



UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG

AUGUST EXAM 2018

COURSE: POLITICS 1A

TIME: 2 HOURS

MARKS:100

QUESTION PAPER: (A) Introduction to Political Science
(B) Introduction to Political Institutions

SUBJECT CODE: PTS1A11/POL1AA1

EXAMINERS:

1. PROF S GRAHAM
2. PROF A CHIKWANHA
3. DR F NGANJE (INTERNAL)

(THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 3 PAGES)

1. USE TWO EXAM BOOKS. ONE FOR SECTION A AND ONE FOR SECTION B.
WRITE THE NAME OF THE LECTURER ON EACH SECTION'S SCRIPT.
-

SECTION A: INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SCIENCE

[50 marks]

ANSWER Question 1 and choose between Question 2 or 3

Question 1: (compulsory)

[30]

Name and discuss the 6 roles of the state, according to your prescribed text. Include real world examples in your discussion. Begin by outlining the 6 primary features of the state.

Choose either Question 2 or 3

Question 2

Name and discuss each of the 4 ways key ways in which the media can promote democracy.

[20]

Or

Question 3

- 3.1. Define a 'political party'. [2]
 3.2. Name and briefly discuss the 7 functions of political parties outlined by Sadie. In your discussion also refer to why smaller or opposition parties are deemed important for democracy. [18]

SECTION B: INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SCIENCE

[50 marks]

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

Question 1:

Discuss the roles of any 5 political institutions in South Africa [20]

Question 2

- a. Explain the difference between Constitution and Constitutionalism [12]
 b. Describe the roles of any 5 Chapter 9 institutions that are in South Africa's Constitution [10]

Question 3

From the table below on approaches to studying political institutions, select the option that most fits/matches the statements listed below the table (*Write the answers on the answer script not on the exam paper*):

Historical institutionalism Feminist institutionalism Rational Choice Theory New institutionalism Structural Functionalism Historical sociology
--

- a. This method analyses institutions as systems of rules and inducements to behavior in which individuals attempt to maximize their own utilities =

b. This approach **focuses** on the historical orientation and attention to the ways in which institutions structure and shape political behaviour and outcomes =

c. This approach deals with the pervasive influence of institutions on human behavior through rules, norms, and other frameworks =

d. This new institutionalism approach that analyses how gender norms operate within institutions and how institutional processes construct and maintain gender power dynamics = [8]

Total [100]

---ooOoo---