UNIVERSITY
OF
JOHANNESBURG

FACULTY/COLLEGE	College of Business and Economics
SCHOOL	Johannesburg Business School
DEPARTMENT	Transport and Supply Chain Management
CAMPUS(ES)	APK
MODULE NAME	Transport Economics 3A
MODULE CODE	TRE13A3
SEMESTER	First
ASSESSMENT OPPORTUNITY, MONTH AND YEAR	Supplementary Summative Assessment Opportunity July 2019

ASSESSMENT DATE	19 July 2019	SESSION	08:00 – 11:00
ASSESSOR(S)	Mr T Mbara		
MODERATOR(S)	Professor Rose Luke (Internal), Mr Herman Lemmer (External)		
DURATION	3 hours (180 min)	TOTAL MARKS	180

NUMBER OF PAGES OF QUESTION PAPER (Including cover page)	7

INFORMATION/INSTRUCTIONS:
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- 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
- 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

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SECTION A (MULTIPLE CHOICE) [20 MARKS]

1. *Policy* can be described as:
   a. An action plan
   b. An organisational strategy
   c. A statement of intent
   d. A mission statement

2. *Governance* means:
   a. A system of values, policies and institutions by which a society manages its economic, political and social affairs through interaction within and among the state, its civil society and private sector
   b. Empowering people to exercise choices, especially regarding the quality of life a declaration and implementation of intent/ comprehensive framework of and/or interaction
   c. A thorough assessment of all resource implications of service delivery
   d. A dedicated democratic political commitment, continuous support by political decision makers for the programmes concerned not only through words, but action as well

3. A characteristic of a *developed count*ry is:
   a. A low income per capita;
   b. The gap between the rich & the poor is small
   c. Increased dependency on foreign donors
   d. Resources are unequally distributed

4. A *Green Pa*per is:
   a. A policy output
   b. A collection of proposals from communities
   c. A strategic planning document.
   d. A transitional working document

5. Post 1994, the decolonization process meant that the South African Government policies shifted to focus more on:
   a. Townships
   b. The middle class
   c. Underdeveloped communities
   d. Farming

6. *Policy Analysis* can be defined as:
   a. Qualitative & quantitative research
   b. A highly useful approach to the study of politics because it can generate knowledge which has both social, scientific and practical value
   c. A deliberate method of dealing with policy issues and processes from start to finish
   d. Breaking up a policy problem into its component parts, understanding them and developing a solution.

7. These are types of <u>community participation</u> with the exception of:
   a. Negotiation
   b. Co-operation
   c. Execution
   d. Consultation

8. Which among the 4 statements is a *goal*?
   a. Enhance the accessibility of people in rural areas by 2030
   b. Provision of primary schools within a radius of 1 kilometre
   c. Intermediate deployment of 40 buses to high density areas
   d. Erect 12 bus stops on route B

9. These are *constraints on goals and objec*tives with the exception of:
   a. Information overload
   b. Fear of change
   c. Inadequate information
   d. Prioritisation

10. *Projection* is a forecasting method. How is it done?
    a. Uses subjective judgements
    b. Uses theoretical assumptions
    c. Uses historical and current trends
    d. Uses inferences

11. *Agenda sett*ing cannot be studied in isolation from the following factors with the exception of:
    a. Political
    b. Educational
    c. Global
    d. Environmental

12. Three of the following are steps of the *generic approach to policy cycle* except ………… .
    a. Appraisal
    b. Monitoring
    c. Communication
    d. Evaluation

13. An important requirement for the existence of an *externalit*y is the:
    a. Absence of suitable pricing
    b. Availability of suitable pricing
    c. Convenience in the pricing system
    d. Agglomeration of benefits that accrue

14. Which description best describes the *satisfying approach* to decision making?
    a. The immediate problem has to be resolved
    b. Only a small number of alternatives have to be considered
    c. Organisation have the capability to carry out their responsibilities and implement programmes
    d. All alternatives cannot be defined, nor can all possible consequences be assessed

15. What is meant by a *public good*?
    a. The good is provided in the private market
    b. Consumption of good by one does not reduce the amount available for consumption by others
    c. The good is provided under monopoly conditions
    d. The good is provided under oligopoly conditions

16. Four of the following are methods of *forecasting* with the exception of _____
    a. Postponement
    b. Prediction
    c. Projection
    d. Estimation

17. *Decision-making* is based on consideration of _____
    a. Executive desires
    b. Planners wishes
    c. Parliamentary directives
    d. Facts and values

18. What is meant by *project human resource management*?
    a. The process that ensures that projects are completed within the budget
    b. The process that ensures proper collection and dissemination of project information
    c. The process that acquires goods and services from outside the project team
    d. The Process that makes the most effective use of manpower

19. *Projects* fail because of:
    a. Failure to implement the project effectively because money has been stolen
    b. Failure to implement the project effectively in terms of its size
    c. Failure to implement the project effectively because of its importance
    d. Failure to implement the project effectively in terms of its objectives

20. *Styles of gover*nance can be judged as good or bad. The following are styles to assess the style of governance in society with the exception of:
    a. Degree of trust in government
    b. Degree of disagreement between national, provisional and municipal government
    c. Degree of responsiveness in the relationship between government and civil society
    d. Governments' degree of accountability to its voters

SECTION B

QUESTION 1 (CASE STUDY)   **[60 MARKS]**
As a cyclist, activist and student, I watched traditional 'top–down' transportation planning fail to make any significant progress towards safer streets and more sustainable transportation. All levels of government had adopted policies to reduce car use and air pollution, but seemed to lose their nerve whenever it came time to prioritize more sustainable means of transport such as walking, cycling and public transportation. Officials insisted that the public was not ready for a serious move toward sustainability, so business would continue as usual, mainly consisting of greater investment in roads.

Essentially, I concluded that more 'deliberative' forms of democratic decision making help increase the level of responsibility citizens take for their own actions and behaviours. Participation gives an opportunity to debate issues. It addition, it allows an opportunity for 'social learning'- hearing the views of other citizens, talking through the range of possible solutions, and comparing the impacts of various alternatives in terms of their own and others' short-term and long-term interests. Good decision-making begins at the democratic foundation. Barber (1984) and Dryzek (1990) suggest that the 'representative' or 'liberal' form of democracy, where public influence rarely transcends the election process, is unlikely to facilitate any significant social change ,such as a shift towards sustainability. They advocate a more 'participatory' 'direct' 'discursive' or 'deliberative' form of democracy, where the public is allowed to influence individual policy decisions.

Many politicians and planners seem to resist true citizen participation possibly because they feel that citizens are not qualified to make important decisions. But Fischer (1990) criticizes this 'technocratic' view of planning. Planners do not always know what is best for society, and planning outcomes could be improved substantially through consideration of local knowledge, or what Irwin (1995) calls 'citizen science'

Deliberative democracy is about giving people the opportunity to discuss and better understand decisions affecting them so that they are better able to support decisions that will benefit themselves and others in the longer term. But in good deliberative processes, politicians and planners can also learn from citizens. This two-way learning process is what many authors, such as Dewey (1920/1950) and Mumford (1938), have called 'social learning.' Milbrath (1989) and Lee (1993) suggest that decision –making must provide more opportunities for social learning if we are to tackle global environmental challenges such as climate change.

Source: Adapted from: Schiller, P. L., Bruun, E. C., and Kenworthy, J.R. 2010. An introduction to sustainable transportation: policy, planning and implementation

Answer the following questions

(i)   The author wrote: "I watched traditional 'top–down' transportation planning fail to make any significant progress" Define top-down approach and explain what it means in this context. (10 marks)

(ii) The case argued that "All levels of government had adopted policies to reduce car use and air pollution, but seemed to lose their nerve whenever it came time to prioritize more sustainable means of transport such as walking, cycling and public transportation". Discuss why cycling and public transport are considered to be sustainable modes of transport.
(15 marks)

(iii) The case supports public participation and identified a number of reasons in favour of public participation. In spite of these advantages, there are also **disadvantages** that can arise from public participation in policy and planning. Identify and discuss these disadvantages.
(20 marks)

(iv) According to the case, "Participation gives an opportunity to debate *issues*". Define the term *issue* (3 marks). With reference to South Africa identify a relevant transport issue and explain why it is an issue. (12 marks)

QUESTION 2   **[15 MARKS]**
Following the democratisation of the country in 1994, there has been an ideological paradigm shift to build an equitable society. In respect of transport, one of the first task of the Government of National Unity (GNU) was a major policy review which culminated into the National Transport Policy (1996). Outline the process that was undertaken to draft the White paper on National Transport Policy.

QUESTION 3   **[33 MARKS]**
Citing appropriate examples where necessary, discuss the following:

 3.1 Differences between goals and objectives (15 marks)
 3.2 *Elite/mass m*odel and the *group model* approaches (12 marks)
 3.3 How the media influences agenda setting (6 marks)

QUESTION 4   **[18 MARKS]**
Programmes and projects are seen as mechanisms (or instruments) for implementing policies, or demonstrations of the effects of policies at a practical level. Define policies, programmes and projects and discuss their relationships.

QUESTION 5   **[30 MARKS]**
Identify and provide arguments on the justification of Government intervention in transport matters (30 marks).

QUESTION 6 [4 MARKS]

Match the following theories and Models for analysing Public Policy:

(i)	A Concept	(a)	a representation of a more complex reality that has been oversimplified in order to describe and explain the relationships among variables, and even sometimes to prescribe how something should happen. Models are built around specific concepts
(ii)	A paradigm	(b)	a collection or pattern of commonly held/accepted perceptions, assumptions, concepts, models and/or theories constituting a general intellectual framework or approach to scientific activities of how things work (e.g. ideologies like liberalism, Marxism, nationalism, apartheid, fascism, feminism, globalism, environmentalism and Darwinism.
(iii)	A theory	(c)	an abstract idea/notion (frequently controversial) that serves as a thinking tool to illustrate specific attributes of intangible phenomena
(iv)	A Model	(d)	a comprehensive, systematic consistent and reliable explanation and prediction of relationships among specific variables