



TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF MOMBASA

SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT SCIENCE

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FOR

DIPLOMA IN LOGISTICS AND TRANSPORT MANAGEMENT

(YEAR 1 SEMESTER 2)

BLT 2110 : TRANSPORT OPERATIONS

INSTRUCTIONS

You should have the following for this examination:

- Answer Booklet

This paper consist of **FIVE** Questions.

Attempt question **ONE (Compulsory)** and any other Questions.

Maximum marks for each part of a question are shown.

This paper consist of **TWO** printed pages

Do not write on the question paper.



Question ONE (Compulsory)

- (a) Discuss the transport-related factors to be considered in the design of a supply chain. **(10 marks)**
- (b) What are the strengths and weakness of rail as a mode of freight transport? **(10 marks)**
- (c) What are the components that make up the transport systems? **(10 marks)**

Question TWO

Discuss factors need to be considered when determining the size of a marshalling area? **(20 marks)**

Question THREE

- (a) Discuss the **TWO** ways that governments can control entry to the transport market? **(10 marks)**
- (b) What are the **FIVE** different ty pes of requirement the driver if a vehicle must observe? **(10 marks)**

Question FOUR

Discuss factors influence transport development. **(20 marks)**

Question FIVE

Discuss the roles of transport in the economy. **(20 marks)**



ANSWERS

Question ONE

(a) The transport-related factors to considered in the design of a supply-chain:

- Distance
- Total transit time
- Client deadline
- Commodity value per tonne
- Freight rates
- Additional costs
- Perishability
- Size of shipment
- Reliability
- Level of service
- Friction costs

(b) Strengths and weaknesses of rail as a mode of freight transport.

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Efficient for bulk product.• Competitive over long distances.• Energy efficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Inflexible• Double-handling (freight not usually be transferred to road for delivery).

(c) Components that make up the transport system:

- (i) The way or track
- (ii) The terminal or interchange
- (iii) The signaling and control
- (iv) The vehicle or carrying unit

Question TWO

Factors need to consider when determining the size of a marshalling area:

- The type, size and number of vehicles making deliveries/collections.
- The means of access on to the site.
- Traffic flow around the site
- Maneuvering for all vehicles used on the site.
- Space requirements for marshalling, checking and quality control.



- Product characteristics and through put.
- Unit load characteristics and through put.
- The environment.
- The number of loading and unloading bays required.
- Control and administration.
- Security and safety of personnel.

Question THREE

(a) Two ways that governments can control entry to the transport market.

- Quantity control
- Quality control

(b) The **FIVE** different types of requirement the driver of a vehicle must observe:

- The relevant requirements for qualifications.
- The traffic regulations while driving.
- Other rules governing the use of a vehicle.
- Driving hours regulations.
- Working hours requirements.

Question FOUR

Transport developed influence by:

- Industrial growth
- Increased domestic and international trades
- Liberalization of market (free trade) openness
- Increased in population growth.
- Migration in people changing (move) from one place to another.
- Increasing affluence (changing) test
- De-regulation.

Question FIVE

Roles of transport in the economy:

- Contribute global trade
- Contribute openness of undeveloped areas of the world
- Source of employment



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- Contributed economic growth through transfer of skills