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/media/rhodesuniversity/content/law/.../plagiarism_policy.pdf
Referencing Guidelines

The first question you may have is why should you provide references at all? References are important for several reasons:

- They indicate where your reader may find further information on the topic you are discussing.
- They serve to acknowledge your debt to the author of the source you are using. In this way they also prevent you from being accused of plagiarism (for more on plagiarism, see below).
- They provide support for your arguments. References show that your arguments are based on the reading of other texts, rather than just on your own ideas. References show your reader that you have done adequate research.

Reference Lists and In-Text References

Students are required to provide references both within the text of their essays as well as in the reference list at the end of the essay. The reference list provides full details of the sources used while the in-text references show exactly where and how you have used each source. Usually, all sources should be referenced in the reference list and then also at least once within the text.

In a reference list, the following information is usually included (in alphabetical order):

- name of author of the source
- date of publication
- name of the publication (usually in italics, bold or underlined)
- place of publication
- publisher

In an in-text reference it is usually sufficient to provide your reader with the author’s name and date of publication, but where possible you should also include the page number(s) where the information is found. This is especially important if you use a quotation. This information should appear in brackets at the end of the sentence or, if the author's name forms part of the sentence, the date and page number should follow directly after his/her name [refer to full reference guide for examples available on RUConnected]. Students can use resources such as books, journal articles, academic internet sources, official documents, interviews, television programmes etc. Print out the Reference Guide and have a copy to check your work against when writing essays or tutorials.
Examples - Books

In your bibliography/reference list a book should be referenced as follows:


An edited book should be referenced as follows:


If there are two editors:


If you use a chapter in an edited book, you should reference it as follows:


- Note that both the title of the chapter and the book are included.

Here are some examples of how the above books would be referenced in the text:

Lakoff (1996:50) discusses altruism, pointing out that ....

- if the author’s name forms part of the sentence

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

- if the author’s name does not form part of the sentence

According to Mkandawire (2005:17), the relationship between the state and intellectuals was good during the 1970s. Indeed, he asks if this period was not an ‘age of euphoria’ (Mkandawire, 2005:18).

Pan-Africanism covers a very wide agenda, examining not only political economy but also culture, poetry, philosophy and aesthetics (Mazrui, 2005:57).
Journal Articles

With journal articles, you should include both the title of the article and details of the journal. The name of the journal is in italics and page numbers are included. Here are some examples:


In the text, journal articles are referenced in the same way as books. For example:

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

Africa’s role in the international political economy is that of a supplier of primary commodities (Melamed, 2006:452).

According to Tsie (1996:79), ‘Democratisation processes in Africa are diverse, take different forms, follow different histories and perform different functions for different configurations of interest’.

Internet Sources

Today, we often use sources from the internet. These are often more difficult to reference. Here are some tips for referencing internet sources:

- If the source is also available in ‘hard copy’ (e.g. a journal article available online but also in the journal), then reference it as if you had used the ‘hard copy’ version. This counts for all the journal articles you get off EBSCO host and other search engines, for example.
- Look to see if there is an author’s name given somewhere. If not, use the name of the website or the name of the organisation which has the website as the author’s
name. For example, if you get a document off the website of the United Nations, then the United Nations is the author.

- Check if there is a date indicated. If not, use the current year’s date.

For internet bibliography references, all of the following must be included:

- Name of author or organisation or website
- Date (or current year if no date indicated)
- Title of web-page (not of the website, but of the particular page where you found the information)
- Web page address
- Date of access

Your bibliography/reference list references will look more or less like this:

| --- |

Your in-text references for these sources would look as follows:

According to the Third World Network Africa (2007), the Cotonou Agreement was ....

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

The GDP of Afghanistan in 2005 was 7.2 billion US dollars (World Bank, 2007).

When in doubt about what to include with internet sources, try to include too much information rather than too little information.
Other Sources

There are so many other sources that you may also use such as official documents, interviews, television programmes, pamphlets, etc. In each case, always include as much information as possible and remember especially to include the name of the author and the title of the publication.

Source (Bennett, 2016:1)

Plagiarism

One of the most serious forms of academic dishonesty is plagiarism. Plagiarism is when you use someone’s ideas without acknowledging him or her or when you present someone else’s words as if they were your own. It is basically the theft of someone’s ideas or words. If you plagiarise, marks will be deducted from your essay and if the plagiarism is bad enough, your essay will be given 0 and you may face a disciplinary hearing. Students are sometimes expelled from university because of plagiarism. The Political and International Studies department takes plagiarism extremely seriously.

So, how can you avoid plagiarism?

- Whenever you use ideas from a source, make sure that you include a reference to that source. Always indicate where you got your information or ideas from.
- You may never copy something directly out of a book or off the internet. You must take the information or ideas from the source and then put them IN YOUR OWN WORDS. Even if you provide a reference to a source, you MAY NOT use the exact words used in that source – in fact, you may not use more than four words in a row which are identical to the original source. Never, ever cut and paste from the
internet or copy things out of a book. Always look away from the book or computer screen, think about what you have just read, and then write it down in your own words. Finally, put in a reference to show where those ideas come from.

- You may quote from a source (this is when you use the exact words of the author), but then this must be clearly indicated as a quote (see below).

Here is an example of the right and wrong way to use a source. Firstly, here is a paragraph from the Tsie article referenced above (under journal articles). The section below is taken from page 87 of Tsie’s article.

The State, Market Forces and Development Integration

As indicated in the introduction, the state and the market are not separate entities existing independently of one another but are in fact interconnected institutional forms through which different economic and political interests are pursued and materialise. Both are, to varying degrees, embedded in the process of capitalist accumulation. Furthermore, both embody and reflect class and gender inequalities. The state plays a critical role in capitalist accumulation by first and foremost protecting and consolidating capitalist property relations. It does this in several ways like entrenching the sanctity of private property in the constitution, formulating and implementing policies favouring private capital accumulation and entering into agreements with other states and international bodies which safeguard and enhance private property rights. The state also bears primary responsibility for the provision

Below is an example of an INCORRECT way to use this source. The example below includes plagiarised passages.

Tsie (1996:87) explains that the state and market are not separate entities existing independently of one another. They are in fact interconnected institutional forms though which different economic and political interests are pursued. The state plays a critical role in capitalist accumulation by first and foremost protecting and consolidating capitalist property relations.

Even though there is a reference to Tsie, this is plagiarism because Tsie’s exact words are used in several places.

Here is an example of a CORRECT way to use the Tsie source:

According to Tsie (1996:87) we should not regard the state and the market as completely independent of each other. Rather we ought to recognise that they are interconnected and that both are involved in capitalist accumulation. For example, by protecting private property, the state helps consolidate capitalist property relations.
Tsie’s ideas are used, but I have used my own words to express them.

It is very important that students learn how to avoid plagiarism as plagiarism is not only dishonest, but is also not helpful to students. If you just copy other people’s words, you do not really come to understand the topic under discussion.

**Quotations**

In order to avoid plagiarising, many students use quotations very frequently. A quotation is when you use the author’s exact words and indicate that you are doing so by putting them in quotation marks. So, if you were to quote from the Tsie source above, you could do as follows:

According to Tsie (1996:87) ‘the state and market are not separate entities existing independently of one another but are in fact interconnected institutional forms’. This means that we should recognise that both are involved in capitalist accumulation.

This is not plagiarism as Tsie’s words are placed in quotation marks.

Students is to use quotations very sparingly. There are very few occasions where it is really necessary to use a quotation. If you use quotations because you do not really understand what you are reading and so you cannot put it in your own words, you are being very lazy and are learning very little. Also, in general avoid quoting more than a sentence or two.

Another point regarding quotations is that they should be integrated into your paragraph rather than just appearing as a sentence or a paragraph on their own. Do not just stick a quote in somewhere, but introduce it by saying who said it or commenting briefly on the point the author makes before quoting from him or her.

Use a quotation when an author has said something in a particularly apt way or when you want to allow your reader to get a sense of the author’s tone and style. Do not use a quote when simply conveying information – in such cases, you should paraphrase.

**How many references should be used?**

This depends on the assignment and the lecturer, but generally students use too few references. Try to use a mix of different sources: books, articles and internet sources. Be careful not to rely too much on the internet, however. Always try to check the reliability of internet sources. It is fine to use online sources such as the websites of the United Nations or similar reputable bodies or the sites of good quality news sources, but not a good idea to use blogs or other sites where there is no one checking the information before it goes online. Ask at the library about on-line search engines which can help you find relevant journal articles.
ESSAY TITLE

Introduction

The Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (referred to as Bosnia) was officially recognised by the European Economic Community (the forerunner of the EU) and the United States as an independent sovereign state on 5 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 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.

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.

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 Marshal 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).

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 (Keske, 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.

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 rift that had developed between Serbia and Croatia as a consequence of Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic’s refusal to allow a Croatian state 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 based upon the authority of the state or entity that wields it.

§ 3.1 New subheading, also in bold. Indented

Within an established state, legitimate violence and authority stems from the monopolization of the means to violence by that state (Tilly, 1994: 510). However, within each of the warring parties will attempt to delegitimize 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 contribute to the cessation of hostilities in 1995.

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

In the initial stages of the war Sabia 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 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.

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 characterized 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 constitutional theory to suit the particular needs of the state.