



UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

**FINAL EXAMINATION
SEMESTER II
SESSION 2022/2023**

COURSE NAME : RAILWAY POLICY AND LEGISLATION

COURSE CODE : BNT 20502

PROGRAMME CODE : BNT

DATE : JULY/ AUGUST 2023

DURATION : 2 HOURS

INSTRUCTION : 1. ANSWER **FOUR (4)** QUESTIONS ONLY
2. THIS FINAL EXAMINATION IS CONDUCTED VIA **CLOSED BOOK**
3. STUDENT ARE **PROHIBITED** TO CONSULT THEIR OWN MATERIAL OR ANY TYPE OF EXTERNAL RESOURCES DURING THE EXAMINATION CONDUCTED VIA CLOSED BOOK

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF **FIVE (5)** PAGES

- Q1**
- (a) Summarise the evolution of railways. (4 marks)
 - (b) Discuss with examples, **THREE (3)** driving factors in development of rail industry. (6 marks)
 - (c) Explain briefly by giving **FIVE (5)** examples each for political uncertainties and COVID-19 pandemic that can affect the rail industry development in Malaysia. (7 marks)
 - (d) History is repeating itself if serviceability of railway infrastructure is not addressed carefully. State several approaches to reduce massive spending of our government in railway projects. (8 marks)
- Q2** Railway legislation drives up competition and lower prices not only in European countries, but also in the United States, Canada, Japan, China, India, Australia, and New Zealand.
- (a) Explain briefly **TWO (2)** major concerns in the transition from a fully integrated railway to the various separated forms. (4 marks)
 - (b) There are several representative models of separation of infrastructure from operation in European railways. Discuss in detail the following models with the aid of diagrams:
 - (i) The Integrated model; (5 marks)
 - (ii) The Holding model; (5 marks)
 - (iii) The Separated model. (5 marks)
 - (c) Differentiate the assessment between The Holding Model and The Separated model. (6 marks)

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- Q3** (a) Explain briefly the opportunities and threats for railways in the liberalized rail market. (8 marks)
- (b) Separation of operation from infrastructure appeared as a first step to introduce competition within the railway market. If you are new rail operator in Malaysia, explain briefly the strategy in order your company to survive in intra-modal and inter-modal competition. (6 marks)
- (c) Human resources are one of the fundamental challenges of the railway after separation. As a new rail operator, give your opinion in dealing with this problem so that you can achieve a certain level of quality of services as stated by the state. (5 marks)
- (d) Competition can still exist without railways separation, but separation can be a catalyst to introduce competition or to facilitate the entrance of many rail operators. Explain the various forms of separation. (6 marks)
- Q4** **Figure Q4** shows the argument between Lina and Ali about the pros and cons of railway transportation.
- (a) Analyse briefly the weaknesses inherited to railways to support Lina's statement in **Figure Q4**. (6 marks)
- (b) Discuss in detail the comparative advantages of railway to support Ali's statement in **Figure Q4**. (6 marks)
- (c) Infrastructure modernization requires big investment. Discuss the strategy in order to attract local/foreign investors to invest their money in infrastructure modernization of railways in Malaysia. (5 marks)
- (d) Any transport activity is not an end in itself but exist in order to fulfill specific needs of transport of persons and goods.
- (i) Suggest several methods to reduce cost drastically;and (4 marks)
- (ii) In your opinion, explain **TWO (2)** importance of gradual costs reduction in railway transportation. (4 marks)

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- Q5** The Railways Act 1991 was enacted to replace the Railways Ordinance 1948. The Public Transport Commission Act 2010 and the Land Public Transport Act 2010 were approved in the 2010 Parliamentary session.
- (a) Distinguish between The Railways Act 1991 and The Public Transport Commission Act 2010 in terms of their role to the railway. (4 marks)
- (b) Compare the Railways Act 1991 and The Public Transport Commission Act 2010 by listing **SIX (6)** matters that are included in each act. (12 marks)
- (c) The Railway Asset Corporation (RAC) is a Federal Statutory Body under the Ministry of Transport established under the Railways Act 1991 (Act 463) through Government Gazette No.16, Volume 36 on 30 July 1992 had privatised Keretapi Tanah Melayu (KTM) to Keretapi Tanah Melayu Berhad (KTMB).
Subsequently, the separation of operation from infrastructure in railways was divided between KTMB and RAC. Summarize the role of RAC and KTMB. (4 marks)
- (d) Give **TWO (2)** opinions in terms of the importance of RAC to the Malaysian railways. (5 marks)

– END OF QUESTIONS –

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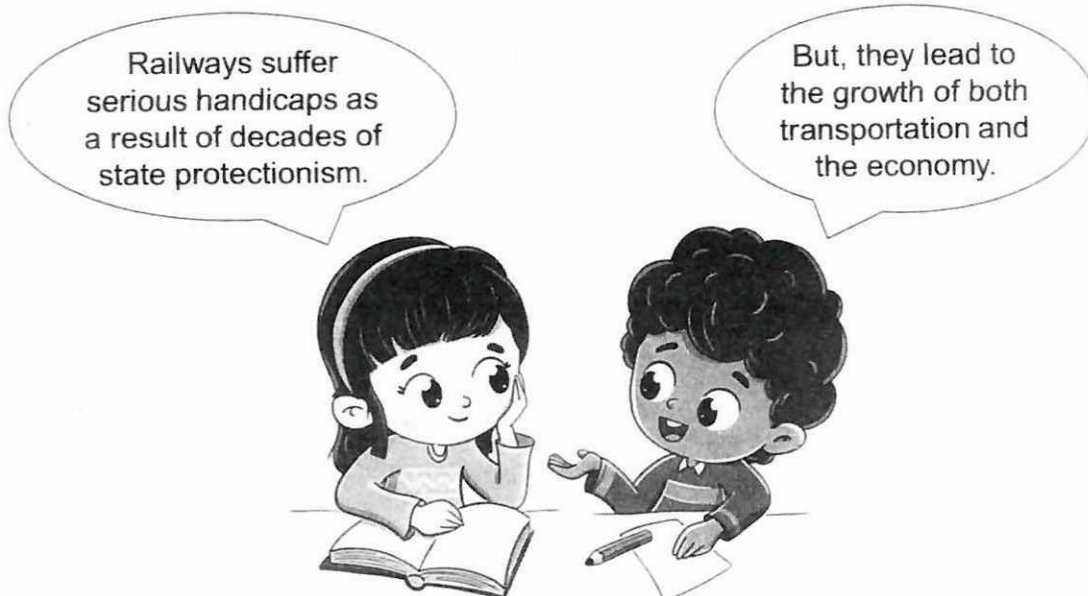


Figure Q4

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