

Title	Describe the historical context and political position of an indigenous minority in their own country		
Level	4	Credits	8

Purpose	People credited with this unit standard are able to: describe the historical context and political position of an indigenous minority in their own country; and describe the relationship between the majority group and one other minority group within a country that has an indigenous minority population.
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Classification	Tikanga > Tikanga Issues
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Available grade	Achieved
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Guidance Information

- Resource support includes but is not limited to the following:
Walker, R, *Struggle Without End: Ka Whawhai Tonu Mātou*, (Auckland, NZ: Penguin Books, 1990).
Suzuki, D. T, and Knudtson, P, *Wisdom of the Elders: Sacred Native Stories of Nature*, (New York, USA: Bantam Books, 1993).
- Resource support identified above are examples only and are in no way meant to be prescriptive. It is envisaged that different areas will access publications and other resources specific to their area.
- Indigenous minorities are often compared to other minorities in the community in a number of ways. This kind of analysis usually ignores the very different histories of the two different kinds of minority groups and the differences the two histories have on the way each group operates in society. Other minorities usually move to a country by choice. In doing so, they understand and accept the different cultural beliefs and values of the dominant culture. They move there knowing that their own culture, language and self-identity remain intact. In most cases, these factors can't be applied to the indigenous population.
- Definitions relevant to the use of this unit standard include:
Indigenous minorities – Indigenous minorities are those ethnic groups who occupied the land they live on before an immigrant group or groups colonised the country. For example, Māori, Hawaiian, Sami, Basque, Palestinians and many others are now indigenous minorities in areas where they were once sovereign.
Other minorities – Other minorities are minority groups who live in a country or region where an indigenous group was once sovereign but are now themselves a minority. For example, African Americans in America, Indians in many countries of the world, and Asians and Pacific Islanders in New Zealand.

- 5 Descriptions and explanations can be presented in a number of ways that may include but is no limited to; oral presentation, visual presentation, written presentation, whakaari, waiata, and haka.
- 6 All sources of information must be referenced.

Outcomes and performance criteria

Outcome 1

Describe the historical context and political position of an indigenous minority in their own country.

Performance criteria

- 1.1 The description details the process of disempowerment by majority groups of an indigenous minority in their own country.
- Range indigenous minorities in their own countries include but are not limited to – Māori, Hawaiian, Sami, Basque, Palestinian; evidence of two indigenous minorities is required.
- 1.2 The description details protocols, treaties and agreements between the indigenous minority and the majority group.
- 1.3 The description details the effects of colonisation on the indigenous minority.
- Range effects include but are not limited to – economic effects; socio-economic effects; effects on culture; effects on language; psychological effects; population demographics effects; evidence of two effects is required.

Outcome 2

Describe the relationship between the majority group and one other minority group within a country that has an indigenous minority population.

Performance criteria

- 2.1 The description details the reasons for the presence of other minority groups.
- Range reasons include but are not limited to – seeking work; refugee status; leaving difficult economic and social conditions; looking for improved education and future; evidence of two reasons is required.
- 2.2 The description details participation and achievement in the economy and society of the different minority groups.
- Range areas include but are not limited to – education; health; employment; judicial system; wealth; welfare; evidence of two is required.

- 2.3 The description explains the reasons for the differing status and success of the minority group identified in society.

Range reasons include but are not limited to – maintenance of culture; economic position in society; exposure to racism; language maintenance; acceptance of the dominant culture; reasons for coming to the country; evidence of two reasons is required.

Planned review date	31 December 2027
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Status information and last date for assessment for superseded versions

Process	Version	Date	Last Date for Assessment
Registration	1	29 June 1999	31 December 2015
Review	2	19 December 2003	31 December 2015
Rollover and Revision	3	12 December 2013	31 December 2018
Review	4	18 August 2016	31 December 2022
Revision	5	28 September 2017	31 December 2022
Rollover and Revision	6	25 November 2021	31 December 2024
Review	7	2 March 2023	N/A

Consent and Moderation Requirements (CMR) reference	0166
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This CMR can be accessed at <http://www.nzqa.govt.nz/framework/search/index.do>.

Comments on this unit standard

Please contact NZQA Māori Qualifications Services mqs@nzqa.govt.nz if you wish to suggest changes to the content of this unit standard.