

Markscheme

November 2020

Global politics

Higher level and standard level

Paper 1

8 pages



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Unit 4 Conflict resolution and post-conflict transformation

Bulleted lists in this markscheme indicate likely points that candidates may include in their answer: they are not exhaustive, and examiners should credit other valid points not listed.

Conflict resolution and post-conflict transformation

1. Identify three aspects of the issue represented in Source A.

[3]

Answers could include the following:

- The cartoon shows two major concepts associated with post-conflict transformation truth and reconciliation
- The main message is that progress does not seem possible or that there is no clear way forward indicated by the scrutiny of the map and the separation / chasm itself
- The image suggests that truth and reconciliation are equally important and need to be attempted together in a "truth and reconciliation process"
- The physical metaphor of the cartoon a cliff edge with no bridge also suggests the immense challenge or risk and high stakes in moving forward
- The image shows that there are many people trying to reach reconciliation who are all at the stage or place of "truth". There is no one in a place of reconciliation suggesting that truth precedes reconciliation and also that truth is easier to attain
- The cartoon (from the context of South Africa) shows that this is a challenge that many will recognise and illustrates the importance of the media and international community in scrutinizing its progress.

Award [1] for each relevant point up to a maximum of [3]. Other relevant points not listed can also be rewarded.

2. With explicit reference to Source B *and one* example you have studied explain what post-conflict transformation might deliver for victims.

[4]

Answers may include, but are not limited to:

- Source B shows that victims will gain peace and security, which should then lead to truth, justice and reparation.
- Source B shows that reparation for victims is directly linked to the truth that is made available.
 This shows that the post-conflict phase is crucial for victims who may then benefit in tangible ways.
- Source B shows that victims can expect an investigation into the human rights abuses and crimes committed during the conflict, however, this is not always possible due to the local or domestic justice system.
- Source B specifically shows that victims can gain financial reparation for their suffering.
- Source B specifically shows that female victims and victims of sexual violence can gain specific support if their needs are recognized and invested in
- Source B shows that victims might be provided with revelations concerning the human rights abuses and crimes committed against themselves and their community through a truth commission.

Valid examples from own knowledge may include, but are not limited to:

- Other examples may show that healing takes place between different, opposing groups who can then associate and work freely without fear or stigmatisation.
- Post conflict transformation may benefit victims from all groups who may have been forced to break the laws of war.
- Examples may be made of situations where all civilians benefit from the relative stability and positive peace that TRCs or legal mechanisms may yield.

Other relevant points not listed can also be rewarded. Candidates are not expected to make four separate points in order to achieve full marks. For each valid point a maximum of [2] may be awarded, up to a total of [4]. If there is no reference to another example studied award a maximum of [3].

3. Compare the difficulties in post-conflict transformation as indicated in Source C and Source D.

[8]

Potential points of comparison:

- Both sources show by their dates that the TRC process is late or happening many years after the cessation of hostilities. They are dated a significant time after the peace accord but also illustrate that major work is still underway. Source C Specifies the delay and emphasises the impact of this lateness even after forty years (if the conflict started in 1989, it has only been 30 years, or 13 years since the end of the conflict) this is the first-time victims will have spoken out. This means that the post conflict period has largely failed them. Source D is dated to 2019 and makes reference to contemporary developments such as Working groups which evidences a long time-lag.
- Both sources are critical in that they show that transformation is currently inadequate.
 The title of Source C suggests that there is peace in Aceh, but truth or justice has not
 been achieved. Source D clearly shows a lack of 'economic and political' support, and
 calls for international monitoring, suggesting less faith in the process by the newly
 "independent" Aceh government.
- Both sources emphasise that political involvement [by a state actor] was significant in the conflict and plays a role in the post conflict process. Source C, by an NGO, talks of government backed killings by the Indonesian government and the failure of 'the authorities' to establish the truth or for the state government to back the TRC. Source D is an Aceh government source and shows that the conflict involved the Indonesian government and the TRC process now faces political obstacles through delays and lack of political will at both the Aceh and Indonesian levels of governance.
- Both sources indicate the complex consequences of conflict on society that different
 groups of surviving or bereaved victims will have different needs. Source C is written by
 an NGO and adds detail about killings, torture and disappearances. Source D
 emphasizes that working groups will assist victims of "Enforced Disappearance" and
 sexual violence.
- Both sources emphasise the importance of the international community. Source C
 mentions the international peace agreement. Source D specifically invites the international
 community to help provide momentum to the process.

If the view of only one source is discussed award a maximum of [4]. For a response which focuses significantly on one source with only minimal reference to the other source, award a maximum of [5]. For responses that discuss the sources separately, rather than in a running comparison, award a maximum [6].

Award [2] per effective point of comparison up to a maximum of [8]. For an [8] response expect detailed comparison but do not expect all of the points above, and allow other valid points.

4. Using all sources *and* your own knowledge evaluate the claim that it is easier to establish truth than justice.

[10]

Question 4 is assessed according to the markbands that follow, in conjunction with these marking notes.

Source material may include, but is not limited to:

Source A

• Source A clearly shows a desired progression from truth towards reconciliation. It can be assumed that justice involves both, and that truth may emerge but also may not be acted upon in terms of the "reconciliation gap" which is illustrated.

Source B

- Source B emphasizes the importance of the TRC and the collection of testimonies and shows that this is not yet being engaged with ten years later.
- As a counter point Source B shows how hard it is for truth telling mechanisms to be established in a timely manner suggesting it is not easy to achieve, and possibly no less easy than justice.
- Source B shows that justice may yet be impossible to secure through inadequate courts and mechanisms.
- Source B shows that truth about war crimes and its consequences can only fully emerge through courts and mechanisms of Justice.
- Source B highlights a lack of material assistance for groups affected by violence and shows that justice in the form of reparations will not be forthcoming
- Source B shows that international leverage may be needed to help establish justice. It is written by a leading NGO / non-profit, suggesting that people's needs are not being met.

Source C

- Source C states in its title that justice has not been met. It does not define justice but states that truth is not being heard and implies the centrality of truth to the delivery of justice.
- Source C makes clear that truth is contingent on survival and safety and therefore intrinsically difficult to secure. Many witnesses are dead or may feel vulnerable as they are calling out government sanctioned acts.
- Source C emphasises the political nature of the challenge, in that that the Indonesian government is not supporting efforts to achieve truth. Again, this means that truth is not easy to achieve, and neither will be justice.

Source D

- Source D states that a "truth working group" has been established which suggests that truth telling is hard to achieve and is only just being appropriately resourced.
- In contrast, Source D shows that many testimonies have been taken already and that public hearings are underway.
- Source D shows the need to address urgent reparations which implies that justice is not yet realized.

Own knowledge may include, but is not limited to:

- Students may consider the meaning of justice and its individual and societal repercussions
- Examples may be given whereby different levels of mechanisms have been sought *ie* local courts, and well as national TRCs which provide partial truth but provide a powerful and symbolic sense of justice
- Emphasis may be given to the immediate psychological and financial needs of many victims and how this lack of reparation hinders their ability to participate in truth telling.

Do not expect all of the above, and reward other relevant points not listed.

If only source material or only own knowledge is used, the response can only be awarded a maximum of [6]. To achieve the maximum [10], responses must refer to all four sources.

Markbands for question 4

Marks	Level descriptor
0	The work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors below.
1–2	 There is little relevant knowledge and a very limited awareness of the demands of the question. There is little or no attempt to synthesise own knowledge and source material. Responses at this level are often largely descriptive and contain unsupported generalizations.
3–4	 There is limited awareness of the demands of the question or the question is only partially addressed. There is some knowledge demonstrated, but this is not always relevant or accurate, and may not be used appropriately or effectively. Responses at this level are often more descriptive than evaluative.
5–6	 Answers show some awareness of the demands of the question. Knowledge is mostly accurate and relevant, and there is some limited synthesis of own knowledge and source material. Counterclaims are implicitly identified but are not explored.
7–8	 Answers are focused and show good awareness of the demands of the question. Relevant and accurate knowledge is demonstrated, there is some synthesis of own knowledge and source material, and appropriate examples are used. The response contains claims and counter claims.
9–10	 Answers are clearly focused and show a high degree of awareness of the demands of the question. Relevant and accurate knowledge is demonstrated, there is effective synthesis of own knowledge and source material, and appropriate examples are used. The response contains clear evaluation, with well-balanced claims and counter claims.