QUALIFICATION	:	**B COM HONOURS**
MODULE	:	**TRANSPORT POLICY FORMULATION AND INSTRUMENTS**
CODE	:	**TRE8X01**
DATE	:	**JULY 2018 SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION**
DURATION	:	**180 MINUTES**
TIME	:	
TOTAL MARKS	:	**180**

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EXAMINER(S)	:	**PROF J WALTERS/ MR T MBARA**
MODERATOR	:	**MR H LEMMER**
NUMBER OF PAGES	:	**3 PAGES**

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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.
- Answer questions 1-3 on one answer sheet and questions 4-7 on a different answer sheet.

The general University of Johannesburg policies, procedures and rules pertaining to written assessments apply to this assessment.

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QUESTION 1   **(21 MARKS)**

Policy arguments are the main vehicle carrying debates about public policies. Critically analyse the different elements of policy argumentation (i.e. what are the characteristics of each element) and then use the introduction of a lower national speed limit (120 km/h to 110 km/h on main roads) to illustrate each of the elements used in policy argumentation.

QUESTION 2   **(30 MARKS)**

You have just joined the Department of Transport's policy division and as someone that has majored in transport policy formulation at UJ, are required to explain the **different phases of a transport policymaking process**, **the characteristics of each phase, and then to illustrate what is to be done in each phase** to fellow colleagues in the policy division. In explaining the process you may make use of a table to illustrate the phases, each phase's characteristics and then to illustrate what would typically by considered in each phase.

QUESTION 3   **(24 MARKS)**

Forecasting provides a prospective vision of policy outcomes, thereby contributing to the understanding, control, and policy guidance. Reflect on the role of forecasting by considering the following:

  (i)   The principle forms of forecasts (12)
  (ii)   The limitations of forecasting (12)

QUESTION 4   **(30 MARKS)**

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. **Evaluate the characteristics, strengths and limitations of the CEA approach.**

QUESTION 5   **(24 MARKS)**

5.1   Monitoring is a policy-analytical technique used to produce information about the causes and consequences of public policies. **Analyse the importance and necessity of monitoring. (12 marks)**

5.2   Monitoring performs at least four major functions in policy analysis. **Discuss these functions citing examples where appropriate. (12 marks)**

QUESTION 6   **(30 MARKS)**

6.1   Objective mapping is a technique that can be used to assist in arraying goals and objectives and their relationship to policy alternatives. **Describe the application of the Objectives Mapping technique in policy prescription. (15 marks)**

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6.2 **Use the objectives tree mapping tool to assist you in generating the goals, prime objectives and sub-objectives that are relevant to <u>ONE</u> of these policies: (15 marks)**

QUESTION 7 **(21 MARKS)**

(i) Formal evaluation may either be *summative* or *formative*. **Differentiate between these two types of evaluation (9 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)**