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Mana Tohu Mātauranga o Aotearoa
New Zealand Qualifications Authority

Level 1 Social Studies 2024

92050 Demonstrate understanding of decisions made in relation to a contemporary social issue

Credits: Five

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Demonstrate understanding of decisions made in relation to a contemporary social issue.	Explain decisions made in relation to a contemporary social issue.	Examine decisions made in relation to a contemporary social issue.

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 92050R 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 2–7 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

Do not write in the margins (//////). This area will be cut off when the booklet is marked.

YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

High Excellence

TOTAL 08

Page 1

Make sure you have Resource Booklet 92050R.

INSTRUCTIONS

Sharenting is parents, guardians, or other relatives sharing details about children's lives on social media. Read the information in the resource booklet about decisions made in relation to **sharenting**. Use relevant evidence from the resources to support your responses.

TASK: DECISIONS MADE IN RELATION TO A CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL ISSUE

(a) Identify and describe TWO decisions made in relation to sharenting.

What are the ethical considerations that influenced EACH decision?

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The first decision made in relation to sharenting is parent's choosing to post their children online. Sharenting refers to the parental figures who choose to overshare or exploit their kids' lives on social media. The ethical consideration which significantly helped shape this decision, more than others, was 'parental rights', which refers to the ability which parents should hold, in relation to their child's public display, due to a person's "right to freedom of expression". Although in resource A, it's stated that many parents may choose to share their kids on social media, simply to show their child's "milestones and achievements", believing they are doing no harm, the entirety of this issue stems from those who go further and use their online possession as a tool to exploit their kids by evolving entire social media pages around them, solely to use them, make profit or just gain attention. An example of this can be seen in resource A, through Rebecca Smith, a mum of two, who says that she uses her children "for marketing". Additionally, also in resource A, Della Noyce, a mum of only 18-month old Dulcie, discusses that the money which she makes from sharing her daughter on TikTok, "is now used to support their family." These two families exhibit the positive consequences which parents believe sharenting brings for them, such as receiving extra love, money and attention on their pages. However, the danger that can be brought about, concerning a child's well being, personal identity and overall future safety, is what has created conflict surrounding the issue of a child's consent to their social media presence.

The second decision made in relation to sharenting is France passing a bill to ban sharenting. It states in resource B, that this bill would be able "to offer kids better privacy over their photos and videos". It also describes in resource B, that with the law implemented, courts would be able to "ban parents from posting photos of their children on social media". The ethical consideration which significantly helped shape this decision, more than others, was 'children's rights', which refers to the "privacy and the right to consent" which a child should hold, when it comes to their public portrayal. We can see 'children's rights' being a key drive for the implementation of the law, in resource B, which claims that the bill, represented by Member of Parliament Bruno Studer, "aims to 'empower parents' and make youngsters realise that they have full control over their images and that no one else will have the right to their private photos". This relates to a child's "right to protection from harm", which is a key human right within the issue of 'children's rights', as strict fines were introduced with the bill, if someone were to go against the privacy laws, stating in resource B that "parent's could face fines up to NZ\$73,000, or a year in jail". The strict laws implemented in France, describes the importance which they felt to protect the children of their nation from unwillingly facing both dangerous and unfair exposure online, which could seriously impact their lives.

(b) What are some similarities and differences between the ethical considerations you have chosen?

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One similarity between the ethical considerations of both 'children's rights' and 'parental rights', is the concern which they both hold for the sake of a person's basic human rights. Whilst they each focus on two different groups of people, 'children's rights', surrounds the issue of caring for a young person's needs and the same rights which they hold, that any other person is obligated to. Within the issue of sharenting, this particularly evolves around "the right to protection from harm", that a child has, due to online exploitation which a parent may expose them to from a young age. Furthermore, 'parental rights', explains the rights that a parent should have in regards to making decisions for their child, therefore in relation to sharenting, being "the right to freedom of expression", something which a parent would hold when wanting to express their child on social media, possibly for their milestones and achievements.

One difference between the ethical considerations of both 'children's rights' and 'parental rights', is the significance behind children exposure and the right they should have behind their personal public display. This mean's that although both ethical considerations relate to the human rights that each group should hold when expressing themselves online, a child having the ability to decide what is being portrayed of them publicly, is significantly more important. In resource A, it is stated that due to the dangers of the internet, online photos can be used for negative purposes like "fraud, identity theft, or deepfakes and image manipulation." It also says that young people can face "online trolling and cyberbullying, in person harassment at school, and the possible psychological impacts of depressions, anxiety, and social alienation." This means that children being unwillingly exposed, from as young as infants, can face very serious negative consequences. Although 'parental rights' explains the control which a parent feels like they should hold over their kid, it is simply unfair for a child to not have a say over life alternating decisions like dangerous social media perception, as they are the person who must deal with the consequences when they get older. Therefore, children's identities, well being and future's potentially being put on the line for some digital attention, is why concern for their rights of children should be taken more seriously than parents, who simply wish to endanger their kid's for the sake of some social media presence.

Additionally, we can see the significantly higher scale of importance and danger between the ethical considerations of both 'children's rights' and 'parental rights', as the bill which France passed to "ban parents from posting photos of their children on social media" (resource B), essentially displays the crucial levels which have to be taken. While the concern for 'parental rights' just circles around the desire for parents to post their kids online for attention, young children's personas are being posted without consent, leading to more long term and serious matters, as stated in resource A, such as "fraud, identity theft, or deepfakes and image manipulation". In comparison to 'parental rights', the seriousness of 'children's rights', should not be taken lightly and many more nations should follow in France's footsteps, by taking extreme measures.

(c) What are the impacts and implications of the decisions made in relation to sharenting?

Impacts	The direct effects on individuals, groups, or places.
Implications	The wider consequences for society of the decisions made in relation to sharenting.

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One impact of parent's choosing to post their children online is a gaining in following and profit. In resource A, we hear from social media presence, Della Noyce, who says that due to the exposure of her young 18-month old daughter, Dulcie, she is able to "make money from TikTok, which is now used to support their family." She has also managed to gain a following of up to 1.8 million followers, due to the targeted crowd that enjoys content from the mother-daughter duo. This is a short-term, positive impact for Della and families like her, as they are able to gain funding and lots of attention, just from spending time with their kids, doing things they love.

One implication of parent's choosing to post their children online is the increased number of child endangerment. This may be due to influences such as Della Noyce and Rebecca Smith, who make the executive decision to post their kid's online, causing many to view it as harmless and fun. When fan bases grow, more families across the world can take inspiration off this kind of content, therefore leading to many doing the same and making a normalisation for children's social media presence. Overtime, this may lead to a more serious result, as people forget about the dangers of their kid's online portrayal, making it easier for young individuals to be targeted by thing such as fraud and identity theft, causing this to become a more widespread issue all over the globe.

One impact of France passing a bill to ban sharenting is a temporary decrease in social media usage. This may occur due to the bill which takes away the ability for families in France to use their kids as an exploiting and money making method. When families like these are no longer allowed to display their presence on platforms, or previous viewers/fans of these families can not longer watch, they all may restrict or take themselves off of social media altogether, out of protest or simply due to not having another purpose to be on it. However, this is only likely to be a short term impact, as overtime, it is likely that as people join up, or come back, numbers would build up again.

One implication of France passing a bill to ban sharenting is the increase in family poverty. Many families use social media as a source of income in households. This can be seen in source A, when Della Noyce states that she is able to make money from her child exposure, "which is now used to support their family". If households like Della's rely on the use of their child's social media presence for their incomes and livelihoods, the legislation that bans the parent's right to do this can overtime create poverty among families, therefore increasing poverty levels throughout the country.

Another implication of France passing a bill to ban sharenting is the increased safety of personal identities. This may occur as the bill takes away the ability for parents to share their kids presence online, making it extremely difficult for those with harmful intentions, "such as fraud, identity theft, or deepfakes and image manipulation" (resource A), to find easy target's such as children. Overtime this could immensely bring down levels of stolen personal identities, allowing many more to stay safe.

Excellence

Subject: Social Studies

Standard: 92050

Total score: 08

Grade score	Marker commentary
E8	<p>The candidate successfully identified two decisions made in relation to sharenting and discussed how the ethical considerations of parental rights and children’s rights have influenced these decisions, using evidence to describe posting children online vs banning sharenting in France.</p> <p>The candidate provided a detailed description of various similarities between parental rights and children’s rights, such as they are both put in place to ‘protect harm’, while the differences provided related to various areas, such as child exposure. The candidate has compared the ethical considerations in relation to the issue, such as control and who has the control parent or child. These similarities and differences are supported with evidence.</p> <p>The candidate explained in detail the impacts of profit and the decrease of social media, using evidence. While implications, such as child endangerment and family poverty, have been examined using evidence.</p>