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Special Abilities: A Māori Perspective

A thesis presented in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Education at Massey University

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Abstract

This study investigated special abilities from a Māori perspective. In particular it sought to discover if traditional and contemporary concepts of special abilities existed and if so, what these concepts were. It also sought Māori opinion on effective and appropriate ways of identifying and catering for Māori CWSA.

A two-pronged approach was utilised. Possible traditional and contemporary Māori concepts were constructed from:

- · a documentary analysis of a variety of resources
- informal, exploratory interviews with 33 Māori participants.

Whānau networks were used to select the interview sample of 6 kaumātua, 12 educators and 15 "others" who strongly identified themselves as being Māori and had a demonstrated commitment to Māoritanga. Participants came from a variety of educational and socio-economic backgrounds and there was wide tribal and hapū representation.

Data from documentary analysis and interviews was both equivalent and complementary. The concepts of special abilities from the past and present that emerged:

- were holistic in nature and inextricably intertwined with other Māori concepts, values, customs and beliefs.
- were broad and wide-ranging. Many abilities and qualities were valued.
 These included spiritual, cognitive, affective, aesthetic, artistic, musical, psychomotor, social, intuitive, creative, leadership and cultural abilities and qualities.
- were not bounded by social class, economic status or gender.
- · were grounded firmly in Māori kaupapa.
- placed importance on both "qualities" and "abilities." Qualities in the intrapersonal, affective domain were particularly valued.

- incorporated an expectation that abilities and qualities would be used in the service of others.
- involved the bestowing of mana tangata especially in the areas of service to others and cultural knowledge.

The suggestions about how Māori CWSA could be identified and catered for at home and at school contained many approaches equally applicable to all children. Culture-specific suggestions emphasised the encouragement and teaching of Māoritanga, the development of strong, supportive whānau networks, the training of teachers in Māoritanga especially aspects relevant to recognising and catering for Māori CWSA and the provision of culturally appropriate education. The latter involved teaching programmes, strategies, styles and environments particularly suited to Māori children. It was also emphasised that educational provisions for Māori CWSA should not isolate them from their culture.

The research concluded that to enable children who identify as Māori and live within Māori norms to realise their potential, identification procedures and educational provisions should be based firmly on a Māori concept of special abilities.

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He Poroporoaki

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Table of Contents

Abstract
Preface and Acknowledgements (iv)
List of Figures and Tables
Chapter 1: Introduction
Chapter 2: Literature Review
Chapter 3: Methodology
Chapter 4: Results
Chapter 5: Discussion
Chapter 6: Conclusion
References
Appendix A: Interview Schedule
Appendix B: Covering Letter
Appendix C: Interview Guide
Glossary

List of Figures and Tables

Figure 1	Sample Selection Using Whānau Networks
Figure 2	Sample Group and Gender Choice of Abilities and Qualities in the Past
Figure 3	Sample Group and Gender Choice of Abilities and Qualities in the Present
Figure 4	Distribution of Abilities and Qualities Amongst National, Iwi, Whānau and Gender Groups in the Past
Figure 5	Distribution of Abilities and Qualities Amongst National, Iwi, Whānau and Gender Groups in the Present
Figure 6	Comparison of Past and Present Ability and Quality Choices
Table 1	Sample Composition
Table 2	Gender Composition of Past Choices
Table 3	Sample Group and Gender Choice of National, Iwi and Whānau Categories from the Past
Table 4	Gender Composition of Present Choices
Table 5	Sample Group and Gender Choice of National, Iwi and Whānau Categories in the Present
Table 6	Sample Group Contribution to Research Data