Guidelines on preparation for the October/November 2018 APC3701 exam

- THESE ARE GUIDELINES TO HELP YOU WITH YOUR EXAM PREPARATION.

- THE LIST OF POSSIBLE QUESTIONS BELOW ARE NOT NECESSARILY THE QUESTIONS THAT WILL APPEAR IN THE EXAM.

- USE THE QUESTIONS BELOW TO PREPARE WELL-STRUCTURED ESSAY ANSWERS BEFORE THE EXAM, BUT ALSO STUDY ALL THE E-RESERVE ARTICLES FOR THE OPTION IN APC3701 THAT YOU HAVE CHOSEN (ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE AND BOTSWANA, OR ANGOLA, MOZAMBIQUE AND NAMIBIA).

- YOU CAN DO EXTRA READING AND FURTHER RESEARCH TO INFORM YOUR ANSWERS. HOWEVER, MAKE SURE TO MAINLY STUDY THE E-RESERVE ARTICLES TO PREPARE YOUR ESSAY ANSWERS.

- ANSWER QUESTIONS IN THE EXAM FROM ONLY ONE OPTION.

- EACH QUESTION WILL COUNT 50 MARKS.

- MAKE SURE THAT YOU HAVE ENOUGH TIME IN THE EXAM TO COMPLETE TWO ESSAY ANSWERS. (YOU WILL HAVE TWO HOURS TO WRITE THE EXAM. USE ONE HOUR PER ESSAY.)

- WRITE NEATLY AND LEGIBLY.

- NUMBER YOUR CHOSEN OPTION AND QUESTIONS CLEARLY INSIDE THE EXAM ANSWER BOOK.
E-Reserve articles for Option 1: Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana

**Southern Africa**


**Zambia**


**Zimbabwe**


**Botswana**


E-Reserve articles for Option 2: Angola, Mozambique and Namibia

**Southern Africa**


**Angola**


**Mozambique**


OPTION A: ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE AND BOTSWANA

1. **Identify** three (3) non-traditional state actors (NTSAs) whose entry on the international development scene has, according to Kragelund (2014), provided Zambia with an alternative development model. **Write an essay in which you critically discuss** the engagement of each of these NTSAs with Zambia. (Sub-total: 50 marks)

2. **Write an essay in which you critically discuss** Chinese, Indian and Brazilian engagement in the Zambian economy. Also give attention to the effect of the engagement of these “new” regional powers on Zambia’s relationship with traditional (European) partners. (Sub-total: 50 marks)

3. Matlosa (2017) in his article “The state of democratisation in Southern Africa: blocked transitions, reversals, stagnation, progress and prospects” investigates political transitions and democratisation in countries that form the Southern African Development Community (SADC). He states that “democratisation in Southern Africa remains a mixed bag today” (Matlosa 2017: 5). **Write an essay on this in two parts:**
   a) **Explain** Matlosa’s conceptual entry point for his discussion on democratisation; and (25 marks)
   b) **Use a selection of Matlosa’s conceptual entry point to briefly discuss** democratisation in Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana. (25 marks) (Sub-total: 50 marks)

**Take note: this question can also read as follows**

Matlosa (2017) in his article “The state of democratisation in Southern Africa: blocked transitions, reversals, stagnation, progress and prospects” investigates political transitions and democratisation in countries that form the Southern African Development Community (SADC). He states that “democratisation in Southern Africa remains a mixed bag today” (Matlosa 2017: 5). **Write an essay on this in two parts:**
   a) **Explain** Matlosa’s conceptual entry point for his discussion on democratisation; and (25 marks)
   b) **Briefly discuss** democratisation in Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana. (25 marks) (Sub-total: 50 marks)
4. Write an essay in which you list and discuss the reasons, according to Cliffe, Alexander, Cousins and Gaidzanwa (2011), why the Zimbabwe experience in land reform deserves careful scrutiny by those concerned with land reform in Africa. Do you agree with the authors that the Zimbabwean experience should be taken into account in the study of other cases of land reform on the continent? Provide a critical explanation for your answer. (Sub-total: 50 marks)

5. Write an essay in which you name and critically discuss the ten (10) themes identified by Moore (2014: 104 – 110) that can guide an inquiry into democracy in Zimbabwe. (Sub-total: 50 marks)

6. Write an essay in which you critically discuss the reasons why, according to Mogalakwe (2015), Botswana’s election management body (EMB) does not have the ability to ensure that elections in Botswana are fair. (Sub-total: 50 marks)

7. Write an essay in which you explain and compare the arguments of (i) Botlhomo and Molebatsi (2014) and (ii) Burchard (2013) on the consolidation of Botswana’s democracy. Do the authors in these two articles agree on the matter of the consolidation of Botswana’s democracy? Critically explain your answer. (Sub-total: 50 marks)

OPTION B: ANGOLA, MOZAMBIQUE AND NAMIBIA

1. Write an essay in which you explain and critically respond to the argument made by Ovadia (2012) that a “wider and more diverse group of Angolans [need to be] engaged in the conversation about oil and development in Angola”. (Sub-total: 50 marks)

2. Write an essay in which you critically discuss whether a participatory political culture has developed in Namibia since its independence. In your essay, give attention to the “supply and demand of democracy” in Namibia by referring to the public attitudes on democracy measured by Afrobarometer surveys (in Lindeke 2014). (Sub-total: 50 marks)
3. Matlosa (2017) in his article “The state of democratisation in Southern Africa: blocked transitions, reversals, stagnation, progress and prospects” investigates political transitions and democratisation in countries that form the Southern African Development Community (SADC). He states that “democratisation in Southern Africa remains a mixed bag today” (Matlosa 2017: 5). Write an essay on this in two parts:

a) Explain Matlosa’s conceptual entry point for his discussion on democratisation; and
   (25 marks)

b) Select elements from this conceptual entry point and apply it to the cases of Angola, Mozambique and Namibia to determine whether these countries have generally experienced further democratic gains or the reversal of democratic gains.
   (25 marks)
   (Sub-total: 50 marks)

Take note: this question can also read as follows

Matlosa (2017) in his article “The state of democratisation in Southern Africa: blocked transitions, reversals, stagnation, progress and prospects” investigates political transitions and democratisation in countries that form the Southern African Development Community (SADC). He states that “democratisation in Southern Africa remains a mixed bag today” (Matlosa 2017: 5).

Write an essay on this in two parts:

a) Explain Matlosa’s conceptual entry point for his discussion on democratisation; and
   (25 marks)

b) Briefly discuss democratisation in Angola, Mozambique and Namibia.
   (25 marks)
   (Sub-total: 50 marks)

4. In Namibia since independence there have been no political killings linked to SWAPO, internal party struggles have not been violent, political competitors have not been eliminated, journalists and watchdogs have not been subjected to intimidation and arrests, and regular elections are recognised as free and fair (Melber, Kromrey & Welz 2016: 286). At the same time, however, Namibia is regarded as a competitive authoritarian regime. Write an essay in which you critically explain why this is the case. Make sure that your explanation includes, amongst others, definitions of key concepts and examples to substantiate your reasoning.
   (Sub-total: 50 marks)

5. Write an essay in which you indicate whether a participatory political culture developed in Namibia since its independence? In your answer, give attention to the “supply and demand of democracy” in Namibia by referring to the public attitudes on democracy that have been measured by Afrobarometer surveys in Namibia.
   (Sub-total: 50 marks)

6. Write an essay in which you critically explain why Mozambique is – according to Phiri and Macheve (2014) – a “managed democracy” and not an “inclusive democracy”. In your answer make sure to explain, amongst others, the link between the dependence of Mozambique’s political economy and civil society on external financial assistance on the one hand and “managed democracy” on the other hand. Make sure that your explanation includes, amongst others, definitions of key concepts and examples to substantiate your reasoning.
   (Sub-total: 50 marks)
7. **Write an essay in which you explain** how the government of Angola uses discourses of democratisation to consolidate its power. In your explanation, also refer to the involvement of China in Angola and the effect of Chinese involvement on the consolidated power of the MPLA (People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola) party.  

(Sub-total: 50 marks)