



UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG
JULY SUPPLEMENTARY EXAM 2018

COURSE: POLITICS 2C

TIME: 2HOURS

MARKS: 100

QUESTION PAPER: (A) South Africa's – Apartheid to Democracy
(B) Political Ideas and Ideologies

SUBJECT CODE: PTS2C11/POL2CA2

EXAMINERS: M SETLHALOGILE
PROF S GRAHAM (INTERNAL)

(THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 3 PAGES)

1. USE TWO EXAM BOOKS – ONE FOR SECTION A AND ONE FOR SECTION B

SECTION A: SOUTH AFRICA'S TRANSITION – APARTHEID TO DEMOCRACY

[50 marks]

Question 1

Democratic consolidation does not only refer to the ability of states to hold free and fair elections, but also has behavioural, constitutional and attitudinal indicators

Given the above statement, state and briefly explain the three elements of a consolidated democracy. (5)

Question 2

Government is separated into three branches i.e. Executive, Judiciary and Legislature. This concept is known as the *trias politica*.

Given that South Africa has a parliamentary system, briefly discuss the nature of separation of powers with specific reference the national sphere of government, particularly the relationship between the cabinet (executive) and the legislature (parliament). (5)

Question 3

Several macroeconomic policies were implemented in post-Apartheid South Africa.

Drawing from the above statement, discuss the Growth, Employment and Redistribution (GEAR). (10)

Question 4

There are six institutions to strengthen constitutional democracy in South Africa by providing oversight. These institutions are known as Institutions Supporting Democracy (ISDs) and they are found in Chapter 9 of the Constitution.

Discuss the roles and functions of the following institutions Chapter 9 institutions:

- South African Human Rights Commission (SAHRC) (5)
 - The Commission for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Cultural, Religious and Linguistic Communities (COPPRCRLC) (5)
 - The Commission for Gender Equality (CGE) (5)
- (15)

Question 5

There are several factors that led to the 'ripe moment' in South Africa and made negotiations of the conflicting parties possible.

Please discuss the *international factors* that led to the creation of a ripe moment. (15)

SECTION B: POLITICAL IDEAS AND IDEOLOGIES

[50 marks]

Question 6

It has been argued that what has been experienced in South Africa is not necessarily xenophobia, but Afrophobia.

Briefly discuss the notion of Afrophobia with reference to *isolation thesis* and *South African nationalism*. (5)

Question 7

Identity is one of the most studied concepts in the Social Sciences. The concept is generally applied to biological characteristics, psychological dispositions and socio-demographic positions.

In light of the above statement, briefly discuss the notion of **relational identity**. (5)

Question 8

Cultural diversity in the modern society takes many forms. Despite this, there are prevalent forms of diversity. Discuss the three most common forms of diversity. (10)

Question 9

Conservatism is one of the earliest or classic ideologies and it has various strands.

Based on this statement, discuss **paternalistic conservatism**. (10)

Question 10

Socialism developed as a reaction against the emergence of industrial capitalism and its goal was to abolish the capitalist economy and replace it with a socialist society characterised by common ownership.

Discuss the emergence of socialism as a political ideology and also state and discuss the six key ideas of socialism. (20)

Total [100]