FACULTY OF COMMERCE, HUMAN SCIENCE AND EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF MARKETING AND LOGISTICS

QUALIFICATION : BACHELOR OF TRANSPORT MANAGEMENT	
QUALIFICATION CODE: 07BTRA	LEVEL: 5
COURSE CODE: TTP521S	COURSE NAME: TRANSPORT POLICY AND PLANNING
SESSION: NOVEMBER 2022	PAPER: THEORY
DURATION: 3 HOURS	MARKS: 100

FIRST OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER	
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INSTRUCTIONS
1. Answer ALL the questions. 2. Write clearly and neatly. 3. Number the answers clearly.

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 5 PAGES (Including this front page)

QUESTION 1   [2x15 Marks]

Multiple choice questions:

1. Which of the following is NOT an example of economic transport policy instrument?
    a) Taxes
    b) Subsidies
    c) Vehicle maintenance restrictions
    d) Financing

2. The following are examples of Travel Demand Management strategies, EXCEPT
    a) Car pooling
    b) Active transport
    c) Reversible lanes
    d) Staggered working hours
    e) Public transport

3. Solutions to the road safety problem are found in four main areas, EXCEPT
    a) Engineering
    b) Education
    c) Enforcement
    d) Road Traffic Accidents, (RTA)

4. The following are effects of urban traffic congestion, EXCEPT
    a) Air and noise pollution
    b) Increased local temperatures
    c) Increased travel time
    d) Increased vehicle speeds

5. Which of the following is to be LEAST considered in choosing transport policy interventions for a specific national context
    a) Motorisation rate
    b) Level of decentralisation
    c) Administrative capacity
    d) Citizens educational profile

6. The following are examples of sustainable urban public transport, EXCEPT
    a) Freight rail transit
    b) Cable car transit
    c) Light rail transit
    d) Bus rapid transit

7. Which of the following is NOT part of the regulatory policy instruments to manage traffic congestion?
    a) Awareness campaigns
    b) Vehicle speed limit
    c) Vehicle weight restriction
    d) Parking standards

8. The following are examples of Travel Demand Management, (TDM), EXCEPT
   a) Teleworking
   b) Car pooling
   c) Traffic signal optimisation
   d) Alternate travelling time

9. A policy can be either in each of the following, EXCEPT
   a) Guidelines
   b) Court rulings
   c) Procedures
   d) Master plan
   e) All of the above

10. Which of the following does NOT fall under policy options for integrating environmental issues into transport?
    a) Appraisal methods
    b) Land use planning
    c) Intermodality
    d) Pricing of infrastructural use

11. Which of these is a NON-STATE ACTOR in public policy making?
    a) The Executive
    b) The Judiciary
    c) The Legislature
    d) The National council
    e) All these are state actors

12. Which pair DOES NOT resemble the principles of a typical transport policy?
    a) Safety and Security
    b) Health and Environment
    c) Mobility and Accessibility
    d) Profit and Equality
    e) All of the above are collect

13. Select the MOST IMPORTANT stakeholder in transport policy formulation
    a) The Public
    b) The Government
    c) The Transport Operators
    d) The Business Community
    e) All of the above are equally important

14. Which of the following statement is an example of a transport policy goal
    a) To reduce road fatality by 30%
    b) Proactive policy
    c) A transport policy is an example of organisational policy
    d) To acheive a safe, efficient and reliable transport system
    e) All of the above

15. The following are ways of citizen participation, EXCEPT
    a) Lobbying
    b) Public meetings
    c) Referendums
    d) Observations
    e) Demonstrations

Sub-total: [30 Marks]

QUESTION 2

Answer the following 10 questions either **'True' or 'False'.**

1. Travel Demand Management refers to all measures that try to reduce the demand for travel/transport, and re-evaluate the actual need for providing more road infrastructure to cater for such demand.
2. Transport policy monitoring and evaluation is the least important part of transport policy making process.
3. The EXECUTIVE is a very important player in public policy formulation in that it is responsible for evaluating the proposed public policy on its merits and demerits.
4. New highway construction, street widening, and grade separation are ALL examples of supply-based traffic congestion management strategies.
5. Master and Local Plans, Government Directives, Private Organizational policies, Court Rulings and Government practice are all examples of public policy.
6. Pareto efficiency exist when no other improvements can be made in the allocation of resources to one individual without it causing a loss to others.
7. Probably the best-known, simple, and short definition of private policy has been offered by Thomas Dye, 'anything a government chooses to do or not to do' (Dye, 1972: 2).
8. Mobility is defined as the ability to reach opportunities that is beneficial, and Accessibility refers to the efficient movement of people and goods.
9. Generally, transport policy goals are quantitative in nature and transport objectives are qualitative in nature.
10. The central government is the only authorized entity to formulate a public policy.

Sub-total: [20 Marks]

QUESTION 3

"Crash statistics collected by the Motor Vehicle Accident (MVA) Fund show that the Erongo region is one of the six high crash regions in Namibia with a high risk of fatalities and serious injuries. Over the past four years (2019 to 2022) the Erongo Region recorded 1119 road crashes, which resulted in 1 735 injuries and 125 fatalities. In light of this, the Erongo region accounts for 10% of the crashes on average annually, with injuries and fatalities accounting for 9% and 7% respectively"

Source; Jantze, 2022, Retrieved from: https://informante.web.na/?p=320321

Based on the above excerpt, develop a mock transport policy for the region to deal with the above problem clearly showing all the policy making stages.

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Sub-total: **[25 Marks]**

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QUESTION 4

Explain the relationship between transport and land use and discuss the benefits of integrated transport and land use planning

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Sub-total: **[25 Marks]**

Grand Total: 100 marks

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