

Propositions

Attached to the thesis

From the Two-Party to the Dominant-Party System in Mozambique, 1994-2012: Framing Frelimo Party Dominance in Context

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1. Party dominance is not a natural phenomenon, it is the result of strategies aimed at entrenching parties within politics and society (thesis).
2. The state apparatus is central to the development and endurance of the dominant-party system in Mozambique (thesis).
3. The legacy of the liberation struggle is an important but not a decisive element of the development and endurance of party dominance in Mozambique (thesis).
4. The nature of democratic transition is crucial to the development and endurance of party dominance (thesis).
5. Politically-controlled economic liberalisation gives ruling elites the economic instruments to perpetuate their hold on power (thesis).
6. Free, fair and transparent elections are rare in Africa.
7. Generational change will move African political systems away from the trend of party dominance.
8. The central role played by government in the allocation of scarce resources turns elections on the African continent from struggles between political opponents over ideals into ferocious battles for power.
9. The weaknesses within African opposition parties are the result of the top-down process of their formation.
10. The boon of natural resources will continue to have a profound impact on the political configuration of the African continent.
11. With four consecutive FIFA Ballon d'Or prizes, Argentina's Lionel Messi is a living legend. But in the world of modern football even the presence of the greatest footballer of all time in the national squad doesn't guarantee that the team will win the Football World Cup, as witnessed in the 2014 Football World Cup in Brazil.