

Title	Demonstrate knowledge of kawa and tikanga associated with pōwhiri or whakatau		
Level	4	Credits	10

Purpose	People credited with this unit standard are able to explain kawa and tikanga associated with: karanga; whaikōrero; paepae; waiata tautoko; koha; harirū and hongī; and hākari.
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Classification	Tikanga > Tikanga Practices
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Available grade	Achieved
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Guidance Information

- 1 Recommended skills and knowledge
It is recommended that Reo Māori and Tikanga unit standards at level 2 or higher have been achieved or demonstrate equivalent skills and knowledge.
- 2 The basic principles underpinning tikanga are common, but while there are some constants, the details of performance of tikanga, and their explanation, may differ. These differences may be at a rohe, iwi, hapū, whānau, or marae level. The context of the learning should include the tikanga of the local mana whenua (if capable) but learning others' tikanga is also encouraged. This is in order to enrich and enhance understanding of tikanga, and the associated reo.
- 3 Evidence may be presented in a number of ways that may include, but are not limited to – oral presentations, visual presentations, written presentations, whakaari, waiata, haka.
- 4 Definitions
Hākari is the practice of feasting at the conclusion of important events.
Harirū (also *wharirū*, *rūrū*) is the practice of shaking hands in greeting (usually coupled with hongī or kihi).
Hongī is the practice of pressing noses in greeting (coupled with harirū).
Karanga refers to the ceremonial and spiritual call of welcome (and those made in response), at the start of a pōwhiri. It is a ritual of engagement that includes addressing and greeting each other; identifying their respective whānau, hapū, and/or iwi; paying tribute to the deceased; and the kaupapa of the hui (purpose of the occasion).
Kawa are the protocols or customs of the marae (and inside the wharenuī); particularly those related to formal activities such as pōwhiri, karanga, whaikōrero etc. Kawa can be particular to marae, and may vary amongst whānau, hapū, and iwi.
Koha (or *tākoha*) is the practice of holding gifts in trust. It is customary for the visitors to provide a koha to the hosts. It is a gift in trust because the host must one day reciprocate. Koha can take many forms depending on the occasion.

Paepae (or *taumata*) are the areas designated for those who are expert in kaupapa and tikanga Māori, and usually for those who have a role to play (as kaikaranga or kaikōrero). A number of important cultural practices occur in this area that determine how hosts and visitors on the marae will interact.

Tikanga are Māori values, processes and practices and procedures exercised by Māori in their daily lives. These reflect the concepts upon which they are based and provide guidelines for appropriate behaviour and conduct in Māori society. They also prescribe consequences for any breaches or when tikanga is not followed. They can be particular to a rohe, iwi, hapū, whānau, marae, or hapori.

Waiata tautoko refers to the chants or songs that accompany the whaikōrero at its conclusion. Also, the practices associated with the performance of a waiata in this context are referred to in this unit standard.

Whaikōrero refers to the formal speeches, which are carried out by both the visitors and hosts. It is usually carried out by the men, but certain areas may exercise their tikanga to allow the women to do so. This is a practice of speech-making designed to encourage debate of important issues and seek common ground in that debate.

- 5 The resource support listed is given as a guide only and is not intended to be in any way prescriptive. It is acknowledged that different areas may have their own written and unwritten repositories of knowledge relevant to this unit standard.

Resource support includes:

Appropriate websites.

Kawharu, I H (ed), (1975). *Conflict and compromise: Essays on the Māori since colonisation* (Wellington, NZ: A. H. & A. W. Reed).

King, Michael, (2003). *The Penguin history of New Zealand* (Auckland, NZ: Penguin Books).

Mead, Sidney M, (2003). *Tikanga Māori: Living by Māori Values* (Wellington, NZ: Huia).

Metge, Joan, (2004). *Rautahi: The Māori of New Zealand* (rev ed) (London: Routledge).

Orange, Claudia, (1992). *The Treaty of Waitangi* (Wellington, NZ: Bridget Williams Books with assistance from the Historical Publications Branch, Dept. of Internal Affairs).

Ward, Alan, (1995). *A Show of Justice: racial 'amalgamation' in nineteenth century New Zealand* (Auckland, NZ: Auckland University Press).

Outcomes and performance criteria

Outcome 1

Explain the kawa and tikanga of karanga in the context of pōwhiri or whakatau.

Performance criteria

- 1.1 Karanga is explained in accordance with kawa and tikanga.
- 1.2 Reasons for karanga are explained in terms of kawa and tikanga.

Outcome 2

Explain the kawa and tikanga of whaikōrero in the context of pōwhiri or whakatau.

Performance criteria

2.1 Whaikōrero is explained in accordance with kawa and tikanga.

2.2 Reasons for whaikōrero are explained in terms of kawa and tikanga.

Outcome 3

Explain the kawa and tikanga of the paepae in the context of pōwhiri or whakatau.

Performance criteria

3.1 Paepae is explained in accordance with kawa and tikanga.

3.2 Reasons for the paepae are explained in terms of kawa and tikanga.

Outcome 4

Explain the kawa and tikanga of waiata tautoko in the context of pōwhiri or whakatau.

Performance criteria

4.1 Waiata tautoko in is explained in accordance with kawa and tikanga.

4.2 Reasons for waiata tautoko are explained in terms of kawa and tikanga.

Outcome 5

Explain the kawa and tikanga of koha in the context of pōwhiri or whakatau.

Performance criteria

5.1 Koha is explained in accordance with tikanga and kawa.

5.2 Reasons for koha are explained in terms of kawa and tikanga.

Outcome 6

Explain the kawa and tikanga of harirū and hongī in the context of pōwhiri or whakatau.

Performance criteria

6.1 Harirū and hongī are explained in accordance with tikanga and kawa.

6.2 Reasons for harirū and hongī are explained in terms of kawa and tikanga.

Outcome 7

Explain the kawa and tikanga of the hākari in the context of pōwhiri or whakatau.

Performance criteria

7.1 Hākari is explained in accordance with tikanga and kawa.

7.2 Reasons for hākari are explained in terms of kawa and tikanga.

Planned review date	31 December 2023
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Status information and last date for assessment for superseded versions

Process	Version	Date	Last Date for Assessment
Registration	1	23 November 1999	31 December 2015
Revision	2	14 August 2002	31 December 2015
Review	3	28 June 2005	31 December 2015
Review	4	17 December 2010	31 December 2015
Rollover	5	18 October 2012	31 December 2015
Rollover	6	16 July 2015	31 December 2017
Review	7	20 July 2017	31 December 2020
Review	8	29 November 2018	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 the NZQA Māori Qualification Services mqs@nzqa.govt.nz if you wish to suggest changes to the content of this unit standard.