



SAMPLE A

Diploma Programme subject in which this extended essay is registered: Group 3

(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: AN ANALYSIS ON PRISON VIOLENCE IN THE
UNITED STATES AND THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF
HUMAN RIGHTS

Candidate's declaration

If this declaration is not signed by the candidate the extended essay will not be assessed.

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.

This is the final version of my extended essay.

Candidate's signature: _____

Date: 2/18/09

IB Cardiff use only:

A: 66381 B: _____

17/04/09

Supervisor's report

The supervisor must complete the report below and then give the final version of the extended essay, with this cover attached, to the Diploma Programme coordinator. The supervisor must sign this report; otherwise the extended essay will not be assessed and may be returned to the school.

Name of supervisor (CAPITAL letters) _____

Comments

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.

[Candidate x] spent hours on this paper, not only on the topic choice but the research and writing of it. She set goals & deadlines for herself and met with me often to discuss the direction of her paper. I enjoyed working as her advisor on this paper; she is a very diligent young woman.

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

To the best of my knowledge, the extended essay is the authentic work of the candidate.

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

Supervisor's signature: _____

Date: 2/19/09



IB Diploma

Extended Essay

Class of 2009

International Baccalaureate

Extended Essay

Group 3

Candidate: _____

Candidate Session Number: _____

Session: May 2009

An Analysis on Prison Violence in the United States and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

What are the causes of prison violence and its effects in the United States and does the "Security of Persons" article of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights apply to criminals in prisons?

*feasible, appropriate subject -
though a timeframe might be specified to keep the work within reasonable bounds.*

Word Count: 3,718

Table of Contents

Abstract	4
Introduction	5
Part One	7
Part Two	12
Conclusion	16
Works Cited	18

*Clear, but not usefully
informative as an indication
of content for the reader.*



Abstract:

The violence found in prisons and other correctional facilities in the United States are extremely skewed and frankly wrong in the eyes of the American public. They believe that criminals live an easy life and they are wasting tax dollars to give them a life of comfort behind bars. What they fail to realize is that their tax dollars are not doing enough. Overcrowding, understaffing and the torture known as solitary confinement all contribute to the violent life in prison leading these criminals to continually resort to violence to survive. In no way correcting them of their criminal behavior, the lack of safety and security to the inmates only instigates their actions further. Once released they simply fall back on their criminal instincts and find themselves in prison once again. It is simple to change this cyclical pattern of criminal behavior by providing sufficient funds to the correctional facilities eliminating the many causes of violence behind bars. My essay is an analysis on the causes of prison violence and its effects on the American society, as well as the government's responsibility to protect these criminals under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. I will discuss how understaffing, overcrowding and solitary confinement specifically contribute to the violence in prisons and how these affect the inmates and their actions once released into society. Finally, I will also discuss how the government is required by the United Nations to provide them with better security so as to not only protect a minority but also the greater majority and protect the rights of the entire nation.

Research hypothesis

What are the revision notes? evidence? sweeping claim

meaning?

sweeping generalization needing some convincing - opinion of policy?

evidence will be needed to substantiate these major claims. Indications of sources & methods of analysis would be appropriate here.

scope clearly indicated with conclusions sketched.

Introduction:

On December 10, 1948 the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations. All member countries were to "cause it to be disseminated, displayed, read and expounded principally in schools and other educational institutions, without distinction based on the political status of countries or territories". Article 3, one of the simplest articles, states verbatim: "Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person". These are not just rights given by governmental systems but they are God given rights. This includes everyone without distinction of any kind. It states in the preceding article that: "Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty" (Declaration). The United States being a member of the United Nations and a signer of the Declaration of Human Rights therefore has to abide by these rights. Yet, in the prisons of the United States, the violence and discrimination against criminals is a clear violation of the security of persons.

references better stated here?

is this through attempt to respect the declaration?

The United States public assumes that life behind bars is a breeze. Inmates have a safe place to sleep at night, food, shelter, clothing, recreation, and exercise. They can talk to family members and get visitation rights. They do not have to worry about salaries or incomes. Life is easy in prison (Jail). But the truth of the matter is that public perception is immensely wrong. The media and Hollywood portrays the life of a criminal behind bars as easy going and even sometimes better than a life outside of prison. The reality is that this is not the case. It is far from

research hypothesis framed.

evidence? examples?

evidence?

examples?

Secondary sources require analysis and discussion for questions of reliability in particular!

it. Prisoners are often raped and beaten physically and mentally. They have to wait in line for a meager meal, once a day, for hours (Overcrowding). Like animals they are packed into one big room, forced to sleep in bunk beds of three levels. The different classes of criminals are subjected into one living space, clearly not the ideal "safe" place.

these are sweeping generalizations that require more substantiation.

The causes of this violence are numerous and range from overcrowding, overuse of solitary confinement, understaffing, medical neglect and much more. The prisoners do not have security of person, living in fear constantly; they are denied their civil and human rights to decent protection regardless of their social or political status. But being violators of the human rights themselves, many questions arise: Do prisoners hold the same rights as regular citizens? Will they commit further crimes if treated unfairly? What is the danger towards society? What causes prison violence? These questions do have answers. The purpose of government is to protect the rights of citizens of the nation as a whole. Inmates who were treated violently can cause further harm to society once released. This can easily be prevented by giving them their deserved rights set forth by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

evidence is needed for such claims.

yes, there is a number of assertions that need to be referenced, and the sources evaluated

Research hypothesis and questions clearly stated, and scope of research, if vast, clearly outlined.

Part One: The Causes of Prison Violence

this should be reported in the Table of contents.

By the end of 2007 the total amount of prisoners in state, local, and federal prisons and jails was roughly under 2.3 million people. Of these two million people, 600,000 are released and two-thirds of them will be re-arrested in three years (Bureau of Statistics). Half of them will return behind bars. The National Prison Commission was reported as saying that "what happens inside jails and prisons does not stay inside jails and prisons." This is in reference to the violence that is found among prisoners who are released after their sentence is up. The ^{repetitive} many causes of prison violence are numerous but the three main ones are: overcrowding, the overuse of solitary confinement, and understaffing.

Good primary source

the context of this significant evidence needs to be made clearer.

according to direct source?

In what ways are prisons overcrowded? Evidence?

The overcrowding of these prisons has led to great extremes. One prisoner, Greg Rollo, describes the brutality of prison life has grown much worse since he was moved to a triple-bunk bed in an open gym with 199 other inmates. In the prison which he is housed, California's Mule Creek State Prison, many inmates are assaulted and can be raped every few months as reported by both prisoners and guards. The Governor of California, Arnold Schwarzenegger said that the prisons can hold 100,000 inmates but ^{more precision possible?} numerous facilities have up to a 179,000 prisoners. He also discussed that overcrowding is a danger to all, prisoners, guards and the public since many inmates are released to make room for more. The resounding opinion of the inmates is that they are treated worse than animals. They have to wait in line long hours to bathe and even get one meal a day. Some inmates consider themselves lucky to be in a narrow cell with one other prisoner and a toilet. This response is due to the living situation that inmates have to live in. 700 inmates crammed into one giant room. Bed bunks with three levels and no private space is the living arrangements that these criminals have to contend with.

references?

references?

references?

references?

125, this needs evidence

On September 4, 2003, a large riot in a California state prison was said to be caused by overcrowding. It occurred in the Z dorm of the prison in which level three ^{meaning?} criminals were being held. The dorm itself held 420 prisoners in a huge gymnasium divided into two sections. The only reason this dorm exists is due to the overcrowding of the prison, it is at 217 percent capacity ^{referencing system unclear.} (Overcrowding). Differing backgrounds and convictions along with little privacy, sleep, and lack of air conditioning all lead to higher tension amongst the inmates and ultimately violence. Prisoners hold the same human rights as any other individual, regardless of what crimes they committed. The ultimate danger is that torture and inhuman cruelty towards these inmates may cause further violent and criminal behavior, endangering society even more. Clearly overcrowding is a huge mitigating factor and contributor to violence in prisons.

Of course, it is just one cause out of numerous others; another key contributor is solitary confinement. Solitary confinement varies from state to state and is under various names such as "isolation, control units, supermax prisons, the hole, SHUs, administrative segregation, maximum security or permanent lockdown" (Stopmax). The reasons for prisoners being placed under solitary confinement are numerous and include "as punishment, while they are under investigation, as a mechanism for behavior modification, when suspected of gang involvement, as retribution for political activism or to fill expensive, empty beds" (Stopmax). The brutality of guards to an inmate under solitary confinement is tremendous. One organization promoting the end to solitary confinement called Stopmax listed the oppression involved in isolation: "confinement behind a solid steel door for 23 hours a day, limited contact with other human beings, infrequent phone calls and rare non-contact family visits, extremely limited access to rehabilitative or educational programming, grossly inadequate medical and mental health treatment, Restricted reading material and personal property, physical torture such as hog-tying,

The context should be explained, especially with analysis referenced to the theme of overcrowding.

Insufficient referenced substantiation to anchor this claim.

given the "overcrowding" claim???

evidence? the status and authority of this organization needs explaining.

restraint chairs, and forced cell extraction, mental torture such as sensory deprivation, permanent bright lighting, extreme temperatures, and forced insomnia, sexual intimidation and violence" (Stopmax). With this isolation the violence is mainly amongst guards and prisoners unlike with overcrowding in which it is amongst prisoners themselves. These guards infringe upon the rights of the inmates and torture them through the various methods above. It severely damages the prisoners psychologically. The studies documenting the effects of solitary confinement of inmates are numerous and it now has a name, the Special Housing Unit Syndrome. The many symptoms are: "visual and auditory hallucinations, hypersensitivity to noise and touch, Insomnia and paranoia, uncontrollable feelings of rage and fear, distortions of time and perception, increased risk of suicide, post traumatic stress disorder" (Stopmax). Clearly the physical and mental abuse on inmates is evident and needs to be addressed, since it is a clear violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

evidence?

The use of secondary sources such as this must be critical, with examination of question of validity and reliability.

Finally, the third major cause of violence in prisons is that of understaffing. Budget cuts reduce the amount of money that prisons can spend; the area in which they cut spending is on staff. Thus not only are the prisons overcrowded but they then become short staffed. And with less staff to handle and control the prisoners, violent outbreaks are going to occur more often with rowdy inmates. One states prison with staffing budget cuts ended up having "two stabbings, a food service worker's face burned with scalding water by an inmate, an officer assaulted in the Segregation Unit, an attempted prisoner suicide and a successful suicide, an attempted escape, and a group of inmates robbed another group of their store goods while threatening them with homemade shanks" (Reuters) This was all in a short few weeks after the budget cuts. In one prison they had 18,000 guards until the budget cuts forced them to lay off 1,000 guards (NY Times). This caused the already understaffed prisons to have fewer guards than usual. With

evidence & references?

language?

referencing difficult to follow.

which ones?

more explicit contextualization needed.

fewer guards to watch the already rowdy inmates, the violence escalated.

This also occurred in New York when they cut budgets on their prisons as well. One article stated that "the heavy strains of a soaring prison population and major budget cutbacks collided when inmates took hostages at what was intended to be the most secure of New York State's 67 prisons" (Verhovek). ^{referencing unclear.} These cuts on the already strained budgets of many prisons country wide are responding with the same results. The violence is escalating and in culmination with overcrowding it is not getting better. Ultimately, these budget cuts are leading to overcrowding, without the funds necessary to provide for the space needed for the large income of inmates these different facilities have reached medium capacity and are also short staffed and unable to care for all the inmates properly. The ratio of inmates to guards is not balanced enough to provide security to the inmates. Guards are there to stop violence from happening, not to promote it. And with understaffed prisons there are not enough guards to watch the overcrowded halls and cells. They cannot possibly see all the violence occurring with so many inmates. According to the Universal Declaration, all are supposed to have security of persons. However, with prisons having budget cuts and therefore few guards and too many prisoners, this is a difficult task to achieve. It is the responsibility of the government to provide enough funds to care for all so that they do not cause further harm to society.

too vague and some times unclear in structure and expression

evidence?

language unclear.

meaning?

references?

Or is this a conclusive claim from the study of the topic?

The violence in prisons is caused by numerous problems. When concerning the violence between guards and prisoners the main cause is the guard's violence towards prisoners and solitary confinement. By isolating the inmates and subjecting them to various forms of torture they ruin the mental stability of the prisoners. The violence between the two is just as frequent as when it is prisoner on prisoner violence. This is mostly caused by the short staffing which

repetitive

ultimately leads to overcrowding. The violence in prisons results in many deaths, rapes and injuries all because the state cannot pay for better care.

repetitive.

✓

Part Two: The Effects of Prison Violence

This needs reporting in the Table of Contents.

The effects of prison violence on society are quite surprising. Prison is not an easy place to survive, the threat of being raped, stabbed, injured, dragged into a riot, tortured and confined to isolation are daily aspects of prisoners' survival. This threatens society because when released, these prisoners are often angrier and resort to more violence. It is the responsibility of the United States to offer inmates the right of security of persons set forth by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in result give security to the nation.

*repetitive
evidence?
more
detailed
statistics
on recidivism
needed!*

The responsibility of the United States is to offer a secure country for its citizens to reside peacefully and freely. But when criminals are released from prison they are often times angrier and more violent than when they entered (Overcrowding). In prison they have to fight for their right to survive and their right to security of persons. With overcrowding and having to wait in lines for hours for a simple meal and a bath, it can get violent amongst the inmates.

repetitive

repetitive

One prison inmate related his story in a news article and said that "he has been in and out jail for 15 years. Much of that time... was spent in violent conditions." He also said that he was fighting and stabbing people to simply survive. Being let out into society again would immediately lead to him committing something he has been so accustomed to, more violent crimes only to be sent back to prison. Prison was designed to punish and correct criminals. But all its doing is punishing. The rampant violence is not allowing for any correction. They are not called punishment facilities, no, they are called correctional facilities. This inmate also brought out that he fully understands he's being punished for a crime but "would you put a pit bull in a cage and poke him with a stick and let him out in a classroom full of kids" (ABC)? The answer is no. The pit bull will attack the children because it is so angry. It is a simple analogy, but the

references?

anger these inmates feel is real. Once released from their cage into society, like a prodded pit bull, they resort to violence and cause further harm upon society and much more trouble. This is not limited to just one criminal in prison, it is a resounding case made by many of the inmates (ABC News). Another inmate who went through terrible torture and violence during a solitary confinement at one of the nation's toughest and worst prisons describes his feelings once released. He relates how it caused him to think about doing things he never would have thought about doing and that "regular prison does not do that to you". He went on to mention how he scares himself at how jumpy and paranoid he can be. At one point the article brings out that, "So many times I've come so close to snapping since I got out," he says. "One time in a store, someone cut in front of me in line-a 50-year-old guy, I do not think he even realized it. I had to catch myself, because my first thought was just to smash him" (Beiser). The mental effects on inmates are truly frightening. Living in an environment in which the mind is tortured everyday only further instigates their violent tendencies.

More than anecdotal evidence from secondary sources is needed to establish a convincing case.

the generalisation from one or two anecdotal narratives is not sound enough to convince. More data needed.

These methods of solitary confinement lead to the endangerment of the public for many reasons. The main one though is the surpassing evidence to show that it causes inmates to become violently insane. The Supreme Court even noted that of those who spent time in solitary confinement "a considerable number of prisoners fell, after even a short confinement, into a semi-fatuous condition . . . and others became violently insane, others still, committed suicide; while those who stood the ordeal better were not generally reformed" (Beiser). The flaw in the United States criminal corrections is that they do not correct. The purpose is to reform the inmate so as not to resort to back to their habitual criminal tendencies. But because of the inability of these correctional facilities to do so many inmates are not corrected. Instead they are far more inclined to fall back on their criminal ways than before.

references?

this type of statement needs deeper analysis!

Recidivism statistics need referencing with analysis here.

These inmates can finish their sentence get released on parole out into the public where they can be triggered by anything and endanger society. Hypothetically, a released criminal could get cut off while driving, something any normal person who drives would experience regardless if they have a criminal record. Like most adults they could experience road rage but the mental effects of prison life could cause them to react in a much different manner. Violently trying to seek revenge upon the person who cut them off, a former inmate would resort to what he knows best trying to survive by any means possible especially violence. The easiest method of prevention is to provide inmates with safer facilities.

*evidence?
unsubstantiated
speculation*

A prisoner's life could be compared to that of a chicken on a farm. Living in cages and barns with thousands of chickens at one time, these prisoners live in a similar fashion; they are kept in giant halls with hundreds of other inmates on bunk beds. These are not adequate living spaces for any human to have to endure. Not only that but the racial tensions that exist amongst the inmates causes added stress and stimuli further adding to the violence. This could all be avoided. By putting more money into the correctional system, less harm would be put upon the nation as a whole. It is in the best interest of the nation to protect these ones rights, a little more decency towards criminals and the violence would be significantly less. Not only would that but the safety of the nation be heightened.

*evidence to
substantiate his
important claim?*

In one prison, which was at a time known as the bloodiest prison in America, it faced many problems. A member of the bipartisan Commission on Safety and Abuse related that in this prison, "rules aren't enforced, prisoner-on-prisoner violence is tolerated, and antagonistic relationships can erupt into overt hostility and physical violence" (Morial). But after reforms the institution is now completely transformed. He goes on to comment that "Prisoners are treated with dignity and respect by everyone who works there, and prisoners are expected to reciprocate

refutative

*what
reforms?
details needed*

that treatment. Prisoners have been given hope through education and morally based programming, and responsibility through meaningful employment. The fair and reliable enforcement of the rules by staff and prisoners means less violence" (Morial). Clearly, with more respect and reforms most of the prisons in the United States and around the world could achieve this standard of less violence and a safer environment for all.

meaning?

secondary sources need contextualisation and critique for reliability

Safer prisons for inmates would alleviate a lot of the nation's overwhelming problems.

By stopping the budget cuts on these facilities, prisons could hire more staff members, more prisons would be built and overcrowding would be eliminated. The United States is required to abide by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. If they fail to do so, the United Nations can essentially kick them out. By not allowing inmates the security of persons they are not abiding

simplistic analysis based on speculation rather than established argument here

relevance? naive conclusion

by the Declaration of Human Rights. They are violating the rights of the inmates, regardless if they are criminals or not they are still humans and still have rights as such. True, they have committed crimes so great that it can be argued that they do not deserve their rights but by providing these inmates security in prisons the country is providing the nation security. To make inmates and prisoners feel secure in their facilities violence must be eliminated. By abolishing torturous methods of solitary confinement, keeping more staff on hand and trying to reduce the overcrowding, this can be accomplished.

repetitive

by whom? this case has not been made in this essay!

Conclusion

meaning?

For the betterment of society, prisoners deserve to be given their human rights the same way as other citizens. The fact that they have committed a crime does not discredit their God given rights. The harm that could come upon other citizens of the nation is of utmost importance to the United States government.

The majority overrules the minority. It is the fairest aspect of living in a democratic society. We have the choice of being able to vote on different laws and in the end the majority rules. This includes the safety of the people. Just because a minority may not deserve the same freedoms as other citizens, they still have human rights. The majority has a responsibility of giving those rights to the minority.

*simplectic
argued
not linked
to the
body of
the text.*

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was made to be fair to all. It does not discriminate against any persons. Race, wealth, physical appearance, status, past life, sex and much more plays no part to who the rights apply to. This includes criminals. They may be a detriment to society and cause much harm to the citizens but when placed in a correctional facility like a jail or a prison, it is meant to correct criminal behavior. But when these institutions treat their prisoners worse than caged animals, they are not at all correcting their behavior. Criminals are not animals, they are human being with emotions, feelings and ultimately a conscience mind that will respond when prodded. They are not afraid to act upon their mistreatment. As stated earlier, many criminals have been released from prison only to commit a greater crime and be sent right back. When interviewed, they responded with the fact that after living engulfed in violence trying to survive in prisons they do not know any other lifestyle. This is definitely not security of persons.

repetitive

repetitive.

Security of persons is as simple as it sounds. It is the security of life and liberty, of being able to live their life in the nation secure and not in fear. This applies to all of the citizens. The United States having signed this contract to provide such security to their citizens has to abide and do so. Yet, it is clear that the prisoners of their state, federal and local prisoners do not have security of persons. They are breaking this sacred contract of human rights. The prisoners live in fear daily of the next jail riot, being raped, being sent to solitary confinement to be tortured beyond human belief.

repetitive

By putting more money into the correctional facility institution, the government would be protecting the society as a whole. They would eliminate understaffing and provide these prisons with the funds to expand and build more facilities and cells to house the millions of criminals being sent annually. This would not only keep the United States following the Universal Declaration of Human Rights but it would also provide security to those outside the prisons. By eliminating inhuman forms of correction, solitary confinement, the government does not put its citizens, even though they are criminals, through physical and mental torture denying them security of persons. The government promised to abide by the Declarations rights to fight against inequality and injustice providing a safe world for all this even includes the law-breakers, the lowest of the system.

evidence is needed to substantiate this claim.

The lack of support for claims is a weakness of the argument

Comparisons between the US system and that of some other states, carefully selected would have been one way to provide a more secure framework for this study.

Works Cited

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This system of referencing is non-standard, and sometimes difficult to relate to the referencing given in the body of the text.

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Assessment form (for examiner use only)

Candidate session number	
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Assessment criteria	Achievement level		
	First examiner	maximum	Second examiner
A research question <i>clear and feasible, given careful selection of material.</i>	2	2	0
B, introduction <i>clear statements of context and significance.</i>	2	2	1
C investigation <i>much evidence is anecdotal and repetitive drawn from secondary sources.</i>	2	4	0
D, knowledge and understanding <i>claims made are too generalised and sweeping.</i>	2	4	2
E reasoned argument <i>much repetition for its own sake rather than development of the arguments presented.</i>	2	4	0
F analysis and evaluation <i>insufficient analysis of primary data however.</i>	2	4	2
G use of subject language <i>sometimes unclear and poorly structured.</i>	2	4	1
H conclusion <i>structured, some irrelevance, much repetition.</i>	1	2	1
I formal presentation <i>hardly easy to follow.</i>	2	4	1
J abstract statement of method <i>unclear and very vague.</i>	1	2	1
K holistic judgment <i>evidence of commitment with some knowledge though the essay is too sweeping and anecdotal to convince appropriately.</i>	2	4	0
Total out of 36	20		19

(COMMENTS ARE TYPED ON THE NEXT PAGE)

Name of first examiner: _____
(CAPITAL letters)

Examiner number: _____

Name of second examiner: _____
(CAPITAL letters)

Examiner number: _____

Peace & Conflict Studies Sample A

Examiner's comments on the individual criteria

- A 2/2 Clear and feasible, given careful selection of material.
- B 2/2 Clear statements of context and significance
- C 2/4 Much evidence is anecdotal and repetitive, gleaned from secondary sources.
- D 2/4 Claims made are too generalized and sweeping.
- E 2/4 Much repetition for insistence rather than development of the arguments presented.
- F 2/4 Insufficient analysis of primary data however.
- G 2/4 Sometimes unclear and poorly structured.
- H 1/2 Some irrelevance, much repetition.
- I 2/4 Bibliography difficult to follow. (*The mark for this criterion was later brought down to 1 by the principal examiner*).
- J 1/2 Statement of method unclear and very vague.
- K 2/4 Evidence of commitment with some knowledge though the essay is too sweeping and anecdotal to convince appropriately.