



<b>FACULTY/COLLEGE</b>	College of Business and Economics
<b>SCHOOL</b>	Johannesburg Business School
<b>DEPARTMENT</b>	Transport and Supply Chain Management
<b>CAMPUS(ES)</b>	APK
<b>MODULE NAME</b>	Transport Policy Formulation and Instruments
<b>MODULE CODE</b>	TRE8X01
<b>SEMESTER</b>	First
<b>ASSESSMENT OPPORTUNITY, MONTH AND YEAR</b>	Final Summative assessment Opportunity May/June 2019

<b>ASSESSMENT DATE</b>	22 May 2019	<b>SESSION</b>	08:30
<b>ASSESSOR(S)</b>	Mr T Mbara; Prof J Walters		
<b>MODERATOR(S)</b>	Mr H Lemmer		
<b>DURATION</b>	3 hours (180 min)	<b>TOTAL MARKS</b>	180

<b>NUMBER OF PAGES OF QUESTION PAPER (Including cover page)</b>	3
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### INFORMATION/INSTRUCTIONS:

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- Answer all the questions
  - Answer questions 1-3 in one examination booklet and questions 3-7 in another examination booklet
  - 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

**QUESTION 1**

**[25 MARKS]**

The **process of integrated policy analysis** consists of two types of policy-relevant information-policy informational components that are interdependent and policy analytic methods. Discuss the **process of integrated policy analysis** by making use of a figure to depict the interrelationship between these types of policy relevant information components and **then discuss the policy-relevant informational components**

**QUESTION 2**

**[30 MARKS]**

Policy problems are unrealized needs, values, or opportunities for improvement. Reflect on problem sensing versus problem structuring by making use of a diagram to illustrate the interconnectedness of the steps of the problem structuring process.

**QUESTION 3**

**[20 MARKS]**

Forecasting yields factual information about expected policy outcomes on the basis of prior information about policy problems. Reflect on the following:

- 3.1 The limitations of forecasting, and (10)
- 3.2 The sources of goals, objectives and alternatives in forecasting (10)

**QUESTION 4**

**[30 MARKS]**

"The several types of rationality may be viewed in terms of specific decision criteria for making prescriptions. By decision criteria, we mean explicitly stated rules, principles, or standards used to justify policy choices. Decision criteria are of six main types ..." (Dunn 2018:196)

**Identify and explain the six types of decision criteria and clearly demonstrate how these link with the 5 forms of rationality.** Cite appropriate examples where appropriate. (24 marks)

**QUESTION 5**

**[35 MARKS]**

- 5.1 Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) is an approach that has been applied to different kinds of public policies and programmes. **Dissect the characteristics, strengths and limitations of the CBA approach.** (25 marks)
- 5.2 An urban local Authority decides to construct a bypass road to enable the smooth flow of traffic that has no business in the Central Business District. **Identify all the possible costs and benefits that will need to be taken into consideration in the quantification of social costs and benefits and indicate whether they are tangible or intangible.** (10 marks)

**QUESTION 6**

**[28 MARKS]**

Surveys undertaken by a Rural Local Authority revealed that the bad state of a 10-kilometre road was depriving community X of quality service as health inspectors, education supervisors among others were not able to access the community especially during the rainy season. The Local Authority sought the assistance of a development agent which provided money to rehabilitate the road. The development agent gave a condition that the project had to be undertaken by members of the community.

**With reference to the above scenario, explore the significance and applicability of the four performance concepts of inputs, processes/activities, outputs and impacts in the execution of the above project (20 marks) and the relevance of the following performance indicators; economy, efficiency effectiveness and equity. (8 marks).**

**QUESTION 7**

**[12 MARKS]**

Formal evaluation may be summative or formative. **Define formal evaluation and explain the differences between summative and formative evaluation.**

**TOTAL [180 MARKS]**