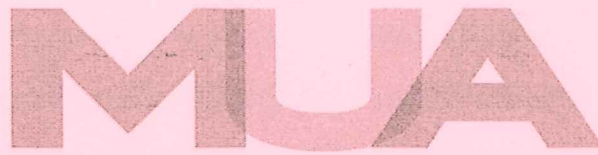


The
Management
University
of Africa



Sponsored by the Kenya Institute of Management

CERTIFICATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP
DIPLOMA IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND DIPLOMACY

DIR 100 : INTRODUCTION TO FOREIGN POLICY AND DIPLOMACY

DATE: 4TH DECEMBER 2024

DURATION: 2 HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 70

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Write your registration number on the answer booklet.
2. **DO NOT** write on this question paper.
3. This paper contains **SIX (6)** questions.
4. Question **ONE** is compulsory.
5. Answer any other **FOUR** questions.
6. Question **ONE** carries **30 MARKS** and the rest carry **10 MARKS** each.
7. Write all your answers in the Examination answer booklet provided.

QUESTION ONE

Read the Case Study below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Case Study: South Africa's Complex Foreign Policy Landscape

South Africa, a significant player on the African continent and in the global arena, has navigated an intricate foreign policy landscape over the past decades. With its historical transition from apartheid to a democratic society, South Africa has aimed to balance its national interests with its role as a regional leader and an advocate for global justice.

Post-apartheid, South Africa's foreign policy was characterized by a strong emphasis on human rights, democracy, and development. The country sought to be a moral beacon, supporting liberation movements and advocating for the rights of oppressed peoples globally. This approach was rooted in the African National Congress's (ANC) historical struggle against apartheid and its solidarity with other liberation movements.

However, as South Africa integrated further into the global economy, its foreign policy had to adapt to the realities of international politics. The country's strategic interests began to include economic development, regional stability, and global integration. South Africa became a member of BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa), positioning itself as an emerging market leader and a bridge between the Global North and South.

Balancing relations with major powers like China and the United States has been a significant aspect of South Africa's foreign policy. China has become South Africa's largest trading partner, providing investment and development aid, while the United States remains a crucial ally, particularly in security and governance matters. Navigating these relationships requires diplomatic finesse to maximize benefits while maintaining strategic autonomy.

Regionally, South Africa plays a pivotal role in the African Union (AU) and other regional bodies like the Southern African Development Community (SADC). Its involvement in peacekeeping missions, conflict resolution, and economic integration efforts underscores its commitment to regional stability and development. However,

South Africa's leadership is often challenged by internal political dynamics, economic constraints, and varying regional interests.

Domestically, South Africa's foreign policy is influenced by its political landscape, economic conditions, and societal expectations. The ANC government faces pressure to deliver on economic growth and social development, which in turn affects its international engagements. Civil society and business sectors also play a role in shaping foreign policy priorities, advocating for sustainable development, human rights, and economic partnerships.

In recent years, South Africa has had to adapt its foreign policy to address emerging global issues such as climate change, digital transformation, and the evolving geopolitical landscape. The country's stance on climate justice, support for technological innovation, and engagement with multilateral institutions reflect its efforts to stay relevant and proactive on the global stage.

Given these complexities, South Africa's foreign policy is a dynamic interplay of historical legacies, strategic interests, and evolving global trends. The country's ability to navigate these challenges effectively will determine its future role and influence in international relations.

Required:

- a) Define the terms "international relations" and "foreign policy" and explain their significance in the context of South Africa. **(4 marks)**
- b) Discuss the determinants of foreign policy for South Africa, considering both internal and external factors. **(16 marks)**
- c) Evaluate the role of diplomacy in addressing the challenges faced by South Africa as described in the case study. **(10 marks)**

QUESTION TWO

- a) Discuss the role of religion in International Relations. **(4 marks)**
- b) Explain the concept of national interest and its importance in foreign policy. **(6 marks)**

QUESTION THREE

- a) Discuss the evolution and development of international relations as an academic discipline. (5 marks)
- b) Describe the concepts of sovereignty and territoriality and their relevance to international relations. (5 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

- a) Analyze the principles and objectives of foreign policy in shaping a nation's international relations. (5 marks)
- b) Explain the balance of power theory and its application in modern international relations. (5 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

- a) Outline the process and procedures involved in foreign policy formulation. (5 marks)
- b) Compare the foreign policy formulation processes in the USA and China. (5 marks)

QUESTION SIX

- a) Identify emerging trends and issues in foreign policy and diplomacy in the 21st century. (5 marks)
- b) Discuss the role of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the implementation of foreign policy. (5 marks)