2017 HSC Aboriginal Studies Marking Guidelines

Section I — Social Justice and Human Rights Issues
Part A – The Global Perspective

Multiple-choice Answer Key

Question	Answer
1	B
2	B
3	D
4	A
5	A

Question 6

Criteria	Marks
• Clearly demonstrates at least TWO features that are similar in the current socioeconomic status of international Indigenous peoples	3
• Provides a feature that is similar in the current socioeconomic status of international Indigenous peoples	2
• Provides some relevant information	1

Sample answer:

Indigenous peoples make up 5% of the world population but about 10% of the poor. Of the roughly 300 million Indigenous people about 1/3 of them are poor. The Oglala Lakota of the Pine Ridge reservation have a 70% drop-out rate at the Bureau of Indian Education schools. In New Zealand the life expectancy gap between the Maori and non-Maori is 7 years. Worldwide more than 50% of Indigenous adults suffer Type 2 Diabetes.

Question 7

Criteria	Marks
• Clearly demonstrates knowledge of the ways activists in 1967 sought to improve access of Aboriginal peoples to rights • Uses the source	4
• Demonstrates knowledge of the way/s activists in 1967 sought to improve access of Aboriginal peoples to rights • May use the source	2–3
• Makes general comments about the 1967 referendum and shows how they are associated with the rights of Aboriginal peoples OR • Makes general comments about the rights of Aboriginal peoples	1

Sample answer:

Activists (including Aboriginal community groups such as the Advancement League) marched to promote their cause and to educate/publicise. It was an overwhelming 'yes' vote around the country. The hope of Aboriginal peoples and supporters of the Constitutional changes was that the Federal Government would do a better job at providing better rights for Aboriginal peoples.

Answers could include:

• Rallies

• Other organisations other than the Advancement League

• Education

• Publications

• Advertisements in the media

• Posters/placards.

Question 8

Criteria	Marks
• Demonstrates a sound understanding of how racism has affected Aboriginal peoples • Makes a clear judgement about Stan Grant's view • Integrates the source	6
• Demonstrates understanding of how racism has affected Aboriginal peoples • Makes a judgement about Stan Grant's view • Makes reference to the source	4–5
• Demonstrates some understanding of how racism has affected Aboriginal peoples • May make a judgement about Stan Grant's view • May make reference to the source	2–3
• General statements about racism or 'the Australian Dream'	1

Sample answer:

Grant's view in his speech is justified in that it shows how the racism that Aboriginal people face limits their ability to access education, health and equality before the law. In Australia the belief that Aboriginal peoples were a 'dying race' was reflected in government policies which did not treat Aboriginal people equally. These policies still haunt Aboriginal peoples in their lower life expectancy. The racism Aboriginal peoples faced in the area of education and employment pushed them to the margins of Australian society. This marginalisation haunts Aboriginal people in the fact that while Aboriginal people make up 3% of the Australian population they have higher incarceration rates, making up 25% of the prison population.

Question 9

Criteria	Marks
• Provides a feature of a government policy aimed at improving the social justice and human rights of Aboriginal peoples	2
• Provides some relevant information	1

Sample answer:

The Federal Government's Closing the Gap policy is focused on a number of goals including closing the life expectancy gap by 2031, halving the gap in reading, writing and numeracy by 2018 and Indigenous students' attainment (graduate) rates by 2020.

Question 10

Criteria	Marks
• Demonstrates sound knowledge of the chosen international agreement • Makes a clear judgement of the extent to which the agreement has improved the lives of Aboriginal peoples	5
• Demonstrates knowledge of the chosen international agreement • Makes a judgement of the extent to which the agreement has improved the lives of Aboriginal peoples	3–4
• Provides a description of one international agreement AND/OR how one agreement has improved the lives of Aboriginal peoples	2
• General statement relevant to the question	1

Sample answer:

The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) affirmed that all Indigenous peoples are equal to others and empowered Indigenous people to access their rights. It publicly and globally acknowledges the historic injustices due to dispossession. It sets up guides to promote political, economic, social and cultural rights. However, UNDRIP truly only improves the lives of Indigenous peoples when it is signed and aligned with a nation's laws, treaties and agreements. An example of this is the creation of NITV in Australia after the 2009 signing of the UNDRIP. This was to empower the Aboriginal community with their own perspective reflected in the media, an article of UNDRIP.

Section I — Social Justice and Human Rights Issues
Part B – A Comparative Study

Question 11 — Health

Question 11 (a)

Criteria	Marks
• Demonstrates sound understanding of the importance of targeted positions in addressing Aboriginal peoples' health issues • Demonstrates knowledge of health issues of Aboriginal peoples • Integrates source material	5
• Demonstrates an understanding of the importance of targeted positions in addressing Aboriginal peoples' health issues • Makes reference to the source material	3–4
• Makes general statement(s) about targeted positions AND/ OR Aboriginal health • May refer to source	2
• Provides some relevant information	1

Answers could include:

Source reference: Cultural knowledge / break down barriers / understanding of the challenges facing Aboriginal peoples. Paul Keating's Redfern speech 1992 (25 years ago).

• Reference to the value of identified positions in Aboriginal health (such as AMS) and the areas of Aboriginal control of health delivery. Provides culturally appropriate health services.

• Employment of Aboriginal peoples in mainstream and community health can improve health outcomes.

• Closing the Gap and statistical evidence of the relationship of health outcomes to the involvement of Community.

• Positions in specific programs and areas can be referenced include NCIP, Mothers and Babies, Quit Smoking, Domestic Violence, Mental Health.

• Candidates may also refer to Northern Territory Intervention and the value of Elders in the Community.

• Use of Aboriginal role models, advertising, community transport, nursing and mens' and womens' targeted positions.

Question 11 (b)

Criteria	Marks
• Demonstrates detailed knowledge of strategies that have been implemented to improve Aboriginal and other Indigenous peoples' health standards • Makes a clear judgement about the effectiveness of the strategies • Presents a sustained, logical and cohesive response integrating relevant concepts and terms • Makes detailed reference to an Australian AND an international Indigenous community	9–10
• Demonstrates sound knowledge of strategies that have been implemented to improve Aboriginal and other Indigenous peoples' health standards • Makes a judgement about the effectiveness of the strategies • Presents a logical and cohesive response applying relevant concepts and terms • Makes reference to an Australian AND an international Indigenous community	7–8
• Demonstrates knowledge of strategies that have been implemented to improve Aboriginal and other Indigenous peoples' health standards • May make a judgement about the effectiveness of the strategies • Presents a structured response using some relevant concepts and terms • May refer to an Australian AND/OR an international Indigenous community	5–6
• Demonstrates limited knowledge of strategies that have been implemented to improve Aboriginal and other Indigenous peoples' health standards • Uses some relevant concepts and terms • May refer to an Australian AND/OR an international Indigenous community	3–4
• Makes general statements about Australian Aboriginal AND/OR international Indigenous health strategies and/or related lifestyle issues • May refer to an Australian OR international Indigenous community	1–2

Answers could include:

Makes judgement about the effectiveness of strategies. As well as an outline of health strategies such as the creation of AMS in 1971 to meet the specific needs of Aboriginal peoples, similarities in experiences between communities include: remoteness, historical mistrust of government, racism, cultural barriers, employment prospects as well as other socioeconomic factors.

- Funding strategies by governments with a focus on Indigenous health including emotional wellbeing.
- The 2016 *Closing the Gap* report makes little mention of food and nutrition issues and yet the ABS cites alarming prevalence of food insecurity among Australian Aboriginal communities.
- Stronger futures and NACCHO
- The political commitment and funding by government may be supported by statistics that may be used to demonstrate knowledge of strategic targets (eg infant mortality, youth suicide and drug abuse).

- Strategies include those arising from Aboriginal and Indigenous peoples' health and its relationship to lifestyle. The life expectancy of Aboriginal peoples is considerably lower with the gap for men continuing to be more than 10 years. Aboriginal Australians have a higher incidence of smoking-related illnesses, renal failure, diabetes, infant mortality and communicable diseases. The relationship between health standards and lifestyle needs to be explicit in linking the physical, psychological and emotional wellbeing. These are government commitments as a strategy to address disadvantage.

- For example diabetes is experienced at a rate of 800 times greater than in non-Aboriginal Australians. There is a gap in access to health services, and barriers to participation. There may also be links to spiritual and cultural maintenance and strategies to restore cultural connections. Specific strategies include the ATSI Chronic Disease Fund/home nursing.

- Availability of Obama Care Health Insurance an issue for Native Americans. Health care is very expensive and prescription medications are expensive (not subsidised). Specific strategies eg Lakota Sioux Porcupine Centre/closing off reservation alcohol suppliers by government revoking licences.

- Strategies my include Inuit Health Branch, Nutrition North.

Question 12 — Education

Question 12 (a)

Criteria	Marks
• Demonstrates sound understanding of the importance of targeted positions in addressing Aboriginal peoples' education issues • Demonstrates knowledge of education issues of Aboriginal peoples • Integrates source material	5
• Demonstrates an understanding of the importance of targeted positions in addressing Aboriginal peoples' education issues • Makes reference to the source material	3–4
• Makes general statement(s) about targeted positions AND/ OR Aboriginal education • May refer to source	2
• Provides some relevant information	1

Answers could include:

Source reference: Paul Keating's Redfern speech 1992 (25 years ago). Advance the wellbeing of Aboriginal peoples / support and develop partnerships/understanding across agencies / improve Aboriginal student outcomes.

- Reference to the value of targeted positions such as the employment of Aboriginal workers AEWs, AEOs, ACLOS to provide student and educational support.
- Value of Aboriginal role models across the spectrum.
- Increased reclamation and wider teaching of Aboriginal languages providing cultural affirmation. Targeted teaching positions
- NSW AECG providing support to teachers and government and impact of reduced funding in areas such as Norta Norta and other tutoring programs. Target included provision of training and development to teachers
- Awareness created by celebrations such as NAIDOC / Sorry Days and past Reconciliation Land Councils promoting local heritage and culture and creating a welcoming space for Aboriginal students.
- 'Literacy for life' strategy from Close the Gap.

Question 12 (b)

Criteria	Marks
• Demonstrates detailed knowledge of strategies that have been implemented to improve Aboriginal and other Indigenous peoples' education standards • Makes a clear judgement about the effectiveness of the strategies • Presents a sustained, logical and cohesive response integrating relevant concepts and terms • Makes detailed reference to an Australian AND an international Indigenous community	9–10
• Demonstrates sound knowledge of strategies that have been implemented to improve Aboriginal and other Indigenous peoples' education standards • Makes a judgement about the effectiveness of the strategies • Presents a logical and cohesive response applying relevant concepts and terms • Makes reference to an Australian AND an international Indigenous community	7–8
• Demonstrates knowledge of strategies that have been implemented to improve Aboriginal and other Indigenous peoples' education standards • May make a judgement about the effectiveness of the strategies • Presents a structured response using some relevant concepts and terms • May refer to an Australian AND/OR an international Indigenous community	5–6
• Demonstrates limited knowledge of strategies that have been implemented to improve Aboriginal and other Indigenous peoples' education standards • Uses some relevant concepts and terms • May refer to an Australian AND/OR an international Indigenous community	3–4
• Makes general statements about Australian Aboriginal AND/OR international Indigenous education strategies • May refer to an Australian OR international Indigenous community	1–2

Answers could include:

• Social and political changes from the 1960s: Aboriginal children could be excluded from public schools, so many children did not attend at all.

• Level of government funding and awareness of value of education and resourcing. Role of Elders in promoting education and language programs/perspectives, and culturally appropriate teaching strategies. Aboriginal and Indigenous teachers employed. Norta Norta tutoring.

• Community focus on literacy and numeracy, with emphasis on NAPLAN results. Statistical data reveals lower educational outcomes continue to be observed. Statistics reflecting retention rates beyond Year 10, attendance, completion of Year 12 and high levels of youth unemployment. University enrolment around 5–6% compared to 25% for non-Aboriginal.

• Promoting Indigenous Youth leadership, scholarships, mentoring, cultural education and homework centres. Role of media and comparisons of communities. Impact of religious teachings on Indigenous cultures. Acceptance of Aboriginal and Indigenous knowledge.

- Strategies from other communities (international) include employment of Indigenous teachers, teaching local languages/dialects.

Question 13 — Housing

Question 13 (a)

Criteria	Marks
• Demonstrates sound understanding of the importance of targeted positions in addressing Aboriginal peoples' housing issues • Demonstrates knowledge of housing issues of Aboriginal peoples • Integrates source material	5
• Demonstrates an understanding of the importance of targeted positions in addressing Aboriginal peoples' housing issues • Makes reference to the source material	3–4
• Makes general statement(s) about targeted positions AND/ OR Aboriginal housing • May refer to source	2
• Provides some relevant information	1

Answers could include:

Source reference: Paul Keating's Redfern speech 1992 (25 years ago). Provide cultural links with Aboriginal communities / stakeholder and community relationships / build partnerships that enhance wellbeing / promote inclusion and access / provide cultural advice and guidance / support celebration of significant Aboriginal dates.

- Federal and State Government housing programs linked to local Aboriginal Land Councils and other corporations purchasing State-owned housing, and/or developing new low-income housing projects.
- Addressing low income, and high rentals especially in capital cities such as Sydney.
- Limited access to home ownership and affordability.
- For example Darkinjung LALC Menindee Ridge project developing a residential subdivision providing affordable living options and sustainable housing growth.
- Pacific Link Housing overseeing Department of Housing properties and covering much of the role the Aboriginal Housing Authority once played. Land in housing estates being sold off to private developers means new challenges in housing.
- Land ownership allowing housing development. Addressing issues of overcrowding, shortages in accommodation, provision of basic services such as water and sewerage.
- Links to addressing unemployment to overcome social problems and low socioeconomic needs of affordable housing suiting their family and cultural needs.
- Aboriginal peoples involved in the decision-making process.

Question 13 (b)

Criteria	Marks
• Demonstrates detailed knowledge of strategies that have been implemented to improve Aboriginal and other Indigenous peoples' housing standards • Makes a clear judgement about the effectiveness of the strategies • Presents a sustained, logical and cohesive response integrating relevant concepts and terms • Makes detailed reference to an Australian AND an international Indigenous community	9–10
• Demonstrates sound knowledge of strategies that have been implemented to improve Aboriginal and other Indigenous peoples' housing standards • Makes a judgement about the effectiveness of the strategies • Presents a logical and cohesive response applying relevant concepts and terms • Makes reference to an Australian AND an international Indigenous community	7–8
• Demonstrates knowledge of strategies that have been implemented to improve Aboriginal and other Indigenous peoples' housing standards • Presents a structured response using some relevant concepts and terms • May refer to an Australian AND/OR an international Indigenous community	5–6
• Demonstrates limited knowledge of strategies that have been implemented to improve Aboriginal and other Indigenous peoples' housing standards • Uses some relevant concepts and terms • May refer to an Australian AND/OR an international Indigenous community	3–4
• Makes general statements about Australian Aboriginal AND/OR international Indigenous housing strategies • May refer to an Aboriginal OR international Indigenous community	1–2

Answers could include:

- Housing issues link to rights to self-determination and autonomy.
- Lifestyle changes due to provision of housing options developed through community consultation.
- Community employment in building and maintaining homes to instil pride and overcome social stigmas in an attempt to break the poverty cycle. Role of Local Aboriginal Land Councils and other agencies in rental properties and providing affordable housing options in a climate of low home ownership rates. Links to State Government eg Compass Housing
- The role of the UN and other bodies (eg Habitat for Humanity) in developing basic housing standards highlights the issues eg Lakota Sioux endure well below freezing temperatures in sub-standard housing affecting their health and wellbeing. Reliance on – government and philanthropic/community focused charities. Overcrowding, provision of basic services such as water and sewerage, and isolation from other services are all housing issues. High rates of community unemployment also create social problems in communities. Communities are also fractured when housing issues force people to move.

- International communities have similar issues, and have other agencies other than government involved in developing for future needs. (Philanthropy and greater involvement of religious and social conscience groups are more evident internationally.)
- International strategies
  - Maori Housing Network
  - Maori Housing Strategy
  - The Social Housing Reform Program (SHRP)
- Specific examples from selected communities may be used to highlight an effect such as self-determination, eg Australia
  - Closing the Gap – Cleaning the House
  - National Affordable Housing Agreement (NAHA)
  - National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing (NPARIH)
  - National Partnership Agreement on Remote Service Delivery (RSDNPA)
  - Stronger Futures in the Northern Territory – housing
  - National Indigenous Infrastructure Guide.

Question 14 — Employment

Question 14 (a)

Criteria	Marks
• Demonstrates sound understanding of the importance of targeted positions in addressing Aboriginal peoples' employment issues • Demonstrates knowledge of employment issues of Aboriginal peoples • Integrates source material	5
• Demonstrates an understanding of the importance of targeted positions in addressing Aboriginal peoples' employment issues • Makes reference to the source material	3–4
• Makes general statement(s) about targeted positions AND/ OR Aboriginal employment • May refer to source	2
• Provides some relevant information	1

Answers could include:

Source references: Paul Keating's Redfern speech 1992 (25 years ago). Interview assess and refer Aboriginal career seekers / training opportunities / career planning / networking with community / locating business opportunities

• Coaching career seekers.

• Positions generated by CDEP (Community Development Employment Program) and Aboriginal Employment Strategy enable local communities to provide training and offers of employment.

• Initiatives to address unemployment rates of three times the national average.

• Addressing the downturn in trades, manufacturing and retail sectors as well as rural decline.

• Initiatives may also be related to health, education and criminal justice issues they affect participation and access to the employment sector. Specific targeted positions created and specific educational pathways to employment eg IPROWD.

• Reliance on government programs funding Aboriginal employment initiatives in a climate of budgetary restraint and spending cuts.

• Aboriginal Employment Strategy (AES) with a focus on local community employment, training opportunities and improving skills.

• Aboriginal identified positions in organisations such as all levels of government.

• Western Australian mining programs (Fortescue Mining) aimed at providing opportunities and a voice in these organisations have come from local communities working with executives such as Andrew Forrest.

• Improved service provided to Aboriginal peoples (eg health, education, social justice) by employing Aboriginal peoples.

Question 14 (b)

Criteria	Marks
• Demonstrates detailed knowledge of strategies that have been implemented to improve Aboriginal and other Indigenous peoples' access to employment • Makes a clear judgement about the effectiveness of the strategies • Presents a sustained, logical and cohesive response integrating relevant concepts and terms • Makes detailed reference to an Australian AND an international Indigenous community	9–10
• Demonstrates sound knowledge of strategies that have been implemented to improve Aboriginal and other Indigenous peoples' access to employment • Makes a judgement about the effectiveness of the strategies • Presents a logical and cohesive response applying relevant concepts and terms • Makes reference to an Australian AND an international Indigenous community	7–8
• Demonstrates knowledge of strategies that have been implemented to improve Aboriginal and other Indigenous peoples' access to employment • Presents a structured response using some relevant concepts and terms • May refer to an Australian AND/OR an international Indigenous community	5–6
• Demonstrates limited knowledge of strategies that have been implemented to improve Aboriginal and other Indigenous peoples' access to employment • Uses some relevant concepts and terms • May refer to an Australian AND/OR an international Indigenous community	3–4
• Makes general statements about Australian Aboriginal AND/OR international Indigenous employment strategies • May refer to an Australian OR international Indigenous community	1–2

Answers could include:

• Impact of specific employment strategies aimed at overcoming welfare dependence with focus on improved access to employment. Role of government strategies such as CDEP aimed at reducing reliance on social security and developing skills and its impact on lifestyle.

• Access opportunities, especially in regional centres. Issues of institutional racism exacerbating the discrimination towards Aboriginal and international Indigenous community members continue to have an effect.

• Development of partnerships, regaining land and land-based activities contributing to cultural maintenance and eco-tourism employment opportunities.

• Aboriginal Employment Strategy (AES) is a 100% Indigenous managed, national, not-for-profit recruitment company.

• Commonwealth Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Employment Strategy.

- International Indigenous communities (Maori and Lakota Sioux) have similar employment issues affecting their communities. How these issues affect communities and solutions such as New Zealand seeking to improve employment opportunities.
- The USA has major economic considerations, and priorities are different with its Native American peoples. This is an example of the lack of political will and lack of opportunities.
- In Canada (where land rights granted) the Inuit have found employment opportunities in the oil industry. The impact here has seen a cultural shift and an awareness of the need to preserve traditions, languages and religion.
- The Maori economic development strategy and action plan.

Question 15 — Criminal Justice

Question 15 (a)

Criteria	Marks
• Demonstrates sound understanding of the importance of targeted positions in addressing Aboriginal peoples' criminal justice issues • Demonstrates knowledge of criminal justice issues of Aboriginal peoples • Integrates source material	5
• Demonstrates an understanding of the importance of targeted positions in addressing Aboriginal peoples' criminal justice issues • Makes reference to the source material	3–4
• Makes general statement(s) about targeted positions AND/ OR Aboriginal criminal justice issues • May refer to source	2
• Provides some relevant information	1

Answers could include:

Source references: Paul Keating's Redfern speech 1992 (25 years ago).

- Providing advice and support to police / management of local issues / establishing and maintaining rapport with Elders / links to Community/network contact to strengthen cooperation / assist community members with policing issues.
- Restorative justice, circle sentencing initiatives.
- Consensus decision-making, and focus on traditional law; its cultural aspects.
- Sporting programs and role models including Elders to address over-representation in the justice system.
- Media role, eg domestic violence advertisements.
- IPROWD through NSW Police Service enables Aboriginal peoples to train and put an Aboriginal face on the uniform in communities.
- Partnerships such as Aboriginal Justice Advisory Committee and Legal Service.
- At local level the role of the PCYC (Police Citizens Youth Club) in South Sydney where Redfern police aimed to provide a sanctuary for children from the Block.
- Federal Court Judge Matthew Myers, first Aboriginal man appointed to a federal court. He was chosen to head a 2017 enquiry into why Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples make up 27% of the overall prison population.

Question 15 (b)

Criteria	Marks
• Demonstrates detailed knowledge of strategies that have been implemented to improve Aboriginal and other Indigenous peoples' criminal justice issues • Makes a clear judgement about the effectiveness of the strategies • Presents a sustained, logical and cohesive response integrating relevant concepts and terms • Makes detailed reference to an Australian AND an international Indigenous community	9–10
• Demonstrates sound knowledge of strategies that have been implemented to improve Aboriginal and other Indigenous peoples' criminal justice issues • Makes a judgement about the effectiveness of the strategies • Presents a logical and cohesive response applying relevant concepts and terms • Makes reference to an Australian AND an international Indigenous community	7–8
• Demonstrates knowledge of strategies that have been implemented to improve Aboriginal and other Indigenous peoples' criminal justice issues • Presents a structured response using some relevant concepts and terms • May refer to an Australian AND/OR an international Indigenous community	5–6
• Demonstrates limited knowledge of strategies that have been implemented to improve Aboriginal and other Indigenous peoples' criminal justice issues • Uses some relevant concepts and terms • May refer to an Australian AND/OR an international Indigenous community	3–4
• Makes general statements about Aboriginal Australian AND/OR international Indigenous criminal justice strategies • May refer to an Australian OR international Indigenous community	1–2

Answers could include:

Strategies to overcome the historical view of police in areas such as the Stolen Generations, and over-policing of communities.

• Over-representation in the justice system and links to other social justice areas.
• Strategies include circle sentencing, ALS.
• Examples: Lower socioeconomic status leading to high-risk illegal activity. Exacerbated by drug and alcohol abuse, low educational standards and high levels of unemployment. Family and community dysfunction, cultural alienation and weakened links to people such as Elders.
• Fractured communities due to government sale of estates such as the Gordon Estate in Dubbo to private enterprise. This can also break cycles in a positive manner.
• Australian Law Reform Commission relief incarceration follows more than 50 reviews tabled at the Don Dale Royal Commission (NT).

- More than 57% of Aboriginal prisoners are incarcerated for violent offences. Aboriginal peoples make up 3% of the population but 43% are in prison for acts intended to cause injury and 18% are for homicides and sexual assault.
- Historical mistrust of authority impacts upon the justice system. Mental illness, over-zealous policing in some areas all contribute.
- What is there in the international community? Conferencing, inclusion of community members in court procedures, education programs and legal support. Land also gives better opportunities for self-determination.
- Strategies may include Restorative Justice (Nunavut), RCMP (Mounties) policy strategies.

Question 16 — Economic Independence

Question 16 (a)

Criteria	Marks
• Demonstrates sound understanding of the importance of targeted positions in addressing Aboriginal peoples' economic independence issues • Demonstrates knowledge of the economic independence issues of Aboriginal peoples • Integrates source material	5
• Demonstrates an understanding of the importance of targeted positions to Aboriginal peoples' economic independence issues • Makes reference to the source material	3–4
• Makes general statement(s) about targeted positions AND/OR Aboriginal economic independence • May refer to source	2
• Provides some relevant information	1

Answers could include:

Source reference: Paul Keating's Redfern speech 1992 (25 years ago).

• Economic development and business opportunities / knowledge of Aust Govt procurement policies / via IBA workshops guidance, support, finance to get business up and running / identify business suitability and designing tools to help business.

• An initiative referring to Land Councils and housing corporations working on long-term development. Return of land and selling of land, leasing to pastoral companies to diversify income and reinvesting into enterprises such as cattle companies and low cost housing developments.

• Specific community initiatives such as training and skills development, environmentally sensitive cultural enterprises including eco-tourism, bush tucker, site management eg Uluru.

• Delta Downs cattle station in the Gulf country of Queensland has over one million acres and is managed and operated by Aboriginal workers.

• Tourism and management of natural resources (oil, mineral wealth and licences), housing and development, agricultural enterprises. Communities become economically independent.

• Aboriginal Employment Strategy to build reliable and steady income. Breaking the cycle of welfare dependence developed over generations of de-skilling. West Australian mining companies (eg Fortescue) agreements with local communities.

Question 16 (b)

Criteria	Marks
• Demonstrates detailed knowledge of strategies that have been implemented to improve Aboriginal and other Indigenous peoples' economic independence • Makes a clear judgement about the effectiveness of the strategies • Presents a sustained, logical and cohesive response integrating relevant concepts and terms • Makes detailed reference to an Australian AND an international Indigenous community	9–10
• Demonstrates sound knowledge of strategies that have been implemented to improve Aboriginal and other Indigenous peoples' economic independence • Makes a judgement about the effectiveness of the strategies • Presents a logical and cohesive response applying relevant concepts and terms • Makes reference to an Australian AND an international Indigenous community	7–8
• Demonstrates knowledge of strategies that have been implemented to improve Aboriginal and other Indigenous peoples' economic independence • Presents a structured response using some relevant concepts and terms • May refer to an Australian AND/OR an international Indigenous community	5–6
• Demonstrates limited knowledge of strategies that have been implemented to improve Aboriginal and other Indigenous peoples' economic independence • Uses some relevant concepts and terms • May refer to an Australian AND/OR an international Indigenous community	3–4
• Makes general statements about Australian Aboriginal AND/OR international Indigenous economic strategies • May refer to an Australian OR international Indigenous community	1–2

Answers could include:

- Issues post-1965 resulting from European colonisation have a major impact on the economic status of Aboriginal peoples. Institutional strategies such as exclusion from education, failure to consult, lack of self-determination, limited training to up-skill, long-term under/unemployment and welfare dependence.

- Strategies used by Aboriginal stockmen at Wave Hill in 1966 walking off and award wages granted. Links to plight of lowly paid workers. Targeted government programs to introduce self-determination and economic enterprise. Lack of citizenship and/or denial of land rights is a common issue, especially land for Native Americans. The USA has very limited welfare and high levels of poverty in its Indigenous communities.

- Indigenous Landholder Services (ILS) is a collaborative partnership to improve land management and sustainable employment.

- Financial literacy has worked against self-determination strategies, eg Marra Worra Worra Corp (Fitzroy Crossing WA) has been swindled of millions of dollars due to lack of financial knowledge of its directors.

- Warren Mundine said poverty isn't just a factor of income. It's about deprivation of basic needs such as education and health. Strategy to address this.

- 1992 Mabo/Native Title decisions and impacts.

- The Australian Government Indigenous Procurement Policy (IPP) with the aim of stimulating Indigenous entrepreneurship and business development.

- Supply Nations – assists Indigenous businesses with certified supplier status.

- Maori Economic Development Strategy.

- Similarities with international communities, and differences. Issue for the people of Dakota USA, and the pipeline. Who benefits from this strategy? Lakota Sioux have no mineral, pastoral or other means to create wealth. However, the Inuit have benefited from oil rights, land rights and an apology / government acknowledgement of past wrongs.

Section I — Social Justice and Human Rights Issues
Part C – Global Perspective and Comparative Study

Question 17

Criteria	Marks
• Demonstrates extensive understanding of the political changes needed to improve the socioeconomic status of Aboriginal and Indigenous peoples • Demonstrates comprehensive knowledge of the socioeconomic status of Aboriginal and Indigenous peoples • Presents a sustained, logical and cohesive response • Integrates detailed references to the Comparative Study and TWO listed topics	13–15
• Demonstrates sound understanding of the political changes needed to improve the socioeconomic status of Aboriginal and Indigenous peoples • Demonstrates sound knowledge of the socioeconomic status of Aboriginal and Indigenous peoples • Presents a well-structured response • Makes reference to the Comparative study and TWO listed topics	10–12
• Demonstrates understanding of the political changes needed to improve the socioeconomic status of Aboriginal and Indigenous peoples • Demonstrates knowledge of the socioeconomic status of Aboriginal and Indigenous peoples • Presents a structured response • Refers to at least one study AND at least ONE of the listed topics	7–9
• Demonstrates limited understanding of the political changes needed to improve the socioeconomic status of Aboriginal and Indigenous peoples AND/OR • Demonstrates limited knowledge of the socioeconomic status of Aboriginal and Indigenous peoples • Refers to one study AND/OR one of the listed topics	4–6
• Makes general statements about socioeconomic status • May refer to an Indigenous community	1–3

Answers could include:

- Political changes refer to local, state, national and international levels
- Reference to specific situations for their relevant Communities
- Specific reference to the needs present in their Australian Aboriginal and international Indigenous Community
- Commitment to redressing disadvantage, discriminatory practices, racism and injustice
- Political will and opportunity
- Recognition of the need for changes and improvements
- A greater level of focus on limiting the effects of poverty cycle
- Greater understanding of the underlying contributing factors that affects growth
- More holistic approaches to solving identified issues
- A recognition of the interconnection between land, health, relationships, literacy levels, with social and cultural wellbeing

- Well-resourced community controlled, culturally appropriate and accessible programs
- Government institutions that deliver local, diverse and culturally developed programs and strategies for success
- Participation of Aboriginal staff in support and delivery of programs
- Clear and actively supported pathways to further opportunities
- Respect for the role of intergenerational knowledge transfer and the role it will play in the programs
- Consistent effort to break down negative stereotypes in mainstream society and government institutions
- Implementing programs that will maximise leadership opportunities
- Programs that focus on the engagement and empowerment of youth.

Section II — Research and Inquiry Methods

Question 18 (a) (i)

Criteria	Marks
• Correctly identifies two ways Aboriginal PhD graduates are creating change with reference to Source *E*	2
• Attempts to identify a way Aboriginal PhD graduates are creating change	1

Answers could include:

- Aboriginal peoples will have an input into the knowledge economy, inspire policy and influence political decision-making, leadership and institutional reform
- Enhanced debate across communities
- Increase in opinions: 'at the moment there are one or two voices that dominate'
- Increased creativity and innovation
- Enhancement of culture.

Question 18 (a) (ii)

Criteria	Marks
• Demonstrates detailed knowledge of how Aboriginal researchers could develop recognition of Indigenous knowledges • Provides relevant details from Source *E* to support response	5
• Demonstrates sound knowledge of how Aboriginal researchers could develop recognition of Indigenous knowledges • Provides details from Source *E* to support response	3–4
• Makes general statement(s) about how Aboriginal researchers could recognise Indigenous knowledges	1–2

Answers could include:

By having more representation Aboriginal academics will bring diversity of ideas. Many Aboriginal academics will conduct their research to reflect Aboriginal knowledge systems. More research conducted in this manner will help to establish respect and acknowledge the knowledge systems. By undertaking more research the supervisors will have a greater understand of the potential 'conflicts of knowledge culture' and how to manage these in a respectful manner.

There are many types of cultural knowledge, some public, some private. Openly shared knowledge is less problematic for researchers but private knowledge is secret, usually for community members.

Due to Aboriginal culture always being a highly intellectual culture, there are knowledge hierarchies. Not all community members are privy to all knowledges. An example of this is men's and women's business. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander academics would have personal understanding of these knowledge systems and the role they should take in research.

By having multiple voices of authority it will acknowledge that conflicting values are common and will make space for more genuine research to take place. It would have greater recognition of cultural differences and sensitivity.

Question 18 (b)

Criteria	Marks
• Demonstrates extensive knowledge of the ethical research practices used in the collection of data • Demonstrates understanding of the reasons for using ethical research practices • Provides a logical and cohesive response, integrating relevant concepts and terms	7–8
• Demonstrates detailed knowledge of the ethical research practices used in the collection of data • Demonstrates understanding of the reasons for using ethical research practices • Provides a well structured response, including relevant concepts and terms	5–6
• Demonstrates some knowledge of ethical research practices • Uses some relevant concepts and terms	3–4
• Makes general statements about ethical research	1–2

Answers could include:

It is essential that ethical research practices are undertaken when collecting data. Ethical practices ensure perspectives and sensitivities of people are respected. By following genuine, collaborative and respectful collection of data, ethical research practices will be upheld and the research will be authentic.

• All participants have given full and free consent to be part of the research

• Acknowledge that participants may be custodians of knowledge

• Ensure that community consultations and relationships are ongoing

• Acknowledge the intellectual property of others

• Be clear of the purpose of the research and how the knowledge will be used

• Ensure that data collection, coding and dismissing is in alignment with the participants' responses. The selection of data to include or dismiss needs to reflect the true nature of the research not selected with a bias.

• Ensure questionnaires have the option to be anonymous

• Ensure observations are naturalistic and have informed consent to conduct

• Ensure interviews are conducted in a respectful manner

• If requested a participant can have anonymity, confidentiality and the right to withdraw from the process

• All participants should have provided informed consent of publication of the information

• No harm, physical or mental, should be experienced by participants. This is particularly important when conducting research about Aboriginal history as many traumatic events have occurred

• Research should include acknowledgement of deceased persons.

Section III

Question 19 — Aboriginality and the Land

Question 19 (a)

Criteria	Marks
• Makes a clear and detailed evaluation about the importance of Country for Aboriginal peoples in improving socioeconomic status • Integrates information from the source material and own knowledge to support judgement • Presents a sustained, logical and cohesive argument applying relevant terms and concepts	9–10
• Makes a clear evaluation about the importance of Country for Aboriginal peoples in improving socioeconomic status • Integrates information from the source material and own knowledge • Presents a logical and cohesive argument applying relevant terms and concepts	7–8
• May make a judgement about importance of Country for Aboriginal peoples in improving socioeconomic status • Makes reference to the source material AND/OR their own knowledge • Presents a structured response applying some relevant terms and concepts	5–6
• Demonstrates a limited understanding about importance of Country for Aboriginal peoples in improving socioeconomic status • May make reference to the source material AND/OR their own knowledge • Attempts to use some relevant terms and concepts	3–4
• Makes general statements about Country • May refer to source OR own knowledge	1–2

Answers could include:

- Health
  - Caring for Country programs
  - Recognise the control importance of Land in regard to identity, spirituality, community and culture
  - Holistic understanding of health
  - Growth and health outcomes working with community
  - Sense of wellbeing in re-establishing OR maintaining cultural connectiveness
- Environmental benefits
  - Investment and respect of Land management knowledge and practices
  - Involves Aboriginal peoples' natural resource management
  - Can foster relationships and partnerships between Aboriginal peoples and formal structures and systems to better care for Land
  - Gives Aboriginal peoples the capacity to govern their Lands and waters
- Economic benefits
  - Provides a platform for community sovereignty and autonomy

- – Food sources and other valued sources
- – Opportunity for employment / wealth generation
- – Creates an opportunity for sustainable livelihoods through frameworks to encourage employment.

Question 19 (b)

Criteria	Marks
• Makes a clear judgement of the significance of events that have supported Aboriginal peoples' efforts in achieving Land Rights • Demonstrates a comprehensive understanding of events that have supported Aboriginal peoples' efforts in achieving Land Rights • Makes a specific and detailed reference to at least ONE Aboriginal community to support their judgement • Provides a well structured, logical and cohesive response integrating relevant concepts and terms	17–20
• Makes a judgement of the significance of events that have supported Aboriginal peoples' efforts in achieving Land Rights • Demonstrates an understanding of events that have supported Aboriginal peoples' efforts in achieving Land Rights • Makes a reference to at least ONE Aboriginal community • Provides a logical and cohesive response integrating relevant concepts and terms	13–16
• Provides a description of events that have supported Aboriginal peoples' efforts in achieving Land Rights • May make reference to at least ONE Aboriginal community • Provides a logical response integrating relevant concepts and terms	9–12
• Presents a limited response about events that have supported Aboriginal peoples' efforts in achieving Land Rights • May make reference to at least ONE Aboriginal community	5–8
• Makes general statements about Aboriginal peoples' efforts in achieving Land Rights • May make reference to at least ONE Aboriginal community	1–4

Answers could include:

• The significance of specific events that supported Aboriginal peoples' efforts in having the Australian Government legally recognise the Aboriginal system of land ownership and put into law the concept of inalienable freehold title.

• The Land Rights Act is a fundamental piece of social reform.

• The significance of events that facilitate the goal of formal legislative Land Rights, not exclusively the evolving struggle of Land Rights.

• Discussion of a variety of significant events that have contributed to the enacting of formal legislation supported by specific Land Councils and communities.

Question 20 — Heritage and Identity

Question 20 (a)

Criteria	Marks
• Demonstrates extensive understanding of Aboriginal peoples' affirmation of heritage and identity in Australia today • Integrates information from the source material and own knowledge to support judgement • Presents a sustained, logical and cohesive argument applying relevant terms and concepts	9–10
• Demonstrates a sound understanding of Aboriginal peoples' affirmation of heritage and identity in Australia today • Integrates information from the source material and own knowledge • Provides a logical and cohesive response integrating relevant concepts and terms	7–8
• Demonstrate an understanding of Aboriginal peoples' affirmation of heritage and identity in Australia today • May make reference to the source material AND/OR their own knowledge • Presents a structured response applying some relevant terms and concepts	5–6
• Demonstrates a limited understanding of Aboriginal peoples' affirmation of heritage and identity in Australia today • May make reference to the source material AND/OR their own knowledge • Attempts to use some relevant terms and concepts.	3–4
• Makes general statements about Aboriginal peoples' heritage and identity • May refer to source OR own knowledge	1–2

Answers could include:

There are a variety of ways in which Aboriginal people affirm their heritage and identity in Australia today. These ways include expressions of Dreaming spirituality, autonomy and cultural affirmation and can be viewed through different mediums such as music, art, sport, business, education, health and dance.

Question 20 (b)

Criteria	Marks
• Makes a clear judgement of the significance of regaining access to Country for Aboriginal peoples' heritage and identity • Demonstrates a comprehensive understanding of Aboriginal peoples' heritage and identity • Makes a specific and detailed reference to at least ONE Aboriginal community to support their judgement • Provides a well-structured, logical and cohesive response integrating relevant concepts and terms	17–20
• Makes a judgement of the significance of regaining access to Country for Aboriginal peoples' heritage and identity • Demonstrates understanding of Aboriginal peoples' heritage and identity • Makes a reference to at least ONE Aboriginal community • Provides a logical and cohesive response integrating relevant concepts and terms	13–16
• Provides a description of aspects of Aboriginal peoples' heritage and identity AND/OR significance of regaining access to Country • May make reference to at least ONE Aboriginal community • Provides a logical response integrating relevant concepts and terms	9–12
• Provides a limited description of aspects of Aboriginal peoples' heritage and identity AND/OR significance of regaining access to Country May make reference to at least ONE Aboriginal community	5–8
• Makes general statements about the significance of Country for Aboriginal peoples' heritage and identity • May make reference to at least ONE Aboriginal community	1–4

Answers could include:

Examples provided need to be assessed with reference to at least one Aboriginal community.
• Connection to Country is inherent to Aboriginal peoples' heritage and identity. It is how Aboriginal people identify themselves, their families and their laws.
• For Aboriginal people the relationship to Country is much deeper. The Land owns Aboriginal people and every aspect of their lives is connected to it.
• Regaining access to Country for Aboriginal peoples' heritage and identity is significant in the maintenance of spiritual connection to the Land. Aboriginal law and spirituality are interconnected with the land, the people and creation, and this is the foundation of culture and sovereignty.
• Country sustains Aboriginal lives spiritually, physically, socially and culturally. The connection to Country is at the core of every Aboriginal art form, such as dance, music or painting.
• Aboriginal life is controlled by the Land. The connection to Land and Country provides Aboriginal people with their identity and sense of belonging.
• Country is a place of learning that resonates with the heritage and identity of Aboriginal peoples.
• The significance of regaining access to Country for Aboriginal peoples' heritage and identity ensures Aboriginal peoples look after cultural sites because of the spiritual and cultural connection to the Land.

2017 HSC Aboriginal Studies Mapping Grid

Section I
Part A

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
1	1	Aboriginal initiative to improve legal status	H3.2
2	1	Socioeconomic status (global) (source based)	H1.2
3	1	Initiatives/organisations promoting social, economic and political independence (global)	H3.3
4	1	Discrimination terminology	H3.2
5	1	Addressing racism/discrimination and status	H1.3
6	3	Similarities in socioeconomic status of Indigenous peoples	H1.2
7	4	Initiatives to promote social, economic and political independence (source based)	H 3.3
8	6	Addressing racism/discrimination and status (source based)	H 1.3
9	2	Government policies/legislation	H3.2
10	5	International agreements	H3.2

Section I
Part B

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
11 (a)	5	Health	H1.2 H3.3
11 (b)	10	Health	H1.2, H3.1, H3.2, H4.1
12 (a)	5	Education	H1.2, H3.3
12 (b)	10	Education	H1.2, H3.1, H3.2, H4.1
13 (a)	5	Housing	H1.2, H3.3
13 (b)	10	Housing	H1.2, H3.1, H3.2, H4.1
14 (a)	5	Employment	H1.2, H3.3
14 (b)	10	Employment	H1.2, H3.1, H3.2, H4.1
15 (a)	5	Criminal justice	H1.2, H3.3
15 (b)	10	Criminal justice	H1.2, H3.1, H3.2, H4.1
16 (a)	5	Economic independence	H1.2, H3.3
16 (b)	10	Economic independence	H1.2, H3.1, H3.2, H4.1

Section I
Part C

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
17	15	Global perspective and comparative study	H1.2, H3.1, H3.3, H4.3

Section II

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
18 (a) (i)	2	Research and inquiry methods	H4.2
18 (a) (ii)	5	Research and inquiry methods	H4.1, H4.2, H4.3
18 (b)	8	Research and inquiry methods	H4.1, H4.2, H4.3

Section III

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
19 (a)	10	Aboriginality and the land	H2.2
19 (b)	20	Aboriginality and the land	H2.2, H3.2
20 (a)	10	Heritage and identity	H2.1
20 (b)	20	Heritage and identity	H2.2, H3.2