higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

TRANSPORT ECONOMICS
NQF LEVEL 3

(11020293)

16 March 2020 (X-paper)
09:00–12:00

This question paper consists of 6 pages.

589Q1S2016

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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. Write neatly and legibly.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Choose the answer and write only 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (1.1.1–1.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.1.1 The country's regulatory framework determines the way in which transport services are designed, planned and discussed.

1.1.2 Planning refers to the process and plan of outcome (Department of Economic Development).

1.1.3 It is important to note that the transport policy is static and it is particularly not dynamic in nature.

1.1.4 According to the policy document the strategic objective of RABS is to facilitate access to timely and appropriate healthcare.

1.1.5 Most skyjackings are committed by terrorists or people who intend to use passengers as hostages.

1.1.6 One of the areas on which aviation policies are generally divided is airport slots.

1.1.7 A transport market refers to the individuals or businesses that use or will use, the various transport services available to them.

1.1.8 The numbers of passengers using public transport services depend on the accessibility and availability of transport.

1.1.9 Economic regulations mean that the agency has to control traffic structures.

1.1.10 The responsibilities of ANTS include alert and search-and-rescue coordination services.

(10 × 1) (10)

1.2 Choose an item from COLUMN B that matches a description in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–G) next to the question number (1.2.1–1.2.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.2.1	… was originally recommended by the National Taxi Task Team (NTTT) as a strategy to transform and regulate the South African Combi-Taxi Industry	A	freight
		B	Taxi Recapitalisation Programme (TRP)
		C	walking
1.2.2	A form of non-motorised transportation without a vehicle or animals that begins and ends the journey on foot	D	aircraft safety
		E	RAF
1.2.3	It was established to pay compensation for loss or damage when driving a motor vehicle	F	public transport
		G	midi-bus
1.2.4	Transportation of goods in bulk in a container or vehicle by any public or private transport mode		
1.2.5	Conveyance of people for a reward by any travel or transport mode, whether a car, metered taxi, bus, etc.		

(5 × 1) (5)

1.3 Write the following acronyms in full:

1.3.1 MSA

1.3.2 ACSA

1.3.3 SATS

1.3.4 NPA

1.3.5 SAMSA

(5 × 1) (5)
[20]

TOTAL SECTION A: 20

SECTION B

QUESTION 2

2.1 Define the following terms:

2.1.1 Bus

2.1.2 Agency

2.1.3 Dispute

2.1.4 Appeal

2.1.5 Minibus

(5 × 2) (10)

2.2 Name FIVE critical policies of the Department of Transport. (5)

2.3 Name FOUR types of port users which are targeted by TNPA's service offering. (4)

[19]

QUESTION 3

Read the extract below and answer the questions.

CRIME AND CORRUPTION: SA ROAD USERS' PERIL

Johannesburg – Road safety organisation, Arrive Alive reports that most crimes affecting road users are ranging from hijacking to a new trend 'bike-jacking'.

Crimes such as theft and destruction of property have a drastic effect on road conditions. Thieves are often stealing cables resulting in reduced visibility and endangering the lives of drivers and pedestrians. It can also affect traffic lights. SAPS reports that the theft of crash barriers and man-hole covers sold as scrap metal, endangers road users as well.

Arrive Alive lists the following as types of criminals on the roads: Drivers under the influence of alcohol and drugs, criminals referred to as the 'Blue light gangs' who present themselves as police officials only to hijack and rob road users, criminals on motorcycles who target tourists, criminals who commit crimes and use roads irresponsibly as they escape, cash-in-transit robberies and taxi violence.

Another major concern for SA road users is the staggering number of corrupt government officials which results in unqualified drivers and non-roadworthy vehicles. According to the AA, corruption or bribery is described in legal terms as 'the practice of tendering (and accepting) a private advantage for the performance of a duty'. Corruption manifests in the following areas: fraudulent licensing, fraud regarding road worthiness, bribery regarding traffic fines and corruption regarding legal processes.

[Adapted from: *Wheels24*, 09 June 2014]

3.1 Write the acronym, AA out in full. (2)

3.2 Corruption or bribery is one of the challenges faced by the transport industry in South Africa.

Define *corruption or bribery* as mentioned in the case study. (2)

3.3 What is a new trend regarding crime on the South African roads? (2)

3.4 Arrive Alive lists several types of criminals on the South African roads.

Describe SIX types of criminals from the case study. (6 × 2) (12)

3.5 Name FOUR areas of corruption from the case study. (4 × 2) (8)

3.6 What should the South African government and all related stakeholders do to reduce the crime levels and corruption on the South African roads? (2 × 2) (4)

[30]

QUESTION 4

4.1 Describe the main aim and purpose of the following acts and regulations applicable to the transport industry:

4.1.1 National Land Transport Act, 2009

4.1.2 Cross Border Road Amendment Act, 2008

4.1.3 Road Accident Fund Act, 1996

4.1.4 National Road Traffic Act

(4 × 2) (8)

4.2 Name FOUR areas of the responsibilities of the National Department of Transport. (4)

4.3 Explain the SIX most important policies regarding planning and development of the transport industry. (6)

4.4 Name THREE management responsibilities of the various airports of ACSA. (3)

4.5 State THREE procurement strategies of SANRAL. (3 × 2) (6)

4.6 Describe TWO contributions that the TAT makes towards the wider economy and the public service provision at large. (2 × 2) (4)

[31]

TOTAL SECTION B: 80
GRAND TOTAL: 100

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