MAKERERE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF COMPUTING AND INFORMATIC SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

COURSEWORK: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY(BIT 2207)

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1 TOPIC

Improvement of Traffic Congestion in Kampala City using a Traffic Sustainability System .

2 INTRODUCTION

In Uganda, the road transport being a major player in promoting economic and social development compared to other modes of transport like air, water and railway. Improving the traffic congestion in the city is one way of increasing productivity considering the time people spend in traffic jams. Expanding the transport sector is an important factor in achieving poverty eradication, sustainable economic growth and improvement of public service delivery.

3 PROBLEM STATEMENT

Over the years, highways have been used as major transportation links between cities and different parts of the city, including the city of Kampala. However, in the recent past, traffic congestion in Kampala has overwhelmed the highways and Jinja highway has not been spared. The dual role of the highway as a national and international road has resulted to conflict between through traffic and city centre traffic. This problem becomes worse during peak hours of each working day curbed with presence of pedestrian traffic that conflicts with vehicular traffic. The implementation of the proposed bypasses and ring roads has taken too long. The main objective of these bypasses i.e. to ease traffic congestionby diverting through traffic from Jinja Highway and Entebbe road, may not be easily realized since the suburbs, through which they were designed to pass, are already built up and their own traffic is building up.

4 MAIN OBJECTIVE

To examine the possible causes of poor road network, effects of traffic congestion and possible Solution to solve the problem of congestion in Kampala City.

5 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

To improve discipline and Law Implementation because drivers and other road users often are not trained sufciently to follow lane discipline.

To improve roads that cause congestion that results into accidents.Its not all accidents of automobile are resulted from drivers error, for stance over speeding, texting while driving, drink and drive, inattentiveness, etc. but sometimes roads itself are to blame.

6 METHODOLOGY

6.1 Research Design

A research design refers to systematic plan drawn by the researcher during the research study. Generally the kind of data used in this study was both quantitative and analytically.

6.2 Population Size

According to Uganda Bureau of Statistics, the urban population in Uganda has almost doubled from 2002 which was reported to be over 2.9 million people and now is reported to be around 4.8 million.

6.3 Sampling Frame

The sampling frame was Kampala City and some neighbouring busy roads for example Jinja Rd and Masaka Rd.

6.4 Research Procedure

6.5 Desk Study

The study mainly considered reports from Ministry of Transport and Works.

6.6 Data collection methods

Various types of data/variables will be needed in order to successfully carry out the study. There will be both units of observation and units of analysis.

6.7 Data Processing and Analysis

All collected information from the survey was recorded, checked and verified for the analysis. Results were then presented using pie charts, graphs and tables to interpret variations and relationships between the genders

7 REFERENCES

The following documents informed the development of this paper:

Adam Smith Int. (2005) A Study of urban Transport Institutional, Financial and Regulatory Frameworks in large Sub Saharan African Cities; Executive Summary, November.

Godfrey.o.Wandera (2014) Urban traffic congestion in African cities an overview of Kampala, Ministry of Works and Transport, Uganda