



# **Tutorial Letter 101/3/2018**

## **The Politics of Contemporary Africa APC1502**

**Semesters 1 and 2**

**Department of Political Sciences**

This tutorial letter contains important information  
about your module.

BARCODE

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Dear Student

## 1 INTRODUCTION

We would like to welcome you as a student of the Department of Political Sciences and trust that you will find this module interesting and stimulating. We hope that you will be successful in your academic endeavors and that you will continue your studies in this Department by selecting other modules that we offer.

Please take special note of the contents of **this tutorial letter** as well as your copy of, **my Studies @ Unisa**, for information concerning your studies.

The Department offers modules on a semesterised basis. This implies that there are two periods of tuition, as well as two sets of examinations during each calendar year. The first period runs approximately from February to May and the second period approximately from July to October. The examinations follow each period of study. Please note that aegrotat and supplementary examinations will coincide with the examinations of the following semester. Please note that the term '**aegrotat examinations**' refers to the student's deferment of examination to the next examination period. Therefore, students who are unable to write their examination at the originally designated time should not contact the lecturer, but should rather refer to the information contained within this tutorial letter regarding how to apply for an aegrotat examination.

**Note!** You may enrol at the beginning of the year for modules offered in the second semester. This will enable you to study for these modules over a longer period.

The Department of Political Sciences offers three subjects namely: Politics, International Politics and African Politics. For general information regarding any of these subjects, please contact the Department at Pretoria: 012 429 6854/8560/6626. You may also visit us at our website at: <http://www.unisa.ac.za/politicalsciences>.

**It is very important to read through this tutorial letter thoroughly.**

### **THIS TUTORIAL LETTER PROVIDES INFORMATION ON:**

- **Study material for this module**
- **Assignments**
- **Examinations**
- **General information such as contact with the university**

#### **1.1 Tutorial matter**

### **THE STUDY MATERIAL FOR THIS MODULE CONSISTS OF:**

- **A study guide**
- **Tutorial letters**
- **Prescribed Reader**
- **Recommended books**
- **Electronic Reserves**

The study material supplied by the university at registration consists of:

- a study guide; and
- tutorial letters (SUCH AS THE 101 TUTORIAL LETTER)

**IMPORTANT:** For study material other than the study guide and tutorial letters, please go to **section 4, MODULE RELATED RESOURCES.**

**NOTE:** All tutorial matter, including tutorial letters, will not necessarily be available at the time of registration. Study material that is not available when you register will be posted to you as soon as possible, but is also available electronically on **myUnisa**

When you register, you will receive an **INVENTORY LETTER** together with your tutorial matter. The tutorial letter lists only the items available at the Department of Despatch in Pretoria or at the University's regional offices on the date of your registration.

Students who register at a regional office will receive the remainder of their available tutorial matter from Pretoria.

Check the tutorial matter you have received against the inventory. You should have received all the items specified in the inventory, unless indicated otherwise (e.g. out of stock). Should any of the items be missing, please follow the instructions on the reverse side of the inventory letter.

## **2 PURPOSE AND OUTCOMES**

### **2.1 Purpose**

The purpose of this module is to enable students to analyse and describe issues, trends, events and case studies of African politics in the post-independence era, and where relevant to apply the fundamental theories in this regard.

### **2.2 Outcomes**

- Learners can demonstrate a knowledge of the issues in post-independence African politics (e.g ideology and movement, ethnicity, class and political parties).
- Learners can demonstrate a knowledge of the trends in post-independence African politics (e.g single-party rule, military rule and personal rule).
- Learners can demonstrate a knowledge of democratisation and Africa's "Second Independence".
- Learners can demonstrate a knowledge of Africa in the 21 Century.
- Learners can demonstrate the ability to compare, contrast and apply their knowledge to the case studies of Zambia, Kenya and Benin.

It is therefore in your own interest to begin your studies as early in the semester as possible.

In answering essay type questions, you cannot only rely on the Study Guide. You must study the articles from your Prescribed Reader. The readings included in your recommended and additional books are not compulsory but form a useful source for background material. You should therefore plan your study programme so that you are able to consult the relevant articles in your prescribed reader and relevant sections from the recommended books, before writing your model answers.

### 3 LECTURER(S) AND CONTACT DETAILS

#### 3.1 Lecturer(s)

**Prof. Tendayi Sithole**

Tel: (012) 429 3152

E-mail: [sitholet@unisa.ac.za](mailto:sitholet@unisa.ac.za)

Office: Theo van Wijk Building 7-16, UNISA Main Campus, Muckleneuk, Pretoria, South Africa.

**In the event of no reply, please contact (012) 429-8560 or (012) 429-6854**

#### 3.2 Department

The Department offers three subjects namely: Politics (including South African politics), International Politics (including Strategic Studies) and African Politics.

For general information on Politics and International Politics please contact:

**Mr Funny Tabane**

Tel: (012) 429-6854

Fax: (012) 429 6085

Email: [tabanfj@unisa.ac.za](mailto:tabanfj@unisa.ac.za)

For general information on African Politics please contact:

**Mr Solly Mudau**

Tel: (012) 429-8560

Fax: (012) 429 6085

Email: [Mudauas@unisa.ac.za](mailto:Mudauas@unisa.ac.za)

#### 3.3 University

### GENERAL INFORMATION AND CONTACT DETAILS

#### IMPORTANT

Please study your copy of **my Studies @ Unisa** for information pertaining to your studies at Unisa and all services provided to students. The booklet contains necessary information on distance learning, contact with Unisa, online services (myUnisa), study material, assignments, examinations, learner support, career counseling, student affairs, disciplinary code and making use of the library. Please note that only problems of an academic nature, such as the content of modules, should be addressed to lecturers.

#### COMMUNICATING WITH UNISA

**Remember: always provide your student number and the relevant module codes.**

**BY FAX:** 012 429 4150/ +27 12 429 4150

**BY E-MAIL:** [study-info@unisa.ac.za](mailto:study-info@unisa.ac.za)

**BY LETTER:** Address all correspondence to: The Registrar (Academic), P O Box 392, UNISA, 0003. **PLEASE NOTE:** Do not direct enquiries to different departments (e.g. this Department, Despatch and Library Services) in the same letter. This will delay a reply to your enquiries. Write a **separate letter** to each department and **mark each letter clearly for the attention of that relevant department**. Separate letters may be posted in the same envelope. Letters to lecturers may not be enclosed with assignments.

**PERSONAL VISITS:** Students wishing to see a lecturer should **make an appointment**. Remember that when you visit the campus, irrespective of whether you visit a lecturer, the library or another department, you must have your **student card** with you.

## SPECIFIC ENQUIRIES

**PROBLEMS WITH PRESCRIBED BOOKS:** [vospresc@unisa.ac.za](mailto:vospresc@unisa.ac.za)/ 012 429 4152

**PROBLEMS WITH MYUNISA:** [myunisahelp@unisa.ac.za](mailto:myunisahelp@unisa.ac.za).

**ASSIGNMENT RESULTS:** visit <http://myunisa.ac.za>

**CHANGE OF EXAM VENUE:** [exams@unisa.ac.za](mailto:exams@unisa.ac.za) / fax 012 429 4150 / <http://myunisa.ac.za>

**REQUESTS FOR SPECIAL AND AEGROTAT EXAMINATIONS:** [aegrotats@unisa.ac.za](mailto:aegrotats@unisa.ac.za) / Fax number: 012 429 4150/+27 12 429 4150. Include all relevant documentation pertaining to your request.

**ENQUIRIES ON THE CONTENT OF MODULES IN POLITICAL SCIENCES:** Phone (012) 429 6854 or 429-8560

**STUDENT FUNDING:** 012 441 5463 / 011 471 2027

**LIBRARY:** General enquiries +27 12 429 3206 or consult your copy of **my Studies @ Unisa**

**SPECIAL NEEDS (DISABILITY)** Academic Support +27 12 429 6923 / E-mail: [nkunj@unisa.ac.za](mailto:nkunj@unisa.ac.za)

## 4 RESOURCES

### 4.1 Prescribed books

There are no prescribed books for this module.

Prescribed Reader (Political Evolution of the African State: Reader for APC1502)

**The article by Thompson, A. 2000, Case study: ethnicity and the nation-state in Nigeria no longer forms part of this module. Please do ignore the section in the study guide that refers you to that article. Also note that all the readings that are in the prescribed reader are also available on your Electronic Reserves.**

### 4.2 Recommended books

These are books that are available in the library and that may be ordered from the library. Each of these books has been allocated a **Request Number** which you should supply on the request card when requesting material from the Library. The unique number for each of the recommended books appears at the back of this tutorial letter.

This material may also be requested by telephone from the Main Library in Pretoria (0800 - 20:00 Weekdays; 08:00 - 16:00 Saturdays). Again, consult **my Studies @ Unisa**. Keep your Request Number and student number ready and indicate if you need Book or Electronic Reserve Material

### The recommended books for this module are:

- Schraeder, P.J. 2004. **African Politics and Society. A Mosaic in Transformation.** Boston: Bedford/St Martin's.
- Thomson, A. 2010. **An introduction to African Politics.** London: Routledge. (Earlier editions may also be used)
- Tordoff, W. 2002. **Government and Politics in Africa.** 3rd edition. Basingstoke: MacMillan. (Earlier editions may also be used)

### ADDITIONAL LITERATURE

Should you be interested to read more books and articles that are relevant to the module, you may consult some of the titles listed in the study guide. You may request these titles from your local library or the Unisa library; **but please note that the Unisa library is under no obligation to make provision for any of these books.**

### Other useful titles are:

- Cammack, P. et al. 1993. *Third World Politics. A Comparative Introduction.* London: MacMillan.
- Chazan, N. et al. 1999. *Politics and Society in Contemporary Africa.* Boulder: Lynne Rienner. (Older editions of this book may also be consulted.)
- Clapham, C. 1985. *Third World Politics. As an Introduction.* London: Routledge.
- Davidson, B. 1992. *The Black Man's Burden: Africa and the Curse of the Nation-State.* London: Longmans.
- Haynes, J. 2002. *Politics in the Developing World. A Concise Introduction.* UK: Blackwell.
- Herbst, Jeffrey. 2000 *States and Power in Africa. Comparative Lessons in Authority and Control.* New Jersey: Princeton University Press.
- Hodder-Williams, R. 1984. *As an Introduction to the Politics of Tropical Africa.* London: Allen and Unwin.
- Hyden, Goran. 2006. *African Politics in comparative perspective.* Cambridge University Press.
- Jackson, R.H. & Rosberg, C.G. 1982. *Personal Rule in Black Africa.* Los Angeles: University of California Press.
- Khapoya, V.B. 1994. *The African Experience. As an Introduction.* New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
- Legum, Colin. 1999. *Africa since independence.* Bloomington: Indiana University Press.
- Liebenow, J. G. 1986. *African Politics: Crisis and Challenges.* Bloomington: Indiana University Press.



- Meredith, M. 1985. *The First Dance of Freedom: Black Africa in the Post War Era*. London: Sphere Books.
- Pakenham, T. 1991. *The Scramble for Africa*. Johannesburg: Jonathan Ball.
- Sandbrook, R. 1985. *The Politics of Africa's Economic Stagnation*. Cambridge: CUP
- Van Wyk, J.K. 2007. "Political Leaders in Africa: Presidents, Patrons or Profiteers?" *ACCORD Occasional Paper Series: Volume 2, Number 1, 2007*. Available at: <http://www.accord.org.za>
- You may also consult any of the books listed in the study guide, but again the Unisa library is under no obligation to make provision for these books.
- You are also advised to make use of a good dictionary.
- Try to collect, from newspapers and other magazines, examples of what you are learning in the module.
- Internet resources are also increasingly important, but note that not all websites contain information of an academic quality.

Some of the exercises in the study guide are based on additional books. You are not obliged to make use of these books. However, should you have access to them, you are welcome to make use of them.

#### **4.3 Electronic reserves (e-reserves)**

- Berkday, A. 2010. Negritude and African Socialism: Rhetorical Devices for Overcoming Social Divides. *Third Text* 24: 205-214.
- Ihonvbere, J O. 2000. Politics of Constitutional Reform and Democratisation in African. *International Journal of Comparative Sociology* 41: 9-25.
- Jackson, R. 1984. Personal Rule: Theory and Practice in Africa. *Comparative Politics* 16: 421-442.
- Legum, C. 1990. The Coming of Africa's Second Independence. *The Washington Quarterly* 13: 120-140.
- Nasong'o, S W. 2005. Emergence of Authoritarianism. *Contending Political Paradigms in Africa: Rationality and the Politics of Democratisation in Kenya and Zambia*. 7-88.
- Ndlovu-Gatsheni, S J. 2015. Decoloniality as the Future. *History Compass* 13: 485-496.
- Onwude, E. 2004. Military Coups in Africa: A Framework for Research. *The Military and Politics in Africa: From Engagement to Democratic and Constitutional Control*. 17-35
- Riedl, R B. 2014. Party Systems and Democratization in Africa. *Studies in Comparative International Development* 49: 321-342.

- Schraeder P. 2000. Democratic Experiments and Multiparty Politics. *African Politics and Society: A Mosaic in Transformation*. 267-290.
- Schraeder P. 2000. Military Coups d'Etat and Military Governance. *African Politics and Society: A Mosaic in Transformation*. 244-266.
- Van Wyk, J. 2014. Electoral Authoritarianism and Democratisation in Africa: The Role of the African Union. *Politeia* 33: 63-81.

#### 4.4 Library services and resources information

For brief information, go to [www.unisa.ac.za/brochures/studies](http://www.unisa.ac.za/brochures/studies)

For detailed information, go to <http://www.unisa.ac.za/library>. For research support and services of personal librarians, click on "Research support".

The library has compiled a number of library guides:

- finding recommended reading in the print collection and e-reserves – <http://libguides.unisa.ac.za/request/undergrad>
- requesting material – <http://libguides.unisa.ac.za/request/request>
- postgraduate information services – <http://libguides.unisa.ac.za/request/postgrad>
- finding, obtaining and using library resources and tools to assist in doing research – [http://libguides.unisa.ac.za/Research\\_Skills](http://libguides.unisa.ac.za/Research_Skills)
- how to contact the library/finding us on social media/frequently asked questions – <http://libguides.unisa.ac.za/ask>

## 5 STUDENT SUPPORT SERVICES

The distance learning nature of Unisa often leaves many students feeling a sense of loneliness and anxiety. However, this does not have to be the case. The university has recently embraced a form of learner support called Open and Distance Learning (ODL). ODL is a way of organising teaching and learning that focuses on:

- Student-centeredness
- Access and equity
- Independent learning

ODL is largely technologically orientated and this section will outline the various modes in which students may interact with academics.

### 5.1 Personal visits

The traditional form of interaction between student and academic is face-to-face sessions. You are advised to make an appointment prior to visiting your lecturer for this course. Remember that when you visit the Unisa campus, irrespective of whether you visit a lecturer, the library or another department, you must have your student card with you.

## 5.2. Group discussions

Another form of traditional face-to-face interaction are lectures or group discussions. These take place once a semester in Durban and Pretoria. Students will be notified via a tutorial letter, sms and email of group discussions to be held during the 1st and 2nd semester.

## 5.3. e-Tutor

Please be informed that, with effect from 2013, Unisa offers online tutorials (e-tutoring) to students registered for modules at NQF level 5, 6 and 7, this means qualifying first year, second year and third year modules. Please log on to myUnisa to find out if any of the modules that you have registered for falls in this category.

Once you have been registered for a qualifying module, you will be allocated to a group of students with whom you will be interacting during the tuition period as well as an e-tutor who will be your tutorial facilitator. Thereafter you will receive an sms informing you about your group, the name of your e-tutor and instructions on how to log onto MyUnisa in order to receive further information on the e-tutoring process.

Online tutorials are conducted by qualified E-Tutors who are appointed by Unisa and are offered free of charge. All you need to be able to participate in e-tutoring is a computer with internet connection. If you live close to a Unisa regional Centre or a Telecentre contracted with Unisa, please feel free to visit any of these to access the internet. E-tutoring takes place on MyUnisa where you are expected to connect with other students in your allocated group. It is the role of the e-tutor to guide you through your study material during this interaction process. For you to get the most out of online tutoring, you need to participate in the online discussions that the e-tutor will be facilitating.

There are modules which students have been found to repeatedly fail, these modules are allocated face-to-face tutors and tutorials for these modules take place at the Unisa regional centres. These tutorials are also offered free of charge, however, it is important for you to register at your nearest Unisa Regional Centre to secure attendance of these classes.

## 5.4. Free computer and internet access

Unisa has entered into partnerships with establishments (referred to as Telecentres) in various locations across South Africa to enable you (as a Unisa student) free access to computers and the Internet. This access enables you to conduct the following academic related activities: registration; online submission of assignments; engaging in e-tutoring activities and signature courses; etc. Please note that any other activity outside of these are for your own costing e.g. printing, photocopying, etc. For more information on the Telecentre nearest to you, please visit [www.unisa.ac.za/telecentres](http://www.unisa.ac.za/telecentres).

## 5.5. MyUnisa

If you have access to a computer that is linked to the internet, you can quickly access resources and information at the University. The MyUNISA learning management system is Unisa's online campus that will help you to communicate with your lecturers, with other students and with the administrative departments of Unisa – all through the computer and the internet.

To go to the MyUNISA website, start at the main Unisa website, <http://www.unisa.ac.za>, and then click on the “Login to MyUNISA” link on the right-hand side of the screen. This should take you to the MyUNISA website. You can also go there directly by typing in <http://my.unisa.ac.za>. Please consult the publication my Studies @ Unisa which you received with your study material for more information on MyUNISA.

## **5.6. Informal study groups**

Open and distance learning (ODL) implies that you are required to work mostly on your own. The establishment of an informal study group will go some way in alleviating the problem of loneliness and resolving study problems by discussing them with fellow students. You are encouraged to establish a study group in your area.

A list of the names and the addresses of fellow students in your area can be obtained from:

Department of Undergraduate Student Affairs

PO Box 392

UNISA

0003

South Africa

All enquiries should be directed to:

Fax Number : (012) 429 4150 / +27 12 429 4150

Email : [study-info@unisa.ac.za](mailto:study-info@unisa.ac.za)

## **5.7. Satellite broadcasting and video conferencing classes**

This is the new and exciting form of interaction between student and academic. As part of the Open and Distance Learning (ODL) model of learner support, satellite broadcasting and video conferencing classes will take place. Students will be notified via a tutorial letter, sms and email of the time and date of these satellite broadcasting and video conferencing classes to be held during the 1st and 2nd semester. Students should go to their regional offices where they will be able to attend the classes which will be beamed live from Pretoria. All regional centres have satellite broadcasting and video conferencing facilities. After the conclusion of such classes, DVD's are sent to all regional centres for viewing. Thus, if you cannot attend a satellite or video conferencing class, you can go to your nearest regional centre to view it free of charge. Alternatively, students may also purchase the DVD of the class at a cost of R60.00 from the regional office.

## **6 STUDY PLAN**

If you are a student with a health-related condition such as tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS, or have a close family member with a health condition, please take cognisance thereof when planning your studies. The same also applies to any other difficulties you or close friends and family members may experience. Such difficulties may impact on the time you may have available for studies. In these circumstances it is important to plan well ahead in order to have sufficient time to meet deadlines. It will be unwise to cram tasks as this creates enormous stress which will negatively impact on your performance as a student, as well as your health. Planning your studies is essential so that you work consistently and make good progress.

It would be wise to know your health status with regard to conditions such as tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, blood pressure, diabetes and high cholesterol. If you are informed by medical tests, with the necessary medical and supportive interventions you can prolong and improve the quality of your life and your success in your studies.

## 7 PRACTICAL WORK AND WORK-INTEGRATED LEARNING

There is no practical work and work integrated learning for this module.

## 8 ASSESSMENT

Assessment in this module consists of both **formative** and **summative** assessment. Formative assessment consists of activities in the study guide, as well as a range of self-assessment essay assignments in this tutorial letter.

However there are two compulsory-assignments in this tutorial letter which should be submitted for marking as part of the formative assessment component for this module. These will determine your admission to the examinations, as well as your semester mark. Please note the **due dates** and note that **no extension** may be granted.

Summative assessment consists of a formative venue based examination. Please study your copy of my Studies @ Unisa, for all rules and arrangements pertaining to the examination, as well as **section 9 of this tutorial letter**.

### 8.1 Assessment criteria

Assignments 01 and 02 will jointly contribute towards a semester mark that counts 20% towards your exam mark. What you will actually obtain as a fraction of 20% will be proportional to how well you have scored in the two assignments. The exam mark counts 80%.

### 8.2 Assessment plan

Note: As already mentioned, there are two compulsory assignments.

- Assignment 01: Compulsory for purposes of admission to the examination.
- Assignment 02: Compulsory for a semester mark.
- There are also self-assessment assignments in study units in this tutorial letter. You should do and assess these assignments in order to create model answers which you should do as many as possible in order to prepare for the exam. They form an integral part of your studies, as well as the formative assessment component for this module.

Please read the instructions for each assignment carefully. The first two assignments are compulsory. The first assignment is multiple choice which should be answered on a mark reading sheet and the second assignment is a written assignment which should be typed. Both assignments should be submitted in time for marking. **You may submit them electronically. Please note that assignments for the Semester 1 compulsory assignments are different from those of Semester 2 compulsory Assignments. Make sure that you only answer the questions for the semester for which you are registered.**

Instructions on how to complete a mark reading sheet appear in the booklet, **my Studies @ Unisa**. Please acquaint yourself with these guidelines. Please make sure that the assignment's **unique number** for the appropriate semester, as well as the appropriate assignment number, is filled in correctly on your mark reading sheet. Incorrect numbers will result in your assignment going astray. **See section 8.3 for the relevant information in this regard.**

In order to be admitted to the examination you have to submit assignment 01 in good time. Assignments 01 and 02 will jointly contribute towards a semester mark that counts 20% towards your final mark. Your semester mark will be calculated on the basis of the marks you have obtained in each of the two assignments. The semester mark (20%), together with your examination mark (80%) will thus be used to calculate your final mark for this module. It is important to submit the assignments on time. **See section 8.3 for the due dates of assignments.**

Unfortunately no extension for late submissions can be granted. This is due to requirements from the Department of Higher Education and Training that have to be met. The requirement of compulsory assignments was brought about by a change in the policy of the Department of Higher Education and Training, which needs to establish that students are active in the period between registration and the examinations. Subsidies payable to the University are calculated on the basis of assignments that are submitted by individual students. The submission of assignments therefore holds important implications for future tuition fees. It is therefore in your own interest to comply with the requirements regarding the submission of assignments. For this reason please submit them even if they may be late.

Feedback on the two compulsory assignments will be provided shortly after the due date of the second assignment. **If you have not yet received feedback one month after the relevant due date, you should please use the:**

Fax Number: 012 429 4150/ +27 12 429 4150

E-mail: [study-info@unisa.ac.za](mailto:study-info@unisa.ac.za)

## **SELF-ASSESSMENT ASSIGNMENTS**

The self-assessment assignments form an integral part of your studies but do not cover the entire content of the modules. You are advised to prepare model answers for all the questions set and to make notes on those parts of the relevant modules that are not covered by assignment questions. Examination questions can be drawn from the entire module.

Your model answers should be limited to a maximum length of 1500 words (approximately 6 pages) - this will give you practice in writing for the examination when time is limited.

## **EXAMINATION**

Summative assessment in the form of a venue based examination will take place during May/June (first semester) and October/November (second semester). All enquiries and applications relating to admissions should be forwarded to the following e-mail address: [study-info@unisa.ac.za](mailto:study-info@unisa.ac.za) or fax 012 429-4150. Please do not contact the Department unless the enquiry is of an academic nature.

Examinations will take place during May-June (first semester) and October-November (second semester).

Students who register for modules in the first semester will write examinations in May-June and students who register for modules in the second semester will write examinations in October-November.

Aegrotat, special and supplementary examinations for the first semester will take place during October-November of the same year and for the second semester during May-June of the following year.

You write a two hour examination in either May/June or October/November. Your examination may take one of three formats. One format presents a choice of four essay-type or short-answer questions from which you will have to answer two. A second format is one where the exam is divided into Section A and Section B comprising of a choice of two essay-type and/or short-answer questions in each section. You would be expected to answer one question from each section, thus answering a total of two questions. A third format would also entail the division of the exam paper into Section A and Section B. One section would be a compulsory True or False or MCQ section accounting for no more than 20 percent of the exam mark. The other section would comprise of a selection of four short essay-type questions or short-answer questions, of which you would choose two to answer. Questions in the examination may be drawn from the entire study guide and prescribed reader material. You must study all of it thoroughly. Be sure to time yourself carefully when writing an examination, in order to ensure that you spend equal time on all questions that you choose to answer.

**NB: You are not required to include a table of contents or bibliography when answering examination questions.**

**Tip for answering examination questions.** Students are more likely to succeed in the examination if they adhere to the following. Try to answer **all** questions as is expected from you rather than to answer only one question well. Stay focused on the question – don't write anything that comes to mind and expect to obtain the necessary marks required to succeed.

In order to adequately answer the final examination paper, you should concentrate on the following:

- prepare model answers for all the self-assessment essay type questions set in this tutorial letter 101;
- summarise all the articles in the prescribed reader;
- pay careful attention to all feedback given in the Tutorial Letters 201 and 202

## **8.3 Assignment numbers**

### **8.3.1 General assignment numbers**

There are two compulsory assignments for each semester.

#### **Semester 1:**

Assignment 01 (Compulsory Multiple choice assignment)

Assignment 02 (Written assignment)

#### **Semester 2:**

Assignment 01 (Compulsory Multiple choice assignment)

Assignment 02 (Written assignment)

In order to be admitted to the examination you have to submit both assignments in good time. Unfortunately no extension for late submissions can be granted. This is due to requirements from the Department of Higher Education and Training which needs to establish that students are active in the period between registration and the examinations. The Department of Higher Education and Training calculates subsidies payable to the University on the basis of assignments that are submitted by individual students. The submission of assignments therefore holds important implications for future tuition fees. It is therefore in your own interest to comply with the requirements regarding the submission of assignments.

### **8.3.2 Unique assignment numbers**

#### **Semester 1**

Assignment 01: **601222**

Assignment 02: **855548**

#### **Semester 2**

Assignment 01: **822602**

Assignment 02: **889387**

### **8.4 Assignment due dates**

#### **Semester 1**

Assignment 01: 16 March 2018

Assignment 02: 6 April 2018

#### **Semester 2**

Assignment 01: 16 August 2018

Assignment 02: 14 September 2018

### **8.5 Submission of assignments**

For detailed information and requirements as far as assignments are concerned, go through the **my Studies @ Unisa** brochure, which you received with your tutorial matter.

**Note:** You may also submit them electronically via **myUnisa** by adhering to the following instructions.

- Go to *myUnisa*.
- Log in with your student number and password.
- Select the module from the orange bar.
- Click on Assignments in the left menu.
- Click on the assignment number you want to submit.
- Follow the instructions.

All assignments are multiple choice format, students are required to have done preparation by reading the study material in order to answer the questions. Please note any late submissions will be accepted.



## 8.6 The assignments

### 8.6.1 Compulsory assignments for semester 1

**COMPULSORY ASSIGNMENT: SEMESTER 1  
ASSIGNMENT 01  
PROVIDES ADMISSION TO THE EXAMINATION  
COUNTS TOWARDS YOUR SEMESTER MARK  
NO EXTENSION**

<u>Semester</u>	<u>Unique Numbers</u>	<u>Closing Dates</u>
First Semester	601222	16 March 2018

**Note that these questions all come from the Table of Contents, Preface and study units of the study guide as well as the articles in the e-Reserves/Prescribed Reader.** The purpose of this assignment is to orientate you with regard to the structure of the content of the module, as well as to refresh your knowledge on a few key concepts. Should you experience difficulties with some of these concepts, you are advised to make use of the recommended and additional books as well as the Unisa online library's electronic resources.

#### QUESTION 1

Which ideological movement is Leopold Senghor associated with (Study Guide):

1. Black Consciousness
2. Pan-Africanism
3. Negritude
4. Liberalism
5. African socialism

#### QUESTION 2

A basic definition of an ethnic group (Study Guide) is a:

1. community divided along ethnic lines
2. smaller communities fighting with larger communities
3. tribal council
4. community of people who have the conviction that they have the common identity
5. none of the above

#### QUESTION 3

The \_\_\_\_\_ model is criticised in that it might bring about stability, but not necessarily efficiency.

1. linear
2. classical
3. ethnicity
4. structural
5. hegemonial

#### **QUESTION 4**

African leaders who assumed power in the 1950's and 1960's inherited economic systems based on (Study Guide):

1. mixed economies
2. colonial modes of production
3. capitalist principles of development and a free market economy
4. socialist development models and Marxist ideologies
5. all of the above

#### **QUESTION 5**

Which one of the following is not a class of the African bourgeoisie (Study Guide):

1. the bureaucratic bourgeoisie
2. the commercial bourgeoisie
3. the petty bourgeoisie
4. the civil society bourgeoisie
5. the political bourgeoisie

#### **QUESTION 6**

According to Marx (Study Guide) all capitalist societies could be divided into two classes, these are:

1. divided class and a united class
2. property-owning class and exploited propertyless class
3. social class and economic class
4. class in itself and class for itself
5. foreign bourgeoisie class and African bourgeoisie class

#### **QUESTION 7**

According to Schraeder: 2000 (Prescribed Reader/e-Reserves) a coup means the sudden and illegal overthrow of an existing government by a portion of the states:

1. working class
2. armed forces
3. economic forces
4. political parties
5. civil society

#### **QUESTION 8**

The struggle for the restoration of multiparty democracy in Africa gave prominence to the concept of (Study Guide):

1. modernisation
2. personal rule
3. civil society
4. corruption
5. participation

**QUESTION 9**

Which one of the following threats was used by western countries to force African leaders to democratise? (Study Guide):

1. preventing them from entering their countries
2. suspending financial assistance
3. requesting the United Nations to suspend their membership
4. breaking diplomatic ties
5. giving assistance to pro-democracy movements

**QUESTION 10**

Personal rule refers to (Study Guide):

1. democratic government
2. government run by wise men
3. opposition parties taking part in policy-making
4. government where the leader is above the law
5. government by the people, for the people, of the people.

**QUESTION 11**

Which one of the following is not the characteristic of personal rule (Study Guide):

1. conspiracy
2. succession maneuvers
3. elections
4. purges and rehabilitation
5. clientelism

**QUESTION 12**

Resurgence of civil society in Africa in the early 1990s was as a result of Schraeder 2000 (Prescribed Reader):

1. dissatisfaction with donor funding
2. existence of too many political parties
3. a demand for political reform
4. interference by the west in Africa
5. show of confidence in the government

**QUESTION 13**

Which of the three countries where events leading to protests for democracy did occur? (Study Guide):

1. Zambia, South Africa and Benin
2. Botswana, South Africa and Zimbabwe
3. Zambia, Kenya and Benin
4. Zambia, Kenya and Cameroon
5. Zambia, Benin and Malawi

#### **QUESTION 14**

Traditional argument to justify the one-party political system of rule means, Nasong'o 2005 (e-Reserves/Prescribed Reader):

1. reviving the traditional culture of African societies
2. holding democratic elections
3. elders in a traditional society meeting to discuss issues and thereafter reaching consensus
4. a traditional leader organising an imbizo
5. seeking approval of the members of the opposition

#### **QUESTION 15**

Military intervention in the politics of Africa refers to, Onwudiwe 2004 (e-Reserves/Prescribed Reader):

1. rule by civilians disguised as soldiers
2. civilian government accepting advice from the military
3. soldiers agreeing to go back to the barracks
4. overthrow of government by soldiers
5. government sending soldiers on a peacekeeping mission

#### **QUESTION 16**

Which one of the following is not a model of civil-military relations (Study Guide):

1. Civil supremacy model
2. Transitional model
3. Watchdog model
4. Balance wheel model
5. Direct rule model

#### **QUESTION 17**

What does Legum 1990 (e-Reserves/Prescribed Reader) mean by the coming of Africa's second independence?

1. the adoption of African socialism
2. a takeover of power by the military
3. debt cancellation by the G8
4. a movement towards multiparty democracy
5. a fight against imperialism

**QUESTION 18**

What was required for African leaders to reforms their political systems (Study Guide):

1. constitutional reform
2. electoral reform
3. socio-political reform
4. economic reform
5. judicial reform

**QUESTION 19**

The measures introduced by \_\_\_\_\_ invariably had major and political and social implications (Study Guide)

1. structural adjustment programmes
2. International Monetary Funds
3. World Bank
4. African Union
5. none of the above

**QUESTION 20**

Another challenge facing \_\_\_\_\_ is to restore the civic public realm (Study Guide)

1. African governments
2. African constitutions
3. African media
4. civil society
5. none of the above

**COMPULSORY ASSIGNMENT: SEMESTER 1  
ASSIGNMENT 02  
COUNTS TOWARDS YOUR SEMESTER MARK  
NO EXTENSION**

**Semester**

**First Semester:**

**Unique numbers**

**855548**

**Closing Dates**

**6 April 2018**

**Note that these questions all come from the Table of Contents, Preface and study units of the study guide as well as the articles in the prescribed reader. The purpose of this assignment is to orientate you with regard to the structure of the content of the module, as well as to refresh your knowledge on a few key concepts. Should you experience difficulties with some of these concepts, you are advised to make use of the recommended and additional books as well as the Unisa online library's electronic resources.**

Write a paragraph in which you explain what each of the ten concepts below entails in an African context (each answer will count 5 marks).

1. Negritude.
2. Single party rule.
3. Military rule.
4. Ethnicity.
5. Globalisation.
6. Direct and representative democracy.
7. The Cold War.
8. Contagion effect
9. International Financial Institutions.
10. Africa's "Second Independence".

**8.6.2 Compulsory assignments for semester 2**

**COMPULSORY ASSIGNMENT: SEMESTER 2  
ASSIGNMENT 01  
COUNTS TOWARDS YOUR SEMESTER MARK  
NO EXTENSION**

<u>Semester</u>	<u>Unique numbers</u>	<u>Closing Dates</u>
Second Semester	822602	16 August 2018

**Note that these questions all come from the Table of Contents, Preface and study units of the study guide as well as the articles in the prescribed reader. The purpose of this assignment is to orientate you with regard to the structure of the content of the module, as well as to refresh your knowledge on a few key concepts. Should you experience difficulties with some of these concepts, you are advised to make use of the recommended and additional books as well as the Unisa online library's electronic resources.**

**QUESTION 1**

Leopold Senghor is one of the founding members of Negritude (Study Guide):

1. True
2. False

**QUESTION 2**

After the Cold War capitalism emerged as the predominant ideology.

1. True
2. False

**QUESTION 3**

According to Schraeder: 2000 (Prescribed Reader) a coup means the sudden and illegal overthrow of an existing government by a portion of the state armed forces:

1. True
2. False

**QUESTION 4**

In which country did two ethnic groups engaged in a conflict which led to death of almost half a million people? (Study Guide):

1. Rwanda
2. Burundi
3. Democratic Republic of Congo
4. South Africa
5. Chad

### QUESTION 5

The vanguard parties in Africa were invariably capitalist (Study guide).

1. True
2. False

### QUESTION 6

\_\_\_\_\_ means the head of state is the commander-in-chief of the army (Study Guide):

1. Civil supremacy model
2. Transitional model
3. Watchdog model
4. Balance wheel model
5. Direct rule model

### QUESTION 7

Negritude is the ideology that was advocated by Julius Nyerere (Study guide).

1. True
2. False

### QUESTION 8

Liberia is the West African state which the United States government bought in 1820 as a home for its freed slaves (Study Guide):

1. True
2. False

### QUESTION 9

\_\_\_\_\_ is a socialistic principle based on the African heritage which sees society as an extension of the basic family unit (Study Guide):

1. Ujamaa.
2. Uhuru
3. Nyawo
4. Ubuntu
5. None of the above

### QUESTION 10

\_\_\_\_\_ refers to government treating the affairs of the state as his or her personal affairs. (Study Guide):

1. Personal rule
2. Authoritarian rule
3. Despotic rule
4. Constitutional rule
5. None of the above



**QUESTION 11**

Kenya, Benin and \_\_\_\_\_ are three countries where events leading to protests for democracy did occur (Study Guide)?

1. Zambia
2. South Africa
3. Zimbabwe
4. Botswana
5. Lesotho

**QUESTION 12**

In the year \_\_\_\_\_ Arap Moi said that Kenya will not bow to the pressure against the West that call for democartisation (Study Guide).

1. 1998
2. 1980
3. 1985
4. 1991
5. none of the above

**QUESTION 13**

According to Shraeder (2000) a contagion effect is one military coup leads to another (e-Reserves/Prescribed Reader)

1. True
2. False

**QUESTION 14**

Which one of the following is not a justification for the one-party political system of rule (Study Guide)?:

1. Vanguard justification
2. Unity and development argument
3. Traditional argument
4. Imbizo
5. All of the above

**QUESTION 15**

According to Onwudiwe (2004), military intervention in the politics of Africa refers to the overthrow of government by soldiers (e-Reserves/Prescribed Reader):

1. True
2. False

### **QUESTION 16**

The direct rule model of military rule is similar to the watchdog model (Study Guide):

1. True
2. False

### **QUESTION 17**

Civil society organisations are also known as pressure groups (Study Guide):

1. True
2. False

### **QUESTION 18**

What was required for African leaders to reform their political systems (Study Guide):

1. constitutional reform
2. electoral reform
3. socio-political reform
4. economic reform
5. judicial reform

### **QUESTION 19**

Change via the National Conference, Schraeder 2000 (Prescribed Reader) means:

1. the immediate holding of elections
2. a meeting between a broad coalition of the country's leaders
3. the ruling party inviting the opposition to join government
4. piece-meal reform by an authoritarian regime
5. releasing corrupt leaders from parliament

### **QUESTION 20**

Deteriorating political, economic and social conditions on the African continent give rise to what is called \_\_\_\_\_ (Study Guide).

1. Africa doom
2. The hopeless continent
3. African impasse
4. African failed state
5. Afro-pessimism

**COMPULSORY ASSIGNMENT: SEMESTER 2  
ASSIGNMENT 02  
COUNTS TOWARDS YOUR SEMESTER MARK  
NO EXTENSION**

**Semester**

Second Semester

**Unique numbers**

889387

**Closing Dates**

14 September 2018

**Note that these questions all come from the Table of Contents, Preface and study units of the study guide as well as the articles in the prescribed reader.** The purpose of this assignment is to orientate you with regard to the structure of the content of the module, as well as to refresh your knowledge on a few key concepts. Should you experience difficulties with some of these concepts, you are advised to make use of the recommended and additional books as well as the Unisa online library's electronic resources.

Write a short paragraph in which you explain what each of the ten concepts below entails in an African context (each answer will count 5 marks):

1. Pan-Africanism.
2. African humanism.
3. Class.
4. Ujamaa.
5. Civil society.
6. NEPAD.
7. Capitalism.
8. Civil society.
9. Personal rule.
10. Africa's "Second Independence".

### **8.7 Other assessment methods**

There are a number of self-assessment tasks. There are self-study tasks in the study guide. Please work through these as well as the self-assessment essay-type questions below.

#### **Self-assessment assignments**

The self-assessment questions listed below are provided to you to assist you in your preparation for the exam. It is important that you become accustomed to writing academic essays. You must take guidelines into account when preparing your model answers for each of the self-assessment assignment questions set.

Please note that it is not compulsory to submit these assignments. If you wish to submit these assignments, please contact the primary lecturer by email or by telephone in order to make arrangements for submission.

## QUESTION 01

Critically discuss the justifications advanced by African leaders for adopting the one-party political system of rule in the initial post-independence period and the methods used to implement this system.

Reading : Chapter 3 (Study Guide)  
Ihonvbere 2000 (Prescribed Reader)  
Legum 1990 (Prescribed Reader)  
Nasong'o 2005 (Prescribed Reader)  
Schraeder 2000 (Prescribed Reader)  
Thomson 2010 (Recommended book)

**Guidelines:** Your starting point in answering this question is a brief discussion of the negotiations between the colonial powers and the nationalist leaders and the constitutions which they inherited. What characterised these constitutions? Follow this with a discussion on the dissatisfactions raised by African leaders about these constitutions. Then discuss the justifications they advanced for amending them. The last point would include the methods used to implement this system. Please refer to examples from African countries as well as mentioning political parties and their leaders such as Nyerere, Kaunda, Nkrumah, etc. The article by Nasong'o has many such examples.

## QUESTION 02

Was military rule in Africa both politically and economically beneficial to those countries which experienced it? Critically discuss.

Reading: Chapter 4 (Study Guide)  
Ihonvbere 2000 (Prescribed Reader)  
Onwudiwe 2004 (Prescribed Reader)  
Schraeder 2000 (Prescribed Reader)  
Thomson 2010 (Recommended book)

**Guidelines:** Your discussion should start with the justifications advanced by the military for illegally taking over power. Include this in your discussion. Because of mismanagement by the civilian rulers there was initially support for the soldiers and hope that they would do better when in power. However this does not seem to be the case. Schraeder and Nasong'o in your prescribed reader analyse the performance of the military as government. Schraeder refers to this as the myth concerning the effectiveness of military governance. You would have to elaborate on the following myths:

- a) military enjoys greater legitimacy
- b) military rule is more efficient
- c) military is best able to maintain stability
- d) military constitutes a better unifying structure
- e) military is best prepared to promote development

## QUESTION 03

The answer to the first part of this question is found in your study guide and the second in Schraeder's article. The military has advanced various reasons for its decision to overthrow a civilian government while scholars have also added their reasons for the prevalence of coups in

Africa. You should not only mention the type of regimes the soldiers establish but you should be able to discuss them as well and enhance your essay with practical examples.

**Guidelines:** Discuss the factors that encouraged the military to overthrow a civilian government and mention the types of regimes it established on assuming power (Study Guide & Schraeder)

#### **QUESTION 04**

Define personal rule and describe its major distinguishing characteristics. Incorporate some examples of personal rulers in your essay.

Reading: Chapter 5 (Study Guide)  
 Jackson and Rosberg 1984 (Prescribed Reader)  
 Thomson 2010 (Recommended book)

**Guidelines:** Your reading for this assignment is the article by Jackson and Rosberg (1984) in your prescribed reader. Your definition should be no more than three paragraphs. The major distinguishing characteristics which you should be able to explain are the following: conspiracy, factionalism, patron- clientism, corruption, purges and rehabilitation and succession manoeuvres. In discussing these characteristics you should also mention examples where they have occurred. Mention examples of personal rulers in Africa and why they could be classified as such.

#### **QUESTION 5**

Describe the different paths which African leaders followed to democratise their countries after yielding to both internal and external pressure in the early 1990s. Also discuss the contribution of external factors in the struggle for democracy in Africa (Ihonvbere & Schraeder).

Reading: Chapter 6 (Study Guide)  
 Schraeder 2000 (Prescribed Reader)  
 Thomson 2010 (Recommended book)

**Guidelines:** Here you have to start with a brief discussion of the rise of internal protest which started as a result of dissatisfaction by the masses with the deteriorating standard of living in Africa due to authoritarian rule. Also include the pressure exerted by western countries and the reaction of the leaders to this. External factors here refer to events which occurred outside Africa. One of these is the fall of the Berlin Wall and the end of the authoritarian one-party system in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Pressure applied by western countries and internal financial institutions (IMF and World Bank) also count as an external factors. Then discuss the methods which the leaders followed to democratise their political systems.

#### **QUESTION 06**

Describe how ethnicity has affected the politics of Nigeria since independence (Prescribed reader case study).

**Guidelines:** Describe the ethnic composition of Nigeria and the past political divisions of the country. Describe the evolving federal arrangements in the country. Mention the institutionalisation of ethnicity by means of constitutional provisions. Mention the 1967-70 civil war and its underlying causes. Refer to the processes of hegemonial exchange and ethnic arithmetic. Come to a conclusion as to how successful Nigerian rulers have been in containing ethnic conflict.

## QUESTION 07

Outline the challenges facing Africa in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Give an overview of the initiatives that have been taken to try and address these problems and challenges. Thereafter provide your own opinion on the methods and approaches needed to solve the “African Crisis”.

**Guidelines:** This is a very open question. You need to use the knowledge that you have gained in studying this module and then critically reflect on that knowledge. When outlining Africa’s challenges, try to highlight one or two prominent challenges, stating why you believe those are the most critical challenges or problems. Give a brief overview of current initiatives aimed at solving Africa’s ‘crisis’, such as the African Union (AU), NEPAD, etc. Then propose your own solutions to rescuing Africa from the ‘crisis’ that it is facing.

## 8.8 The examination

### PREPARATION FOR THE EXAMINATION

In order to prepare yourself for the examination it is important to work through the study material and to do all of the following:

- complete the test-yourself questions at the end of each study unit;
- complete all compulsory assignments and pay careful attention to the explanations given in the Tutorial Letters 201 and 202;
- complete the self-assessment questions which appear in this tutorial letter.

#### *Hints on Essay-type questions*

Please note that an essay has three basic parts: an **introduction** (about 1-2 paragraphs); the **body** (roughly 3-5 pages with various paragraphs) and the **conclusion** (about 1-2 paragraphs). In your **introduction**, you would state the question that you are going to answer. You will give a very brief summary of factors or aspects that you are going to look at in answering it. Make sure that you define any key concept either in your first paragraph or in the second paragraph of your essay. Depending on the question posed, key concepts you may be expected to explain are, for example: ‘African nationalism’, ‘scramble for Africa’, ‘nation-states’ or ‘state-nations’.

You would then go on to write the paragraphs of the **main body** of your essay, where you will answer the question. Your **conclusion** should be a ‘summary of findings’. You may give a brief run-down of the factors that you looked at and give your own assessment of the relative importance of the respective factors or aspects you to problem posed in the question.

Your exam may make use of some of the following words in posing an essay question:

**Describe:** state the “what” and “how” of a particular topic. ‘Describe’ entails “sketching a picture” of a particular process or phenomenon.

**Explain:** this entails giving an indication that the learning content is really understood. You would be expected to make clear to the examiner that you understand how things are linked (relate to each other), why this is so and not otherwise, and why a specific result follows

**Discuss:** this entails highlighting and explaining the essences of phenomenon or process

**Critically analyse:** evaluate an argument and its various arguments on the basis of your knowledge of what that argument is, especially in relation to other arguments that are similar or competing with it. You must be in a position to give your judgement on these arguments based on what you have read and why you find the argument compelling or one argument more

compelling than another.

**Demonstrate:** substantiate information or illustrate it with reference to an appropriate example.

**Compare:** two or more matters must be weighed up against each other in respect of certain features. Indicate differences and similarities.

**Examine:** facts and evidence must be analysed or divided into parts to indicate causes, effects, relationships and so on

#### *Hints on Answering Short-answer questions*

You will need to be able to demonstrate some of the following aspects when asked to define concepts in a paragraph:

- You are able to provide the available definition/definitions provided in the study materials.
- You are able to demonstrate an awareness that some of the concepts in Political Science are contested i.e. that there are few/no commonly-agreed upon definitions. Obviously here you will have seen that there are some concepts where the study guide states that there are many proposed definitions for the word. Examples include: **civil society** and the **state** (by extension, this means that concepts like **collapsed state** and **soft state** are also contested). Look at what your official study material says about these concepts. It would also be useful to do your own independent research online or in the library to acquaint yourself with the debates around some of the concepts. Some concepts are less controversial (but not entirely unproblematic), such as **African nationalism** and **Pan-Africanism**.
- You can explain the applicability of the concept to an African context.
- You can justify why you think one definition is more applicable to an African context than another definition.
- You can provide practical examples of the applicability of the concept. One of the ways this can be done is by referring to a specific case study of a country.

#### *Hints on Answering Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) and True or False Questions (T/F)*

In a multiple choice question, you may be asked to choose the correct answer from a number of options or you may be asked to choose the one item that does not fit into a given list. However in some cases you may be asked to choose one option from a number of options that may be valid for the question at hand. Your task then would be to choose the option that is the most correct out of all the options. In a True/False question, you would be presented with a statement or claim. You would then be expected to state whether the statement/claim is 'True' or 'False'.

**Please note: All the study units in the study guide, prescribed reader and all self-assessment questions in this tutorial letter are important for examination purposes.**

### **PASSING THE MODULE**

Your final results will be determined by the final mark you obtain in this module. Your final mark will be calculated on the basis of your semester mark (a maximum of 20%) and the mark you obtained in the examination. In order to pass this module you must have obtained a final mark of at least 50%. To obtain a distinction you have to obtain a mark of at least 75%.

## **AEGROTAT, SPECIAL AND SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS**

These examinations take place during the following examination.

For the first semester these will, therefore, take place during October-November of the same year and for the second semester during May - June of the following year.

All requests for special and aegrotat examinations should be referred to the **Department of Examinations timeously and not to the Department of Political Sciences**. You may send an e-mail to [Aegrotats@unisa.ac.za](mailto:Aegrotats@unisa.ac.za). But you may also fax or post your request together with all supporting documentation .

Fax number: 012 429 4150/ +27 12 429 4150

In order to qualify for a supplementary examination, you must have obtained a final mark of at least 40%. You will be notified of the date for the supplementary examination by the Department of Examinations.

## **9 FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS**

Should you have any questions regarding the academic content of your studies and other academic matters, you should contact the Department. Please consult **my Studies @ Unisa** for all non-academic queries. Please remember that all relevant contacts have already been included under the university contact details provided in the section on examinations (see above) as well as on pages 5-6 of this tutorial letter. These contacts include the details of who you should contact if you are unable to write a scheduled exam.

## **10 SOURCES CONSULTED**

Please consult the bibliography at the end of your study guide. Pay careful attention to the recommended books list as well as the e-Reserve readings. You will also see that additional sources may be mentioned in the Tutorial Letters 201 and 202, strictly for your interest.

## **11 IN CLOSING**

Once again, please remember to read this tutorial letter thoroughly before commencing any assessment activities.

All the best with your studies.

**Prof. Tendayi Sithole**

Office: Theo van Wijk Building 7-16

Tel: (012) 429 6006

Fax: (012) 429 6085

E-mail: [sitholet@unisa.ac.za](mailto:sitholet@unisa.ac.za)



## 12 ADDENDUM

### POLITEIA

Unisa Press publishes a journal titled *Politeia*. It is edited by members of the Departments of Political Sciences, and Public Administration and Management. *Politeia* is published three times a year. Students are encouraged to subscribe to the journal. An order form for this purpose is included at the end of this tutorial letter.

#### POLITEIA: SUBSCRIPTION FORM

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