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91279



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NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
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Level 2 Social Studies, 2016

91279 Demonstrate understanding of conflict(s) arising from different cultural beliefs and ideas

9.30 a.m. Wednesday 30 November 2016
Credits: Four

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Demonstrate understanding of conflict(s) arising from different cultural beliefs and ideas.	Demonstrate in-depth understanding of conflict(s) arising from different cultural beliefs and ideas.	Demonstrate comprehensive understanding of conflict(s) arising from different cultural beliefs and ideas.

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 91279R from the centre of this booklet.

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

Check that this booklet has pages 2–14 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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INSTRUCTIONS

Read Resource Booklet 91279R and use it to help you respond to parts (a)–(d) of the task below.

You must use **social studies concepts** and **specific evidence/examples** from the resources in your answer.

You should answer each part in essay form or in a series of paragraphs. You may support your answer with diagrams, pictures, graphs, or other forms of illustration.

Space for planning is provided on pages 4 and 5. Begin your answer on page 6.

TASK: FLUORIDATION OF WATER SUPPLIES

- (a) Identify and describe the nature and cause of the conflict arising from different cultural beliefs and ideas on the issue of fluoridating water supplies. (Page 6)
- (b) Describe the individuals/groups involved and their points of view, values, and perspectives. (Page 7)
- (c) Explain how TWO social forces from Resources D, E, or F contributed to the conflict over fluoridation of water supplies. (Page 9)
- (d) Evaluate the relative effect(s) of EACH of the TWO social forces on the conflict. (Page 11)

when - present day started 1954

where - NZ
wwwwww

low - campaign
education
science

Ethics & Science

PLANNING

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The nature and cause of the conflict.

(why) People have different ideas as to whether fluoride being added to drinking water is beneficial to people's health or an ~~infringement~~ infringement on our rights to choice as to what we ingest and that it ^{could} be harming us as well.

(what) The conflict involves people with opposing views trying to persuade people onto their side of the argument to influence local councils to vote in favour of their NZ Ministry of Health, Fluoride free NZ, local councils for & against NZ residents //

Relevant social studies concepts I will use:

Law

Freedom

Democracy

Choice

Values

Change

Roles and responsibilities

Other: _____

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

Person/Group (1):

David Antunovic

- goes against scientific evidence and global trends.

- tooth decay will increase in Taranaki.

- They will not be able to keep up

humanitarian world view - equal health for all //

Person/Group (2):

Danielle Diamond

- can't be proven its effective

- dental hygien education is more important

- informing people a better use of tax payer money

- rights to choice //

Possible perspectives to use:

Economic

Human Rights

Public Health

Democratic

Civil Libertarian

Other: _____

Remember: You must use **social studies concepts** and **specific evidence/examples** from the resources in your answers.

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- (a) Identify and describe the nature and cause of the conflict arising from different cultural beliefs and ideas on the issue of fluoridating water supplies.

A conflict has arisen due to people's opposing views and beliefs over whether adding fluoride to drinking water is beneficial or harmful ^{to people's health} and whether it is an ethical infringement. This conflict is taking place in New Zealand, where currently the water is fluoridated. This conflict involves the New Zealand Ministry of Health, and other scientific organisations it also involves organisations who ^(and medical) protest and oppose water fluoridation such as Fluoride Free NZ. This conflict also involves all New Zealand citizens, as they have the power to vote for their local councils who ultimately make the decisions for whether the water in their areas will be fluoridated. All New Zealand residents are also involved as the flow on effects of choosing to or not to fluoridate drinking water will ultimately affect them, the people using the water. The New Zealand Ministry of Health believes that the benefits of fluoridation outweigh the potential dangers, as no harmful effects of fluoride have been proven. The NZ Ministry of Health believes in this because of their value of health through science and medicine. This ministry is considered a scientific community made up of doctors, dentists and other medical professionals who advise them, therefore they value scientific evidence. As there is sound scientific evidence in favour of fluoridation, the Ministry of Health is also in ^(in favour of it.)

- (b) Describe the individuals/groups involved and their points of view, values, and perspectives.

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One perspective comes from David Apitunui, Taranaki DHB dental clinical leader. He believes that fluoridating water is important to maintain good health. He believes that ~~the~~ the decision to stop fluoridating will result in high levels of tooth decay within two to three years. He shows a medical world view because he highly regards the benefits of using the medicine fluoride and he also values the medical/scientific evidence supporting fluoridation (discussed in part A). ~~He~~ He looks at trends and global patterns to base his beliefs on because he trusts medical practices and the Australian trend of treating water supplies. He says, "We will soon be in a very difficult position of trying to cope with an increase in dental needs," in response to stopping fluoridation. He ^{health} ~~make~~ this statement because his medical world view since science suggests this will be the case. ^{A public health perspective} He also believes cessation of fluoridation will not impact upon the New Plymouth population evenly as it will more severely affect the young, poor and Maori. He believes this democratic decision has: "failed and it's failed, the people of Taranaki." This shows a humanitarian world view as he values the lives of the Taranaki people, and he values their right to equality, which he believes is being compromised by this decision. Since some groups of people will be left worse off he

Another perspective comes from Danielle Diamond of Fluoride Free Taranaki. She believes that there are no proven benefits to fluoridation, in line with previously discussed global trends in Part A. She says, "it seems no one has done a proper study to determine the true effectiveness of fluoridation". There are so many variables to consider. She values people's rights to be informed fully and make their own decisions therefore she shows a (~~liberal world view~~) humanitarian world view, as she only wants people to be exposed to chemicals which could be beneficial to them. Most of all she shows a liberal ~~world view~~ world view as she regards the ethics ~~and~~ and morals of "mass medication" over the (~~scientific~~) scientific evidence of benefits. Her social libertarian perspective is further enforced by her belief that: "an education programme could be effective in preventing tooth decay." Showing that by giving people information and education they will better be able to make a difference to their health through practice. She values the right of ~~these~~ education saying the effect will be, "building a better community rather than putting another chemical into our lives." This resistance to medicine and her emphasis on education show her liberal world view as this is something that goes against "traditional" medicine.

- (c) Explain how TWO social forces from Resources D, E, or F contributed to the conflict over fluoridation of water supplies.

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The social force of campaigning has contributed to the conflict as anti-flouride organisations have influenced peoples opinions on the issue by sharing their views in an informative and persuasive way. Through radio ~~and~~ advertising, Facebook pages, protesting, submissions, letters and other forms of media they used to share their views on the issue. By ~~using~~ using these forms of promoting anti-flouride agendas they were able to educate and influence others to join the anti flouride movement. These campaigns have been targeted to convince local councils as well as the public that flouridation of water "does not work, is not safe and robs people of choice." ~~The~~ 'Flouride Free' NZ particularly campaigned in Thames prior to their 2015 referendum on whether to continue ~~the~~ flouridation. This influenced ⁵ ~~the~~ submissions to be lodged, some speaking out for and some against flouridation. Campaigning encouraged people to become involved by educating people about issues that affect them. Encouraging and engaging people was a top priority, which involved even hosting flouride short film night at the Embassy Cinema hosted by local vets Dr. Jonathan Steel-Curral and Dr. Jane Beck, this engagement of people in campaigns was important

The social force of scientific evidence contributed to the conflict as some people supported it and some people denied its validity. Scientific evidence was mostly used to persuade people that there were no health risks as a result of ~~fluoridation~~ fluoridation and that it is an important protection for those most at risk of tooth decay as well as the whole population. Scientific evidence played a part in the conflict as Auckland City ~~the~~ requested a review of the effects on behalf of several local councils. This shows that the councils were taking scientific evidence into account when making their decisions about fluoridation, so it must have had an effect on decisions made about the conflict. Former Auckland City chief planning officer ~~say~~ Roger Blakely said the reports provided: "Clarity on the benefits of community water ~~fluor~~ fluoridation in New Zealand and around the world."

- (d) Evaluate the relative effect(s) of EACH of the TWO social forces on the conflict.

Campaigning somewhat had an effect on the conflict. Campaigning by Flouride tree NZ was on quite a large scale as they — used many Social media platforms as well as other resources to increase the exposure of their ~~own~~ beliefs. Their scale was national as they tried to reach people all over New Zealand. They had more of a local affect in Thames where they convinced 3,000 residents to vote "NO" to the continuation of fluoridation in Thames water. While they did manage to influence some people, it appeared to be a short term effect, as the 'hype' around campaigns will always die down as people lose interest and the campaigns become less effective. People become desensitized to issues as new issues come along and they switch their focuses to that. //

Although engaging at first (as discussed through the campaign methods discussed in part c), the influence this has on people is more short term, while scientific evidence is enduring. //

Scientific evidence will always be regarded highly, until it is proven false. Since such strong claims between healthier teeth and fluoridation were made this would have had a larger effect on the conflict.

Scientific evidence was taken into account in Thames, where despite vigorous campaigning, the Community Board still made their decision surrounding evidence of fluoride ~~the~~ benefits. They continued ~~the~~ fluoridation as, "the benefits of providing fluoride in the Thames water supply outweigh the potential risks for the majority of the community, including those most at risk." ~~The~~ The effects of scientific evidence are considered long term since they are for the most part, believed until proven wrong, and influence the legislative decisions local councils make regarding local legislation, which ~~is the~~ ~~is the~~ is the final decision made on the conflict. //

Scientific evidence is also considered global so is on a much larger scale than national campaigns. as scientists across the world share findings ~~and~~ ~~in~~ ~~and~~ ~~of~~ of their studies. //

Extra space if required.

Write the question number(s) if applicable.

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- a) Evidence such as studies that estimate an 18-40% reduction in cavities when water fluoridation is used. The Ministry of Health value this ^{evidence} because their values lies with public health and improving people's health. This relates to the concept of roles and responsibilities as ^(improving) ~~(keeping)~~ people's health is the main role/responsibility of the Ministry. It is their role in society to oversee the care ~~of~~ and treatment of health issues the best they can, so evidence that supports the ability to prevent public health problems is important to them. This means they can reduce the amount of health problems in New Zealand and they will not have to focus as many resources into treating those problems meaning they can focus on other important health issues. The Ministry therefore supports drinking water fluoridation as it allows them to better fulfill their roles and responsibilities of improving net public health. It is their values of medicine and scientific evidence that cause them to believe in the benefits of fluoridation, such as a study conducted in 2004. Five year-olds in Wellington ^(fluoridated water) were compared to five year-olds in Christchurch where water is non-fluoridated, Christchurch averaged 3.8 "decayed, missing or filled surfaces" while Wellington 5-year-olds averaged 2.63. It is scientific evidence such as this and the Ministry's belief in medicine that

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Write the question number(s) if applicable.

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contribute to their support of fluoridation. Other organisations such as the World Health Organisation and World Dental Federation also support this treatment.

On the other side of the argument are people and organisations who believe fluoridation is harmful, has no benefits and deprives us of freedom of choice, such as organisation Fluoride Free NZ. They have watched global trends and believe decay rates have been dropping all over the world, and whether a country is fluoridated or Non-fluoridated has made no impact on this, therefore they believe fluoridation shows no health benefits and is unnecessary. They also hold the belief that it can cause health problems to be exposed to this chemical, ~~claiming~~ claiming that ~~Fluor~~ Fluorosis occurs in up to 30% of children in fluoridated areas. Lastly, these organisations value our right to freedom of choice and therefore they believe fluoridation ethically infringes on our rights to autonomy over our own body as it forces, what can be referred to as a medicine, on all of us. This relates to the concept of choice as it is a person's own choice to use medication, however using this form of "mass medication" in our water deprives people of their choice as to how they medicate themselves. They believe it is this lack of choice which violates medical ethics, as everyone must ingest the water supply, and having a chemical added without individual consent means people have no choice in the matter.

Achievement Standard Number 9 1 2 7 9

Question Number a

Write your NSN here

Supervisor **must** print name & sign here: Marie Anesterson

Assessor's
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Due to these opposing beliefs as to how we should treat our water supply, a conflict has arisen. The water supply is shared, therefore both opposing groups will have to live with one decision, which may not be their own. Therefore the treatment of water supply is a contested matter. The conflict involves people with opposing views trying to persuade people onto their side, to be able to influence local councils to vote in favour of their sides beliefs. It involves campaigning, promoting education as well as scientific evidence. This issue of fluoridation started in 1954 when it was first introduced in New Zealand and continues to the present day, as people have always had different views on the benefits, harms and ethics of fluoridation.

Excellence exemplar 2016

Subject: Social Studies		Standard: 91279	Total score: E8
Q	Grade score	Annotation	
1	E8	<p>This is an E8 because the candidate has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Used specific evidence and references to the resource booklet consistently throughout the response. - Has described the points-of-view, values and perspectives of two people involved. For example, linking the 'liberal worldview' to the idea of rethinking traditional medicine practices shows a good understanding of the overarching perspectives driving the points-of-view involved in the conflict. - Explained how two forces have contributed to the conflict. This response goes beyond describing the social force by explaining how the forces contribute to the conflict. For example, the candidate discusses how campaigning encouraged people to get involved an engage with the issue. - Demonstrates evaluation of the relative effects by making a generalisation about the effectiveness of each social force. This is shown through creating an argument that campaigning was 'somewhat effective' and considering if each social force had a long term or short term effect on the conflict. <p>This candidate has processed the information provided in the resource booklet and offered insightful evaluative statements.</p>	