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2

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.**

Excellence

TOTAL

8

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

- 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 between the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and a rebel group called M23.

The Democratic Republic of Congo is recovering from the Hutus' ~~genocide~~ Rwandan Genocide, as Hutus and militias quickly allied themselves with the DRC and began to attack the sizable portion of Tutsis within the republic.

The DRC later overthrew the rebels and the Mobutu Government. However, peace has been hard to obtain as conflict between Tutsi forces (National Congress for the Defence of the People) and the Hutu forces (Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda) occurred in the east until the end of 2008. In 2012, the M23 Movement emerged, formed by those who are loyal to the Tutsi forces.

The M23 rebels are a movement that is just six months old. It overtook the <sup>majority</sup> city of Goma in the east DRC.

"Kabila (President Joseph Kabila of DRC) has to go. We want our country back," said M23 leader Col. Vianney Kazarama to others of thousands, gathered at Gashi Stadium. The DRC however aims to keep President Joseph Kabila in charge.

scribe the individual(s)/group(s)/society(ies) involved and their points of view, values, and perspectives

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An ~~individual~~ involved in the conflict between the Democratic Republic of Congo and M23 Rebels is Bishop Jean Marie Rungga. Jean Marie Rungga is the M23 political leader. Rungga believes that DRC government has failed to protect its civilians, saying: "When we see civilian communities, regardless of whether they are Tutsi... If we see they are being mistreated and the government has failed to safeguard them, and the UN has failed to protect them, we shall capture Goma; that is the truth, because our role is to protect the civilian communities." Rungga's ~~beliefs~~ <sup>beliefs and values</sup> have been shaped by an activist ideology, as those who have an activist ideology want the change they want to see in the world.

Another individual involved in the conflict between the Democratic Republic of Congo and the M23 rebels is Theo Bonttruche. Theo Bonttruche is Amnesty International's DRC researcher. Theo believes that M23 leaders are manipulative, and they should not be trusted, saying: "M23's claim that civilian protection is their priority does not stack up with our findings on the ground. Amnesty International documented a range of human rights abuses supposedly committed by M23, including unlawful killings of people who refused to collaborate, forced recruitment of children, and rape." Theo's beliefs and values have been shaped by a humanitarianism ideology, as people who are humanitarians work for the betterment of human rights abuses - often going deeper to unveil the truth.

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

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One factor that has shaped the way in which the conflict is addressed is the difficulty of establishing a common enemy. Because there are multiple rebellious groups; with different names, fighting for different causes, it makes it difficult for outsiders to identify a common enemy for a peace treaty to be made that reflects the demands of many different militias active in DRC. This is a factor as the existence of so many militia and rebel groups makes disarmament difficult as it is unlikely that any militia will give up their weapons as this would make them vulnerable.

Another factor that has shaped the way in which the conflict is addressed is the history of ethnic tension between Hutu and Tutsi. In order for a sustainable peace deal to be achieved in DRC, the grievances between the Hutus and Tutsi must be solved. When the Rwandan Genocide occurred in April of 1994, 200,000 Tutsi and a moderate amount of Hutus were slaughtered by radical Hutu militias and Hutu government troops. More than one million Hutu refugees, fearing reprisals, fled over the border to DRC. The Rwandan Genocide is a very difficult thing to forgive, and the emotions will never fully be repaired or extinguished. The continuation of this endless war has arisen from the hatred between the neighbouring ethnic groups and only hurt more.

describe way(s) of addressing the conflict.

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One way this conflict has been addressed is by the UN deploying an offensive combat force in an attempt to neutralise eastern DRC's armed troops. In March 2013, MONUSCO ended offensive combat and authorised an "intervention brigade" which would enforce a security zone. The intervention brigade is used to disarm those who are not part of the national security forces, spreading from Goma to Sake: 17 miles to the west.

Another way this conflict has been addressed is by arranging a peace agreement with M23. A peace agreement between the DRC and M23 have been discussed to finalise, putting an end to one of Africa's longest conflicts. However, the negotiations failed after DRC representatives demanded changes to the agreement. However, despite the failure of the talks, DRC Foreign Affairs Minister Raymond Tshibanda said the government was still committed to peace.



Describe possible outcomes arising from ways of addressing the conflict.

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One possible outcome arising from the ways in which the conflict has been addressed is the strengthening of rebel groups, to withstand continuous pressure from the UN's "Intervention Brigade" which may focus efforts to eliminate external aid efforts to 'scare' off international forces. However due to various militias, holding varied beliefs, this would be highly unlikely.

Another possible outcome arising from the ways in which the conflict was addressed is the signing of a new peace treaty, due to talks with M23. This is a possibility, as even after M23 backed down from the initial peace agreement, DRC was still open for peace. This would also be highly probable as the United Nations troops could push the M23 rebel group further back, again forcing them to return to the negotiating table.

recommend a way(s) of addressing the conflict to achieve the desired outcomes for society. This recommendation should address the issue of human rights abuses that have occurred throughout this conflict. The desired outcome for society should consider the creation of an integrated society, and provision of justice for victims of war crimes.

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A recommended way of resolving, or addressing the conflict between the Democratic Republic of Congo and M23 (and possibly from future severe rebel groups) is to improve their military forces, and to establish a goal of disarming further groups, one at a time to ensure eventual safety in the future (as the United Nations only provide peacekeeping troops).

One method to improve the DRC's military force is to provide the military with adequate food and wages (Resource I), as troops that are well fed and paid do not have much will to leave their well-paid jobs to follow through with corruption.

One method to gradually disarm eastern DRC is: that one effective peacekeeping / defensive military has been established in eastern DRC because there are over 30 armed groups operating in the region, the DRC should gradually expand their range of intervention from the intervention brigade, whilst displaying to the rebels the possible punishments if a rebel were to be caught - in order to ~~be~~ ~~restrain~~ further rebels to continue with their actions.

This would lead the use of more military, which the DRC would have to fund, however the plan needs to be optimised in order to meet goals / funding issues, as a plan like this needs to occur relatively fast in order to quickly disarm of rebel threats before any major problems

Excellence exemplar for 91281 – 2015		Total score: 8
Grade score	Annotation	
E8	<p>This is an E8, because the recommendations are realistic and clearly linked to the context provided in the resource booklet.</p> <p>The candidate's recommendation offers numerous ideas of how to address the conflict, which are based on the information provided in the resource booklet. It is specific to the conflict in the DRC rather than a general approach to how any conflict could be addressed. For example, the resources stated one of the reasons for the M23 movement is the poor treatment of those in the military. Therefore, this candidate has recommended soldiers are paid and cared for well, reducing the probability of discontent.</p> <p>Although the candidate could have strengthened the evidence used to support the description of possible outcomes arising from the ways of addressing the conflict in part (e), specific evidence has been used consistently throughout the response.</p>	