLISTS(Group with highest accident rate)
- DRIVERS AND OTHER VEHICLES (Driving Institute/ P' Holder)
- DRIVERS AND EMERGENCY VEHICLES (Police , Ambulance..)

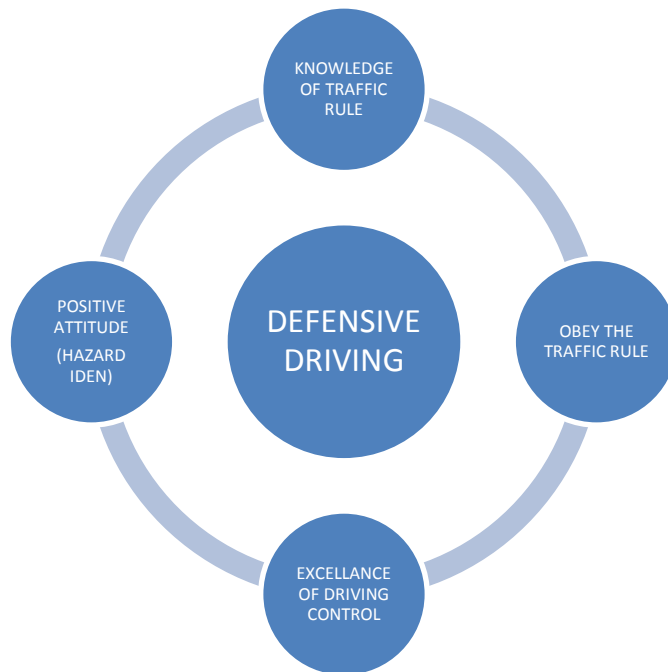
BE:

- ✓ Positive
- ✓ Responsible
- ✓ Concentration
- ✓ Defensive

04. DEFENSIVE RIDING

- a. Defensive Riding Concept
- b. Defensive Driving Triangle

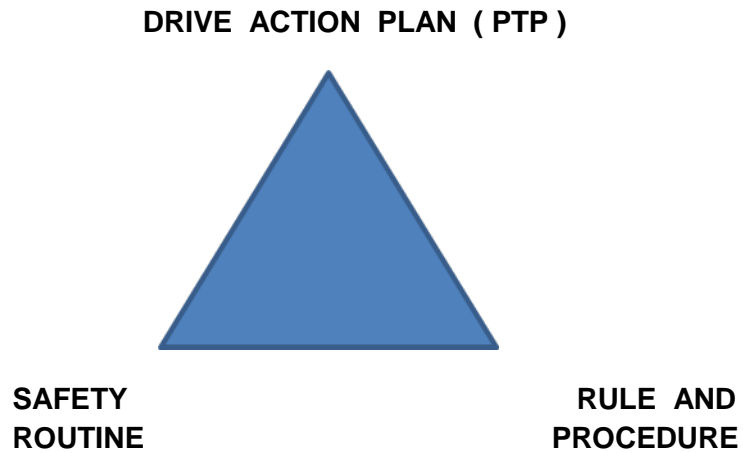
a. DEFENSIVE RIDING CONCEPT



DEFENSIVE RIDING CAN BE DEFINE AS :

**THE FUNDAMENTAL OF DRIVING SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE THAT WILL ENABLE A
PERSON TO AVOID ACCIDENT**

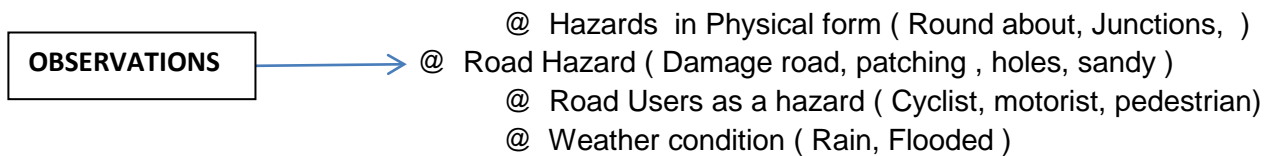
b. DEFENSIVE RIDING TRIANGLE



i. **DRIVE ACTION PLAN (PTP)** – The Plan to avoid **accident**

ACCIDENT – THEY DON'T JUST HAPPEN, IT IS CAUSED . BEFORE ACCIDENT TAKE PLACE, IT BEGINS WITH HAZARD. SO HAZARDS MUST BE IDENTIFIED AND NEGOTIATED.

HAZARD SCANNING DURING DRIVING



ACTIONS:

- I - IDENTIFY** (Spot the hazards situation through your OBSERVATIONS)
- P – PREDICT** (Make an assessment of the risk)
- D – DECIDE** (Make an option to take the best)
- A – ACT** (Act accordingly)

GET CLEAR FROM HAZARD SAFELY BY CAR CONTROLS:

Can My Safety Be Given Away ?

C = COURSE **M**= MIRROR **S**=SIGNAL **B**= BRAKE **G**= GEAR **A**= ACCELERATE

UTILISE ALL CAR CONTROLS TO CLEAR FROM HAZARD (OBSTACLES)

- POSITIONS YOUR VEHICLE NICELY
- GET THE SPEED AND GEAR CORRECTLY
- ACCELERATES SAFELY

ii. SAFETY ROUTINE - (CITO)

The word 'routine' means the things that we do repeatedly . This Safety routine steps must be done on every manoeuver of driving activity, It includes:

- a. When drivers goes onto the road from the road shoulder (moving in)
- b. Overtaking process
- c. Turning left/right at the junction
- d. Avoiding road obstacles which is require to go out of driving lane
- e. Exiting / goes off the road

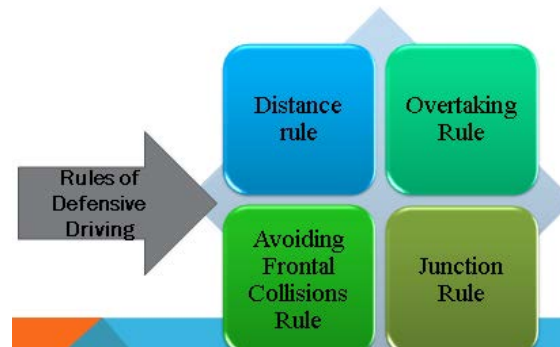
Every manoeuver must be followed by 3 CITO actions :

- a. **C**- CERMEN (Look at rear/side **mirror**)
- b. **I** - ISYARAT (Signal **Indicator light** must be ON)
- c. **T**- TITIK BUTA (**Blind spot** check)
- d. **O**- OLAHGERAK (manoeuver)

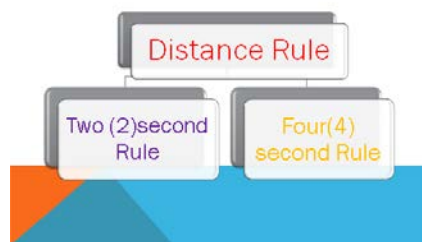
iii. PROCEDURES / RULE OF DEFENSIVE DRIVING (4667)

- ✓ 4 Driving Rule
- ✓ 6 Factors causing Accidents
- ✓ 6 Position of accident occurring
- ✓ 7 Manoeuver

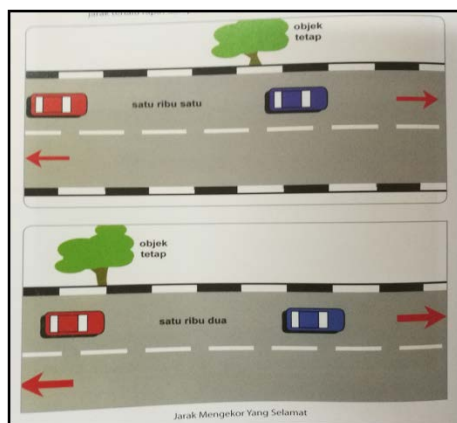
FOUR DRIVING RULE:



a. DISTANCE RULE :

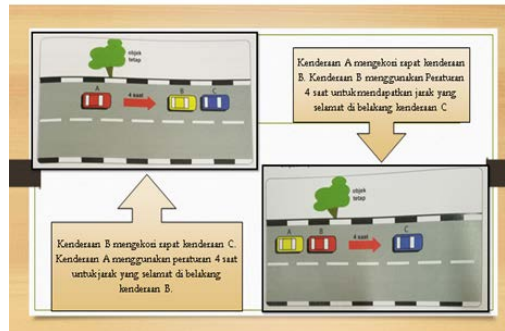


Two seconds Rule- Minimum safe distance between cars on normal driving

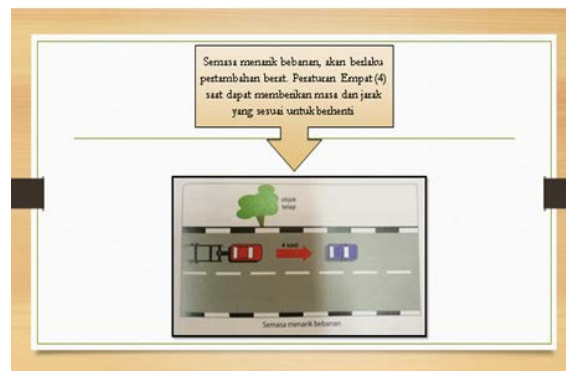


Four seconds Rule – Distance must be practiced on the following situations:

- i. When behind car is Tailing too close
- ii. When two cars in front position them too close
- iii. Rain or wet road
- iv. Towing Vehicle



Towing



12 seconds Rule - Minimum safe overtaking distance on opposite traffic

12 sec visual scan - The same method of counting used in the 2 sec rule and 4 sec rule also apply in the 12 sec visual scan. This rule applies for overtaking procedure



b. OVERTAKING RULE

Overtaking is required in following situation:

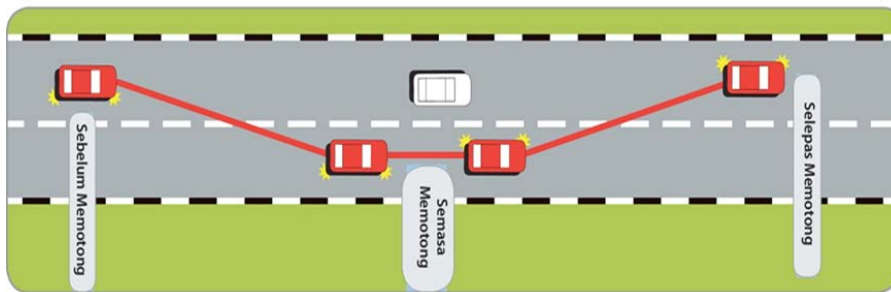
- When the vehicle in front is travelling too slow
- When the vehicle in front changing lanes
- When tailing a vehicle which has an increased risk of accident

3 PHASES OF OVERTAKING:

i. Before overtaking

ii. During overtaking

iii. After Overtaking



BEFORE OVERTAKING

- i. Maintain a safe distance
- ii. Scan up to 12 seconds ahead
- iii. Apply CITO
- IV. Shift a lower gear if necessary
- v. Move right and change lane

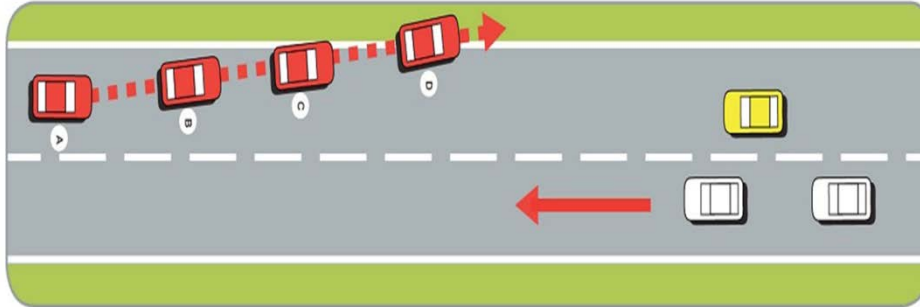
DURING OVERTAKING

- i. Increase speed
- ii. Maintain safe distance (1 m/3feet) from vehicle being overtaken
- ii. Convey your present by either using horn or light

AFTER OVERTAKING

- i. Apply CITO
- ii. Move to the left to change lane in safe manner

c. AVOIDING FRONTAL COLLISION RULE



AVIODING FRONTAL COLLISION

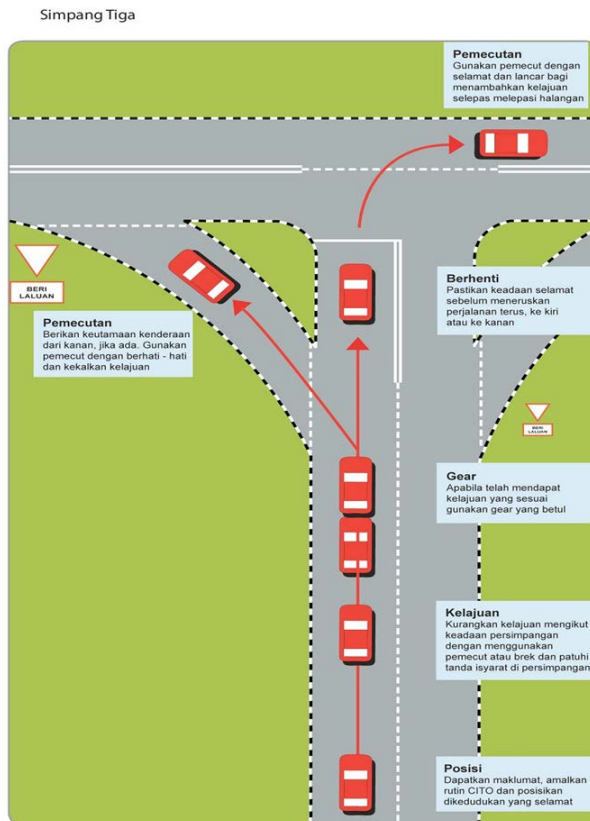
- A. Looking Ahead
- B. Reacting to the left
- C. Reducing Speed
- D. Driving off the road

- ✓ **Looking Ahead** – noticing car overtaking, sound horn or flashing head light
- ✓ **Reacting to the left** – If opposite driver does not respond, immediately apply CITO and veering to the left
- ✓ **Reduce Speed**
- ✓ **Driving off the road**- sacrifice, to avoid dangerous situation

REMINDER – All action should be executed quickly, smoothly and safely

d. JUNCTION RULE

RULE AT THE JUNCTION

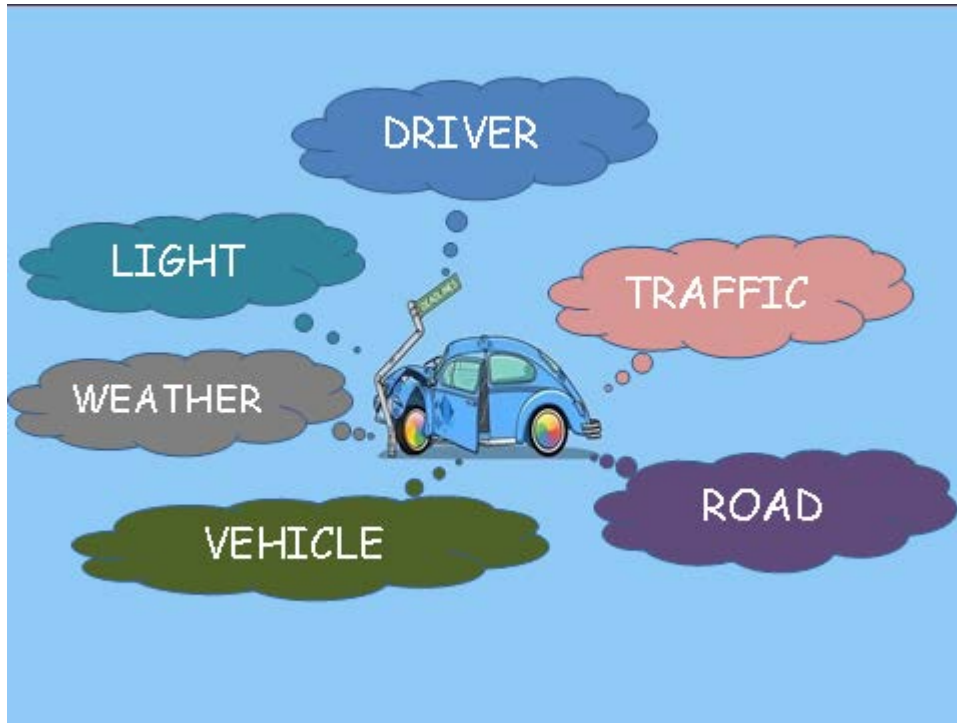


1. Determine the correct lane
2. Reduce speed at the junction
3. Convey intent through position and signal
4. Proceed with caution

INFORMATION:

- i. Observe the situation ahead and the surrounding to obtain the maximum amount of information
- ii. Analyze the information and create a plan of action to overcome any hazards
- iii. Convey your intent by giving signals before executing any manoeuvres

FACTORS CAUSING ACCIDENTS



1.) DRIVER

The most important factor and the main cause of accident :

- Fatigue, emotional and mental distress
- Influence of drug and alcohol
- Disobey road signs

2.) ROAD

- Damages, sandy, slippery
- Please adapt your speed to the road conditions

3) VEHICLE

- Ensure always in good condition

4) WEATHER

- Bad weather would reduce visibility affecting concentration

5.) LIGHTS

- Excessive or insufficient light
- Morning sun light
- Light shining from opposite direction

Note : Eyes recover from glare takes 7 seconds

6) TRAFFIC

- Congested traffic may cause mental stress of drivers and increase the risk of accident

POSITIONING WHICH MAY LEAD TO ACCIDENTS OCCOURING

1. Collision with vehicle in front

Failure to follow the vehicle at a safe distance

- Tailing the vehicle in front too closely
- Fail to pay attention
- Fail to notice the signal given by vehicle in front

2. Collision with vehicle from behind

- Drivers fail to observe rear view mirror.
- Good defensive driver will always glance the rear view mirror while driving.
- Should follow 4 sec rule in this situation

3. Collision during overtaking

- Failure to observe the overtaking rules.
- May have failed to practices 12 sec visual scan ahead.
- Failed to examine the blind spot.

4. Collision while being overtaken

- Failure to stay in the left lane.
- Attempt to overtake at the same time.
- Failed to observe rear view mirror.
- Increasing the speed while another vehicle is attempting to overtake

5. Collision with vehicles from the side

- Failure to plan journey properly, in decision in choosing lane.
- Failure to give turn signal properly

6. Collision with oncoming traffic

- Failure to apply 12 sec visual scan.
- Failure to practice the use of RULE TO AVOID FRONTAL COLLISION.

NOTE :By creating a driving plan, applying the driver reaction plan, practicing cito routine, the risk of accident could be reduce

MANOEUVRES

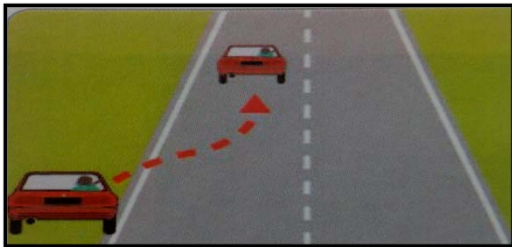
(CHANGING POSITION)

7 ROAD MANOEUVRES:

1. Movement into Traffic
2. Moving on the road
3. Moving with the flow of traffic
4. Moving Across the road
5. Overtaking and overtaken
6. Movement of turning back
7. Movement exiting traffic

1. Movement into traffic

Car moves onto the road from the road shoulder, merging lane, moving from parking lot onto the road, changing lane, entering roundabout



2. MOVING ON THE ROAD

Moving safely with appropriate speed and position



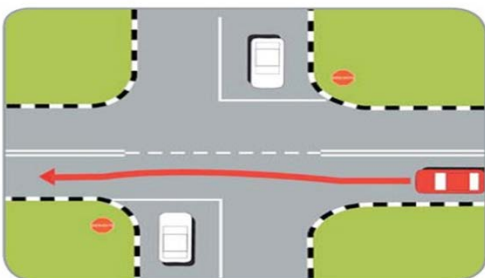
3. Moving with the flow of traffic

- Drives with ideal distance from other vehicles smoothly and safely
- Not obstruct the traffic flow



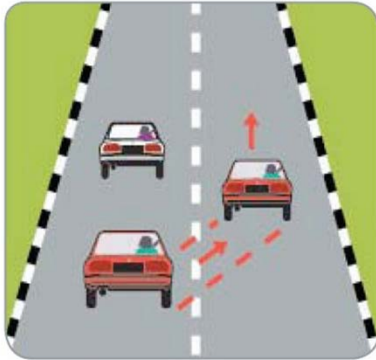
4. Moving across the road

May cross into the path of another road user. Practiced at the junction, Pedestrian crossing, rail road crossings



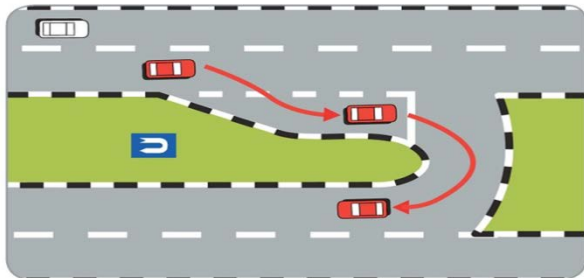
5. OVERTAKING AND OVERTAKEN

Moving at the same direction as another vehicle at a different speed to overtake it safely.



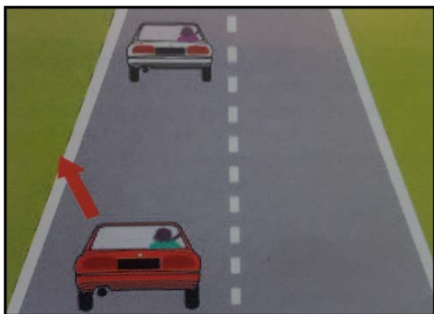
6. MOVEMENT OF TURNING BACK

Moving the vehicle in the direction it originally travelled, such as making a u turn and reverse parking



7. MOVEMENT OF EXITING TRAFFIC

Removing the vehicle from the flow of traffic



NOTE : DO APPLY SAFETY ROUTINE (CITO) ON EVERY MANOEUVRES :

- ✓ SIGNAL LIGHT
- ✓ MIRRORS
- ✓ BLIND SPOT

DRIVING IN VARIOUS WEATHER CONDITIONS

- HEAT
- RAIN
- CROSSWINDS
- FLOODS
- FOG
- NIGHT RIDING

HEAT

1. tires – Pressure adheres to specified requirement
2. sunglass – Reduce glaring

RAIN

1. Reduction on visibility
2. Turn on light as required
3. Wet and slippery road - apply caution
4. Aquaplaning – Tire losing grip on road surface with the presence of water

CROSSWIND

1. Would make a car unstable on moving
2. Observe wind indicators which are normally provided on the affected area

FLOOD

- Keep calm, stop and estimate the water's depth. Utilize the alternative route if necessary
- If the flood area is to be passed – be cautious of drains and ditches that may not be visible
- Use lower gear setting and highest point of the road

FOG

- Difficult and dangerous due to visibility
- Avoid accelerating, fog may become heavier

- Easily stress to drivers eyes
- May become disorientated
- Do not turn the emergency light if not in emergency situation
- Continue driving with cautious, maintain a distance with car in front. Use horn if necessary

NIGHT DRIVING

1. Ensures all light are functioning
2. High Beam light – prohibited using the light during encountering or following other vehicle
3. Flash the high beam light to remind opposite traffic to turn off the high beam
4. Avoid turning the fog light on normal driving
5. Turn on the signal light and hazard light when only necessary. Turn off when necessity had passed

PHYSICAL AND HUMAN FACTORS

- Night driving does not as clear as day time
- Suddenly encountering extreme bright, may require certain time to recover from glare.
- Do not look directly, look at the left side of the lane instead
- Fatigue – Take a rest or short nab if feeling sleepy

ROAD DRIVING



- ✓ URBAN AREA
- ✓ OUTSIDE URBAN AREA
- ✓ HIGHWAY

1. URBAN AREA

- Keep patient and calm for heavy traffic
- Motorbike – Residents utilize it to commute to work place
- Pedestrian – At the shopping mall, street market or school area2.
- Always apply CITO routine
- Reduce speed as required

2. OUTSIDE URBAN AREA

- Roads often in worst conditions – uneven, sandy, potholes
- Narrow road
- Animal crossing
- No street lamp at most places at night
- Obey specified speed limit

3. HIGHWAY

- Normally on Long journey travel
- Easier and comfortable
- Plan for - before, during and after journey
- Make sure the Emergency Equipment is in the vehicle
- The Emergency lane is reserved for emergency only
- Inspect or examine vehicle after completing journey

07. BIKE MAINTENANCE

MOTORBIKE MAINTENANCE



CONTENTS
1.PETROL DAN TANK COVER
2.BATTERY
3.ENGINE OIL
4.CHAIN
5.TYRE
6.BRAKE
7.CLUTCH
8.LIGHTINGS
9.LAMPU ISYARAT
10.HORN
11.SIDE MIRROR

1. 1.PETROL DAN TANK COVER



- i. Make sure tank cover is clean, no sandy.
- ii. Rubber seal not broken or harden
- iii. Keep tight closed

2. BATTERY :

- i. Wet cell battery – Need maintenance (water level)
- ii. Dry cell battery – Less maintenance
- iii. Proper connection of terminals
- iv. Battery performance monitoring

2.BATTERY



3. ENGINE OIL



3. ENGINE OIL

- i. Engine lubrication purposes – Check oil level
- ii. Consist of 2 and 4 stroke engine, which is normally differ in grade use
- iii. Grade depend on the viscosity.
- iv. must be change according to manufacture recommendations

TYRES

- i. Check for worn out – Change as required
- ii. Maintain a correct air pressure

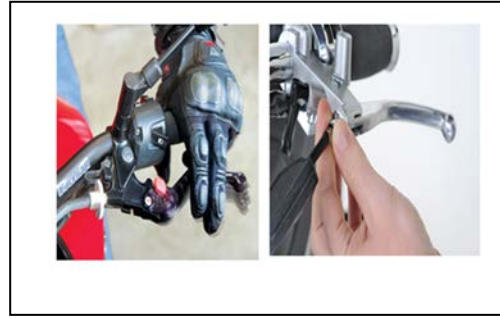


BRAKES ;

- i. Rear and aft tyre – drum and disc type
- ii. Disc type brake (front tyre) using Hydraulic
- iii. Drum brake by manual linkage/cable
- iv. Check for worn out

CLUTCH:

- i. Requirement depend on type of motorcycle
- ii. Using cable linkage used for gear shifting
- iii. Check for smooth movement



FRONT AND REAF LIGHTINGS- Check for operational

- i. Front light consist of low and high beam
- ii. Rear light consist of brake and night light

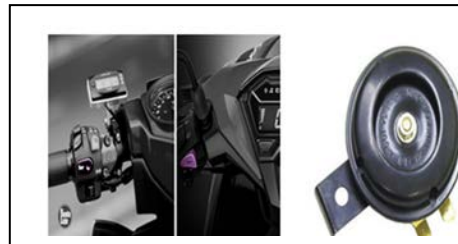


SIGNAL INDICATOR

- i. Light Must be operable for riding

HORN:

- i. Battery operated – Checking of horn means testing the battery state as well



SIDE MIRRORS :

- i. Consist of left and right mirror
- ii. Installed in pairs
- iii. Check for clear view

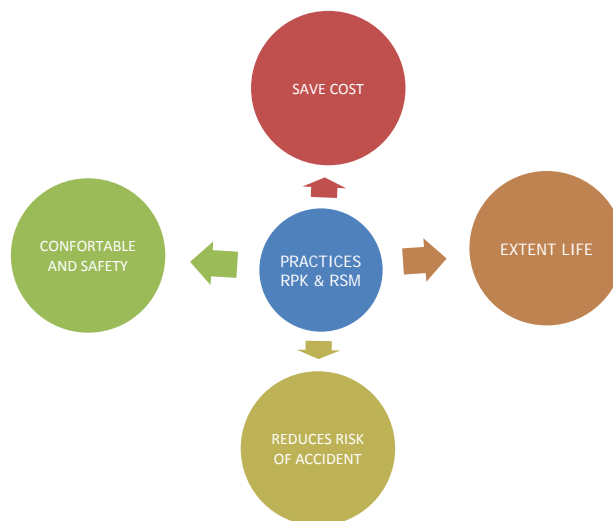


CHAIN

- i. Suitable Adjustment – Not to tight and not to loose
- ii. Light oily or grease to reduce friction and corrosion



THE IMPORTANCE OF VEHICLE MAINTENANCE



ALWAYS PRACTICE ROUTINE MOTORBIKE INSPECTION AND PRE RIDING CHECK

SAVE COST	COMFORTABLE AND SAFETY	REDUCE RISK OF ACCIDENT	EXTENT LIFE OF VEHICLE
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08. SAFETY GEARS

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of safety gear is to protect the drivers and passengers . The use of safety gear combine with defensive riding technique will greatly reduce the risk of accidents and death.

NOTE : YOU MUST MAKE A HABIT OF USING THE SAFETY GEAR

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

PURPOSE - protects the rider against safety risks whilst riding, thereby reducing the risk of serious injury or death to the rider and their passengers. It Also elps a rider stay comfortable and visible regardless of riding conditions

PROTECTION - against abrasion and impact

COMFORT - to assist the rider in maintaining focus on the road

VISIBILITY - to assist other road users to see the rider

LIST OF STANDARD ITEMS:

1. SAFETY HELMET
2. FACE COVER
3. FOOTWEAR/BOOT
4. GLOVE
5. SAFETY JACKET
6. RAIN COAT
7. TOOLS



1. HELMET

- a. Reducing the occurrence of head injuries, and wearing a helmet does not reduce essential vision or hearing.
- b.. Must be properly fitted – proper fastening
- c. SIRIM Approval – Safety level and standard

2. FACE SHIELD

- a. Does not distort the rider's vision. When using a face shield, be sure that it is securely fastened to the helmet
- b. The shield is designed for the helmet and does not prevent the rider wearing eyeglasses if needed.
- c. Tinted shields help avoid eye fatigue during daylight hours, but always use a clear shield at night.
- d. Any foreign object may potential of blind. The cover must be lowered when speed exceed 40 km/h. cover should be clear.

3. GLOVES

- a. Full-fingered gloves protect hands from blisters, the sun and cold
will help prevent cuts, bruises and abrasions in day to day riding as well as in a crash.
- b. Gloves that fit properly will improve grip on the handlebars. If the gloves are too loose or bulky, the rider may have problems operating the controls of the motorcycle

4. FOOTWEAR

Sturdy, over-the-ankle boots can protect the rider from a variety of riding hazards. In case of a crash, boots help provide valuable protection against foot and ankle injury. Appropriate boots will also protect against burns from hot exhaust pipes and against any injury to the foot or ankle from flying road debris. Boots with oil-resistant, rubber-based composite soles will give the rider a strong grip on the pavement and help them keep their feet on the pegs. If the boots have heels, they should be low and wide

5. SAFETY JACKET / RAINCOAT

- a. For riders, a waterproof riding suit is essential during the rainy season. A dry motorcyclist is more comfortable and alert than a rider who is wet and cold. One or two piece waterproof riding suits are available in a variety of different materials
- b. Orange or yellow coloured suits increase the rider's visibility to other road users

6. STANDARD TOOLS;

- a. Plier
- b. Screw driver
- c. Spanner
- d. Spark Plug opener

09. KEJARA SYSTEM

CONTENTS:

1. DEFINITION OF 'KEJARA'
2. THE PURPOSE OF KEJARA SYSTEM AND HOW IT WORK
3. ROAD PENALTIES ASSOCIATED WITH KEJARA DEMERIT POINTS

KEJARA – An acronym of words 'SISTEM KESELAMATAN JALAN RAYA'

(Road Safety System)

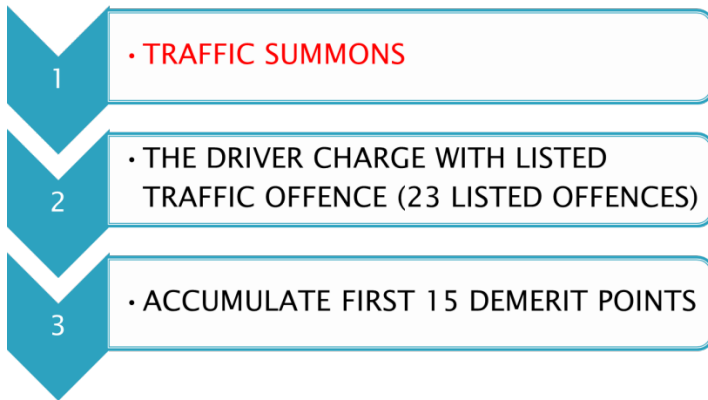
A system which awards demerit points to drivers charged with a traffic offence whether in the nature of COMPOUND or fine by COURT for listed offence

THE PURPOSE KEJARA SYSTEM:

- Take action against drivers charged with traffic offences
- Distinguish problematic and risky person driving on the road
- Increase awareness among drivers regarding road safety, traffic rule and regulations
- Create drivers who are discipline, responsible and considerate when driving on the road,
- Assisting the government's effort in reducing road accident

HOW THE 'KEJARA' SISTEM FUNCTION:

- The system operate under Act 35,35a,37 and 38-And also under The Motor Vehicle rule 1997 (Demerit Point)
- A Record of KEJARA system offenders is kept through the serving of summons for listed offences and demerit points are recorded



ACTION TAKEN

DEMERIT OFFENCE	PENALTY
15 or more for first time	6 months suspension
15 or more for second time	12 months suspension
15 or more for third time (within 5 years period)	Suspension for 12 months followed by termination of licence

Driving with a suspended/Revoke license:

Punishable with a fine not less than RM 3,000 and not exceeding RM 10,000 or imprisonment for a term not more than 3 months

REHABILITATION COURSE

The Director General of JPJ may order persons in possession of suspended driving license to attend a rehabilitation course. Upon completion of course, the period of suspension will be reduced

SUSPENSION AND REDUCTION PERIOD

SUSPENSION PERIOD	REDUCTION PERIOD	REMAINING SUSPENSION PERIOD
First offence (6 months)	4 weeks (1 month)	5 months
Second Offence (12 months)	8 weeks (2 months)	10 months

BONUS AWARDED

License holder with the total demerit points less than 15 who have committed no listed offence for period of 24 continuous months, will benefit from having 7 of their demerit points disregarded.

LIST OF OFFENCES AND DEMERIT POINT

No	Offence	Demerit Points
01.	Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs / Intoxication.	15 points
02.	Driving dangerous / reckless.	15 points
03.	Illegal racing on the road / Street Racing.	15 points
04.	Inconsiderate driving.	15 points
05.	Failure to provide breath, blood or urine sample when requested by a police officer, without a justifiable reason.	15 points
06.	Failed to follow traffic light.	10 points

07.	Driving over the speed limit	
	– By 40 km/h	10 points
	– By 26 km/h – 40 km/h	8 points
	– By 1 km/h – 25 km/h	6 points
08.	Fail to give priority to ambulance, firefighter, police, custom, or Road Transaction Department car (with siren)	8 points
09.	Fail to stop at junction	8 points
10.	Offences related to overtaking and obstructing an overtaking vehicle.	8 points
11.	Offences committed at a pedestrians crossing.	8 points
12.	Offences related to driving on the left lane.	8 points
13.	Careless driving.	8 points
14.	Ignore traffic sign or regulation.	5 points
15.	Using exhausted tire.	5 points
16.	Operating a motor vehicle on a cordoned off roadway.	5 points
17.	Overtaking at a double line.	5 points

18.	Failure to adhere to terms stated on "P" License (Rule 15A) Motor Vehicle Rules (driver's license) 1992.	
	Failure to keep the probationary license on one's person while operating a motor vehicle.	5 points
	Failure to display identification at an easily-accessible place, according to the diagram in the sixth table of the rules.	10 points
	Failure to keep the alcohol level in one's breath, blood and urine at 0.00.	5 points

EXAMPLE OF THE NEW AMMENDMENT LIST

BIL	OFFENCES	DEMERIT POINTS GIVEN	
		DRIVERS OTHER THAN GDL AND BUS	GDL AND BUS
1	Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs / Intoxication	10	10
2	Driving dangerous / reckless.	10	10
3	Failed to follow traffic light.	4	6
4	Using mobile phone without HANDS FREE methode	3	5
5			

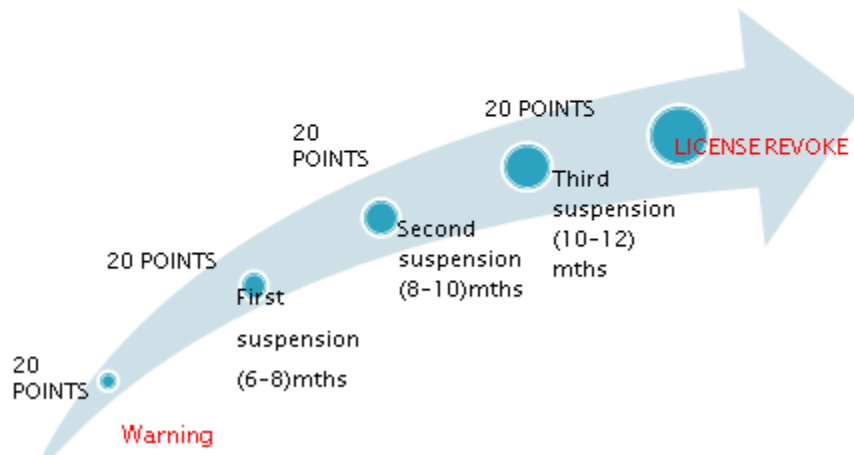
NEW TRAFFIC DEMERIT POINT SYSTEM

Offences	Drivers other than GDL and bus	GDL and bus
Driving under the influence of alcohol and narcotics	10	10
Driving with a blood alcohol level beyond the set limit	10	10
Reckless and dangerous driving	10	10
Failure to provide breath specimen when directed	10	10
Failure to provide breath, urine or blood specimen when directed	10	10
Carrying dangerous or potentially dangerous loads	n/a	10
Carrying loads that extend beyond the body of the vehicle	n/a	10
Carrying an improperly secured load	n/a	10
Carrying a load using an unsuitable transporter	n/a	10
Failure to obey a police officer, road official or traffic warden's instructions	4	5
Failure to observe a red light	4	6
Failure to observe a stop sign	4	6
Speeding: More than 40kph over limit	4	6
Speeding: Between 25kph and 40kph over limit	3	5
Speeding: Between 1kph and 25kph over limit	2	4
Overloading	n/a	6
Using a goods transporter as a people carrier	n/a	6
Improper use of emergency lane	4	6
Overtaking on the left	4	6
Failure to yield	3	5
Using a telephone or electronic device while driving	3	5
Operating a goods transporter on the rightmost lane	n/a	4
Failure to wear a safety belt	3	3
Riding without an approved safety helmet	2	2

Source: Ministry of Transport

Graphics: **malaymail**

LATEST PENALTIES



CONCLUSION

KEJARA SYSTEM IS MORE TOWARDS TO EDUCATES ROAS USERS TO BEHAVE AND MORE RESPONSIBILITY AND BACK TO THE CONCEPT OF DEFENSIVE DRIVING. THIS WOULD HELP TO REDUCE ROAD ACCIDENT

END

NOTES

