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91281



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## Level 2 Social Studies, 2015

### 91281 Describe how cultural conflict(s) can be addressed

2.00 p.m. Thursday 3 December 2015

Credits: Four

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Describe how cultural conflict(s) can be addressed.	Describe, in depth, how cultural conflict(s) can be addressed.	Describe comprehensively how cultural conflict(s) can be addressed.

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

**You should attempt all parts of the task in this booklet.**

Pull out Resource Booklet 91281R from the centre of this booklet.

If you need more room for any answer, use the extra space provided at the back of this booklet.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–16 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

**YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.**

**Achievement**

**TOTAL**

**3**

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**TASK**

Support your answers to all parts of the task with social studies concepts, and give specific evidence and examples.

- (a) Describe the focus of the cultural conflict involving the M23 militia group in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

The focus of the cultural conflict is on the <sup>control</sup> ~~power~~ of DR Congo. M23 Militia group are rebels who want to extend their control over eastern DR Congo. The M23 Rebels say they are fighting to control all of DR Congo and to topple President Joseph Kabila's government. Conflict in ~~the~~ between Rebel groups and the Government continued in the East until the end of 2008. In 2012 M23 emerged as a new rebel group. M23 believe they need to fight to take over and control all of the DR Congo. The top commander of M23 & 1,700 of his fighters surrendered to the Ugandan authorities following a defeat by Congolese troops. The rebels were disarmed and M23 lost control of all territory they held. This led to the ending of the conflict. A concept that relates to this conflict is power as both parties wanted control over the DR Congo.

- (b) Describe the individual(s)/group(s)/society(ies) involved and their points of view, values, and perspectives.

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M23 rebels believe that the government has not lived up to ~~their~~ <sup>its</sup> promises in 2009. They say they were mistreated after being intergrated into the army, were not paid enough \$ more. Bishop Jean Marie Runiga, the M23 political leader says, "if we see people are being mistreated \$ the government has failed to safeguard them, and the UN has failed to protect them, we shall capture Goma, because our role is to protect the civilian communities." Runiga values protection and equality as she believes that civilian communities should be protected from mistreatment. Runiga says "regardless whether they are Tutsis, Wareng, Washi." This enforces her value of equality as she believes that people should be protected regardless of who they are. Amnesty International is one human rights group that is against the M23 rebels. A member called Theo Boutruche says "No agreement should lead to the reintergration of M23 commanders who are suspected perpetrators of serious human rights

(c) Describe the factors that shape the way(s) in which the conflict is addressed.

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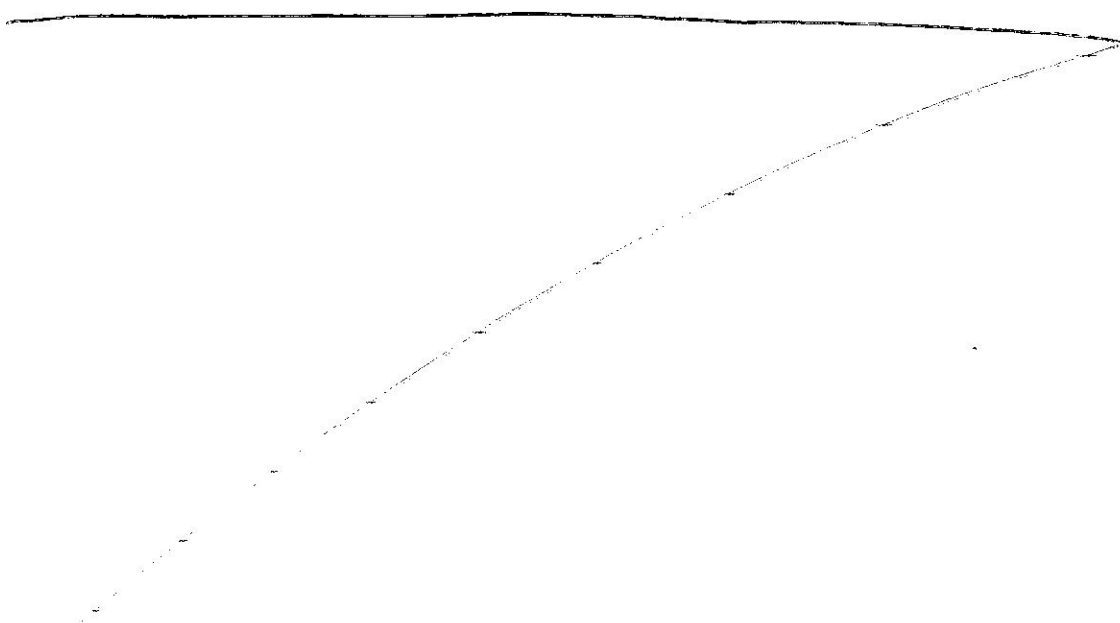
Over the years, there have been many different causes, which makes it difficult to identify a common enemy. Recent rebel groups like M23 which is mostly made up of Tutsi. This group have led military campaigns and have been cited by the UN for the use of rape, unlawful killings & forced enlistment of child soldiers. The existence of so many militia & rebel groups makes disarming difficult. This ~~leads~~ leads to conflict as weapons give people the power to take lives and violently take control of areas. Ethnic tension is also a large factor contributing to the conflict. In order for a sustainable peace deal to be achieved in DR Congo, the grievances between the Hutus and Tutsis must be solved. In April 1994 as 800,000 Tutsis were slaughtered by Hutu radical militias. Upon hearing, General Paul Kagame — the current president of the Tutsis in Rwanda, — led troops from Uganda to oust the Hutu government and seize control. This was a big factor that led to the conflict as many lives were lost.

(d) Describe way(s) of addressing the conflict.

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Ways that the conflict can be addressed could include punishing those with imprisonment who committed unlawful acts and try to get the Hutus and Tutsis to sign a peace agreement. Social actions could take place such as petitions made online. The UN announced that the brigades first operation would be to assist the army with the enforcement ~~of~~ disarmed "security zone" that spans from Goma to Sake, 17 miles to the west.

The government has sought to improve ~~its~~ its forces. DR Congo & United Nations troops pushed back M23 rebel group, forcing it to return to the negotiating table and removing a threat to the city of Goma.



Achievement exemplar for 91281 – 2015		Total score: 3
Grade score	Annotation	
A3	<p>The candidate has accurately described the focus of the conflict, using specific evidence. The points of view of individuals involved in the conflict have been described, using quotations and evidence.</p> <p>The factors that shape the way the conflict is addressed are not as clearly identified (compared to the responses for parts (a) and (b)). However, the candidate has shown an understanding that the presence of many different militias and the long history of fighting between Hutu and Tutsi groups has complicated the way the conflict has been addressed. Some evidence has been provided.</p> <p>This response has provided enough evidence for A3, but falls short of Merit, because the ways of addressing the conflict (d) are not supported with detailed evidence, and the possible outcomes (e) have not been described.</p>	