



**UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG**

**JULY SUPP 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)**

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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.
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**SECTION A: INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**[50 marks]**

**Question 1:**

From the table below on page 2, select the option that most fits/matches the listed names/ideas below the table (*Write the answers on the answer script not on the exam paper*):

developmental state; minimal state; pluralist state; leviathan state; temporary; continuing; social welfare; individuality; capitalism; one-party; dominant-party; Seychelles; territorial association; Sudan; South Sudan; Somalia; minimal state; collectivised state; totalitarian state; celebrity politics; South Korea; North Korea; Thomas Hobbes; Francis Fukuyama; two-party; family

- 1.1. African small island developing state =
- 1.2. A state which exerts control over the entirety of economic life within that state, such as setting up a centrally planned economy =
- 1.3. A primary feature of a state=
- 1.4. A feature of a social democratic state =
- 1.5. The state is a neutral body which arbitrates between competing societal interests =
- 1.6. The state is a parasite, as a self-serving 'sea monster' intent on aggrandisement and expansion =
- 1.7. The state is =
- 1.8. A government is =
- 1.9. This type of state lays down conditions for orderly existence only =
- 1.10. The African National Congress (ANC) could be an example of this type of party system =
- 1.11. A primary agent of socialization =
- 1.12. This phenomenon is linked with mass media and the transformation of political leadership.

#### Question 2

- 2.1. Name and explain the 5 differences between the state and the government. [5]
- 2.2. Name and discuss the 4 rival theories of the state. [8]

#### Question 4

- 4.1. Define a 'political party'. [2]
- 4.1. List the 7 functions of political parties outlined by Sadie. [7]

#### Question 5

- 5.1. Name and discuss the four theories of the mass media. [16]

**SECTION B: INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS****[50 marks]**

**Question 1** Briefly describe the following approaches to the study of political institutions:

- (i) Historical institutionalism
- (ii) Rational choice institutionalism
- (iii) New Institutionalism
- (iv) Feminist institutionalism (8)

**Question 2**

Compare the processes of decolonization in Botswana and Mozambique. Make reference to their impact on the current post-colonial political institutions in these countries. (20)

**Question 3**

Indicate whether the following statements are true or false: (8)

- (i) Traditional institutions are part of the Chapter 9 institutions in South Africa
- (ii) 'Political Institutions' is not used to refer to the recognized structure of rules and principles within which different organizations operate.
- (iii) The African Governance Architecture expresses the African Union's resolve to 'promote and protect human and people's rights, consolidate democratic institutions and ensure good governance and the rule of law'.
- (iv) Decolonization refers to curriculum transformation of all pan-African institutes of higher education.

**Question 4** Identify any 3 regional institutions that South Africa is a member of. Briefly discuss the roles of these organisations in regional development. (14)

**Total [100]**