

	Data for day 1	Data for day 2
Total Output	13 miniature kete	13 miniature kete
Number of people	9	8
Productivity/Output per person	1.4	1.625
Total cost (wages)	\$117	\$104
Average cost	\$9	\$8

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Everything was set up for us in class. The materials were laid out for us; harakeke gathered following Ngāti Kahungunu tikanga (Māori protocol), pāua shells, knives, scissors all gathered from local areas and from home, so no cost. For this stage we had to make individual miniature kete to see how many we could produce by ourselves. This was done in one class period. We did not eat or drink in the room where we were weaving, and washed our hands after we had finished, removing any sap before eating kai. People used different methods but my method was to split the harakeke into even, narrow strips; use my pāua shell to soften the strips; set up my bases for two miniature kete; twist the leftover pieces of softened harakeke strips into two pairs of handles; and then fold the base of one, weaving my first kete. I only just finished one kete before the bell went. I was rushing so the quality was poor, it was the first time I had done this so was not sure what I was doing in the beginning.

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The second stage was to make miniature kete as a team. We used division of labour where we got divided up to do individual tasks, my task was to split the harakeke into even narrow strips, and measure and cut the strips ready for the next person who was softening the strips for weaving. We had a model of what the miniature kete should look like and what size to make them all. We expected to produce at least two each compared to what we could produce individually so we expected to be able to make 16 miniature kete. I think it was lack of motivation and some other things that distracted us, making us not achieve this goal. I have learnt that division of labour would work more efficiently than doing the job individually, for I found it difficult to try and make everything on my own. Working with a group of people made the process faster and easier to keep under control. The waste harakeke was returned to the area it was gathered from, and we made sure all the kete started were finished, so we completed 13 again. And we gave the first miniature kete we made as gifts to our whānau.

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Using natural materials is better and neater, as we can get these materials for free and they are eco-friendly products so safer for the environment and the community. We could sell these miniature kete to let everyone know a little bit about our Māori culture but you wouldn't make much of a profit if you wanted to make a business only selling miniature kete. We would need to expand our production and to hire more workers to produce and sell other things to go with them and make a range of size and shapes of kete and different colours using natural dyes.

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Example: We would have to sell our range of kete at different prices to cover worker's weekly wages and for the business to try and make a profit. We would want to advertise our product to make people know what we were selling. If we were to switch from human resources to capital resources workers would start losing their jobs. The company would have to have thousands in hand or borrow from the bank to pay for the machines and then would have to find a space to put them in. This would help increase productivity and maximise profits by...

And/or

The business could stay a labour intensive process so people would have jobs and customers would know what they had bought was handmade. There are small businesses of these kind scattered around New Zealand. The price of a good quality miniature kete would have to be around \$10 or more so the business would get a profit and workers would get the minimum wage...

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