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Candidate session number			
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Examination session (May or November)	MAY	Year	2015

Diploma Programme subject in which this extended essay is registered: PEACE AND CONFLICT  
(For an extended essay in the area of languages, state the language and whether it is group 1 or group 2.)

Title of the extended essay: Was the Sierra Leone civil war (1991-2002) caused by greed or grievances?

### Candidate's declaration

*This declaration must be signed by the candidate; otherwise a mark of zero will be issued.*

The extended essay I am submitting is my own work (apart from guidance allowed by the International Baccalaureate).

I have acknowledged each use of the words, graphics or ideas of another person, whether written, oral or visual.

I am aware that the word limit for all extended essays is 4000 words and that examiners are not required to read beyond this limit.

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Please comment, as appropriate, on the candidate's performance, the context in which the candidate undertook the research for the extended essay, any difficulties encountered and how these were overcome (see page 13 of the extended essay guide). The concluding interview (viva voce) may provide useful information. These comments can help the examiner award a level for criterion K (holistic judgment). Do not comment on any adverse personal circumstances that may have affected the candidate. If the amount of time spent with the candidate was zero, you must explain this, in particular how it was then possible to authenticate the essay as the candidate's own work. You may attach an additional sheet if there is insufficient space here.

It was a pleasure working with \_\_\_\_\_ in supervising him with his extended essay. Always available upon request, we had three meetings in the appropriate time intervals. He submitted his first draft to me well ahead of schedule, together with his references. This was after he had given me an abstract and outline of his essay back in early September. Very passionate and vocal on his topic. \_\_\_\_\_ enjoyed learning more about the conflict in Sierra Leone and went above and beyond in his research and findings. Coming to me for help on his references a few times, we exchanged about and cross-referencing his main sources. I was happy with the work he put in and to see the progress he made. Very cooperative during the exit interview. I was reassured of the quality and originality of his work.

This declaration must be signed by the supervisor; otherwise a mark of zero will be issued.

I have read the final version of the extended essay that will be submitted to the examiner.

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As per the section entitled "Responsibilities of the Supervisor" in the EE guide, the recommended number of hours spent with candidates is between 3 and 5 hours. Schools will be contacted when the number of hours is left blank, or where 0 hours are stated and there lacks an explanation. Schools will also be contacted in the event that number of hours spent is significantly excessive compared to the recommendation.

I spent 3.5 hours with the candidate discussing the progress of the extended essay.

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**Assessment form (for examiner use only)**

Candidate session number						
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**Achievement level**

Criteria	Examiner 1	maximum	Examiner 2	maximum	Examiner 3
A research question	2	2		2	
B introduction	1	2		2	
C investigation	2	4		4	
D knowledge and understanding	3	4		4	
E reasoned argument	3	4		4	
F analysis and evaluation	3	4		4	
G use of subject language	2	4		4	
H conclusion	2	2		2	
I formal presentation	2	4		4	
J abstract	0	2		2	
K holistic judgment	2	4		4	
Total out of 36	22				

Name of examiner 1: \_\_\_\_\_ Examiner number: \_\_\_\_\_  
(CAPITAL letters)

Name of examiner 2: \_\_\_\_\_ Examiner number: \_\_\_\_\_  
(CAPITAL letters)

Name of examiner 3: \_\_\_\_\_ Examiner number: \_\_\_\_\_  
(CAPITAL letters)

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# Extended Essay

Was the Sierra Leone civil war (1991-2002) caused by  
greed or grievances? ✓

May 2015 Exams ✓

Date of Submission: March 10<sup>th</sup>, 2015 ✓

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Peni ✓  
OK ✓

## Abstract

The aim of this paper is to analyze the root causes of the Sierra Leone civil war and to understand why war broke out. After the war, scholars began to debate whether the war was caused by underlying grievances in the society, or whether it was caused by the greed to control abundant natural resources in the eastern part of the country. The 'greed' side of the debate gained a lot more attention as Paul Collier and Anke Hoeffler proved (through their econometric studies) that economic motivation incentivized both government troops and rebel parties to continue the war effort. However, scholars such as David Keen, Frances Stewart and Mansoob Murshed have highlighted the importance of grievances in the build up to the intrastate conflict. The reason behind my interest in understanding why civil war broke out in Sierra Leone in 1991 is because I believe that post-conflict resolution depends immensely on solving the underlying causes of the civil war. If we assume that greed is the main cause, we ignore underlying grievances which are then not dealt with after the war, as has been the case in Sierra Leone. This increases the risk of civil war recurrence as people continue to feel aggrieved. I therefore call for better research to be done on analyzing the causes of civil war so as to ensure that post-conflict resolution policies are molded accordingly. Just because natural resources are abundant, this does not mean that the breakout of civil war is necessarily caused by greed. A combination of greed and grievances is nearly always the catalyst for the breakout of intrastate conflicts which usually last for long periods of time due to the war economy and the numerous stakeholders who profit from the conflict.

Does not provide a  
conclusion to the  
a general comment  
on conflict transcripts  
in civil war context.  
clearly articulated but does  
not meet the criteria  
for the award of  
any marks (0/2)

10

Score

9  
No  
conclusion

## Introduction

The war in Sierra Leone lasted for over a decade, between 1991 and 2002. Many of the effects of the civil war continue to plague the people of Sierra Leone today. A lot of scholarly attention has been given to analyzing the role of diamonds in the conflict. For this reason, a debate arose after the war which juxtaposed the role of greed versus the role of grievances in the lead up to and continuation of the intrastate conflict. The aim of my paper is to explain that the civil war in Sierra Leone has many more angles to it than what scholars such as Paul Collier and Anke Hoeffler argue. <sup>which way is?</sup> Although greed was definitely one of the main contributors to the continuation of the war, the build up to the war was influenced by many more fundamental and underlying causes that had been accumulating since the end of the 1970's. Therefore, in order to understand the causes of the war, I will begin by analyzing the role of greed and the role of grievances in civil conflicts by bringing to the table the main arguments from both camps.

Once I am done with the theoretical framework, I will provide a historical context to my topic. This will explain how the war played out and who the main stakeholders were. At this point, I will move on to the second part of the paper, which aims to fuse the theory with the actual conflict in Sierra Leone. What exactly happened in the war? Was greed the main cause, or did grievances, that had accumulated for many decades, lead to the war in 1991? After this, I will discuss several implications relating to my findings and call for better research to be done on understanding the root causes of civil wars. I am particularly interested in understanding the causes of civil wars because I believe that in order to prevent the recurrence of such wars, the causes of civil conflicts must be addressed immediately after the war has ended. Sierra Leone finds itself in the dire position it is in today because many of these causes have yet to be addressed. This has come as result of the focus on natural resources and on the 'greedy' rebels rather than on the social, economic and political obstacles that have existed in Sierra Leone for over four decades.

The essay is not about greed or grievances but about addressing root causes of civil war as well means to the peace! The key is not your framed given intention. Also significant importance! Done in class 1/2.

Grievance?

OK? No (2/2)

See

## Theoretical Framework

Repeat  
ore

The Sierra Leone civil war is a conflict that has created numerous debates among scholars. A number of scholars argue that the cause of this conflict was the greed to control the diamond mines located in the eastern part of the country (Collier and Hoeffler). In contrast, other scholars argue that grievances caused the outbreak of war (Frances Stewart and David Keen). Collier and Hoeffler, on the one hand, believe that it is merely economic incentives which lead to the eruption of civil war. They state that those who are in favor of grievances, as an explanation to the causes of civil war are "seriously wrong" (Collier, 2000, p. 96). On the other hand, Frances Stewart argues that "horizontal inequalities"—"inequalities in economic, social or political dimensions or cultural status between culturally defined groups" (Keen, p.3) serve as one of the most dominant causes of civil war. Although there is ample evidence which supports the 'greed' side of the debate, it is important to pay attention to the other side of the debate as grievances often fuel the rebels' greed. In order to understand the main causes of civil war we must therefore understand the arguments and viewpoints of these scholars.

### Greed

No Theory? (Greed Theory)

The first model which is used to analyze civil wars is based on 'greed' and focuses "on the sources of finance of civil war" (Collier and Hoeffler, 2002, p.2). Paul Collier and Anke Hoeffler are the two main scholars that support the 'greed' side of the debate, as the main cause of civil war. They base their findings on statistical models and come to the conclusion that countries with natural resources are more prone to civil conflict and that the control of these natural resources is the main incentive to go to war. Whether a rebellion is successful depends on how well it is financed. It has been argued by Collier that in order for war to occur there must be an opportunity as well as a motive (Collier and Hoeffler, 2004), which means that conflict reflects "elite competition over valuable natural resource rents, concealed with the fig leaf of collective grievance" (Murshed & Tadjeddin, p. 5). The fact that war is economically motivated means that there is a huge incentive to continue the war effort. The longer the war lasts, the more each party can profit from it. It is important to bear in mind that rebellion which comes out of 'greed' is like organized crime, as it generates revenue from extortion. The main difference between war and organized crime though, is the number of casualties. Civil wars are

in general?



defined as wars that include the government and at least one rebel group, with the number of battle related deaths exceeding one thousand (Collier, 2004). Collier and Hoeffler state that civil wars erupt from the greedy behavior of rebels which organize insurgencies against the government. Greed comes about because of an abundance of opportunities. Such opportunities are usually based on resources which can be controlled and influenced by recruitment strategies and geographical positioning. The most common manner of financing for rebel armies is through the natural resources present in a country. As for recruitment, child soldiers are often used although it is easy to increase the numbers of a rebel group as there are many people who are willing to fight for a cause, whether it is the poor, uneducated or unemployed. Lastly, geographical positioning is key to rebel groups as they need mountainous areas in order to outplay the government forces. The proponents of greed therefore argue that economic motivation is the sole cause of civil conflicts; which rebels pursue by recruiting soldiers and by gaining advantageous geographical positions.

### Grievances

Apart from the greed model, there is also the grievance-based model which focuses on "inequality, political oppression, and ethnic and religious divisions as causes of conflict" (Collier and Hoeffler, 2002, p.1). When discussing grievances, it is important to understand that there is also an incentive to gain something, as there is in the greed model. The one difference though is that such a model is based not on the self-interest of the actors but on the collective effort to attain justice and improve the social, economic and political conditions in a country. Another difference in the two models is that the second model is based on group identity and group formations. Numerous scholars state that a person's discontent with his or her economic status plays a major role in whether they will be part of or against a rebellion. As a community begins to feel weak socially (high unemployment rates, insufficient healthcare etc.), economically (low salaries and bad living conditions), or even politically (little opportunity for political participation), discontent grows until people decide to take matters into their own hands. Dissatisfaction, when analyzed at a larger scale (community or ethnic group), is therefore the basis for violence against the state. When it comes to grievance-based rebellion it does not involve predation (extortion, rent seeking, pillaging, and violence against civilians) but is an

Who?

whose theory?

city  
urban  
war

actual attempt to overthrow the government to bring about social, economic and political change. ✓ *Some weaknesses of over 90%*

Whether people feel aggrieved or not can often be seen by the likelihood of protest. The reason for this is that rebellion is regarded as a failed protest, "a theory of rebellion as a failed protest movement must thus explain two stages: the initial impetus for protest, and the failure of escalation" (Collier and Hoeffler, 2000, p. 11). If governments make changes once they see protests and dissatisfaction, it is unlikely that war will break out, but if governments continuously ignore the demands of their people, war often-times will break out. When people protest due to grievances such as, "inter group hatred, political exclusion and vengeance" (Collier and Hoeffler, 2000, p. 11), they sometimes ignore the numerous risks which result from the retaliation of government troops. The most common reason for civil war outbreak is inter-group hatred, whether religious or ethnic. An example of a conflict involving inter-group hatred is Bosnia. Other examples include Shia Muslims versus Sunni Muslims or Armenia versus Azerbaijan. In addition to inter-group hatred, another main reason for grievance-based rebellion is political exclusion. What this means is that people do not have a say in what decisions their government makes which causes social, economic and political unrest within the population.

Apart from the collective motivation to rebel, there are also many individual motivations which influence the likelihood of rebellion. Social class is a very important variable that dictates who will rebel and who will not. An example which supports this is Karl Marx's, suggestion that the proletariat (wage-earners) are the ones that would drive a revolution against the system. Even though this may be the case, revolutions tend to be driven by poor, rural people rather than the working class. Therefore the "rage of the poor" (Collier and Hoeffler, 2000 p. 12) is the most popular reason for conflict after inter-group hatred. An example of such a conflict is the Castro rebellion in Cuba. Furthermore, grievance-based rebellion can be political and/or ethnic. This is very evident in numerous conflicts in which communities are made up of different ethnic groups that have opposing political orientations. All of the above motivations prove that an individual's position in a community dictates

whether they will pick up arms or not. Grievances are therefore a lot more powerful than scholars tend to think. This is because grievances are not only economically driven (as is greed) but also politically and socially. Ethnic identity, religious affiliation, political opportunities, social conditions and financial stability are all included under the 'grievance' side of the debate which is multifaceted and very complex. There is no doubt that the occurrence of violence within a country is highly influenced by the aforementioned economic, social and political dimensions.

### Historical Context

The Sierra Leone civil war ended just thirteen years ago. The country has been unable, since then, to get back on its feet mainly because of the devastation caused by the war. Even though a lot of attention has been given to understanding the causes of the Sierra Leone civil war, scholars have been unable to decide on whether the war was caused by greed or by grievances. Some scholars, as we have seen, argue that the war was motivated by the greed to control the resources, particularly the diamonds present in the eastern part of the country (Collier and Hoeffler, 2004). Others, point towards a number of social, economic and political grievances which paved the way for civil unrest (Stewart, 2000). The Sierra Leone civil war erupted in March 1991 when the Liberian civil war of 1989-1996 spilled over into Sierra Leone. The rebel army, Revolutionary United Front (RUF), along with the support of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) overthrew President Joseph Saidu Momoh in 1992 in a coup d'état led by Valentine E.M. Stasser (who later that year became the head of state in Sierra Leone until 1996).

The Sierra Leone Army (SLA) was able to push the RUF rebels back in 1993, but the rebels did not stop there and the fighting continued. Executive Outcomes (EO), a South African private military company was brought in to fight the RUF rebels. In 1996, Valentine E.M. Stasser was ousted in a military coup by his own National Provisional Ruling Council (NPRC) led by his defense minister, Julius M.W. Bio. In February 1996, Ahmed Tejan Kabbah, was elected as president, but was disposed by the SLA and the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC) one year later. The RUF joined the AFRC in capturing Freetown, the capital of Sierra Leone. The war was declared over by the new government led by Johnny Paul Koroma. After this

announcement, there was looting, theft, rape and murder around the country. Due to this civil unrest, the European Community of West African States Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) intervened in 1998 and retook Freetown, as part of the government. In the beginning of 1999, world leaders decided to take over in order to help solve the ongoing conflict between the RUF and the Government. The intervention concluded with the Lomé Peace accord in 1999. The agreement stated that Foday Sankoh, commander of the RUF, would become vice-president of Sierra Leone's diamond mines in exchange for the ceased fighting and the allowing of UN peacekeeping forces to patrol the disarmament. Unfortunately, the RUF did not keep their part of the agreement, as they attacked Freetown. With the help of the UN, the British were able to defeat the RUF and take control of Freetown. In 2002 the war was declared over. ✓

Since then though, the Sierra Leonean society has not recovered from the devastating war. The conflict forced millions of people out of their homes, civilians were amputated, raped and killed, and the political and economic infrastructures that existed prior to the war were completely destroyed. Today, the capital of Sierra Leone, Freetown, is overpopulated as people are scared to live in the surrounding villages after what happened during the civil war. This has led to sanitation issues, widespread disease and high unemployment. Little access to education has made things even worse for the younger generations as they are unable to make something out of their lives. One wonders whether the situation today is even worse than what it was prior to the breakout of war in 1991 and one fears as the country is at risk of civil war recurrence in the future. By shedding light on all the causes of the civil war, we can help organizations focus their efforts on creating accurate strategies for post-conflict resolution. Although Sierra Leone is not the only country in danger of civil war recurrence, focusing on this case can help these organizations work towards improving the conditions of other conflict-torn societies as well. ✓

### Case Study

A lot of research that has been done on African wars shows that military forces are poorly disciplined and barely paid. In fact, fighters are paid on a "pay-as-you-go basis, essentially funded through loot, and commercial opportunism ... The RUF rebels dismantled and sold anything that could be moved from mining sites. This took place in places like the Sierra ✓

Rutile operation at Mobimbi, or the diamond rich town of Koidu" (Richards, 2003, p. 19). In the trade transactions between government troops and rebel soldiers, numerous businessmen from the following countries were also involved: Netherlands, Belgium, Israel and South African (United Nations Organization, 2000). A war economy was therefore established as rebels, government troops and international companies took advantage of the abundance of natural resources in the country. This is also why the war went on for so long as all stakeholders continued to profit.

When discussing diamonds and the effect they had on the Sierra Leone civil war we must keep in mind that this war was not based on rebels fighting government troops like a majority of civil wars are. Instead, rebels attacked civilians in order to frighten them, which then allowed the rebels and government troops to continue making money out of the diamonds. Additionally, the presence of diamonds in Sierra Leone helped finance the war in its later stages. These diamonds had little to do with the initial outbreak of war. Diamonds also helped armies, such as the CDF, to expand from having hundreds of soldiers to having thousands. They also helped sustain the ARFC and RUF in 1998-1999. There have also been claims that UN forces in Sierra Leone benefited from the diamonds present, since Nigerian troops were eager to stay in Sierra Leone (Richards 2003; Kumar, 2000). Furthermore, RUF rebels bribed Nigerian commanders to keep a military freeze, in favor of Foday Sankoh's presidential bid. It has been estimated that the RUF made two hundred million dollars a year between 1991-1999 in illegal diamond trade. These diamonds were mainly traded to Charles Taylor in return for weapons and ammunition. Furthermore, the proponents of the greed debate argue that the war in Sierra Leone was caused by greed because the RUF rebels stripped and sold anything that could be moved from mining sites that they took over. In fact a NPRC commander said that "real soldiers do not return from the battlefield carrying TV sets" (Richards, p. 16). This once again portrays the fact that the purpose of war is to return with something more valuable than just a TV set.

Even though diamonds were very important in financing the war, the control of natural resources cannot be taken as the sole motivation for participation in the civil war. The abundance of diamonds in fact is more effective in explaining the inequality present in Sierra Leone, which ended up feeding the war. For example, there were unfair benefits arising from

diamond mining as most licenses and mine ownerships were in the hands of higher class families and loyal supporters of the ruling government. Therefore, the economic inequality present led to grievances as poorer people felt excluded from the benefits of the diamonds. What caused even greater frustration in the Sierra Leonean society was the fact that the government failed to collect tax revenue from the diamond sector of the country, "The low purchase price of the Government Diamond Office (GDO) encouraged smuggling and, as a result, failed to increase tax revenues necessary for empowering civil sectors including armies" (Jang, 2012). Additionally, although the country was very rich, there was little investment by the government in healthcare, education etc. while there was high unemployment among young men who needed to find something to do in their lives. Therefore, it can be argued that greed came about because of the grievances that the people of Sierra Leone had felt for two and a half decades prior to the start of the war. It makes a lot of sense to see that people deprived of everything would fight a war in the hopes of becoming financially independent. If the government had been stronger, and if the country had been ruled correctly after its independence, the war could have been avoided.

## Conclusion

As we have seen, there is more to the Sierra Leone civil war than just greed. Although natural resources played a significant role in prolonging the conflict, the war broke out because of numerous underlying social and economic grievances that had been building up in the twenty years preceding 1991. The reason I chose to look at the causes of the Sierra Leone civil war is mainly because I believe that conflict resolution must be based on how a particular conflict has erupted. Scholars and politicians have assumed that greed was the main cause of the devastating civil war due to the abundance of natural resources, and the existing grievances have therefore been ignored, which leaves Sierra Leone very vulnerable to the recurrence of war. Many of these grievances, most of which continue to exist today, such as high unemployment among young men, or an inadequate healthcare system, have left the country in a terrible position. To argue that the war was caused by greedy rebels, ignores these grievances and although there is peace today (mainly because the people in the country have been devastated by the war), it is likely that we could see a recurrence of civil war in the future.

The aim of this paper has been to shed light on the importance of identifying and understanding the causes of civil wars which should ultimately influence the strategies of post-conflict resolutions. If non-governmental organizations or leading institutions do not ensure that grievances are resolved or at least improved, we cannot be sure whether people will refrain from waging another war by using the natural resources available to them. I conclude that a combination of greed and grievances led to the start and continuation of the war in Sierra Leone. A lot of careful research must therefore be done, even for wars that have ended because grievances tend to build up over the years, and unless concrete solutions are found, many states could soon experience renewed political turmoil. I argue that avoiding civil war recurrence should be one of our top priorities so as to ensure a safer and peaceful tomorrow. I call on non-governmental organizations and leading political institutions to ensure that the causes of civil wars are fully understood before strategies are drawn up for the resolution of these conflicts. If intrastate conflicts like the one in Sierra Leone are partially explained and understood, we run the risk of renewed violence in a number of continents around the world.

Finally, scholars need to understand that they hold an ethical and moral responsibility to ensure that the information they disseminate is correct. A lot of post-conflict strategies have been based on the 'greed' side of the debate which has led to inappropriate and incomplete policies that have often failed to revive these damaged societies. Rather, a holistic approach should be taken, which also looks at the social, economic and political grievances within a conflict torn society. Scholars need to work together with politicians and leading diplomats to ensure that all angles of these conflicts are covered. Only then will the people on the ground be able to tackle the multifaceted problems that exist in such societies.

CONCLUSION (2/2)

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<p><b>I: ABSTRACT:</b> Under 300 <input type="checkbox"/> , RQ <input type="checkbox"/> , how investigation undertaken (scope) <input type="checkbox"/> , conclusion(s) <input type="checkbox"/> . Over 300 / Not ALL of: RQ / Scope / Conc. (0) under 300 / RQ / Scope / Conc NOT all clear. (1) All clear :RQ / Scope / Conclusion.(2) Comment:</p>	<p>2 <i>0</i></p>
<p><b>B: INTRODUCTION:</b> Does intro makes clear how RQ relates to existing knowledge <input type="checkbox"/> Explain how topic is significant &amp; worthy of investigation <input type="checkbox"/>  (0) Little / no attempt made to set RQ into context <input type="checkbox"/> . Little / no attempt to explain significance of the topic <input type="checkbox"/> . (1) Some attempt to set RQ in context <input type="checkbox"/> . Some attempt to explain significance of topic and why worthy of investigation <input type="checkbox"/> . (2) Context of RQ is clearly demonstrated <input type="checkbox"/> . Intro clearly explains significance of topic and why worthy of investigation <input type="checkbox"/> .</p>	<p>2 <i>1</i></p>
<p><b>A: RESEARCH QUESTION:</b> Is the purpose of the essay specified: RQ in Intro /Title and RQ suitable for P/C (0) RQ NOT stated in intro <input type="checkbox"/> / does not lend itself to a systematic investigation in a P/C EE <input type="checkbox"/> . (Max for C/D/E is level 2) (1) RQ stated in intro or title but not clearly expressed or too broad in scope to be treated effectively within the word limit. <input type="checkbox"/>  (2) RQ clearly stated in intro or title / sharply focused, making effective treatment possible within the word limit. <input type="checkbox"/> . Comment:</p>	<p>2 <i>2</i></p>
<p><b>I: FORMAL PRESENTATION:</b> Under 4,000 <input type="checkbox"/> , Title Pg <input type="checkbox"/> , Contents <input type="checkbox"/> , Page nos <input type="checkbox"/> , Illustrations <input type="checkbox"/> , Quotations <input type="checkbox"/> , Refs <input type="checkbox"/> , Biblio <input type="checkbox"/> Appendices <input type="checkbox"/>  The formal presentation is unacceptable, (or EE exceeds 4,000 words). (0) poor. (1) satisfactory. (2) good. (3) excellent (4) Comment:</p>	<p>4 <i>2</i></p>
<p><b>C: INVESTIGATION:</b> Extent investigation is planned and appropriate range of sources consulted / data gathered relevant to the RQ. (0) Little / no evidence that sources consulted / data gathered <input type="checkbox"/> . Little / no evidence of planning in the investigation. <input type="checkbox"/>  (1) Range of inappropriate sources consulted /inappropriate data gathered <input type="checkbox"/> . Little evidence investigation planned. <input type="checkbox"/>  (2) Limited range of appropriate sources consulted /data gathered <input type="checkbox"/> . Some relevant material selected <input type="checkbox"/> . Some planning. <input type="checkbox"/>  (3) Sufficient range of appropriate sources consulted / data gathered <input type="checkbox"/> . Relevant material selected <input type="checkbox"/> . Satisfactorily planned: <input type="checkbox"/>  (4) Imaginative range of appropriate sources consulted /data gathered <input type="checkbox"/> . Relevant material carefully selected <input type="checkbox"/> . Well planned. <input type="checkbox"/> </p>	<p>4 <i>2</i></p>
<p><b>D: KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING:</b> "Academic context" Evidence that candidate has knowledge of related PACS concepts (Bibliography) (0)...no real knowledge or understanding of the topic. No references to Peace and Conflict Studies in Bibliography. <input type="checkbox"/>  (1)... some knowledge but little understanding of the topic. Shows little awareness of a PACS context for the investigation. No Refs. <input type="checkbox"/>  (2)... an adequate knowledge and some understanding of the topic. Shows some awareness of a PACS context. <input type="checkbox"/>  (3)... a good knowledge and understanding of the topic. Successfully outlines a PACS context for the investigation. <input type="checkbox"/>  (4)... a very good knowledge and understanding of the topic. Clearly and precisely located in Peace and Conflict Studies. <input type="checkbox"/> </p>	<p>4 <i>3</i></p>
<p><b>E: REASONED ARGUMENT:</b> Ideas presented in a logical and coherent manner <input type="checkbox"/> Reasoned argument developed in relation to the RQ <input type="checkbox"/>  (0) No attempt to develop a reasoned argument in relation to the RQ. <input type="checkbox"/>  (1) Limited or superficial attempt to present ideas in a logical / coherent manner, or develop a reasoned argument in relation to the RQ. <input type="checkbox"/>  (2) Some attempt to present ideas in a logical / coherent manner. Partially successful development of reasoned argument in relation to the RQ <input type="checkbox"/>  (3) Ideas presented in a logical and coherent manner. Reasoned argument developed in relation to the RQ, some weaknesses. <input type="checkbox"/>  (4) Ideas presented clearly / logical and coherent manner. Reasoned and convincing argument in relation to RQ. <input type="checkbox"/> </p>	<p>4 <i>3</i></p>
<p><b>F: ANALYSIS</b> of conflict dynamics <input type="checkbox"/> , positions and interests of parties in conflict <input type="checkbox"/> , Analysis of possible solutions <input type="checkbox"/>  NO ... "analysis or evaluation of parties positions / interests or possible solutions " (0) LITTLE ... (1) SOME ... (2) SOUND / PARTIALLY EFFECTIVE ... (3) EFFECTIVE AND SOPHISTICATED ... (4)</p>	<p>4 <i>3</i></p>
<p><b>G: PRESENTATION OF THEORIES</b> relevant to PACS. The language used is ... (0) is inaccurate and unclear <input type="checkbox"/> . No effective use of terms appropriate for P/C Studies <input type="checkbox"/> . (1) sometimes communicates clearly <input type="checkbox"/> / not consistently. <input type="checkbox"/> Partially accurate use of P/C terms. <input type="checkbox"/>  (2) for the most part communicates clearly. Appropriate / usually accurate use of P/C terms. <input type="checkbox"/>  (3) communicates clearly <input type="checkbox"/> . Accurate use of P/C terms, occasional lapses. <input type="checkbox"/>  (4) communicates clearly and precisely <input type="checkbox"/> . Accurate use of P/C terms showing skill and understanding. <input type="checkbox"/> </p>	<p>4 <i>2</i></p>
<p><b>H: CONCLUSION:</b> Assesses if a relevant conclusion, consistent with the evidence in the essay, is provided Little or no attempt made to provide a conclusion relevant to RQ. (0) Conclusion attempted relevant to RQ / not entirely consistent with the evidence presented in EE. (1) Effective conclusion clearly stated <input type="checkbox"/> ; relevant to RQ <input type="checkbox"/> , consistent with evidence presented <input type="checkbox"/> Incl. unresolved questions, where approp. (2)</p>	<p>2 <i>2</i></p>
<p><b>K: HOLISTIC JUDGEMENT:</b> Assesses intellectual initiative, depth of understanding and insight. While these qualities will be clearly present in the best work, less successful essays may also show some evidence of them and should be rewarded under this criterion. Evidence of initiative, depth of understanding and insight. Supervisor Comment suggests no (0) little (1) some (2) clear (3) considerable (4) Examination of essay shows no (0) little (1) some (2) clear (3) considerable (4)</p>	<p>4 <i>2</i></p>

GENERAL COMMENTS

TOTAL /36

*Reasonable attempt to tackle essay from a theoretical position but only one text and weak understanding of topic.*

*22/36*

Very weak. No guidance it seems  
on abstract or RL in Intro. Great. Random.  
Use of Theory not appropriately applied. RL cases  
have done with help in formulation.