IMSISS Dissertation Feedback & Mark Sheet

Student Matriculation No.	**Glasgow** 2682542 **DCU** 21109214 **Charles** 81422559
Dissertation Title	Decolonisation and its Impact on Current Crises and Conflicts in Cameroon: A Human Perspective

Word Count Penalty *(1-15% over/under = 1gr point; 15-20% over/under = 2 gr points; 20-25% over/under = 3 gr points; more than 25% over/under = 0 fail)*

Word Count: 22,344 **Suggested Penalty:** *no penalty*

JOINT GRADING (subject to agreement of the external examiner and approval at Joint Exam Board)

Final Agreed Mark: A2 [21]

DISSERTATION FEEDBACK

Assessment Criteria	Rating
A. Structure and Development of Answer This refers to your organisational skills and ability to construct an argument in a coherent and original manner	
• *Originality of topic*	Excellent
• *Coherent set of research questions and/or hypothesis identified*	Excellent
• *Appropriate methodology and evidence of effective organisation of work*	Very Good
• *Logically structured argument and flow of ideas reflecting research questions*	Excellent
• *Application of theory and/or concepts*	Excellent
B. Use of Source Material This refers to your skills to select and use relevant information and data in a correct manner	
• *Evidence of reading and review of published literature*	Excellent
• *Selection of relevant primary and/or secondary evidence to support argument*	Very Good
• *Critical analysis and evaluation of evidence*	Very Good
• *Accuracy of factual data*	Excellent
C. Academic Style This refers to your ability to write in a formal academic manner	
• *Appropriate formal and clear writing style*	Excellent
• *Accurate spelling, grammar and punctuation*	Excellent
• *Consistent and accurate referencing (including complete bibliography)*	Excellent
• *Is the dissertation free from plagiarism?*	Yes
• *Evidence of ethics approval included (if required based on methodology)*	Not required
• *Appropriate word count*	Yes

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ADDITIONAL WRITTEN COMMENTS

Reviewer 1

This is an excellent dissertation, which focuses on an important, albeit under-studied subject. It is clearly written, very well-structured and develops a clear, over-arching argument. It is extremely well-researched and shows an excellent command of the research on the topic. The literature review convincingly identifies a clear gap in the existing knowledge. The theoretical framework is clearly explained and well-chosen, whilst the methodological choices are clearly explained and justified. The empirical part is very rich and makes several insightful points. The conclusion is very clear and teases out the broader implication of the present project. An excellent piece of research, very well done!

Reviewer 2

The dissertation is well-written, clearly structured, and thoroughly researched. There is an excellent research question and a very good command of theoretical literature, but a severe problem with historical sources - acknowledged by the student. The problem is that a work on memory without interviews and with very few ego-documents lacks fundamental sources. The dissertation offers a stunningly broad analysis of theories that interact with the topic but does not engage much with the historical roots. It is aware of historical literature but does not use it thoroughly. Being a former German colony that transitioned to mandate before gaining independence, the case of Cameroon could benefit enormously from Mamdani's work. Here, there is a quick mention of just one of his books in the literature review. The legacy of German colonialism, especially the contribution in dismantling ethnic identities, and the impact of French and British colonialism on ethnic identities but also on local power structures receive too little space. It would have been helpful to include literature on the independence process: a vital background to define expectations (and explain failures of the process) that can be confirmed by memories and interviews. A closer analysis of how colonial legacies influenced local policy-making in the years 1960-2000 (even though the memory or fictional accounts) would have helped. There is a colossal jump between independence (the 1950s until 1960) and the very recent history of the years 2000. The result is that although a reader can agree with the conclusions, there is not much conclusive evidence to prove the argument. This said, the thesis is an excellent effort and, although naïve, very good altogether. It is a promising work for a young researcher.