

Learning Assessment Guide

Unit Standard 16165 – Version 3

Demonstrate knowledge of types of hui

Level 2 – 2 Credits

Assessment Summary			
Learner to complete			
Learner name:			
Employer:			
NZQA no. (ROL):			
Signed:		Date:	
Assessor to complete			
<input type="checkbox"/> Meets requirements <input type="checkbox"/> More training required <input type="checkbox"/> More evidence required			
Assessor name:		Assessor No.	
Signed:		Date:	

Before you begin...

- As well as this Learning Assessment Guide, you may also want to refer to the unit standard from the NZQA website (<http://www.nzqa.govt.nz>).

The tasks in this assessment are designed to show that you can:

- describe types of hui; and
- the beliefs, values and practices associated with one type of hui.

Instructions

It is helpful to read all the questions before starting. This will allow you to think about the types of hui you would like to include in your assessment.

You are required to answer all questions and any further questions that the assessor asks to confirm and, or, gain clarification.

Resources ...

Resource support listed below is given as a guide only, and is not intended to be in any way prescriptive. It is envisaged that different areas may have their own written and unwritten repositories of knowledge relevant to this unit standard.

Paper resources

Barlow, C, *Tikanga Whakaaro: Key Concepts in Māori Culture* (Melbourne: Oxford University Press, 2001);

Harawira, W, *Te Kawa o Te Marae: A Guide for all Marae Visitors* (Auckland: Reed Publishers, 1997);

Karetu, T, 'Kawa in Crisis', in Michael King (ed), *Tihei Mauri Ora: Aspects of Māoritanga* (Auckland: Methuen, 1978);

Salmond, A, *Hui: A Study of Māori Ceremonial Gatherings* (Auckland: Reed, 2004);
Tauroa, H, *Te Marae: A Guide to Customs and Protocol* (Auckland: Reed Publishers, 1993);

Websites

<http://www.maori.org.nz/>

This website covers topics the customs and traditions of Māori including the concepts of tikanga, marae protocol, tangihanga (funerals), hura kohatu (unveilings), mihi (speeches), pepeha (how to introduce yourself in Maori) and an explanation of the definition and role of kaumatua.

<http://www.korero.maori.nz/forlearners/protocols>

This website provides an overview of tikanga Māori.

<http://maaori.com/misc/powhiri.htm>

This website gives an overview of the pōwhiri process.

<http://christchurchcitylibraries.com/Maori/Koroneihana/>

This website has information relating to the Koroneihana.

<http://tvnz.co.nz/view/page/1757577>

This website has information relating to poukai.

<http://www.tematatini.co.nz/about/index.htm>

This website has information relating to kapahaka hui – traditional Māori performing arts.

Kia kaha! Anei o koutou pātai. Karawhiua!

Be strong. Here are your questions. Go for it!

Question 1.

A *hui*, or ceremonial gathering are an integral part of tikanga Māori today. Hui is a commonly used Māori process for interaction with Māori groups. Effective hui depends on a range of factors which may include correct use of tikanga and kawa, understanding roles and responsibilities of key participants, reading the political situation and a general understanding of the background and purpose of the kaupapa at hand.

Tikanga can be defined as correct procedure, custom, habit, lore, method, manner, rule, way, or practice. Tikanga Māori are the practices to be followed in conducting the affairs of a group or an individual. They are the rules or customs handed down within a hapū or iwi. There is iwi variation on tikanga Māori.

Kawa can be defined as marae protocol - customs of the marae and wharehau (meeting house, main building of a marae where guests are accommodated), particularly those related to formal activities such as pōwhiri (formal Māori welcome), speeches and mihi (speech of greeting).

There are a wide range of hui routinely held. Some of these hui include:

- tangihanga or hui mate (funeral ceremony);
- hura kōhatu (unveiling);
- mārena (marriage);
- wānanga (seminar, conference, forum);
- hui-ā-iwi (for example, Koroneihana and Poukai);
- kapahaka (traditional Maori performing arts); and
- hui hāhi (church or religion).

You are required to describe two different types of hui. Your description should include the:

- purpose of each hui; and
- three examples of the use of tikanga and kawa within each hui (a total of three examples, not three examples of tikanga and three examples of kawa).

Type of hui	Purpose of the hui	Three examples of the use of tikanga (practices) and kawa (marae protocol)

Question 2.

You are required to describe the beliefs, values and practices associated with **one type of hui**. This hui should be different to the two hui you selected in question 1.

Your description should include:

- type of hui
- the iwi and regions where the type of hui is common;
- four beliefs and values that relate to the hui; and
- three tikanga (practices) associated with the hui.

Tikanga Māori values and concepts include but are not limited to:

Aroha is to love, feel pity, feel concern for, feel compassion, and empathise. *Aroha* can be described as an individual's tolerance, patience and understanding towards a subject, person or event. *Aroha* is about the essential elements of interpersonal relationships which involve respect, friendship and care.

Kaitiakitanga refers to stewardship, the responsibility to ensure the sustenance of places, natural resources and other taonga, and the mauri of those places, resources and taonga, for this generation and for those to come;

Manaakitanga relates to, for example, looking after people, the promotion of hospitality, tautoko (support for one another) and honest communication;

Tangihanga, or funeral ceremony, is a vital part of Māori culture today and describes the Māori approach for grieving for someone who has died. An important obligation is to gather around the bereaved family at the tangi and lend support and be part of the workforce;

Rangatiratanga, recognition – when referring to political issues it is about sovereignty, chieftainship, leadership, self-determination; when referring to an individual it is about qualities of leadership and chieftainship over a social group, a hapū or iwi;

Te Pōwhiri, or welcome ceremonies, for example, whakatau, pōwhiri and mihi, relate to the appropriate protocols for meeting strangers and visitors. How each or a combination of these protocols is handled varies from situation to situation dependent on the group involved, the purpose of the encounter and the background which has led to the encounter;

Whanaungatanga refers to the focus upon relationships.

Type of hui	
Iwi and region where the hui is common	
<p>Description of four beliefs and values in relation to the hui.</p> <p>You need to show how each belief and value relates to the hui.</p>	
<p>Description of three tikanga (practices) related to the hui.</p>	

This is the end of the assessment. Before you submit your work to your assessor, ensure you have:

- Answered all the questions
- Copied your completed work for your own records.