

# Tutorial Letter 101/3/2018

## Understanding Political Behavior and Participation

**PLC2601**

**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 endeavours 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 **Study@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 from approximately February to May and the second period from approximately July to October. The examinations follow each period of study. Please note that aegrotat and supplementary examinations will coincide with the examinations for the following semester.

**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: 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** . Check both under “official study materials” and “ additional resources”.

You will receive an **Inventory Letter** together with your tutorial matter. The inventory letter lists only the items available on the date of your registration.

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.

**NOTE:** Your lecturers will not be able to assist you with missing study material. See section 3.3 for information on whom to contact concerning missing study.

## 2 PURPOSE AND OUTCOMES

### 2.1 Purpose

The purpose of this module is to enable students to analyse and describe the nature and characteristics of political dynamics, political actors (e.g. political parties and interest groups) and processes (e.g. political communication and public opinion), and to apply the fundamental theories in this regard.

### 2.2 Outcomes

- Learners can demonstrate an understanding of what the study of political behaviour and participation entails.
- Learners can demonstrate an understanding of the various manifestations and causes of political behaviour and participation.
- Learners can demonstrate the ability to compare various manifestations, causes and implications of political behaviour and participation.
- Learners can demonstrate an understanding of relevant theories and methods used in the study of political dynamics.

The structure of this module consists of a number of themes and study units together with self-evaluation exercises that are all dealt with in the study guide for this module. You should systematically work through the study guide since it contains the necessary guidelines with regard to what is expected of you. Do all the activities, further reading, self-assessment questions and self-evaluation provided in the study guide.

### 3 LECTURER(S) AND CONTACT DETAILS

#### 3.1 Lecturer(s)

**Dr Everisto Benyera**

Tel: 012 429 3982

Fax: 012 429 6085

E-mail: [benyee1@unisa.ac.za](mailto:benyee1@unisa.ac.za)

Office: Theo van Wijk Building 7-24, Unisa Main Campus, Muckleneuk, Pretoria, South Africa

#### 3.2 Department

As mentioned, the Department offers three subjects: Politics (including South African politics), International Politics (including Strategic Studies) and African Politics.

**For general information on Politics please contact**

**Mr Funny Tabane**

Tel: 012 429 6854

Fax: 012 429 6085

E-mail: [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

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

#### 3.3 University

You will find general Unisa contact details in the **Study@Unisa** brochure. Thus, please study your copy of **Study@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 to lecturers.

**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.**

## 4 RESOURCES

### 4.1 Prescribed books

There is no prescribed books for this module.

### 4.2 Recommended books

These are books that are available in the Library and that may be ordered from the Library.

This material may also be requested by telephone from the Main Library in Pretoria (0:800 - 18:00 Weekdays; 08:00 - 13:00 Saturdays). Again, consult **Study@Unisa**. Have the title, author, the module code and your student number ready and indicate if you need Book or Electronic Reserve Material

A list appears at the back of this tutorial letter. Please consult these books, but order the books timeously.

#### The recommended books for this module are:

Note practical examples in older versions may no longer be valid but the theory will remain relevant.

- Hague, R & Harrop, M. 2001. **Comparative government and politics: an introduction**. 5th edition (or earlier, or later). Houndmills: Palgrave.
- Heywood, A. 2002. 2<sup>nd</sup> edition (or earlier or later) **Politics**. London: Macmillan
- O'Neil, O. 2004. **Essentials of comparative politics**. (or later edition) New York: Norton.
- Ranney, A. 1996. **Governing: an introduction to political science**. 7th edition (or other). Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice-Hall.
- Shively, WP. 2007. **Power & choice: an introduction to political science**. 10th edition. New York: McGraw-Hill.

### 4.3 Electronic reserves (e-reserves)

The following e-reserve is obtainable from the library.

Reed, GE.2012. "Leading questions: Leadership, ethics, and administrative evil." **Leadership** Volume 8(2), pp. 187-198.

This article can be **downloaded or ordered** from the library. Consult **Study@Unisa**.

To download (note you have to activate your mylife e-mail address)

- 1) Go to the Unisa library website: <http://library.unisa.ac.za>
- 2) Under 'find information' click on course reading material.
- 3) Enter the course code: PLC2601
- 4) Click on 'e-Reserves' to download the relevant sources.

### 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>

Should you be interested in reading 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 Unisa Library; **but please note that Unisa Library is under no obligation to make provision for any of these books.**

The previously prescribed book for PLC1501 and PLC1502 is also useful. You are welcome to make use of this book as an additional book, **should you have a copy**, but please note that it is not necessary to buy this book if you do not have it. The titles of the different editions of this book are

- Jackson, RJ & Jackson, D. 2008. **An introduction to political science: comparative and world politics**. 5th edition. Toronto: Pearson.
- Jackson, RJ & Jackson, D. 2003/4/5/6. **An introduction to political science: comparative and world politics**. 4th edition. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice Hall.
- Jackson, RJ & Jackson, D. 1996/7. **A comparative introduction to political science**. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice-Hall.



### Other useful titles are

- Ball, T & Dagger, R. 2009. **Political ideologies and the democratic ideal**. 7th edition. New York: Pearson.
- Danziger, JN. 2009. **Understanding the political world: a comparative introduction to Political Science**. 9th edition (or later). New York: Pearson.
- Roskin, MG, Cord, RL, Medeiros, JA & Jones, WS. 2010. **Political Science: an introduction**. 11th edition (or later). Boston: Pearson.
- You may also consult any of the books listed in the study guide, but again remember that 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.
- **Departmental journal**. 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. The necessary information for subscription appears at the back of the study guide.

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.

## 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. Students will be advised well in advance when group discussions will take place. Students will be notified via 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. The e-tutor will work with students under the guidance of the lecturer. 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, under the supervision of the lecturer, 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, you have to pay for yourself 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://www.unisa.ac.za/sites/myunisa/default/>

Please consult the publication Study@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)

## 6 STUDY PLAN

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 which you should find useful.

You should start with the study guide and “scan” it briefly to ensure that you are familiar with the content of the module. The first assignment is based on a very broad overview of the contents of the study guide, while the second assignment requires more in-depth knowledge. Also work through the self-assessment assignments, tasks and self-study provided in the study guide.

We recommend that you determine the amount of time available per week for the module, given your own circumstances. This will determine how much time per day you can spend on the module. Your objective should be to follow the schedule throughout the semester. The amount of time available for the module per week is not as important as the fact that you should be continually engaged in studying throughout the semester.

Use the assignment due dates as guidelines. By the time the first assignment is due you should have a broad overview of the contents of the study guide and how the various themes and study units fit into the broader focus of the module. By the time the second assignment is due you should have an in-depth knowledge of the content.

Also allow yourself sufficient time to prepare for the examinations and work through all the review questions and mock examinations. At the back of this tutorial letter there is an additional examination paper that you should work through. However, remember it is important to focus on the development of an understanding of the study material and not to focus on examination question content only. If you understand the contents you will be able to answer any content-focused question. However, it is my experience that students who focus on answering previous examination questions **only** often develop limited understanding of the content of the module and thus often perform poorly in the examinations.

Students who fail usually display one of two problems: they either have not studied the content of the module properly, or they do not provide sufficient detail in the examinations. Half a written page in the examinations is not enough for a 25-mark question. However, it is difficult to specify an exact length because some students are able to focus on the essence, while others write pages of unnecessary detail at the expense of necessary detail. Make good use of your time in the examination, focus on the essence and elaborate as time allows.

You are also referred to the **Study@Unisa** brochure for general time management and planning skills.

## **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-evaluation exercises at the end of each study unit and self-assessment essay assignments in the study guide.

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 extensions may be granted.

Summative assessment consists of a formative venue based examination. Please study your copy of **Study@Unisa**.

### **8.1 Assessment criteria**

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-evaluation exercises at the end of each study unit and self-assessment essay assignments in the study guide.

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 extensions may be granted.

Summative assessment consists of a formative venue based examination. Please study your copy of **Study@Unisa**.

## 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-study and self-assessment assignments in study units 16-17. You should do and assess these assignments according to the instructions in the study guide. 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 two compulsory assignments are in the form of multiple-choice questions (MCQs) which should be answered on a mark-reading sheet and submitted for marking. **You may submit them electronically.**

Instructions on how to complete a mark-reading sheet appear in the booklet **Study@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 8.2 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 (10%), 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 8.2 for the due dates of assignments.**

Unfortunately extension for late submissions cannot 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 contact Assignments (see section 3.3).**

### **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 (Compulsory Multiple choice assignment)

##### **Semester 2:**

Assignment 01 (Compulsory Multiple choice assignment)

Assignment 02 (Compulsory Multiple choice assignment)

#### **8.3.2 Unique assignment numbers**

##### **Semester 1**

Assignment 01: 854892

Assignment 02: 832722

##### **Semester 2**

Assignment 01: 854331

Assignment 02: 799543

### **8.4 Assignment due dates**

##### **Semester 1**

Assignment 01: 05 March 2018

Assignment 02: 20 April 2018

##### **Semester 2**

Assignment 01: 17 August 2018

Assignment 02: 07 September 2018

### **8.5 Submission of assignments**

Both Assignments 1 and 2 must be submitted online. For detailed information and requirements as far as assignments are concerned, see **Study@Unisa**, which you received with your tutorial matter.

## 8.6 The assignments

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

**Unique assignment number:** 854892  
**Closing date:** 05 March 2018

**Note that these questions all come from the Table of contents, Preface and General introduction for the study guide.** The purpose of this assignment is to orient you 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.

### QUESTION 1

Indicate whether the following statement is true or false:

There is a difference between a concept and a term.

- 1 True
- 2 False

### QUESTION 2

Which of the following is not a theme in the contents of the study guide?

- 1 The concepts of political dynamics, political behaviour and political participation
- 2 The environment in which political behaviour and participation takes place
- 3 Actors in politics
- 4 Political activities
- 5 Constitutionalism

### QUESTION 3

Indicate whether the following statement is true or false:

Political parties are always organised.

- 1 True
- 2 False

**QUESTION 4**

Political parties which are usually conservative in nature and wish to conserve the traditional way of doing things are known as

- 1 Leftists
- 2 Right wing parties
- 3 Centralists
- 4 Communists
- 5 All of the above

**QUESTION 5**

Indicate whether the following statement is true or false:

Political communication is one-way communication from the authorities to the people.

- 1 True
- 2 False

**QUESTION 6**

Which of the following is not a sub-field of political dynamics?

- 1 Political participation
- 2 Social Grants
- 3 Elections

**QUESTION 7**

Indicate whether the following statement is true or false:

In South Africa, the police, magistrates' courts and the parliament are all parts of the executive.

- 1 True
- 2 False

**QUESTION 8**

Which of the following ideologies emphasises the position of the individual in relation to society?

- 1 Liberalism
- 2 Socialism
- 3 Nationalism
- 4 Religious Fundamentalism
- 5 All of the above



**QUESTION 9**

A(n)\_\_\_\_\_ is an intellectual construct that consists of a network of concepts and generalisations that claim to provide a systematic explanation of a particular issue.

- 1 Explanation
- 2 Theory
- 3 Idea
- 4 Philosophy
- 5 All of the above

**QUESTION 10**

Liberalism has the following central value.

- 1 Collectivism
- 2 Freedom of the individual
- 3 Fraternity
- 4 None of the above

**QUESTION 11**

\_\_\_\_\_refer to the direct efforts by groups to influence decision makers to do as the group would want them to

- 1 Electioneering
- 2 Mobilisation of public support
- 3 Lobbying
- 4 Litigation
- 5 Violence

**QUESTION 12**

Which of the following groups is not studied in this Module?

- 1 Class
- 2 Ethnic groups
- 3 Elites
- 4 Interest groups
- 5 None of the above

**Question 13**

Indicate whether the following statement is true or false:

Political culture is important 'because there is no context-free political thinking' (Kuklinski 2002:99).

- 1 True
- 2 False

**Question 14**

Which of the following countries is not a Monarchy?

- 1 Jordan
- 2 Sri Lanka
- 3 Brunei
- 4 United Arab Emirates

**Question 15**

A political ideology does not necessarily represent a set of values which we use as a guideline in the way we live.

- 1 True
- 2 False

**Question 16**

What is the label for the ideology that stresses individual rights, small government, and minimal government intervention into the daily lives of its citizens?

- 1 Functional Anarchism
- 2 Conservatism
- 3 Fascism
- 4 Decoloniality
- 5 None of the above

**Question 17**

Indicate whether the following statement is true or false:

All political ideologies are both descriptive and inscriptive of political behaviour.

- 1 True
- 2 False

**Question 18**

It is a message containing distorted facts and presentations of the situation and is usually aimed at inciting people in favour or against an issue. What is it?

- 1 Political communication
- 2 State capture
- 3 Political Indoctrination
- 4 All of the above
- 5 None of the above

**Question 19**

The decision of The United Kingdom to leave or remain in the European Union, known within the United Kingdom as the Brexit was an example of what?

- 1 Plebiscite
- 2 Referendum
- 3 Memorandum
- 4 None of the above
- 5 All of the above

**Question 20**

Which political ideology is described as entailing more than just the promotion of women's rights? It demands a drastic restructuring of the way society is organised and rejects the dominant position held by men in society – including the arts, culture and intellectual world.

- 1 Nationalism
- 2 Communism
- 3 Socialism
- 4 Liberalism
- 5 Feminism

**COMPULSORY ASSIGNMENT 02 Semester 01**  
**COUNTS TOWARDS YOUR SEMESTER MARK**  
**NO EXTENSION**

**Unique assignment number:** 832722  
**Closing date:** 20 April 2018

**QUESTION 1**

Which of the following is not discussed as part of the theme dealing with the environment in which political behaviour and participation take place?

- 1 Political culture
- 2 Ideologies
- 3 Political socialisation
- 4 Political communication
- 5 Regimes

**QUESTION 2**

The followers of which ideology are opposed to any form of government?

- 1 Philosophical anarchism
- 2 Liberalism
- 3 Religious fundamentalism
- 4 Conservatism
- 5 Socialism

**QUESTION 3**

Indicate whether the following statement is true or false:

Institutions such as a Department of Agriculture may on occasion act as an interest group.

- 1 True
- 2 False

**QUESTION 4**

Indicate whether the following statement is true or false:

Political passivity also constitutes a particular form of political behaviour.

- 1 True
- 2 False

**QUESTION 5**

Indicate whether the following statement is true or false:

The term political system mainly refers to a set of identifiable parts and interactions making authoritative function possible.

- 1 True
- 2 False

**QUESTION 6**

Indicate whether the following statement is true or false:

In South Africa, the cabinet constitutes the executive.

- 1 True
- 2 False

**QUESTION 7**

Indicate whether the following statement is true or false:

The term political system mainly does not refer to a set of identifiable parts and interactions making authoritative function possible.

- 1 True
- 2 False

**QUESTION 8**

Which theory/ideology states that the prevailing culture and political values are always those of the ruling class?

- 1 Philosophical anarchism
- 2 Marxism
- 3 Philosophical Anarchism
- 4 Decoloniality
- 5 Liberalism

**QUESTION 9**

\_\_\_\_\_ is an important element of liberalism.

- 1 Ownership
- 2 Surplus value
- 3 Individualism
- 4 None of the above
- 5 All of the above

### QUESTION 10

A \_\_\_\_\_ implies that a leader is elected by those who are enfranchised to elect a person for a particular position

- 1 Direct election
- 2 Referendum
- 3 Memorandum
- 4 Indirect election
- 5 Disputed election

### Question 11

Indicate whether the following statement is true or false:

Political culture, unlike other cultures, is not subject to change.

- 1 True
- 2 False

### Question 12

Indicate whether the following statement is true or false:

Liberalism regards the individual as more important than society, for society is merely a collection of individuals.

- 1 True
- 2 False

### Question 13

Indicate whether the following statement is true or false:

Political dynamics may not be regarded as the physiology of the state.

- 1 True
- 2 False

### Question 14

The \_\_\_\_\_ environment of the state includes all the natural, social and economic factors, within the geographic boundaries of the state.

- 1 Internal
- 2 External
- 3 Endogenous
- 4 Exogenous
- 5 Internal and endogenous

**Question 15**

Indicate whether the following statement is true or false:

All political ideologies are not value laden.

- 1 True
- 2 False

**Question 16**

Indicate whether the following statement is true or false:

In the study of political culture, subcultures may be ascribed to various causes and are usually the result of certain group formations.

- 1 True
- 2 False

**Question 17**

What is the most basic, initially and most important agent of political socialisation.

- 1 Church
- 2 Family
- 3 Political party
- 4 University
- 5 None of the above

**Question 18**

What is the label for the ideology that stresses individual rights, small government, and minimal government intervention into the daily lives of its citizens?

- 1 Anarchism
- 2 Conservatism
- 3 Fascism
- 4 Liberalism
- 5 None of the above

**Question 19**

Indicate whether the following statement is true or false:

Some political ideologies only describe political behaviour while others only ascribes political behaviour.

- 1 True
- 2 False

## Question 20

The Islamic State in Iraq and Syria, also known as ISIS or ISIL and Jama'atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda'awati wal-Jihad, also known as Boko Haram follow what type of ideology?

- 1 Liberalism
- 2 Communism
- 3 Anarchy
- 4 Religious fundamentalism
- 5 Fascism



**8.6.2 Compulsory assignments for semester 2****COMPULSORY ASSIGNMENTS 01: Semester 02**

- **COUNTS TOWARDS YOUR SEMESTER MARK**
- **NO EXTENSION**

**Unique assignment numbers: 854331**

**Closing date: 17 August 2018**

**QUESTION 1**

Which of the following concept/s is/are synonymous with the concept of state?

- 1 Government
- 2 Authorities
- 3 Nation
- 4 All of the above
- 5 None of the above

**QUESTION 2**

Which of the following concept/s is/are synonymous with the concept of society?

- 1 Government
- 2 Authorities
- 3 Nations
- 4 All of the above
- 5 None of the above

**QUESTION 3**

Communism is usually regarded as an extreme form of \_\_\_\_\_

- 1 Nationalism
- 2 Liberalism
- 3 Religious Fundamentalism
- 4 Conservatism
- 5 Socialism

**QUESTION 4**

Indicate whether the following statement is true or false:

There is a difference between a concept and a term.

- 1 True
- 2 False

### **QUESTION 5**

Indicate whether the following statement is true or false:

The following are the key elements of the state: government, authority and territory.

- 1 True
- 2 False

### **QUESTION 6**

Indicate whether the following statement is true or false:

The terms nation and state mean exactly the same thing and can therefore be used interchangeably.

- 1 True
- 2 False

### **QUESTION 7**

Indicate whether the following statement is true or false:

In which type of political culture are there no specialised roles such that the head of such a culture usually also has religious, social and economic roles?

- 1 Civic
- 2 Parochial

### **QUESTION 8**

Indicate whether the following statement is true or false:

The relationship between political dynamics and political institutions is not of a symbiotic nature.

- 1 True
- 2 False

### **QUESTION 9**

Indicate whether the following statement is true or false:

Case studies, by their nature do not provide a detailed description and analysis of a specific topic.

- 1 True
- 2 False

**QUESTION 10**

The adoption of the Principle of Human Rights by the United Nations may be regarded as an attempt to establish \_\_\_\_\_.

- 1 Democracy
- 2 Universal Values
- 3 Globalisation
- 4 Neo colonialism
- 5 Liberalism

**QUESTION 11**

The withering away of the proletariat state will in time lead to a \_\_\_\_\_ .

- 1 Dictatorship
- 2 State capture
- 3 Democratic society
- 4 Communist society
- 5 Decolonial society

**QUESTION 12**

Nationalitarianism is the reverse of \_\_\_\_\_ .

- 1 Democracy
- 2 Nationalism
- 3 Fascism
- 4 Dictatorship
- 5 Globalisation

**QUESTION 13**

The King of Swaziland, the King of Jordan, the King of Saudi Arabia and the Sultan of Brunei are all examples of

- 1 Democracies
- 2 Monarchs
- 3 Dictatorships
- 4 Rich people
- 5 All of the above

**Question 14**

\_\_\_\_\_ respects tradition, established customs and institutions for they reflect wisdom that has survived the test of time.

- 1 Socialism
- 2 Conservatism
- 3 Liberalism
- 4 Nationalism
- 5 Fascism

**Question 15**

Which of the following is not an approach used in the study of elites?

- 1 Organisational approach
- 2 Psychological approach
- 3 Economic approach
- 4 Institutional approach
- 5 None of the above

**Question 16**

Indicate whether the following statement is true or false:

In most instances, the family is not the most basic and initially the most important agent of political socialisation.

- 1 True
- 2 False

**Question 17**

\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the ability to impose your will on others even in the face of opposition

- 1 Negotiation
- 2 Intelligence
- 3 Diplomacy
- 4 Propaganda
- 5 Power

**Question 18**

Indicate whether the following statement is true or false:

Political ideology only describes and never ascribes political behaviour.

- 1 True
- 2 False

**Question 19**

It is a message containing distorted facts and presentations of the situation and is usually aimed at inciting people in favour or against an issue. What is it?

- 1 State capture
- 2 Political Communication
- 3 Propaganda
- 4 Political Indoctrination
- 5 Information dissemination

**Question 20**

Which process occurs through imitation, instruction and motivation?

- 1 Political socialisation
- 2 Political dynamics
- 3 Political culture
- 4 All of the above
- 5 None of the above

**COMPULSORY ASSIGNMENT 02: Semester 02**

- **COUNTS TOWARDS YOUR SEMESTER MARK**
- **NO EXTENSION**

**Unique numbers: 799543**

**Closing date: 07 September 2018**

**QUESTION 1**

Indicate whether the following statement is true or false:

Political socialisation is important in any political culture, even in an authoritarian state.

- 1 True
- 2 False

**QUESTION 2**

Which of the following ideologies emphasises the position of the individual in relation to society?

- 1 Liberalism
- 2 Socialism
- 3 Nationalism
- 4 Religious Fundamentalism

**QUESTION 3**

Complete the following sentence:

In this module, the focus is NOT on \_\_\_\_\_ as a part of political dynamics, which is a field of study within the discipline of politics.

- 1 Political Philosophy
- 2 Political Behaviour

**QUESTION 4**

Indicate whether the following statement is true or false:

The state is the political unit that we use in order to study political behaviour and participation

- 1 True
- 2 False

**QUESTION 5**

Indicate whether the following statement is true or false:

Citizens do not necessarily have to participate in politics in order to behave in a political manner.

- 1 True
- 2 False

**QUESTION 6**

Indicate whether the following statement is true or false:

A value may be regarded as a deeply held principle or something that we think highly of and which is used to guide our thinking and actions.

- 1 True
- 2 False

**QUESTION 7**

A(n)\_\_\_\_\_ political culture is one in which inhabitants take part actively in political processes.

- 1 Participatory
- 2 Subject
- 3 Organised

**QUESTION 8**

\_\_\_\_\_ orientation is the knowledge and awareness of how things work in politics.

- 1 Evaluational
- 2 Affective
- 3 Democratic
- 4 Cognitive
- 5 All of the above

**Question 9**

The concept of \_\_\_\_\_ refers to all the activities and processes that are politically relevant within a particular society that is politically organised.

- 1 Political processes
- 2 Political parties
- 3 Political dynamics
- 4 Political dynamism
- 5 All of the above

### Question 10

Indicate whether the following statement is true or false:

Religious Fundamentalism regards the individual as more important than society, for society is merely a collection of individuals.

- 1 True
- 2 False

### Question 11

The lions and the \_\_\_\_\_ are two types of personalities for the elites

- 1 Elephants
- 2 Lionesses
- 3 Foxes
- 4 Hunter

### Question 12

Which of the following is not an indirect agent of political socialisation?

1. Interest Groups
2. Political Parties
3. Peer Groups
4. None of the Above

### Question 13

Which political ideology is based on the premise that the nation (i.e., a unit of people usually seen in ethnic and cultural terms) should be self-determining and preferably within its one state?

- 1 Decoloniality
- 2 Nazism
- 3 Communism
- 4 Nationalism
- 5 Fascism

### Question 14

What is the most basic, initially and most important agent of political socialisation.

- 1 Church
- 2 Work place
- 3 Political party
- 4 University
- 5 None of the above



**Question 15**

Which of the following is not a method of terminating political leadership?

- 1 Death
- 2 Retirement
- 3 Recall
- 4 Dismissal
- 5 None of the above

**Question 16**

Indicate whether the following statement is true or false:

The South African Reserve Bank is not accountable to the government of South Africa

- 1 True
- 2 False

**Question 17**

In which countries is the Monarchy still operational?

- 1 Jordan, Kiribati and Syria
- 2 Saudi Arabia, Brunei and Jordan
- 3 Brunei, Nauru and East Timor
- 4 United Arab Emirates, Vanuatu and Tuvalu
- 5 All of the above

**Question 18**

Which of the following is not among the strategies used by interest groups to shape public policy?

- 1 Lobbying
- 2 Litigation
- 3 Electioneering
- 4 Avoiding publicity
- 5 None of the above

**Question 19**

Which of the following is not a way of acquiring political power?

- 1 Succession
- 2 Nomination
- 3 Coup de tat
- 4 Ascription
- 5 None of the above

## Question 20

Complete the following statement.

A \_\_\_\_\_ has a homogenous core culture and sense of solidarity among its members is strong.

- 1 Nation
- 2 State
- 3 Province
- 4 Political party
- 5 All of the above

## 8.7 Other assessment methods

Please work through all the activities and assessment tasks in the study guide. Also practise for the examination using the past examination papers that are listed on the subject's official study material on myUnisa.

## 8.8 The examination

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.

Examinations will take place during May/June (first semester) and October/November (second semester). See section 3.3 for information on whom to contact concerning all enquiries and applications relating to admissions to the examinations. Please do not contact the Department unless the enquiry is of an academic nature.

As mentioned in section 8, the format of the examination for **PLC2601** will be a two-hour written examination that consists of short and longer essay-type questions.

The **mock examination at the back of the study guide (page 210)** is an example of an examination paper.

Note the time specified for each section and practise making maximum use of your time in the examination.

## 9 FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Should you have any questions regarding your studies you should contact the Department on academic matters. Please consult **Study@Unisa** for all non-academic queries.

## 10 SOURCES CONSULTED

See the bibliography in the study guide, as well as the list of recommended titles in this tutorial letter.

## 11 IN CLOSING

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

All the best with your studies.

Dr Everisto Benyera

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Fax: (012) 429 6085  
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## 12 ADDENDUM

I have attached here two past examination question papers. Use them to practise for the final examination. It is also important for you to time your practise session so that you learn how best to time yourself in the examination.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

UNIVERSITEITSEKSAMENS

# UNISA |

PLC2601

October/November 2014

### UNDERSTANDING POLITICAL BEHAVIOUR AND PARTICIPATION

Duration 2 Hours

100 Marks

EXAMINERS

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|        |                |
|--------|----------------|
| FIRST  | Dr E BENYERA   |
| SECOND | MS VE MATSHILI |

Closed book examination

(This question paper consists of 2 pages)

**ANSWER ALL SECTIONS, BUT READ THE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY.  
EACH SECTION COUNTS 25 MARKS.**

**IT IS IN YOUR OWN INTEREST TO WRITE NEATLY AND LEGIBLY.  
YOU HAVE ± 30 MINUTES FOR EACH SECTION. MAKE PROPER USE OF YOUR TIME.**

### SECTION A

1. Briefly explain all of the following concepts.

- (a) Political system
- (b) Civil society
- (c) Political culture
- (d) Behaviouralism
- (e) Ideology

[25]

**SECTION B**

**Answer ALL the questions in this section.**

2. **Name** the various views on human nature that try to explain human political behaviour (3)
3. **Briefly discuss** the process of political socialisation (6)
4. **Discuss** the various media of political communication (16)  
[25]  
[25]

**SECTION C**

**Answer ONE of the following two options.**

5. **Option (a):** Discuss the relevance of political parties and interest groups? [25]

**Option (b): Compare** any two of the following ideologies; liberalism, socialism, communism, nationalism and religious fundamentalism. In your answer focus on their basic principles, the role of the state and the shortcomings of these ideologies. [25]

**SECTION D**

**Answer ONE of the following three options.**

6. **Option (a):** Discuss the factors which affect voter behaviour in a country of your choice. [25]

**Option (b): Write a review (not a summary)** on any book of your choice that deals with the contents of this course. (You may review the study guide.) [25]

**Option (c):** Explain the importance of the state and state institutions to political behaviour.

[25]