

No part of the candidate evidence in this exemplar material may be presented in an external assessment for the purpose of gaining credits towards an NCEA qualification.

2

91281



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

QUALIFY FOR THE FUTURE WORLD
KIA NOHO TAKATŪ KI TŌ ĀMUA AO!

SUPERVISOR'S USE ONLY

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.

Merit

TOTAL

5

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

TASK

ASSESSOR'S
USE ONLY

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).

This conflict is occurring in DR Congo, from the ~~the~~ result of the genocide in Rwanda between the Tutsi people and the Hutu people which has started in 1994 and is still ongoing ~~in~~ with rebel groups trying to ~~to~~ throw the government. The M23 rebels are mainly made up of ethnic Tutsis. They are fighting to control all of DR Congo & topple the president's government. ~~They (the M23 rebels) say "no one will die"~~ M23 is made up of hundreds of officers who deserted the DR Congo army. There have been reports that Rwanda has equipped rebels with ~~very~~ sophisticated arms. The rebels are also human rights abusers including murder, rape & use of child soldiers. In 2013 there have been moves which have raised hopes of a peace settlement, however DR Congo, Rwanda & Ugandan governments ~~still~~ will need to agree on how to deal with the rebels.

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

ASSESSOR'S
USE ONLY

One group that is involved with this conflict are the M23 rebels. These rebels are trying to overthrow the DR Congo's government after they say they were mistreated in the army. M23 rebels believe that the current DR Congo's government is not benefitting the civilians properly ^{and they also believe} that the army mistreats New comers, doesn't pay enough and it doesn't have vital resources resulting in some soldiers going hungry. Bishop Jean Marie Runiga said "If we see they [the civilians] being mistreated and the government has failed to safeguard them, and the UN has failed to protect them, we shall capture Goma [a major city in east DR Congo]". The M23 rebels value the use of blackmail in order to get what they want. Through the use of ~~the~~ blackmailing the government to achieve scaring the government into changing their ways to aid the M23 rebels. M23 values & beliefs are shaped by their roles as rebels, this role shows that they believe in the government is doing a poor job and they value the use of black mail to achieve what they want from the government.

The other group that is involved with

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

ASSESSOR'S
USE ONLY

One factor that has shaped the way this conflict has been addressed is more than one armed group are operating in DR Congo, ~~3 current~~ the ~~3~~ biggest groups are the CNDP, M23 & FARDC. Because there is more than one group it becomes difficult to find who exactly is the enemy. They all have different names and they all fight for different causes therefore it is difficult for those outside the group & conflict to find a common enemy.

The other factor that shaped this conflict is that there is a very deep and ongoing hatred between the Hutus and the Tutsis. There have been failed peace agreements between these two groups who are responsible for the genocide in Rwanda. Many conflicts between these two groups have been occurring in the eastern provinces of DR Congo. Leaders of both groups have been ~~acc~~ accused of massive war crimes & crimes against humanity where innocent civilians are a target of attacks from both sides.

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

ASSESSOR'S
USE ONLY

one
stage
the
country

The UN has a peace keeping mission in DR Congo called "Maurice" which has been criticised by ineffective by locals, but things may change because the UN is deploying an offensive combat for the first time. They are hoping that by having offensive combat it will be able to rectify the east eastern DR Congo's armed groups. They are enabling an offensive combat and authorised an "intervention brigade". This will comprise 3,000 troops from Tanzania, Malawi + South Africa. They will be able to use force to disarm anyone who is not part of the national security forces.

Another way of addressing the conflict is by trying to finalise a truth between DR Congo and the M23 rebels, there have been set backs after DR Congo representatives demanded changes in the agreement. Even though there have been set backs the DR Congo government was committed to peace, and M23 had been expected to formalise the end of their rebellion in writing. DR Congo was still stating and everyone had agreed that the conflict needs a

(e) Describe possible outcomes arising from ways of addressing the conflict.

ASSESSOR'S
USE ONLY

An outcome of the peace keeping mission was that the UN troops pushed back the M23 rebel group, forcing them to return to the negotiating table and remaining a threat to the city of Goma. This has led the rebels to resume talks with the government in Uganda's capital Kampala. DR Congo troops pounded rebel positions & reclaimed several areas that had been occupied by M23 rebels until the M23 rebels declared a cease-fire, saying that they wanted to resume peace talks. M23 has offered to disarm if anti-Rwandan rebels operating in the region also stopped fighting.

The outcome of the peace talks is that 1,500 M23 fighters have crossed the border into ~~Rwanda~~ Uganda and are languishing in camps along the border. Uganda has refused to hand them over to DR Congo. 100 injured rebels have entered Rwanda. The DR Congo government said they will deal with each rebel "Case by Case". Many fighters were expected to be given the option to return to the DR Congo army. Oxfam has warned saying "The conflict

- (f) 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.

ASSESSOR'S
USE ONLY

I would recommend that with the UN, DR Congo should sign a peace treaty with them and all of the rebel groups. This treaty would state how everyone would ~~be~~ be treated, and how there will be occupied land, and how perhaps the Tutsis could only live in the Northern provinces and the Hutus could only live in the Southern provinces. By separating the Tutsis and the Hutus it will result in less violence between the two groups and a desired outcome of there peace will be available for all of those whom live in DR Congo.

Extra space if required.

Write the question number(s) if applicable.

ASSESSOR'S
USE ONLY

QUESTION
NUMBER

e and noted that over 30 other armed groups operate in the region, and ~~that~~ civilians risk violence on a daily basis.

Extra space if required.

Write the question number(s) if applicable.

ASSESSOR'S
USE ONLYQUESTION
NUMBER

b This conflict is amnesty international. This group is trying to obtain peace in DR Congo. Amnesty International believes that the actions that the M23 rebel group have taken are far too dangerous to allow them to join any armed forces again. Theo Buttruche said "No agreement should lead to the reintegration of M23 commanders who are suspected perpetrators of serious human right ~~abuse~~ abuses into the DR Congolese Army". Buttruche said this on behalf of Amnesty International as the value the protection of civilians in DR Congo, Amnesty doesn't want perpetrators to join as it may risk another rebel group to form. This value + viewpoint are shaped by Amnesty's role of being a Human Rights group, Amnesty wants to be able to make sure everyone in DR Congo has their human rights so by not allowing ~~perp~~ perpetrators to enter ^{the armed forces} they can enable more human rights for civilians.

91281

Merit exemplar for 91281 – 2015		Total score: 5
Grade score	Annotation	
M5	<p>This response provides evidence towards M5 rather than M6, because the candidate has accurately identified two outcomes arising from the ways of addressing the conflict, but has not supported their response with detailed specific evidence.</p> <p>The recommendation for addressing the conflict identifies one strategy, however it is not linked to specifics in the conflict. To gain Excellence, this response would need to give more details on how the peace treaty would work (as opposed to the treaties that have failed), or provide other strategies to support the treaty.</p> <p>Evidence from the resource booklet should be used to support recommendations.</p>	