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91279



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NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
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Level 2 Social Studies, 2017

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

2.00 p.m. Thursday 30 November 2017
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.

High Excellence

TOTAL

08

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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: KEEPING ANIMALS IN ZOOS AND AQUARIUMS

- (a) Identify and describe the nature and cause of the conflict arising from different cultural beliefs and ideas on the issue of keeping animals in zoos and aquariums. (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 E, F, or G contributed to the conflict over keeping animals in zoos and aquariums. (Page 9)
- (d) Evaluate the relative effect(s) of EACH of these TWO social forces on the conflict. (Page 11)

PLANNING

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The nature and cause of the conflict.

Relevant social studies concepts I will use:

Animal Rights

Community

Social Action

Values

Change

Conservation

Animal Welfare

beliefs

Other:

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

Person/Group (1):

Person/Group (2):

Possible perspectives to use:

Economic

Animal Rights

Environmentalist

Conservationist

Animal Welfare

Other:

PLANNING

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| Social Force: | How it contributed to the conflict: | Relative effect: |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| (1) | | |
| (2) | | |

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 keeping animals in zoos and aquariums.

6 million animals are estimate to live in captivity for human entertainment. Humans historically have always caged animals right back mesopotamia 4000 year ago. It is an international trend also in New Zealand (NZ). People argue caged animals educate the public & give this educational opportunity to those who can't afford to travel to the animals natural habitats. & serve as important for research & conservation. With many environmental threats zoo's & aquariums are seen as essential to long term survival of species. So they can be breed & reintroduced & also spark people's imaginations so they can assist in helping the environment. Frank Coler a Zoo keeper says "No keeper likes having animals in captivity. But when you think about it there aren't a lot of places for them to go back to". However others disagree. PeTA are opposed to caging animals saying they are deprived, bored, lonely & can suffer from "Zoochosis". This condition is common in zoos that animals are often given prozac, a drug to alter their mood. CAPS also oppose saying animals in zoos suffer physically & mentally as their needs can't be met in unnatural environments. Many show distress such as pacing or rocking back & forth (Zoochosis) Experts say this is caused by captivity. Zoos spend millions keeping animals caged. In London £5.3 million was spent on a Gorilla enclosure. Chief consultant to the UN Great Ape survival project saying "5 million pounds for 3 gorillas when national parks are seeing that number killed everyday". ~~It was~~ causing a conflict from their different beliefs about caged animals //

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

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Dr Kevin Parker is a conservation scientist whose work is reintroducing birds to establish wild populations. He believes, as seen through his writing on The Tike, that caging wild animals is wrong. One of NZ's biggest conservation successes in the Tike. Their population was reduced to 500 in the 1960's but an ambitious translocation programme increase global population to 10,000 across 18 islands & 5 protected mainland sites. so extinction is unlikely. Dr Kevin Parker values conservation & recognises this great success & believes conservation is crucial but was disappointed by Auckland Zoo, who celebrated this success by caging 10 of these birds for a life of captivity in a zoo. far smaller than their natural habitat. He says that "Zoos could never produce meaningful numbers of saddlebacks, there are considerable disease risks when transferring birds" and also says captive bred birds fare poorly after release. Auckland Zoo opposed this saying that people will be able to appreciate the birds therefore support their conservation. However Dr Kevin Parker countered this saying in the Auckland region alone there are 5 island populations & a mainland park which are free to enter & ~~at~~ petrol to them cheaper than Zoo admission fees disproving any reasons the birds should be held in captivity. Dr Kevin Parker values the birds quality of life as well as their conservation and has an environmental perspective because he wants the birds to be happy in a natural environment that supports ^{& conservation} further survival not a temporary resolution, as captivity bred don't fare well after release.

Virginia Busch is the executive director of Endangered Wolf Centre in ~~San~~ Eureka, USA. She is dedicated to preserving wild life & believes conservation facilities like hers are key to saving the world's animal population. "We cannot let a ^{loud} ~~loud~~, ill-informed minority opinion manipulated by extremists, create long lasting policy changes, such as shutting down zoos." She believes that the wild is in a state of crisis brought on by humans & that institutions like hers who she believes can make a positive change are being wrongfully targeted by those opposing zoos saying "There is no grey areas" when it comes to people opposing all institutions keeping animals in captivity. She values the connection & up close encounters facilities like hers provide to people & that "In the end without zoos & aquariums to inspire connection to wildlife & wild places it's the animals who will lose." With 143 visitors each year no one else can provide that experience or have the expertise to research & breed toward species survival, study & advocate for animals through first hand knowledge like zoos do. She believes the animals are counting on zoos to help them. "Our ^{living} ~~amazing~~ planet & amazing animals are counting on us all." Virginia Busch ~~has~~ values what zoos offer like availability of knowledge & up close encounters believing it inspires people to help their conservation so values the existence of zoos. She has an environmental perspective because she wants zoos to remain in the interest of animal welfare & conservation despite captivity making animals unhappy.

- (c) Explain how TWO social forces from Resources E, F, or G contributed to the conflict over keeping animals in zoos and aquariums.

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A social force contributing to the conflict is Campaigning. Many organisations campaign against keeping animals in zoos & aquariums. SAFE is NZ's leading animal advocacy organisation & its effect on the conflict can be seen through its campaigning against Sri Lanka gifting elephant Nandi to Auckland Zoo. SAFE teamed up with Sri Lankan organisations to urge the NZ prime minister to reject the offer & gave a presentation in person to the Auckland Council as a part of their campaign. A change.org petition for Nandi to stay in Sri Lanka has 5120 supporters so far. SAFE NZ, head of campaigns, Mandy Carter said "that the gift of Nandi is 'deportation packed as a gift' & 'cruel' saying that Nandi is 'to bring in revenue to ~~be~~ keep the zoo afloat'. Auckland Zoo director Johnathan Wilcken spoke out 'Auckland zoo does not make money from having elephants, but its through our elephant programme that we can continue & further our support for animal conservation.' despite SAFE's campaign already stating 'The 'breeding programme' for Auckland Zoo isn't linked to any valid conservation programme. Elephants born in zoos cannot be, & never have been released back into the wild.' Due to the social force campaigning Sri Lankan courts have ordered Nandi to remain in Sri Lanka until the court case can be heard. SAFE supported 18 groups who petitioned the Sri Lankan court of appeals to get this outcome in Sri Lanka.

Another social force contributing to the conflict is Economics. Despite campaigners like SAFE's best efforts zoos are remaining open due to their contribution to the economy. Auckland zoo employs 500 staff & attracts more than 700,000 visitors per year. Research from a Colmar Brunton 2011 regional resident survey on regional amenities showed Wellington zoo is viewed as one of the top 3 beneficial amenities across region with Te Papa & Westpac stadium. Karen Fifield, Chief executive of Wellington zoo said: "We're proud to show the economic & social value that the zoo brings to Wellington". Using a social return on investment model it was found that every \$1 of council funding the zoo generates an economic & social value of \$2.43. However zoos are expensive to run. Auckland zoo's operating budget is \$12.5 million & capital expenditure programme of \$2 million per year. Auckland zoo receives about 20% or \$2.5 million of its operational fund from Auckland council rates. The Councils across NZ see these investments as valuable saying "we strive to create rewarding visitor experiences & positive outcomes for Auckland" as stated on their websites. Despite SAFE & people like Augustie Sanders, a rate payer in Auckland's disapproval Councils see zoos & aquariums as valuable, Augustie Sanders saying "I was astonished to find out how much the city council was paying out of our rates to ^{support} the zoo, especially when I think of how bad some other services are". Leaving economics as a strong contributor to the issue

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

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Campaigning's effects on the conflict is relatively large as it shows how many people are wanting to oppose the issue & organisations like SAFE campaigning this help give those people voices. Petitions to keep elephant Nandi in Sri Lanka reached 5120 supporters so far & campaigners like SAFE show presentations and attempts to create awareness of the damage zoos do to animals like elephants saying "Any elephants born in Auckland Zoo will remain in captivity their entire lives." as "elephants born & bred in zoos cannot be & never are released back into the wild" because they won't fare well. However despite campaigning's positive intentions its effect on the conflict can be minimal. People opposed usually try to use numbers to show their opinion & make a difference but no matter how many people sign a petition opposing zoos & aquariums the people in charge of these facilities & the councils can still say no & more battles are lost than won. Sadly campaigning can have minimal effects on the conflict due to social forces such as economics being more important in the eyes of councils & zoos & aquariums instead of animal welfare that people like SAFE campaign

Economics have a relatively large effect on the conflict as money is very valuable. Councils across NZ see investment in infrastructure like zoos and aquariums as extremely valuable. On the Auckland Council website it says "We strive to create rewarding visitor experiences & positive outcomes for Auckland" & zoos due to their high return create positive outcomes by giving Auckland more money to spend as well as rewarding experiences by zoos & aquariums providing entertainment. Auckland attracts around 700,000 people a year raising income & supporting the city's tourism as well as 500 staff being hired so many job opportunities are provided to Aucklanders. Sadly animal welfare and environmental conservation don't outweigh the economic benefits through making money, tourism, employment which are all powerful reasons to maintain zoos. By campaigning animal welfare is addressed but rejecting possible attractions like Nandi or closing down zoos doesn't make cities like Auckland & Wellington money or tourism or employment so the campaigns for the conflict are largely ignored as the economic benefits shadow the moral benefit of giving animals a happy life as campaigned for by organisations like SAFE making the social force of economics far more significant to the conflict & has a larger effect on the conflict compared to campaigning.

Extra space if required.

Write the question number(s) if applicable.

ASSESSOR'S
USE ONLYQUESTION
NUMBER

Believes is a relevant social science concept because the conflict is based around different peoples beliefs. //

Conservation is a relevant social science concept because the main debate over 2008 is how they contribute to animal conservation. //

Animal welfare is a relevant social science concept because animal welfare is the basis of the conflict. //

Excellence exemplar 2017

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|-----------------|--------------------|---|------------------|--------------|---------------------|-----------|
| Subject: | | Social Studies | Standard: | 91279 | Total score: | E8 |
| Q | Grade score | Annotation | | | | |
| 1 | E8 | <p>This is an E8 as the evaluation of the relative effects of the social forces include specific evidence and gives evaluative statements about both forces. Evaluative comments include 'campaigning has a minimal effect...economics have a relatively large effect, these assertions are then supported with reasoning. Evaluation is also shown by comparing the effects of the two social forces.</p> <p>To support this strong evaluation, this candidate has also fulfilled the requirements of the task to a high standard consistently throughout the response, using detailed explanations specific and evidence.</p> | | | | |