QUALIFICATION	**B COM HONOURS**
MODULE	**TRANSPORT POLICY AND FORMULATION OF INSTRUMENTS**
CODE	**TRE8X01/VVR01X7**
DATE	**JUNE 2016 MAIN EXAMINATION**
DURATION	**180 MINUTES**
TOTAL MARKS	**180**

EXAMINER(S)	**PROF J WALTERS, MR T MBARA**
(EXTERNAL) MODERATOR(S)	**MR H LEMMER**
NUMBER OF PAGES	**4**

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

- Question papers must be handed in.
- This is a closed book assessment.
- Read the questions carefully and answer only what is asked.
- Number your answers clearly.
- Write neatly and legibly
- Structure your answers by using appropriate headings and sub-headings.
- The general University of Johannesburg policies, procedures and rules pertaining to written assessments apply to this assessment.
- Answer question 1 to question 4 in one booklet and questions 5 to 8 in a separate answer booklet.

QUESTION 1 (35 marks)

Integrated transport policy analysis is one of the most serious of functions that government employees can embark upon as transportation policies direct and influence the development of the transportation sector.

1.1 Describe the nature of the types of questions that policy analysis addresses (10)

1.2 Summarise the types of policy formulation elements that policy analysis addresses (15)

1.3 Illustrate (1.2) above by means of a diagram that depicts the process of integrated policy analysis and the linkages between the information elements (10)

QUESTION 2 (20 marks)

In policy making, analysts need to evaluate large volumes of quantitative and qualitative data, make difficult choices among methods and techniques and meet rapid turnaround times. This places a premium on critical thinking – the careful analysis and evaluation of the reasons and evidence used to argue about public policies; the capacity to organise, synthesize, and evaluate diverse sources of reasoning and evidence. One way of dealing with it is the analysis of policy arguments which provide the structure for policy arguments.

Analyse policy argumentation as a technique to evaluate large volumes of qualitative and quantitative data and then illustrate the technique by means of a diagram.

QUESTION 3 (15 marks)

Forecasting policy outcomes is important for the policy analyst. Forecasting yields factual information about the expected policy outcomes on the basis of prior information about policy problems. **Discuss in detail three principal forms of forecasting that the analyst can rely upon in forecasting policy outcomes.**
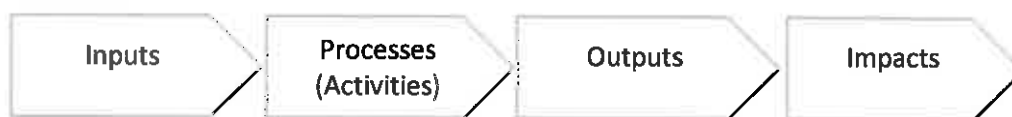
QUESTION 4 (22 marks)

Monitoring is a policy-analytical technique used to produce information about the causes and consequences of public policies.

4.1 Analyse the importance and necessity of monitoring. (10)
4.2 Monitoring performs at least four major functions in policy analysis. Elaborate on these four major functions citing examples where appropriate. (12)

QUESTION 5 (28 marks)

Performance information needs to be structured to demonstrate clearly how government uses available resources to deliver on its mandate. The diagram below, illustrates the performance concepts (in a continuum) which are used by government institutions in measuring performance. The different levels of measurement are most meaningful when tracked in combination.

5.1 With reference to a specific community project of your choice, define and explain the four performance concepts. (20)
5.2 Government institutions are expected to pay particular attention to develop indicators that measure economy, efficiency effectiveness and equity in the execution of projects. Explain how these performance indicators are applied. (8)

QUESTION 6 (20 marks)

A common difficulty experienced in many policy prescriptions (recommendations) is to know what objectives to analyse. Objective mapping is a technique that can be used to assist in arraying goals and objectives and their relationship to policy alternatives.

6.1 Describe the application of the **Objectives Mapping** technique in policy prescription. (10)
6.2 Use the objectives tree mapping tool to assist you in generating the goals, prime objectives and sub-objectives that are relevant to **ONE** of these policies: (10)

(i) National road safety policy
(ii) National HIV/AIDs policy

QUESTION 7 (20 marks)

(i) Formal evaluation may either be *summative* or *formative*. Differentiate between these two types of evaluation (8 marks)

(ii)   In Policy Communication, the development of policy documents that convey usable knowledge requires skills in the articulation of certain tasks. Discuss the tasks that are involved in policy documentation. (12 marks)

QUESTION 8   (20 marks)

EITHER:

Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) is an approach to policy prescription (recommendation) that permits analysts to compare and advocate policies by quantifying their total monetary costs and total monetary benefits.

Discuss the characteristics, strengths and limitations of the CBA approach.

OR:

Cost Effectiveness Analysis (CEA) is an approach to policy prescription (recommendation) that permits analysts to compare and advocate policies by quantifying their total costs and effects.

Discuss the characteristics, strengths and limitations of the CEA approach.

oooooOooooooo