

Essay submission guidelines:

- 1. The department expects all undergraduate essays to be submitted using the style sheet below. This style sheet contains information on:**
 - **Penalties for plagiarism;**
 - **Information on how to format your essay;**
 - **Information on how to reference in text and how to format your bibliography.**
 - 2. This document is also available at <http://www.ru.ac.za/politics/resources>.**
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Plagiarism notice

In the Department of Political and International Studies we take plagiarism VERY seriously. Any student found guilty of plagiarizing from another source may be penalized in any one, or combination of, the following ways:

1. A mark reduction anywhere between 0% and 100%;
2. A rewrite on a different topic for marks;
3. A re-write for DP purposes only;
4. 0% plus DP removal;
5. Referral to the department's Plagiarism Committee;
6. Referral to Senate for disciplinary hearing;
7. Exclusion from the department or the university;

The exact nature of the penalty will be determined by the extent of plagiarism and with reference to the university's formal plagiarism policy which can be found at.

https://www.ru.ac.za/documents/Academic%20Planning/plagiarism_policy.pdf

The following is a general style sheet. It contains general rules and formatting principles for all under-graduate essays submitted in the Department of Political and International studies. Please note, however, that individual lecturers may have specific requirements in addition to, or in the place of, those outlined here (excluding the referencing system which will always apply). What these specific requirements may be, will be announced by the lecturer in class and you will be expected to adhere to them or to be penalised for not doing so. Since you are expected to attend all lectures the responsibility to submit your essay formatted in the correct way is entirely yours.

Essay style sheet

Politics Year:
Course;
Lecturer;

Student name;
Student number;

Plagiarism declaration: I have consulted the department policy on plagiarism and attach a signed plagiarism form. This work is my own.

ESSAY TITLE

1. Introduction

The Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (referred to as Bosnia) was officially recognised by the European Economic Community (the fore-runner of the EU) and the United States as an independent sovereign state on 6 April 1992 as a consequence of its declaration of independence from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. This statehood was short lived as the resulting Bosnian War between 1992 and 1995 saw the contestation key element of these two processes of state formation and the acceptance of Bosnia into

Comment [RU1]: Headings and subheadings must be numbered and appear in bold. **NOTE: First years are NOT to use sub-headings in their essays.**

Comment [RU2]: All new paragraphs start with an indented first line.

the United Nations (UN) will be explored as an illustration of the recognition of external sovereignty. Lastly, the nature of the post-Dayton Bosnian state will be analysed according to the constitutionalist theory of the state where it will be argued that the limitations that govern this state are primarily intended to reduce hostility between the ethnic groups as well as to guard against absolutism.

Comment [RU3]: Text must be justified.

2. History leading up to state formation in 1992

“The Westphalian concept of statehood defines the state as an entity that has making and law enforcing authority within a certain territory” (Morgenthau, 1948: 341). Therefore, to qualify under the Westphalian definition of statehood and sovereignty a state must have both territorial integrity and supreme authority within this region.

Comment [GHB4]: Quotes must have “speech marks” around them and then be cited correctly, stating the authors name, the year of publication and the page number where the quote was found. It should replicate the format indicated here.

Bosnia and Herzegovina was first formed as a state through its declaration of independence from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on 3 March 1992 thus attaining Macedonia to form the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia under Marshall Tito. This federal constitution granted a large degree of independence to each of these republics and declared them to be “sovereign” even though they had no right to secede and had limited legislative authority (Malcolm, 1980: 40).

Comment [RU5]: New paragraphs not separated by open line. Simply indent first line of next paragraph.

Following the death of Tito in 1980 and the collapse of the Communist Party in Yugoslavia in 1990 the power groupings and emerging political movements within the population and ethnic Croats who comprised 17.3% of the nation (Keane, 2002: 73). The Croats and Serbs had strong nationalist ties with Serbia and Croatia and consequently formed the Serbian Democratic Party (SDS) and the Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ) respectively.

Comment [RU6]: This is the in-text referencing style for all undergraduate essays.

The greatest catalyst for the dissolution of the federation and for the independence of Bosnia was the declaration of independence by Croatia and Slovenia on 25 June 1991. This was a consequence of the deep rifts that had developed between Serbia and Croatia as a consequence of Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic’s refusal to allow a Croatian stage of Bosnia’s state formation was only completed through the Dayton Peace Accord of 1995 brought an end to the war and restored Bosnia’s sovereignty.

3. The Use of Legitimate and Illegitimate Violence in the Formation of the Post-Dayton Bosnian State

The distinction between legitimate and illegitimate violence stems from the two interrelated concepts of power and authority. Power is the ability of a state or entity to legitimate violence is based upon the authority of the state or entity that wields it.

3.1.1 New subheading, also in bold. Indented

Within an established state, legitimate violence and authority stems from the monopolisation of the means to violence by this state (Tilly, 1994: 510). However, within as each of the warring parties will attempt to delegitimise the other party's claim (Tilly, 1994: 510). The Bosnian War between 1992 and 1995 represented the second process of state vast swathes of Bosnian territory and armed the local Bosnian Serbs in an attempt to significantly contributed to the cessation of hostilities in 1995.

The Bosnian war therefore presented a tangled web of competing claims to the legitimate use of violence. Writes Smith (1978:20):

In the initial stages of the war Serbia and the Bosnian Serbs claimed their use of violence was legitimate as they were protecting ethnic Serbs from Croat and Muslim oppression (Malcolm, 1994: 237). However, these claims were blatant fabrications as the Serbian military and Bosnian Serbs were the true aggressors as they carried out the systematic slaughter and forced expulsion of other ethnic groups in the attempt to "partition the republic along ethnic lines."

This violence was not legitimate as it infringed on the sovereign status of the Bosnia as sovereignty guarantees the exclusive right to use violence within the finite geographical territory of the state. Essentially the Bosnian government was the only entity which retained the authority to use violence due to its recognition as a legitimate authority by the majority of Bosnians and the international community. The intervention of Croatia, the UN and NATO can be considered to be legitimate instances of violence as these factions since the signing of the Dayton Peace Accord.

Comment [RU7]: Subheadings also in bold, indented.

Comment [RU8]: Quotes indented, single spacing, NOT italicised, reference either in the lead-up sentence or at the end of the quote. This is applicable for a quote over four lines long.

6. Conclusion

Bosnia and Herzegovina's process of state formation was typical of the processes seen in the former members of Federal Yugoslavia as it presented a conflict characterised by internal ethnic strife combined with military aggression by external powers. While the be isolated as one of the primary factors that have led to Bosnia's relative stability over the past ten years and demonstrate the effective adaptation of constitutionalist theory to suit the particular needs of the state.

Comment [RU9]: You have to have a conclusion that echoes the introduction

7. Bibliography

The referencing style sheet is on the next page.

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL & INTERNATIONAL STUDIES UNDERGRADUATE TEACHING PROGRAMME REFERENCING GUIDE

USE IN-TEXT REFERENCING

The department requires that all undergraduate students (that is, first, second and third year students) use the in-text referencing method for all assignments.

All references should be made within the text in an abbreviated manner, with full bibliographical references being given only at the end of the essay or tutorial paper.

The referencing system must be used for every source --- book, journal article, or internet source. Here are examples of each of these.

Referring To A Book

Conservatives endorse the replacement of AFDC welfare payments with orphanages (Lakoff, 1996:144).

The reference in the bibliography must be given as follows:

Lakoff, G., 1996, *Moral Politics: What Conservatives Know that Liberals Don't*, Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.

Referring To A Journal

Amin (2002:41-43) dismisses the notion that Africa is marginalised in international trade.

The reference in the bibliography must be given as follows:

Amin, S., 2002, Africa: Living on the Fringe, *Monthly Review*, 53(10):41-50.

Referring To An Internet Source

It is important not to confuse the WTO Singapore issues with the Cotonou trade-related issues (Kruger, 2006).

The reference in the bibliography must be given as follows:

Kruger, P., 2006, Hotseat Comment from TRALAC Newsletter, 19 December, <http://www.tralac.org/newsletter/19dec2006.html>, Date of access: 18 April 2007.

LECTURES SHOULD NOT BE REFERENCED.

Lecturers expect you to show evidence of your own research and reading and therefore to provide only references from reliable sources. These include books, journals, and newspaper articles.

DON'T USE WIKIPEDIA AS A REFERENCE

Wikipedia does not constitute a scholarly source and therefore cannot be used in assignments (even though there is nothing wrong with using it for personal reasons, i.e., to get a quick take on a topic).

WHEN TO USE FOOTNOTES

Footnotes should not be used for referencing but instead to indicate that you are aware of an issue that could be explored elsewhere but which is not directly relevant to your present purpose.