

Assessment Schedule – 2014**Social Studies: Demonstrate understanding of conflict(s) arising from different cultural beliefs and ideas (91279)****Evidence Statement**

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
<p>Candidate uses social studies concepts and specific evidence to:</p> <p>(a) Identify and describe the nature and causes of a conflict.</p> <p><i>Example of specific evidence:</i> The conflict in cultural beliefs.</p> <p>(b) Identify the individuals / groups in the conflict:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Zealand coastal recreational fishermen. • New Zealand coastal commercial fishermen. • New Zealand Department of Conservation. <p><i>Examples of concepts:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tradition • customs • recreation • economic growth • justice • equality • legality • culture • cultural sustainability • environmental sustainability. <p>The candidate describes the nature and cause of the conflict, including the points of view, values, and perspectives of the individuals / groups involved in the conflict.</p> <p>Responses should incorporate specific evidence to support ideas, such as:</p> <p>The conflict that we studied arose from the different</p>	<p>(c) The candidate identifies and explains TWO social forces contributing to the conflict.</p> <p><i>Examples of social forces that impact on the conflict of ideas around tradition, cultural rights, commercial viability, and environmental sustainability could include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tradition • commercialism. <p><u>Tradition (and its associated core New Zealand value of egalitarianism)</u></p> <p>A number of traditional recreational activities in New Zealand have incorporated key elements. Physicality is a link to the environment and freedom of access for all. Recreational coastal fishing is underscored by a core value of New Zealand society – equality of opportunity. Because of the lack of need to invest heavily in time and money, coastal sea fishing holds a high equality value. Participation rates are consequently high. When limitations are seen to be placed on this recreational activity, other stakeholders are implicated as being causal. Hence commercial fishing, conservation interests, and cultural factors become targets for criticism from the recreational coastal fishermen and the organisations that represent them.</p> <p><u>Commercialism</u></p> <p>Commercialism in New Zealand's fisheries is divided into two streams. The first is the owner-operator / small company level, and the second is the multinational companies that fish the New Zealand inshore waters in the off-season.</p>	<p>d) The candidate evaluates the relative effects of the TWO social forces on the conflict.</p> <p><i>Sample answer:</i></p> <p>The relative effect of the two social forces (tradition and commercialism) in this conflict is inherently tied up with the numbers of people involved and the pressure that the groups can put on decision-makers.</p> <p>The inshore recreational fishing lobby is funded by very large, very vocal groups who have proven in the past to be prepared to put time and money into promoting their point of view to decision-makers. The link between recreational fishing, tradition, equality of opportunity / access, and the outdoors has been a powerful force which these groups have used in emotive and highly publicised ways. The consequence is that their voice has had a significant effect, as was demonstrated in a recent reversal / modification of a government decision around the catch limits for recreational snapper fishermen.</p> <p>The voice of the commercial inshore fishermen is not as powerful, nor is it so strongly aligned to the New Zealand values system, which values access to recreation for all. Income is a necessity for all. For people who have a limited income, the ability to catch fish and enjoy recreation has a high value. Anything that is a threat to this highly valued, low-cost activity will not be supported by the majority. The commercial fishermen are therefore left on their own to fight for their livelihood.</p>

cultural beliefs about the value of fish and fishing in New Zealand society. Central to this conflict are values positions taken around issues focusing on the recreational sustainability, economic viability, environmental sustainability, and cultural values of the utilisation of inshore fisheries.

The cause of the conflict is set within the struggle to develop policies and practices that acknowledge the needs of all of the groups who have a point of view on the issues of the use of inshore fisheries. From the point of view of this inshore fisheries sector of the economy, regulations that protect their right to fish also ensure that they have an income and a livelihood. This is an economic point of view, based on the value that New Zealand customers place on fresh, locally sourced food.

The fisheries resource has diminished, and conflict has arisen over the question of putting value on the various stakeholders' points of view, and how to regulate the resource in a way that will not escalate the conflict. Regulations have been implemented by government agencies to protect species, and zones set up in which fishing is tightly regulated (season, catch sizes, and number) to preserve the fishery and ensure the availability of the experience of fishing to many. However, these regulations have caused conflict when the parties that are in dispute over the resource fail to acknowledge the validity of the research that the regulations are based on.

Cultural rights enshrined within the Treaty of Waitangi and subsequent Waitangi Tribunal settlement claims have made it clear that the cultural values surrounding kai moana will be part of the consideration process. Iwi want the resource available for their use, and see this as being enshrined within New Zealand law through the Treaty of Waitangi.

Recreational fishing is a key activity for large numbers of New Zealanders. Freedom of access to the fisheries in our long and varied coastal ecology has been a given for all, and is seen as part of being a New Zealander.

The revenue level generated by the smaller companies is dependent on keeping margins high and expenditure low. This is achieved in part through a detailed knowledge of the local fisheries and their patterns. Frequently, this knowledge is gathered over many generations and is passed on from one to another. These fishermen regard themselves as guardians of the resource, in much the same way as the conservationists. The critical difference is that because the fishermen are driven by commercial objectives, their point of view is that the fishery, when in a diminished state, is going through a natural long-term cycle which is not affected by their fishing. "She will come right" is the dominant operating principle, and fishing continues. For some commercial fishermen, the solution has been to diversify into taking parties of recreational weekend fishermen on guided fishing tours. This approach maintains an income stream, but increases the impact on the fishery. The commercial drive remains, but in a different form.

Commercial inshore fishing has varied in size from small, owner-operated boats that operate seasonally to supplement another income, to full-time, year-round fishermen on owner-operated boats, to small company fleets of boats. Most of the fish caught by these inshore fishermen goes to the local New Zealand market, with the exception of shellfish and crayfish.		
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N1	N2	A3	A4	M5	M6	E7	E8
Correctly identifies a situation of conflict. <i>OR</i> Correctly identifies the individuals / groups and their involvement in the conflict.	Correctly identifies a situation of conflict. <i>AND</i> Correctly identifies the individuals / groups and their involvement in the conflict.	Uses social studies concepts and specific evidence to describe TWO of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the nature and / or causes of the conflict the individuals / groups involved in the conflict the points of view, values, and perspectives of the individuals / groups involved in the conflict. 	Uses social studies concepts and detailed specific evidence to describe ALL of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the nature and / or causes of the conflict the individuals / groups involved in the conflict the points of view, values, and perspectives of the individuals / groups involved in the conflict. 	Uses social studies concepts and detailed specific evidence to explain in detail the contribution of ONE social force to the developing conflict.	Uses social studies concepts and detailed specific evidence to explain in detail the contribution of TWO social forces to the developing conflict.	Evaluates the relative effect of ONE social force on the conflict, using social studies concepts / specific evidence to support the evaluation of the relative effect of social forces on the conflict.	Evaluates the relative effect of TWO social forces on the conflict, using social studies concepts / specific evidence to support the evaluation of the relative effect of social forces on the conflict.

N0 = No response; no relevant evidence.

Cut Scores

	Not Achieved	Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Score range	0 – 2	3 – 4	5 – 6	7 – 8