INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMA IN LOGISTICS AND TRANSPORT

DP07 MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE

NOVEMBER 2021

Note to Candidates

The aim of this paper is to establish your understanding of the general principles and applications involved in **Movement of People.** Candidates are encouraged to make use of relevant examples where applicable.

Instructions to Candidates

Answer Question 1(Compulsory) in Section A and 3 Questions in Section B

Question 1

Zimbabwe introduces rail commuter system to ease transport challenges

HARARE, Sept. 20 (Xinhua) -- Early morning in Harare, Zimbabwe's capital, scores of people hurriedly scramble to board a train bound for the city center.

School children in neat uniforms with backpacks strapped on their backs trek to the rail tracks as they rushed to school. The train is part of a new rail commuter system that was introduced last week to alleviate the transport challenges in low-income western and eastern areas of the capital as more people commute to the city center following the relaxation of a pandemic lockdown. The system, which uses the existing rail network, operates three high-density routes during peak morning and evening hours.

Commuters who had endured transport woes have applauded the reintroduction of the commuter train, which used to ply the routes a decade ago but was halted at the height of Zimbabwe's economic challenges.

Mable Kutadza said she used to wake up at 4 a.m. but was still at risk of losing her job because she was always late for work due to transport challenges.

"The train takes 45 minutes to get into CBD, but with a bus sometimes it took an hour because of congestion, but the train does not encounter traffic jams, once it departs the station the next thing is getting off the train," she told Xinhua. The rail commuter system is a partnership between Zimbabwe's sole urban public transport provider the Zimbabwe United Passenger Company (ZUPCO) and the National Railways of Zimbabwe (NRZ).

Since Zimbabwe eased pandemic lockdown measures earlier this month to allow businesses to resume operations, the volume of commuters using public transport has increased significantly. The resumption of schools last week after a three-month hiatus also saw an increase in daily commuters. This has seen ZUPCO failing to cope with the high demand, resulting in commuters enduring long delays. Under Zimbabwe's pandemic prevention guidelines, ZUPCO buses and private-owned buses under the ZUPCO franchise are the only mode of transport allowed to ferry passengers in urban areas. Private-owned buses have been banned from operating in urban routes since last March in a bid to curtail the spread of COVID-19 and to bring sanity to the public transportation sector

Extracted from a report by Tafara Mugwara, Xinhua News, 20 September 2021. http://www.news.cn/english/africa/2021-09/20/

Questions:

a) Explain the decline of rail passenger transport service in Zimbabwe (5 marks)?

b) Define inter modal transportation and explain how the concept is ensured in the case study (5 marks)

c) Evaluate the sustainability of the partnership between ZUPCO and NRZ in alleviating transportation challenges in urban centers in Zimbabwe (15 marks)

Section B

Question 2

Discuss the view that '*most governments are paying lip service to the public transport needs of people with a mobility handicap*". How true is this statement in respect of Zimbabwe? (**25 marks**)

Question 3

The three approaches that can ensure that a safe system is provided are: safe systems, safe methods and safe behavior. Choose any two of these approaches and fully explain how safety is ensured. **(25 marks)**

Question 4

Evaluate the importance of 4Ps of marketing and market segmentation in the management of passenger transport in Zimbabwe. (25 marks)

Question 5

Discuss the role of ICT and online systems in management of a passenger transport mode of your choice (25 marks)

Question 6

Explain the factors that ensure modal suitability and their importance to the subject. (25 marks)