QUALIFICATION	:	BCOM HONOURS
MODULE	:	TRANSPORT POLICY FORMULATION AND INSTRUMENTS
CODE	:	TRE8X01
DATE	:	MAY/JUNE 2017 (MAIN EXAMINATION)
DURATION	:	180 MINUTES
TIME	:	08:30 – 11:30
TOTAL MARKS	:	180

EXAMINER	:	PROF J WALTERS & MR T MBARA
MODERATOR	:	MR H LEMMER
NUMBER OF PAGES	:	3 PAGES

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

- Answer all the questions
- Question papers must be handed in.
- This is a closed book assessment.
- Read the questions carefully and answer only what is asked.
- Please answer Questions 1-3 in one booklet and questions 4-7 in another booklet.
- 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.

QUESTION 1 [20 MARKS]

The world of the policy analyst is complex as analysts have to sift through and evaluate a large volume of available quantitative and qualitative data, make difficult choices regarding sources of information and select appropriate methods and techniques. These challenges place a premium on *critical* thinking. One method to deal with these challenges is *policy arguments.* **Analyse the use of and structure of policy arguments in dealing with policy debates and discussions. In your answer you need to practically explain policy arguments by making use of an example.**

QUESTION 2 [20 MARKS]

Summarise the elements of the following strategies that are typically found in policy analysis:
* Prospective policy analysis
* Retrospective policy analysis

In answering the question you are required to illustrate the policy analysis process and show where prospective and retrospective policy analysis fit into the process

QUESTION 3 [30 MARKS]

Forecasting policy outcomes provides for a future view of potential policy outcomes thus contributing to a better understanding, control and policy guidance. Forecasting is however prone to errors based on faulty or implausible assumptions and the complexity of policy issues. Review the following aspects of forecasting that could have an influence on the forecasting of policy outcomes:

(1) **The typical policy objectives** that the analyst pursues with policy forecasting (10 marks)
(2) **The limitations of forecasting** that the analyst can expect when forecasting policy outcomes (8 marks)
(3) In considering the ends of policy, it is useful to make a distinction between goals and objectives. You are required to **distinguish between goals and objectives when considering** policy characteristics and forecasting policy outcomes (12 marks)

QUESTION 4 [31 MARKS]

Advocate claims are called for when analysts face a choice between two or more alternatives. In some situations, the choice is between a new course of action and the status quo. In other situations, there may be several new alternatives.

(i) **Compare and contrast the simple model of choice with the complex model of choice. (15 marks)**

(i) In pursuance to the need to combat corruption and enhance road safety by improving driving skills, the Ministry of Transport of country X, decided to implement a driver pre-testing system, which involved the introduction of an

intermediate pre-testing agent acting between driving schools and the driver competence-testing department. The agent would pre-test the learner drivers before they proceed to be tested by the competence testing department. If learner drivers fail the pre-test they go back for further training with driving schools. Those who pass the pre-test proceed for final competence testing. If they pass the competence test, they get their licenses and if they fail, they go back to the driving schools and restart the process.

On the basis of this decision, the Ministry of Transport concluded that, driving skills would be significantly improved, corruption reduced by 50% and road accidents decreased by 30%.

Critique how the case described above may fail to satisfy the three (3) necessary conditions for a simple model of choice

QUESTION 5   [34 MARKS]

(i)   Monitoring permits the production of information about the causes and consequences of policies and performs at least four major functions in policy analysis. **Citing examples where appropriate, identify and discuss the four major functions of monitoring.** (12 marks)

(ii)   **Define formal evaluation and explain the differences between** *summative* **and** *formative* **evaluation** (10 marks)

(iii)   The knowledge and skills needed to conduct policy analysis are different from those needed to convey documents. 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 6   [25 MARKS]

Decision criteria entails stated rules, principles or standards used to justify policy choices. The various forms of rationality could be perceived in terms of decision criteria for making prescriptions (recommendations). **Explore the linkage between the five (5) forms of rationality and six (6) types of decision criteria.**

QUESTION 7   [20 MARKS]

Constraint mapping is a procedure for identifying and classifying limitations and obstacles that stand in the way of achieving policy and programme objectives. **Examine constraints mapping as a technique that can be used to array transport policy goals and objectives. You should make use of an illustration to assist you in your discussion.**