

91039R



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

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

Level 1 Social Studies, 2018

91039 Describe how cultures change

9.30 a.m. Wednesday 7 November 2018
Credits: Four

RESOURCE BOOKLET

Refer to this booklet to answer the questions for Social Studies 91039.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–11 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

YOU MAY KEEP THIS BOOKLET AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

INTRODUCTION

The Pacific Islands are in the Pacific Ocean, and consist of three major groups of islands: Polynesia, Micronesia, and Melanesia. The Pacific Islands have a land area of more than 800 000 km², and are home to about 2.3 million people.

Over time, changes in food consumption, the economy, and internet access, have all influenced change in Pacific Island communities.



Three of the major groups of islands in the Pacific Ocean

CULTURAL CHANGE IN THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

RESOURCE A: CHANGE IN FOOD CONSUMPTION FOR TUVALUANS

The majority of Tuvaluans used to be engaged in subsistence fishing, which is fishing to get enough food for their family.

Almost all families on Funafuti, the main island of Tuvalu and the state's capital, caught fish from the Te Namu Lagoon using traditional fishing methods. Fish was served for breakfast, lunch, and dinner. A Tuvaluan ate about 500 grams of fish a day; it still is largely the staple or main / most important food, along with coconut and pulaka (swamp taro).



Funafuti, the main island of Tuvalu

However, subsistence fishermen have reported experiencing a harder time getting daily fish for their families.

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

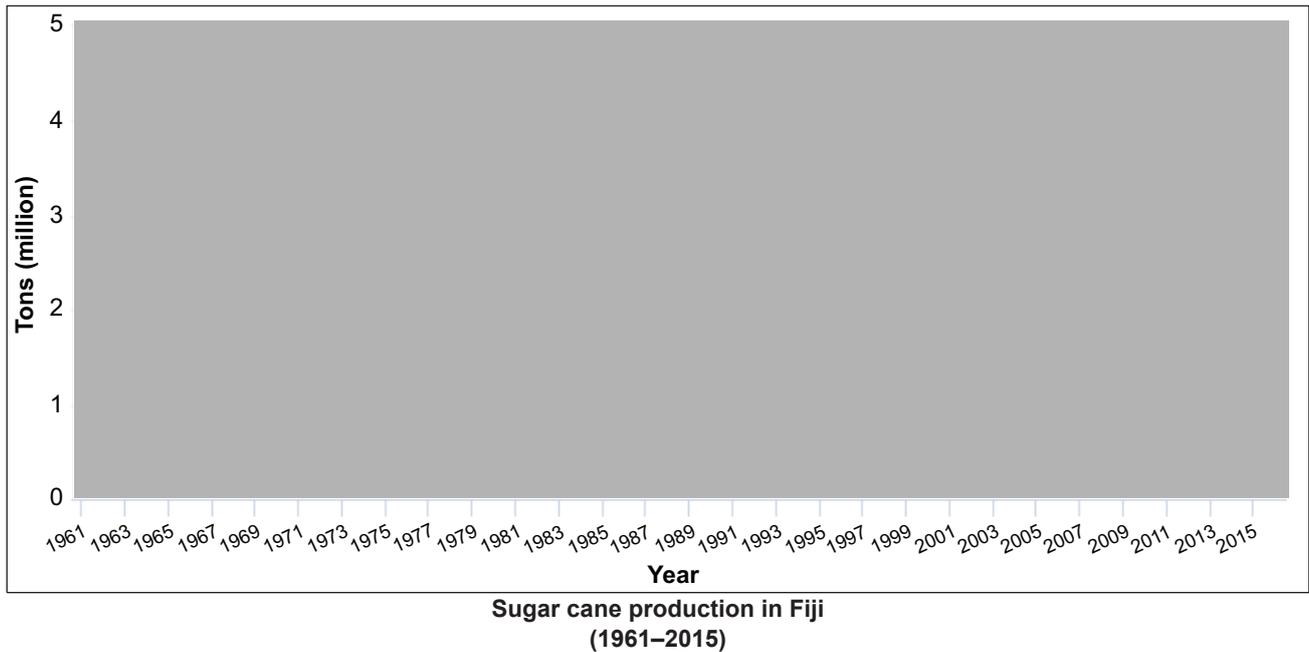
[Redacted text block]

Villi Allendasi, a subsistence fisherman on Funafuti, said: "Even when there are fish, there are some who don't want to go fishing. The young aren't interested in our traditional ways, and would rather buy from a shop than put in the hard work to get something free. The availability of food in the shops is an excuse".

RESOURCE B: CHANGE IN THE ECONOMY IN FIJI

Fiji gained independence in 1970. Agriculture, particularly sugar cane production, was its primary export earner and, until 2000, sugar accounted for more than half of all exports. About 200 000 of the island's residents (a quarter of the total population), live directly or indirectly off the trade in sugar.

However, the sugar industry is in crisis. Rundown factories, outdated equipment, and an ageing farming population are just some of the problems it faces. In 2003, the country produced 2 817 000 tons of sugar, while 10 years later, output had almost halved to 1 610 000.



Opposition parliamentarian, Prem Singh, said the decline in sugar production was a sign the future of the industry was gloomy. “The industry was an integral part of the history of the nation and, for many people, farming was all they knew. With this sort of production, we will not have a sugar industry for long.”

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

Ratu Viliame, a local farmer, said: “With more tourism, comes more competition for land. It is already scarce. All I know is farming. Is the land going to be taken to increase the number of tourists that come? What will I do to survive? The land is my home”.

RESOURCE C: CHANGE IN INTERNET ACCESS FOR TONGANS

The internet is a very important way to connect people around the world, especially in countries such as Tonga, not only because it's in a remote location of the South Pacific Ocean, but also because its population is spread over dozens of small islands. Also, many Tongans want to connect with family who have migrated to other countries, such as New Zealand and Australia.

Year	Internet users	Population with internet access (%)
2016		
2015		
2014		
2013		
2012		
2011		

Minolu Nishi, a farmer, believes the potential for what reliable, high-speed internet can provide Tongan businesses is huge.

Dr Paula Vivili agrees with Nishi, but for different reasons. In 2014, Vivili was the country's only eye surgeon. "This ... will allow our doctors to communicate more easily with health workers on other islands, and with doctors overseas. We are planning live surgery with overseas partners, getting a live feed to what is happening here in Tonga, and directing the doctors in complicated surgery."

THE PROCESSES THAT LED TO THE CULTURAL CHANGE, AND THEIR IMPORTANCE FOR THE INDIVIDUALS/GROUPS INVOLVED

RESOURCE D: GLOBAL WARMING IN TUVALU SOCIETY



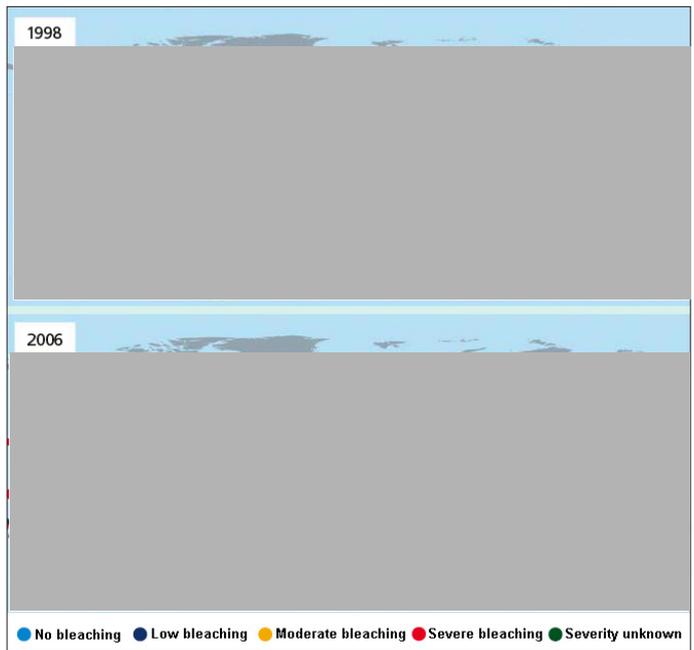
In an ideal situation, the earth's atmosphere does the same thing as a greenhouse.



The difference between the Natural Greenhouse Effect and the Enhanced Greenhouse Effect



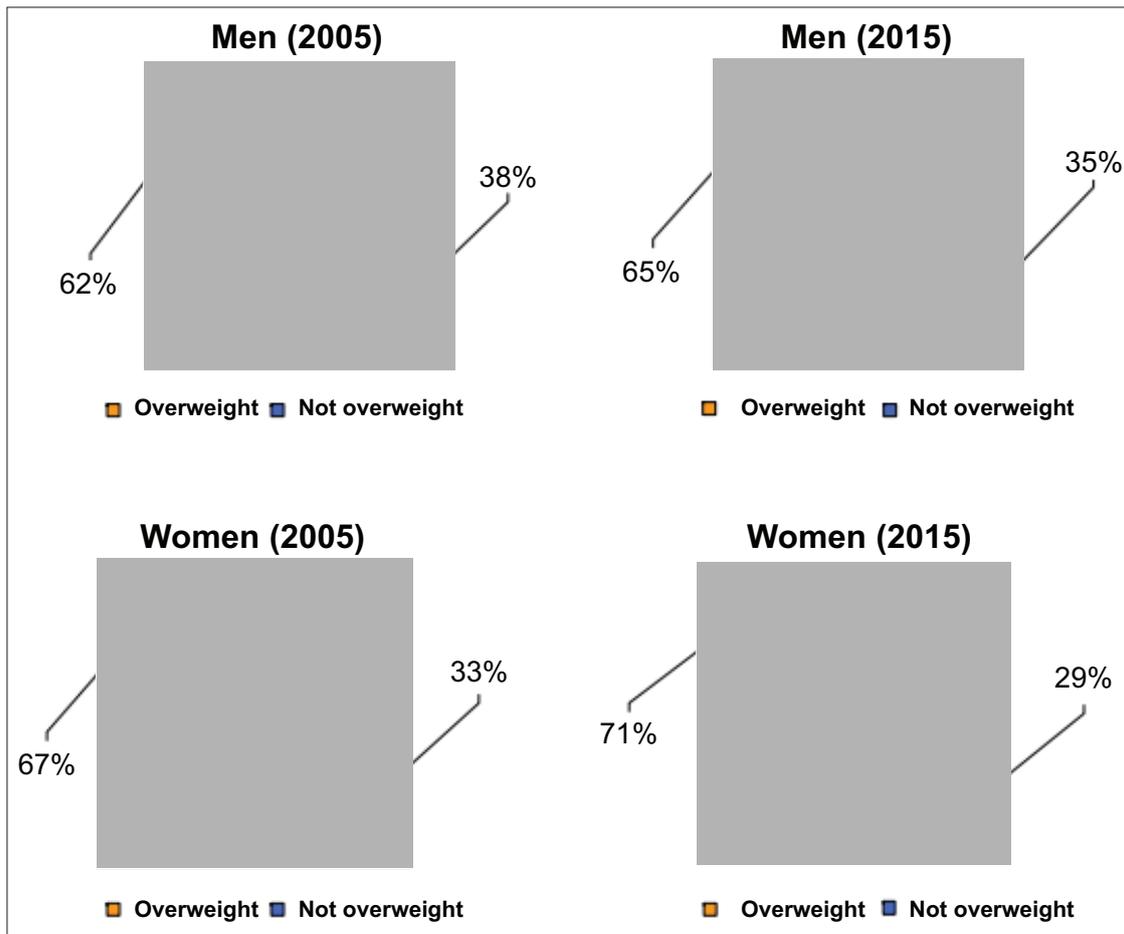
When corals bleach, they expel the algae that sustains them and gives them their colour. Bleached corals are more likely to get a disease and die. In Tuvalu, the coral reefs have provided a habitat for fish, and have been vital to subsistence fishing. With the coral dying, fish are less abundant and smaller, and local Tuvaluans are forced to resort to alternative means of feeding their families.



Global trends in coral bleaching

RESOURCE D (continued): GLOBAL WARMING IN TUVALU SOCIETY

This means eating imported foods.



Percentage of overweight Tuvaluan men and women over 30 years (2005 and 2015)

Sefina Pogisa, a Tuvaluan resident, said: “Because we are eating imported food, the big question is money, because we have to pay for it. Before, we didn’t need money to get our food. All we needed was time and energy – get your fish, go to your plantation in the bush, get your food, that’s all you needed – but now you need to look first for money. You can’t get the rice from your land; you have to buy it from the shop”.

RESOURCE E: SHORT-TERM MIGRATION TO FIJI

Short-term migration to Fiji, in the form of visitor arrivals, has continued to increase over the past 20 years. In 1993, visitor arrivals stood at 318 874; by 2012, it had increased to 660 590, an average increase of about 4.5 per cent a year.

Year	Number of visitor arrivals
2017	
2016	
2015	
2012	
2010	
2008	
2006	
2003	
1999	
1993	

Contributing to the record level of visitor arrivals were increases from several countries.

Country	Increase in the number of visitor arrivals
New Zealand	
China	
USA	
Pacific Islands	
Japan	
Canada	

Jessica Kim, a New Zealand tourist to Fiji, said: "It's genuinely a beautiful country. It has great facilities, friendly people, great weather, and it's cheap. Why wouldn't you come here?"

RESOURCE E (continued): SHORT-TERM MIGRATION TO FIJI

The increase in short-term migration (visitor arrivals) has prompted the Fijian government to invest significantly in tourism infrastructure (buildings, roads, etc.).



The Fiji International Golf Tournament



Tourists helping locals in Fiji



Elenoa Nimacere, the Vinaka Fiji Trust’s Operations Manager, said about 2000 people a year took part in voluntourism. Some signed up just to take part in the programmes, while others added it on before, or after their trip. “It is a win-win. Tourists get to enjoy the sun, sea, and sand while helping out, but the locals also get huge benefits. I tell you, when we see water coming out of a tap, that is a real victory for us; it’s about visitors going the extra mile”, Nimacere said.

RESOURCE F: INVESTMENT IN INFRASTRUCTURE IN TONGAN SOCIETY

Like many Pacific Island countries, Tonga has had issues with its **infrastructure** (the basic physical and organisational structures and facilities, e.g. buildings, roads, power supplies needed for a society to operate).

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

**High speed internet at St Andrew's
High School in Nuku'alofa, Tonga**

[Redacted]

Similarly, high-speed internet has enabled Suliana Afu to expand her office supplies business and printing service from a single staff member, to

12 employees. With 99 per cent of supplies sourced overseas, she can now place orders with suppliers via email, and get a response right away. "When customers ask us for a quote by email, our response time is quicker", she said.

Acknowledgements

Material from the following sources has been adapted for use in this examination (accessed 7 May 2018).

Introduction

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pacific_Islands (text).

<http://www.billtrips.com/2016/07/island-hopping-in-pacific.html> (image).

Resource A

<https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/poverty-matters/2011/mar/04/tuvalu-sustainable-way-of-life-disappears> (text).

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/asia-pacific/2219001.stm#return> (image).

Resource B

<http://www.dw.com/en/fiji-sugar-globalization/a-18187511>; <http://www.investmentfiji.org.fj/pages.cfm/for-investors/sector-industry-profiles/tourism.html>; and <http://letters.fijitimes.com/LettersToTheEditor/362201/Top-billing-for-resorts> (text).

<http://www.factfish.com/statistic-country/fiji/sugar+cane,+production+quantity> (image).

Resource C

<http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2013/12/10/connecting-tonga-through-broadband-internet> (text).

www.InternetLiveStats.com/internet-users/tonga (table).

Resource D

<http://globalwarming-facts.info/causes-global-warming-human/> (text).

<https://blogs.ntu.edu.sg/hp3203-2017-23/threats/global-warming/> (first image).

<http://www.seos-project.eu/modules/coralreefs/coralreefs-c04-p01.html> (second image).

http://www.who.int/chp/chronic_disease_report/tuvalu.pdf (third image).

Resource E

<http://www.investmentfiji.org.fj/pages.cfm/for-investors/sector-industry-profiles/tourism.html> (text).

<https://tradingeconomics.com/fiji/tourist-arrivals> (table).

<http://www.fijitimes.com/tourism-optimism/> (text).

<https://www.fijiinternational.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/OOL8891.jpg> (first image).

http://www.nzherald.co.nz/sponsored-stories/news/article.cfm?c_id=1503708&objectid=11892208 (text and second image).

Resource F

<https://www.pri.org/stories/2014-08-01/heres-how-tiny-pacific-island-got-better-internet-us> (text).

<https://www.adb.org/results/tonga-s-high-speed-revolution> (text and image).

