

Title	Demonstrate knowledge of te taiao, aro tākaro and the practice of ngā taonga tākaro		
Level	3	Credits	10

Purpose	People credited with this standard are able to: demonstrate knowledge of the relationship between te taiao and ngā taonga tākaro; demonstrate aro tākaro and te taiao; and demonstrate tiakitanga through the practice of ngā taonga tākaro.
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Classification	Ngā Mahi ā te Rēhia > Ngā Taonga Tākaro
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Available grade	Achieved
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Guidance Information

1 Guiding Kaupapa

The following principles are the underpinning kaupapa that should guide learning and assessment towards this unit standards as they are guiding kaupapa in the practice of ngā taonga tākaro:

- Kaitiakitanga
Refers to the skills and knowledge supporting the protection, maintenance and strengthening of the mauri, mana, tapu and taiao of Māori and their whānau, hapū and iwi through the delivery of ngā taonga tākaro.
- Uaratanga
Refers to the values, principles, protocols which set the boundaries for how we conduct ourselves in ngā taonga tākaro dependent on iwi and rohe variations and on the type and expression of nga taonga takaro being played.
- Whakapono
Refers to acting ethically and culturally to enhance and maintain your personal and environmental integrity, through ngā taonga tākaro.
- Korero Whakapapa ā-iwi/rohe
The ability to utilise ngā taonga tākaro as a vehicle for iwi to express their specific knowledge. This includes knowledge of local kawa and tikanga; use of te reo; demonstration and/or role modelling of positive behaviours.

2 In all instances ngā taonga tākaro should be underpinned by the concept *kia kawea tātou e te rēhia* (to be taken by the spirit of fun and amusement).

3 Definitions

Aro tākaro means knowledge and comprehension of the form of ngā taonga tākaro and the rohe within which it is being played.

Ngā Taonga Tākaro means traditional Māori games or sports.

Pūrākau are accounts or stories associated with the gods and demigods, as opposed to *pakiwaitara*, which are accounts associated with humankind. The traditional and

widely held view of Māori is that pūrākau provide a historical continuum and are an integral part of a tribe's history.

Tiakitanga means to act as a caretaker or guardian for the environment, people engaged in the practice of nga taonga takaro, and the kaupapa of nga taonga takaro.

- 4 The tikanga and kawa of a local iwi or hapū underpin the basis of this unit standard. The context of the unit standard is limited to local rohe or takiwā. Where local rohe are also occupied by other iwi or hapū, the tangata whenua or mana whenua view will take precedence. Other iwi or hapū views should be encouraged, in order to enrich and enhance understanding of tikanga and kawa.
- 5 For the assessment against this unit standard, evidence can be presented in a number of ways that may include but are not limited to – oral, visual or written presentations; whakaari; waiata; haka; playing; and group/peer assessment such as participation in tatū.

Outcomes and performance criteria

Outcome 1

Demonstrate knowledge of the relationship between te taiao and ngā taonga tākaro.

Performance criteria

- 1.1 Describe the relationship between atuātanga, te taiao and ngā taonga tākaro in terms of tākaro design.

Range	may include but is not limited to – observation and interpretation, metaphor for design and purpose, pūrākau, whakapapa, pakiwaitara.
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- 1.2 Describe the movement and skills used in ngā taonga tākaro in terms of te taiao.

Range	may include but is not limited to – ngā kararehe, ngā tūmomo rākau, ngā tūmomo manu, ngā kaitiaki, ngā ngarara, ngā ariki, ngā taniwha, ngā ngaru.
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- 1.3 Describe the significance of the relationship between te taiao and ngā taonga tākaro.

Range	may include but is not limited to – parakore, sustainability, aro tākaro, papa tākaro, whakapapa, tiaki taiao, movement and skills observation and interpretation.
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Outcome 2

Demonstrate aro tākaro and te taiao.

Performance criteria

- 2.1 Identify and describe the whakapapa of natural resources used for a specific form of ngā taonga tākaro.
- Range a minimum of two resources are required.
- 2.2 Explain tiakitanga of natural resources in accordance with local iwi and hapū tikanga and kawa.
- 2.3 Apply tikanga when collecting natural resources for aro tākaro in accordance with local iwi or hapū tikanga and kawa.
- 2.4 Demonstrate tiakitanga when using aro tākaro.
- Range may include but is not limited to – appropriate use of aro tākaro, ngā ture to use and look after aro tākaro, tikanga.

Outcome 3

Demonstrate tiakitanga through the practice of ngā taonga tākaro.

Performance criteria

- 3.1 Demonstrate tiaki taiao through the practice of ngā taonga takaro in terms of papa tākaro in accordance with local iwi or hapū tikanga and kawa.
- Range may include but is not limited to – environmental integrity, looking after the whenua, sustainability, zero impact, parakore.
- 3.2 Demonstrate tiakitanga through adapting nga taonga tākaro to suit contexts.
- Range may include but is not limited to – abilities/disabilities, safety, environmental sustainability.

Planned review date	31 December 2025
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Status information and last date for assessment for superseded versions

Process	Version	Date	Last Date for Assessment
Registration	1	25 March 2021	N/A

Consent and Moderation Requirements (CMR) reference	0099
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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 Skills Active Aotearoa Limited info@skillsactive.org.nz if you wish to suggest changes to the content of this unit standard.