



POLITICS 3B

NOVEMBER 2014 TIME: 3 HOURS

MARKS: 200

EXAMINERS: CRITICAL THINKING 1. MS A OMAR

2. DR G WOLMARANS (UP)

COMPARATIVE POLITICS

1. PROF Y SADIE

2. MR R HENWOOD (UP)

MODERN AND AFRICAN POLITICAL THOUGHT (Ms Omar)

Answer ONE question from Section 1 and ONE question from Section 2. (Each question is worth 50 marks)

Section 1

1. In *Black Skin, White Masks* Fanon interrogates the 'matter of blackness' by assessing the colonial subject/ black person's lived experience of racism and colonialism. Critically evaluate Fanon's conception of the systematic depersonalisation of black identity.
2. 'Neo-colonialism is... the worst form of imperialism. For those who practise it, it means power without responsibility and for those who suffer from it; it means exploitation without redress' (Kwame Nkrumah).
Outline and critically discuss Nkrumah's conception of neo-colonialism and its pernicious effects on the African post-colonial condition. In your answer also consider one solution that Nkrumah proposed as a way of transcending neo-colonialism.

Section 2

3. Biko outlines an approach to the politics of black subjectivity through the notion of black consciousness. Critically discuss with reference to his main ideas in *I Write What I Like*.
4. 'One is not born, but rather becomes a woman' (Susan Moller Okin)
Outline and critically discuss liberal feminism and its critique of normative political theory.

(100)

COMPARATIVE POLITICS (Prof Sadie)

Answer ONE question from Section 1 and ONE question from Section 2. (Each question is worth 50 marks)

Section 1

1. Considering the common grounds for defective democracies and the causes that result in such democracies, discuss Nigeria as an example of a defective democracy.
2. 'The political reforms undertaken [in China] to date are no more than 'window dressing' and are unlikely to develop into a substantive change to the existing political system within China' (Collins and Cottey, 2012:173). Assess this statement (substantiate your answer).

Section 2

3. The rapid worldwide introduction of electoral gender quotas is often met with fierce resistance. A considerable number of arguments for and against quotas take the form of 'predictions' of the impact of such quotas which relate to three dimensions of political representation: women's descriptive, substantive and symbolic representation. Outline these and discuss some of the most important findings by Dahlerup and Freidenvall (2010) in each category of predictions. (Make use of country examples).

4. Libya and Tunisia underwent regime changes during the 'Arab Spring' while similar uprisings in Morocco and Algeria did not result in such changes. How can this be explained?

(100)

