higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

TRANSPORT ECONOMICS
NQF LEVEL 2

(11020282)

13 November 2019 (Y-Paper)
13:00–16:00

This question paper consists of 6 pages.

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TIME: 3 HOURS
MARKS: 100

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. Answer ALL the questions.
2. Read ALL the questions carefully.
3. Number the answers according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
4. Use only BLUE or BLACK ink.
5. Write neatly and legibly.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Choose the answer and write only 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (1.1–1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.1 Fixed costs of water transport are moderately lower than rail and road costs.

1.2 Taxi transport, BRTs and public buses are important in reducing the environmental impact that transport has.

1.3 Transport and trade boost each other's performance.

1.4 The relationship between price and demand means that when demand is low the price will be high.

1.5 Transport contributes very little to a country's GDP.

1.6 Our country's informal marketplace is affected by the fact that most of South Africa's transport activities occur in Gauteng.

1.7 TPT is one of the division's operating under SARS.

1.8 Historical bottlenecks and on-going underinvestment in transport is one of the challenges facing South Africa in providing rural transport.

1.9 Social isolation can often cause poverty and prevent personal development.

1.10 The high transport levy is put in place to encourage motorists to use public transport.

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 2

Choose a term from COLUMN B that matches a description in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–J) next to the question number (2.1–2.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
2.1	Government is responsible for the maintaining of …	A	supplier power
2.2	The regulating committee controls the infrastructure and pricing in this mode	B	minibus-taxi
2.3	SAPO handles 50% of all break-bulk cargo in this mode	C	developed country
2.4	Offers both long-haul service and short distance service	D	buyer power
2.5	Consists of automotive, clothing and footwear, agriculture and chemical industry	E	manufacturing sector
2.6	Can easily drive prices down	F	underdeveloped country
2.7	Can with ease make prices higher	G	transport infrastructure
2.8	More dependent on manufacturing than agriculture	H	air transport
2.9	Unstable political conditions	I	water transport
2.10	Implemented the plans of the 1996 white paper on Provincial Transport Policy	J	National Department of Transport

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 3

Define the following terms:

3.1 Transport marketplace

3.2 Supply

3.3 Porter's five forces model

3.4 Trade deficit

3.5 Two-tiered economy

(5 × 2) **[10]**

TOTAL SECTION A: 30

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SECTION B

QUESTION 4

ENVIROMENTAL GROUP DEMANDS URGENT PALIAMENT DEBATE ON CLIMATE CHANGE REPORT

The Co-operative and Policy Alternative Centre (COPAC) and alliance partners, the South African Food Sovereignty Campaign, has demanded an emergency parliament sitting to discuss a United Nations (UN) climate change report.

The demand comes after the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) issued a report on Monday saying that having the earth's temperature rise by only 1,5 °C – rather than the 2 °C target agreed to in 2015 – would have clear benefits to people and natural ecosystems.

COPAC and the Food Sovereignty Campaign want parliament to discuss this report and its implications for the South African climate change policy.

COPAC board chairperson Vishwas Satgar said in an open letter on Tuesday that there was a 'total disregard for the disproportionate impacts of the drought, as a climate shock, on the unemployed, the working class and the rural and urban poor'.

[Source*: www.google/images.co.za*]

4.1 Name TWO factors that can constrain the growth of transport in a developing country. (2 × 2) (4)

4.2 Give FOUR characteristics of a common carrier transport. (4 × 2) (8)

4.3 It is often discussed that transport is one of the biggest contributors of pollution and climate change.

List FOUR of the negative externalities that pollution can have on our environment. (4)

4.4 Briefly summaries THREE ways in which transport activities and transport planning affect economic development in a country. (3 × 2) (6)

4.5 Name THREE external factors that can affect the price of transport. (3)

[25]

QUESTION 5

5.1 Name THREE well-known car rental companies in South Africa. (3)

5.2 List FOUR factors that affect the transport environment. (4)

5.3 Give FIVE factors that transport companies need to focus on in order to compete in the global arena. (5)

5.4 Elaborate on the following TWO flexibilities of transport in a changing economy:

5.4.1 Cost efficiency of new mobility services

5.4.2 The need for transport intermodalism

(2 × 3) (6)

5.5 State FOUR complaints launched due to negative competitive action. (4)

[22]

QUESTION 6

Transport plays a crucial role in the development of our country and therefore also in the welfare of all citizens. More specifically, it has been recognised that a high quality transport system is a necessary precondition for the full participation of members from remote communities.

[Source: *Transport economics learners book 2015*]

6.1 Name TWO reasons for the non-economic roles of transport. (2 × 2) (4)

6.2 List THREE key historical legacies of apartheid. (3)

6.3 State TWO objectives of the Gautrain project. (2 × 2) (4)

6.4 Name TWO scopes of government intervention in the rural transport sector. (2 × 2) (4)

6.5 Give TWO legislations that govern the transport industry. (2)

6.6 Discuss in details the following direct impact of efficient transport on production:

6.6.1 Lowering of production costs

6.6.2 Increased investment

(2 × 3) (6)

[23]

TOTAL SECTION B: 70
GRAND TOTAL: 100

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