Tutorial Letter 101/3/2018

South Africa in International Politics
IPC1502

Semesters 1 and 2

Department of Political Sciences

This tutorial letter contains important information about your module.
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<td>12</td>
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</table>
1 INTRODUCTION

Dear Student

Welcome to IPC1502 (South Africa in International Politics). By the end of this module, you will have insight into South African foreign policy and South Africa’s interactions in international politics. You will develop an understanding of key concepts in the study of foreign policy and international politics, globalisation and its influence on international politics, South Africa’s public policy environment, various actors and instruments associated with South African foreign policy, and demonstrate a practical understanding of South Africa’s bilateral and multilateral relations and all the issues associated with them. Furthermore, you will be required to integrate political science concepts in a structured manner and express yourself through critical essay writing.

It is of utmost importance that you access myUnisa frequently for announcements, assignment tips, critical thinking activities and self-assessments, interaction with your e-Tutor on the discussion forum, and the exam scope.

1.1 Tutorial matter

When you registered, you received an INVENTORY LETTER containing information about your tutorial matter. Also see the brochure entitled my Studies @ Unisa (which you received with your tutorial matter).

NOTE: All enquiries with respect to tutorial matter not received must be directed to:

The Department of Despatch
Fax: RSA 012 429 4150 / International +27 12 429 4150
Email: study-info@unisa.ac.za

This department does not handle the despatch of tutorial matter. Please contact the above numbers if you do not receive your tutorial matter.

2 PURPOSE AND OUTCOMES

2.1 Purpose

The purpose of this module is two-fold. First, to teach you various concepts and their application to the study of South Africa in International Politics, and two, to develop the necessary skills needed for the study of Political Sciences.

2.2 Outcomes

From the above-mentioned application, you are required to develop the following skills

- Express yourself through essay writing. You will need to practice, applying correct grammar, writing in full sentences, and formulating paragraphs in your assignment and exam.
- Develop critical thinking skills.
- Acquire an in-depth understanding of South African foreign policy, its implementation and global perceptions about South Africa.
3 LECTURER AND CONTACT DETAILS

3.1 Lecturer

Please access myUnisa if the lecturer for the module changes. It is your responsibility to contact your lecturer timeously should you encounter any difficulties.

Professor Jo-Ansie van Wyk (Please access myUnisa for changes to the tutorial letter)
Fax: 012 429 6068
E-mail: vvykjak@unisa.ac.za
Office: Theo van Wijk Building, Department of Political Sciences, Unisa Main Campus, Muckleneuk, Pretoria, South Africa

3.2 Department

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

For general information, please contact:

Mr Solomon Mudau
Tel: 012 429 8560
Fax: 012 429 6085
E-mail: mudauas@unisa.ac.za

Mr Funny Tabane
Tel: 012 429 6854
Fax: 012 429 6085
Email: tabanfj@unisa.ac.za

3.3 University

Unisa’s general contact details are in the my Studies @ Unisa brochure. Thus, 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 counselling, 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 your lecturer.

Sections 3.3.1, 3.3.2 and 3.3.3 provide important information concerning contact with Unisa. Remember: always provide your student number and the relevant module codes when you contact someone at Unisa.

3.3.1 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.

3.3.2 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.
3.3.3 **BY TELEPHONE, FAX AND E-MAIL:** The following table provides a summary of the most important telephone and fax numbers, as well as e-mail addresses and websites.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nature of enquiry/problem</th>
<th>Short SMS/telephone/fax</th>
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<tr>
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<td>32695 (SMS)</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@unisa.ac.za">info@unisa.ac.za</a></td>
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<td>Fax: 012 429 4150</td>
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<tr>
<td>Applications and registrations</td>
<td>43578 (SMS)</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Study-info@unisa.ac.za">Study-info@unisa.ac.za</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Student accounts</td>
<td>31954 (SMS)</td>
<td><a href="mailto:finan@unisa.ac.za">finan@unisa.ac.za</a></td>
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<td>Study material</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:despatch@unisa.ac.za">despatch@unisa.ac.za</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Assignments and assignment results</td>
<td>43584 (SMS)</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Assign@unisa.ac.za">Assign@unisa.ac.za</a></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="https://my.unisa.ac.za">https://my.unisa.ac.za</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Academic content of modules</td>
<td>Tel: 012 429 6854/8560/6626</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prescribed book availability</td>
<td>Tel: 012 429 4152</td>
<td><a href="mailto:vospresc@unisa.ac.za">vospresc@unisa.ac.za</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Examinations</td>
<td>43584 (SMS)</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Exams@unisa.ac.za">Exams@unisa.ac.za</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Change of examination venue</td>
<td>Fax: 012 429 4150</td>
<td><a href="https://my.unisa.ac.za">https://my.unisa.ac.za</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Special and aegrotat examinations</td>
<td>Fax: 012 429 4150</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Aegrotats@unisa.ac.za">Aegrotats@unisa.ac.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>myUnisa myLife e-mail</td>
<td>43582 (SMS)</td>
<td><a href="mailto:MyUnisaHelp@unisa.ac.za">MyUnisaHelp@unisa.ac.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:MyLifeHelp@Unisa.ac.za">MyLifeHelp@Unisa.ac.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student funding</td>
<td>Tel: 012 441 5463 011 471 2027</td>
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<tr>
<td>Library</td>
<td>General enquiries: Tel: 012 429 3206 or consult your copy of myStudies@Unisa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special needs (disability)</td>
<td>Tel: 012 429 6923</td>
<td><a href="mailto:gudeamus@unisa.ac.za">gudeamus@unisa.ac.za</a></td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Fax: 012 429 8637</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Graduation</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### 4 RESOURCES

#### 4.1 Prescribed books

The Study Guide, *South Africa in International Politics: only Study Guide for IPC1502*, and the Reader, *South Africa in International Politics and Foreign Policy*, are your primary sources of information for this module. There are no additional prescribed textbooks for this module. Please refer to myUnisa for additional suggested sources by the lecturer during the course of the semester.
4.2 Recommended books

Please access the Unisa Library catalogue for information regarding the location of these books.


4.3 Electronic reserves (e-reserves)

There are no e-Reserves for this module. Please refer to myUnisa for additional suggested sources by the lecturer during the course of the semester.

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](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](http://libguides.unisa.ac.za/request/undergrad)
- requesting material – [http://libguides.unisa.ac.za/request/request](http://libguides.unisa.ac.za/request/request)
- postgraduate information services – [http://libguides.unisa.ac.za/request/postgrad](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](http://libguides.unisa.ac.za/ask)

5 STUDENT SUPPORT SERVICES

INFORMATION AND SERVICES

**ONLINE SERVICES:** Students who have access to computers and the internet are advised to register on myUnisa, which will provide easy access to resources and information. The myUnisa system will enable you to contact your lecturers and other students, as well as the administrative departments. Study material issued by Unisa are also available on myUnisa. In order to obtain access to myUnisa, go to the main Unisa website at [http://www.unisa.ac.za](http://www.unisa.ac.za) and click on the
“login to myUnisa”. Note you also have the privilege of a lifelong Unisa e-mail address. Consult the my Studies @ Unisa, for more information on myUnisa.

INFORMAL STUDY GROUPS: The establishment of an informal study group will make it possible to discuss your studies with fellow students. In order to establish a study group, the names and addresses of fellow students in your area, phone the Unisa contact centre or e-mail: study-info@unisa.ac.za

ENQUIRIES ON UNISA PRESS PUBLICATIONS: unisapress@unisa.ac.za / thearl@unisa.ac.za / http://www.unisa.ac.za/press.

Telephone: 012 429 3448/3368/2976/3515/2953.

DEPARTMENTAL JOURNAL, POLITEIA: Unisa Press publishes a journal titled Politeia. Members of the Departments of Political Sciences and Public Administration and Management edit it. Politeia is published three times a year. Students are encouraged to subscribe to the journal. Contact details: unisapress@unisa.ac.za / thearl@unisa.ac.za / http://www.unisa.ac.za/press.

GROUP DISCUSSION VISITS: Students will be notified by tutorial letter of any group discussions to be held.

STUDY SKILLS: A revised and updated study skills guide entitled EFFECTIVE STUDY was published. It is available in English and it can be obtained from Unisa Press (order form attached). For more details consult, my Studies @ Unisa. Students, however, are not obliged to purchase this book.

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

The establishment of an informal study group will make it possible to discuss your studies with fellow students. In order to establish a study group, the names and addresses of fellow students in your area, phone the Unisa contact centre or e-mail: study-info@unisa.ac.za

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**

Students who have access to computers and the Internet are advised to register on myUnisa, which will provide easy access to resources and information. The myUnisa system will enable you to contact your lecturers and other students, as well as the administrative departments. Study materials issued by Unisa are also available on myUnisa. In order to obtain access to myUnisa, go to the main Unisa website at [http://www.unisa.ac.za](http://www.unisa.ac.za) and click on the “login to myUnisa”. Note you also have the privilege of a lifelong Unisa e-mail address. Consult my Studies @ Unisa, 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:

**Directorate: Student Admissions and Registration**

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
The planning of your own STUDY PROGRAMME is very important. However, we are not in a position to work out a programme that will suit all your needs. You are responsible for doing the planning yourself. We mention a few guidelines. You should start with the study guide and scan it briefly to ensure that you are familiar with the content of the course. We recommend that you determine the amount of time available per week for the course, given your own circumstances. This will determine how much time per day you can spend on the course. Your objective should be to follow the schedule throughout the semester. The amount of time per week available for the course is not as important as the fact that you should be continually engaged in studying throughout the semester. Refer to the my Studies@Unisa brochure for general time management and planning skills.

Many students have full-time occupations and take more than one subject. Therefore making time a very precious but scarce resource. It is your responsibility to actively practice time management and divide your time adequately between personal, professional and academic commitments. The assignments require considerable preparation and, therefore, cannot be done the day before submission. Similarly, the content is lengthy and cannot be crammed the week before the exam.

Below is a proposed study plan for this module. Page numbers refer to your Study Guide for this module. You have to plan your study programme taking submission dates and the examinations into account. See myUnisa for a more detailed suggestion for study planning.

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<th>Week 1: Theme 1 (p 2 – 19)</th>
<th>Week 7: Theme 3 (p 94 – 131 (Foreign policy decision-makers))</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Week 2: Assignment 01 or Assignment 02</td>
<td>Week 8: Theme 4 (p 134 – 137 (Nature, principles, objectives of South Africa’s foreign policy))</td>
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<tr>
<td>Week 3: Theme 2 (general overview, this is not the focus of the module)</td>
<td>Week 9: Theme 4 (p 138 – 150 (Bilateral diplomacy))</td>
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<tr>
<td>Week 4: Assignment 02 or Assignment 01</td>
<td>Week 10: Theme 4 (p 151 – 171 (Multilateral relations, South African foreign policy issues))</td>
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<td>Week 5: Theme 3 (p 64 – 76 (International Law))</td>
<td>Week 11: Exam revision</td>
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<td>Week 6: Theme 3 (p 77 – 93 (South African foreign policy))</td>
<td>Week 12: Exam revision</td>
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THEME 1: Cold War, globalisation and South Africa in International Politics

This is an extremely important theme to master right at the beginning of your studies. It is foundational in the sense that it explains the context of the world in which South Africa operates. The main aim of this theme is to introduce you to the concept of globalisation and to uncover its implications for South Africa in international politics. South Africa’s current position in international politics is determined by, among other things, the state of the world and international relations after the Cold War (the influence of globalisation) and more recently following the events of 11 September 2001.
Questions to consider:

1. What was the status of South Africa in international politics before 1994, and what has it been since 1994?

2. What has been the influence of globalisation on international politics since the end of the Cold War in 1990 in terms of improved technology, universal availability of information and multinational corporations?

THEME 2: Public policy context in South Africa

The South African policy landscape has been dominated by the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP), the Growth Employment and Redistribution Strategy (GEAR) and, more recently, the National Development Plan (NDP). Although the RDP made no direct reference to foreign policy, it did refer to issues such as the democratisation of the state, economic development and basic social issues. By 2002, it was clear that these issues influenced the aims of South Africa's foreign policy aims. In 1997, the government did away with the RDP in favour of GEAR. GEAR helped move the primary focus of South African foreign policy away from the active protection and advocating of human rights towards working with multilateral institutions and using the instrument of quiet diplomacy. The Mbeki administration moved away from the primary focus on human rights and, in time, replaced it with the notion that the country's support for human rights should occur through multilateral institutions such as the AU, SADC and UN as well as through the controversial quiet diplomacy approach.

Questions to consider:

1. What are similarities and differences between foreign policy and public policy in South Africa?

2. Discuss the public policy context in South Africa. Has the ANC-led government succeeded in involving all stakeholders from parliament and civil society in formulating its foreign policy?

3. Outline and discuss the role that public institutions play in the policy process. In your answer, see if you can situate the international relations and cooperation portfolio.

THEME 3: South African foreign policy: actors, instruments and objectives

In this theme, we focus on the important concepts relevant to international politics. International Law, international customs, international treaties and so on are important concepts to understand as they provide us with a better understanding of a state’s actions. It is important to note that, although international law, treaties and customs are not legally binding, most states observe them to avoid being regarded as outcast or pariah states by the international community.

We also outline and discuss the various instruments available to a state in the conduct of its foreign policy. It is important to keep in mind that these instruments are seldom used on their own. Rather, states generally utilise a combination of instruments. You should also read your prescribed reader to see if you can find instances of applications of the instruments of foreign policy in the articles provided.

Finally, we will discuss and analyse the various foreign policy decision-makers, from the President of South Africa and the Minister of International Relations and Cooperation to Parliament and civil society. It would be fair to argue that these participants are not fulfilling their roles to the best of their ability. The public still views the foreign policy environment as the sphere of the elite and is very rarely involved in the foreign policy process.
Questions to consider:

1. Define the concept of foreign policy.

2. What are the goals (objectives) and principles of South Africa’s foreign policy? (It is important that you include the concept of national interest in your discussion.)

3. Discuss the important actors involved in South Africa’s foreign policy.

4. Name, discuss and apply the five broad categories, instruments or means available for the implementation of South African foreign policy. Cite relevant examples.

5. Discuss and evaluate South Africa’s foreign policy since 1994. Pay particular attention to the following:
   a. The nature of its foreign policy
   b. Principles, goals and instruments of South Africa’s foreign policy
   c. Foreign policy decision-makers and the decision-making process

THEME 4: South African foreign policy since 1994

This theme of your study guide will discuss and analyse the practical implementation of South Africa’s foreign policy. Bilateral and multilateral relations are the manner in which all states conduct their international relations although their principles and objectives are usually different. It is important that you critically analyse the principles and objectives of South Africa’s foreign policy. Many critics have argued that the government of South Africa merely uses the principles of our foreign policy to serve a “window-dressing” function and that the government does not strictly stick to those principles.

It is important that you also critically analyse South Africa’s bilateral and multilateral relations as well as the principles outlined in the 2008–2009 Annual Report and the 2009–2012 Strategic Plan. To critically analyse, means that you constantly have to question the bilateral and multilateral relations of South Africa. Furthermore, it is important that you constantly keep abreast of the latest developments in multilateral and bilateral relations. Foreign policy is a very dynamic and ever-changing field of study, so things rarely remain the same for too long. Therefore, you need to consult the Department of International Relations and Cooperation website (www.dirco.gov.za), and national newspapers such as The Star and the Mail & Guardian regularly.

Questions to consider:

1. Discuss South Africa’s foreign relations with states since 1994. In your discussion, briefly refer to South Africa’s relations with these states before 1994.

2. Discuss and assess South Africa’s post-apartheid multilateral relations.

3. Discuss and assess South Africa’s multilateral relations under the presidencies of Nelson Mandela, Thabo Mbeki, Kgalema Motlanthe and Jacob Zuma.
7 PRACTICAL WORK AND WORK-INTEGRATED LEARNING

There is no practical work for this module.

8 ASSESSMENT

8.1 Assessment criteria

There is one compulsory assignment for this module, which is compulsory for admission to the examination and a semester mark. Submit it on or before the due dates. You are most welcome to submit both assignments in order to prepare for the examination.

For admission to the examination, you have to submit either Assignment 01 OR Assignment 02 in good time. It will contribute towards a semester mark that counts 20% towards your final mark. Your semester mark will be calculated based on the marks you have obtained for your assignment. 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 your assignment on time. Due dates and the unique numbers of assignments appear below. 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.

8.2 Assessment plan

There is one compulsory assignment for this module:

- Assignment 01 (compulsory for semester mark)
  
  OR

- Assignment 02 (compulsory for semester mark)

For admission to the examination, you have to submit Assignment 01 OR Assignment 02 in good time to reach the University by the due date for submission. Unfortunately, no extension for late submissions can be granted. This is due to requirements from the Department of Education and Training that have to be met.

In order to receive your feedback more efficiently, submit your assignment ONLINE through myUnisa.

8.3 Assignment numbers

8.3.1 General assignment numbers

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<td>Assignment 02: First Semester</td>
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<td>Assignment 01: Second Semester</td>
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<td>Assignment 02: Second Semester</td>
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</table>
8.3.2 Unique assignment numbers

There is one compulsory assignment for this module. For admission to the examination, you have to submit Assignment 01 OR Assignment 02.

<table>
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<td>Assignment 02: First Semester</td>
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<td>Assignment 01: Second Semester</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assignment 02: Second Semester</td>
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</table>

8.4 Assignment due dates

There is one compulsory assignment for this module. For admission to the examination, you have to submit Assignment 01 OR Assignment 02.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General assignment numbers</th>
<th>Due dates of assignments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assignment 01: First Semester</td>
<td>20 March 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assignment 02: First Semester</td>
<td>20 March 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assignment 01: Second Semester</td>
<td>31 August 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assignment 02: Second Semester</td>
<td>31 August 2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.5 Submission of assignments

There is one compulsory assignment for this module. For admission to the examination, you have to submit Assignment 01 OR Assignment 02.

For detailed information and requirements for assignments, refer to my Studies @ Unisa, which you received with your tutorial matter. 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.
8.6 The assignments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>There is one compulsory assignment for this module. For admission to the examination, you have to submit Assignment 01 OR Assignment 02.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Please note that an alternative assessment will be made available for students with visual disabilities. Students who do not fall into this category may not submit the alternative assessment and will be penalized.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMPULSORY ASSIGNMENT 01</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SEMESTER 1 (JANUARY – JUNE) ONLY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unique number
598864
Closing date
20 March 2018

NO LATE SUBMISSIONS WILL BE ACCEPTED.

THIS ASSIGNMENT IS FOR STUDENTS WHO ARE NOT VISUALLY IMPAIRED. PLEASE CONTACT YOUR LECTURER SHOULD YOU REQUIRE AN ASSIGNMENT THAT DOES NOT REQUIRE A VISUAL ASSESSMENT.

INSTRUCTIONS

Find a political cartoon (either on the internet or in a print newspaper) that depicts South Africa in international relations. Attach it to your assignment.

QUESTIONS

Answer all questions.

1. Attach the cartoon to your assignment and explain the purpose of political cartoons? (5 marks)

2. What is the context of this cartoon? Three aspects determine the context of the cartoon. First, who drew the cartoon and for what purpose? Second, what event, institution, development or phenomena is this cartoon depicting? Third, what message is this cartoon conveying? What does the imagery tell the reader of the cartoon? How has the cartoonist taken a serious issue and made it humorous? Identify the character(s), institution(s) and/or object(s) depicted in the cartoon. Explain how the cartoon relates to South Africa’s position, role and influence in international relations? (20 marks)

3. Discuss South Africa’s foreign policy. Pay attention to the sources of the country’s foreign policy, the instruments and principles of foreign policy, and the country’s foreign policy decision-makers. (25 marks)
GUIDELINES
Write full sentences, paragraphs and in your own words. If you fail to do so, you will be penalised.
Do not plagiarise. Acknowledge the political cartoon as either an internet source or a newspaper article in your text and in the bibliography. Please note if you find the cartoon on the internet, it is an internet source. If you find the cartoon in a newspaper, it is a newspaper source.
PROVIDE A BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCE APPROPRIATELY.
MARKS WILL BE SUBTRACTED IF YOU DO NOT COMPLY WITH THESE GUIDELINES.

[TOTAL: 50 MARKS]

There is one compulsory assignment for this module. For admission to the examination, you have to submit Assignment 01 OR Assignment 02.

COMPULSORY ASSIGNMENT 02
SEMESTER 1 (JANUARY – JUNE) ONLY

Unique number
802289
Closing date
20 March 2018

NO LATE SUBMISSIONS WILL BE ACCEPTED.

QUESTIONS
Answer all questions.

1. List the instruments of South Africa’s foreign policy. (5 marks)

2. Compare South Africa’s status, role and influence in the international arena before and after 1994. (20 marks)

3. Discuss South Africa’s foreign policy. Pay attention to the sources of the country’s foreign policy, the instruments and principles of foreign policy, and the country’s foreign policy decision-makers. (25 marks)

GUIDELINES
Write full sentences, paragraphs and in your own words. If you fail to do so, you will be penalised. Do not plagiarise. PROVIDE A BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCE APPROPRIATELY. MARKS WILL BE SUBTRACTED IF YOU DO NOT COMPLY WITH THESE GUIDELINES.

[TOTAL: 50 MARKS]
There is **one compulsory assignment** for this module. For admission to the examination, you have to submit Assignment 01 **OR** Assignment 02.

**COMPULSORY ASSIGNMENT 01**

**SEMESTER 2 (JUNE - NOVEMBER) ONLY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unique number</th>
<th>761010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Closing date</td>
<td>31 AUGUST 2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NO LATE SUBMISSIONS WILL BE ACCEPTED.**

Please note that an alternative assessment will be made available for students with visual disabilities. Students who do not fall into this category may not submit the alternative assessment and will be penalized.

**THIS ASSIGNMENT IS FOR STUDENTS WHO ARE NOT VISUALLY IMPAIRED. PLEASE CONTACT YOUR LECTURER SHOULD YOU REQUIRE AN ASSIGNMENT THAT DOES NOT REQUIRE A VISUAL ASSESSMENT.**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

Find a political cartoon (either on the internet or in a print newspaper) that depicts South Africa in international relations. Attach it to your assignment.

**QUESTIONS**

Answer all questions.

1. Attach the cartoon to your assignment and explain the purpose of political cartoons?  
   (5 marks)

2. What is the context of this cartoon? Three aspects determine the context of the cartoon. First, who drew the cartoon and for what purpose? Second, what event, institution, development or phenomena is this cartoon depicting? Third, what message is this cartoon conveying? What does the imagery tell the reader of the cartoon? How has the cartoonist taken a serious issue and made it humorous? Identify the character(s), institution(s) and/or object(s) depicted in the cartoon. Explain how the cartoon relates to South Africa’s position, role and influence in international relations?  
   (20 marks)

3. Discuss South Africa’s foreign policy. Pay attention to the sources of the country’s foreign policy, the instruments and principles of foreign policy, and the country’s foreign policy decision-makers.  
   (25 marks)
GUIDELINES
Write full sentences, paragraphs and in your own words. If you fail to do so, you will be penalised.

Do not plagiarise. Acknowledge the political cartoon as either an internet source or a newspaper article in your text and in the bibliography. Please note if you find the cartoon on the internet, it is an internet source. If you find the cartoon in a newspaper, it is a newspaper source.

PROVIDE A BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCE APPROPRIATELY.
MARKS WILL BE SUBTRACTED IF YOU DO NOT COMPLY WITH THESE GUIDELINES.

[TOTAL: 50 MARKS]

There is one compulsory assignment for this module. For admission to the examination, you have to submit Assignment 01 OR Assignment 02.

COMPULSORY ASSIGNMENT 02
SEMESTER 2 (JUNE - NOVEMBER) ONLY
Unique number
683976
Closing date
31 AUGUST 2018

NO LATE SUBMISSIONS WILL BE ACCEPTED.

QUESTIONS
Answer all questions.

1. List the instruments of South Africa’s foreign policy. (5 marks)
2. Compare South Africa’s status, role and influence in the international arena before and after 1994. (20 marks)
3. Discuss South Africa’s foreign policy. Pay attention to the sources of the country’s foreign policy, the instruments and principles of foreign policy, and the country’s foreign policy decision-makers. (25 marks)

GUIDELINES
Write full sentences, paragraphs and in your own words. If you fail to do so, you will be penalised.

Do not plagiarise.

PROVIDE A BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCE APPROPRIATELY.
MARKS WILL BE SUBTRACTED IF YOU DO NOT COMPLY WITH THESE GUIDELINES.

[TOTAL: 50 MARKS]
8.7 Other assessment methods

There are a number of self-assessment tasks in the study guide. Please work through these. The self-evaluation exercises found in the Study Guide after the relevant study units, can also serve as supplementary self-assessment exercises. The purpose of these exercises is to enable you to enhance your ability to interpret, engage with, and understand the relevant concepts, structures and processes associated with the state. By articulating these ideas in your own words, you would be able to develop and improve on your analytical and writing skills, which are required competences at the next level of your studies. In addition to this, being able to translate your understanding of complex knowledge in your own words, allows you to apply the knowledge that you have acquired. The skill of application is necessary to answer multiple choice questions (MCQs) based questions effectively.

Herewith a number of MCQs for self-assessment. Some questions may require further research or general knowledge. Look on myUnisa for tips and Tutorial Letter 201.

1. When did South Africa join BRICs? (The answer to this question is not in your Study Guide)
   a) 1994.
   b) 2012.
   c) 2010.
   d) 2006.

2. Which South African representative was the chairperson of the African Union Commission in 2015? (The answer to this question is not in your Study Guide)
   a) Thabo Mbeki.
   b) Jean Ping.
   c) Maite Nkoana-Mashabane.
   d) Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma.

3. When did South Africa hold the position of SADC chairperson? (The answer to this question is not in your Study Guide)
   c) 2009 – 2010.

4. What is the Blue Economy? (The answer to this question is not your Study Guide)
   a) The blue economy is a South African government strategy to develop the full potential of marine resources.
   b) The blue economy is a South African government strategy to keep the skies blue in order to improve the status of environmental sustainability.
   c) The blue economy is a South African government strategy that aims to develop infrastructure.
   d) The blue economy is a South African government strategy that will prioritise water sanitation.
5. Which of the following legislation does DIRCO derive its mandate? (The answer to this question is not in your Study Guide)
   d) All of the above.

6. How many member states does SADC have? (The answer to this question is not in your Study Guide)
   a) 12 members.
   b) 13 members.
   c) 14 members.
   d) 15 members.

7. South Africa concluded its second term as an elected non-permanent member of the UNSC in 2012. (The answer to this question is not in your Study Guide)
   a) True.
   b) False.

8. Which of the following countries are members of SADC? (The answer to this question is not in your Study Guide)
   a) Angola, Egypt, South Africa and Zimbabwe.
   b) Mauritius, South Africa, Tanzania and Zimbabwe.
   c) Angola, Nigeria, South Africa and Swaziland.
   d) Botswana, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Libya and South Africa.

9. In 2011, South Africa voted in favour of UNSC Resolution 1973 that enforced a no-fly zone over Libya (The answer to this question is not in your Study Guide).
   a) True.
   b) False.

10. When was South Africa re-admitted to the Commonwealth?
    a) 1990.
    b) 1994.
    c) 1996.
    d) 2012.

11. South Africa’s return to the international arena in 1994 took diverse forms such as
    a) Breaking ties with states that supported the apartheid government.
    b) Serving on the UN Security Council.
    c) Establishing the African Union (AU).
    d) Lifting of sanctions, increased trade and aid, diplomatic links and re-admission to international organisations.
12. In 1997, President Nelson Mandela decided to terminate South Africa’s diplomatic ties with Taiwan in favour of full diplomatic ties with
a) Uruguay.
b) India.
c) Siberia.
d) China.

13. Which one of the following is an example of cooperation AND conflict in foreign policy?
   a) The relationship between South Africa and Angola in economic and political sectors.
   b) The confrontation between the US and Iran over the Iranian nuclear programme.
   c) South Africa having strong economic ties with the USA yet opposing its invasions of Iraq in 2003 and Afghanistan in 2001.
   d) South Africa opposing the unilateral invasion of Iraq in 2003.

14. South Africa signed the Free Trade, Development and Co-operative Agreement (TDCA) with
   a) ASEAN.
b) The EU.
c) ECOWAS.
d) MERCOSUR.

15. South Africa is a member of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM).
   a) True.
b) False.

16. The Cold War was an extremely important bipolar stage in International Politics. What does a bipolar balance of power refer to?
   a) The USA was the only super power in the world.
   b) The dominance of Islamic and Christian politics.
   c) A stage in international politics where two super powers existed in the world.
   d) The Soviet Union’s ideology of Communism dominated global politics.

17. A Joint Bilateral Commission is an indication of
   a) The intensification of relations between two multinational organisations.
   b) The intensification of diplomatic relations between two countries that intends to stimulate and enhance sectoral cooperation between the two countries and to facilitate people-to-people cooperation.
   c) The intensification of relations between a country and an international organisation.
   d) The intensification of sanctions on a pariah state.

18. What is an example of quiet diplomacy?
   a) The 6th EU-South Africa Summit that was held in July 2013.
   b) South Africa sending troops as peacekeeping efforts in the DRC, Burundi and Sudan.
   c) Thabo Mbeki’s mediation to solve the political crisis in Zimbabwe.
19. What are the principles of South Africa’s foreign policy?

   a) A commitment to the promotion of human rights and democracy.
   b) A commitment to Africa in world affairs and economic development through regional and international cooperation.
   c) A commitment to justice, international peace, and international law and agreements.
   d) All of the above.

20. The Minister of the Department of International Relations and Cooperation and the department are the only actors responsible for making South African foreign policy.

   a) True.
   b) False.

21. Intervention is the only effective form of diplomacy.

   a) True.
   b) False.

22. Which of the following is not an example of a geo-political group?

   a) African Union.
   b) Southern African Development Community.
   c) European Union.
   d) United Nations.

23. Which of the following is an example of an ecological trend of globalisation?

   a) Agencies may operate across borders.
   b) The decline of bio-diversity in areas.
   c) Adhering to international global technical standards.
   d) Access to the internet.

24. When did the Organisation for African Unity (OAU) become the African Union (AU)?

   a) 2000.
   b) 2001.
   c) 2002.
   d) 2003.

25. South Africa has committed to contributing to post-conflict reconstruction and development in: (The answer to this question is not in your Study Guide)

   a) Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).
   b) Iraq and Israel.
   c) Syria and Thailand.
   d) Burundi and Libya.
8.8 The examination

Examinations 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. In order to pass the examination you must obtain 50%. In order to qualify for a supplementary examination you must at least obtain 40% in the examination.

All enquiries and application relating to admissions should be forwarded to study-info@unisa.ac.za or fax 012 429-4150. Please do not contact the Department unless the enquiry is of an academic nature.

The format of the examination for IPC1502 will be a two-hour examination consisting of MCQs, short questions and essay time questions.

STUDENTS MUST CONSULT MYUNISA FOR THE SCOPE OF THE EXAM AS WELL AS TIPS THAT ASSIST YOUR APPROACH AND STUDYING FOR THIS MODULE.

9 FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Should you have any academic questions regarding your studies, contact the Department. Please consult my Studies @ Unisa for all non-academic queries.

10 SOURCES CONSULTED


11 IN CLOSING

Best wishes for the successful completion of this module and your studies!

Sincerely

Professor Jo- Ansie van Wyk
As you know, plagiarism is a serious offence at university level. Therefore, it is up to you to have the best academic practice possible.

What is plagiarism?
1. “Submitting another’s work, word-for-word, as one’s own,
2. Contains significant portions of text from a single source without alterations,
3. Changing key words and phrases but retaining the essential content of the source,
4. Paraphrases from multiple sources, made to fit together
5. Borrows generously from the writer’s previous work without citation,
6. Combines perfectly cited sources with copied passages without citation,
7. Mixes copied material from multiple sources,
8. Includes citations to non-existent or inaccurate information about sources,
9. Includes proper citation to sources but the paper contains almost no original work,
10. Includes proper citation, but relies too closely on the text’s original wording and/or structure” (Plagiarism.Org: 2014).

How do I avoid plagiarism?
1. Make sure that you understand the difference between quoting and paraphrasing.
2. Always reference correctly!

Referencing
There are two parts to referencing correctly. One; you use the reference in-text, and two; you list this reference in your bibliography. Most importantly, you have to identify what kind of source it is. Please note that the final presentation of your referencing in an assignment will be different!

Books
Books are the most common source for students to use. It is also simple to compile! Just keep the basics in mind and it will become very easy after you have practiced.

Look at the formula below:

In-text: (Author/s surname, Year: Page/s)
Bibliography: Author/s surnames, Initial. Year. Title of book. Publisher, Place of publication

One Author: (Heywood, 2007: 14)

Note how to use this in a sentence*
1) According to Heywood (2007: 14), politics is the…
2) Politics is… (Heywood, 2007:14).

Note how to write this in your bibliography:

You can have more than one author!

Two Authors: (Balaam and/ & Veseth, 2008: 3)
Note how to use this in a sentence*
1) According to Balaam and Veseth (2008:3), “we define IPE as an analytical effort”
2) IPE may be considered a systematic study (Balaam and Veseth, 2008: 3).

Note how to write this in your bibliography:

Three or more Authors: (Dunne, Kurki and Smith, 2013: 39)

Note how to use this in a sentence* the first time you cite a source with more than two authors you write their names in full. After you have written their names in full in the paper, you reference them as such: (first surname et al, year: page)
(Dunne et al, 2013: 40)

Note how to write this in your bibliography: Please note that the above (eds.) is only placed there because Dunne, Kurki and Smith are the editors. AND ALL of the authors appear here. Dunne, T., Kurki, M., and Smith, S., (eds.) 2013. International Relations Theories: Discipline and Diversity. Oxford University Press, Oxford.

**Chapter in a book**
This reference is very similar to the book referencing, however many students get very confused as to how to write the correct reference down.

KEY: You have to reference the author of the chapter!
Look at the formula below:

In-text: (Author/s of the chapter’s surname, year: page/s)
Bibliography: Author of the chapter’s surname, initials, year published. name of the chapter. Editors surname/s, initials., publication name. publisher, place of publication.

(Davis, 2008: 18)

NB note the in-text reference looks just like the in-text reference for a book! Therefore, when dealing with two or more authors refer to the above for guidance.

**Journal articles**
You can identify a journal if it has one or more of the following: a journal name, an issue and a number. This information is usually found on top of the front page of the article.

Look at the formula below:

In-text: (Author’s Surname, year published: Page/s)
Bibliography: Author surname, initials., year published. title of article. volume number (issue number), pp (pages of the article)
NB note the in-text reference looks just like the in-text reference for a book and a chapter in a book! Therefore, when dealing with two or more authors refer to the above for guidance.

(Yang, 2006: 23)


Internet sources

Students mostly refer to internet sources for their assignments. However, it is very important to ask yourself, Is this source reliable and am I providing the correct information? If you answer yes for both of those, you may use the internet but how do you know when a source is not reliable?

Stay away from non-academic sources such as blogs, article comments, Wikipedia, Wikileaks, Yahoo answers etc.! These sources are unreliable because anyone can author the post without being peer reviewed or even correct! You will be penalised if you use these unreliable sources.

Key: Always keep track of the FULL URL ADDRESS

Look at the formula below:

In-text: (Author’s Surname or organisation, year: internet)


(BBC, 2014: internet)


Newspaper articles

Often students cite a newspaper that was found on the internet. If your source is a newspaper only then can you cite a newspaper. This source is easy to cite, but you have to make sure you are precise. A lecturer will prefer you to reference the internet cite of the article because it allows the lecturer to see the original source!

Key: try stay away from newspapers, find the internet source, and use that where possible. However if you cannot, use the formula below:

In-text: (Newspaper, date)

Bibliography: Newspaper, date written in full.

(The Star, 12/01/08).


Official documents e.g. Acts of Parliament

Often, assignments will require you to refer to policies or legislation. In those cases, it is a simple procedure to cite.

Look at the formula below:
In-text: (Author: Name of Act, Number and Year)
Bibliography: Author: Name of Act, Number and Year.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOTES:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Should you use more than one book or article written by an author in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the same year, you could distinguish between them as follows: (Paige,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002a: 87), (Paige, 2002b: 19). Remember to make the same distinction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in your bibliography.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When to use <em>et al</em>, REMEMBER you need to first use the in-text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reference in full thereafter you may use <em>et al</em>, in the remainder of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>your content. Your bibliography needs to reflect all of the authors,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>not just the first author followed by <em>et al</em>,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All referencing methods have small variations, do not be confused</td>
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<tr>
<td>when encountering a slightly different style of Harvard referencing.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Just keep your referencing uniform.</td>
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