

RECENT GOVERNMENT ACTIVITY (education)

1961	Hunn report	Successfully argued integration was a better approach than assimilation and inequities for Māori should be addressed
1975	Waitangi Tribunal established	Commission of enquiry for grievances occurring after 1975; can make findings of fact and recommendations only
1980s	Focus on 'bi-culturalism'	
1982	First Te Kōhanga Reo established	Today there are 484 nationally, 58 in Auckland
1984	Labour Government elected	Manifesto included honouring the principles of the Treaty.
1985	First kura kaupapa established	Today there are 45 nationally, 9 in Auckland region
1985	Treaty of Waitangi Amendment Act	Expanded the Waitangi Tribunal and extended its jurisdiction to hear claims arising since 1840
1986	Waitangi Tribunal reports decision on te reo	Recommends an enquiry into the way Māori children are educated to ensure that all children who wish to learn Māori are able to do so https://www.waitangitribunal.govt.nz/publications-and-resources/waitangi-tribunal-reports/ (Wai 11)
1987	Māori Language Act	Made te reo Māori an official language of NZ.
1988	State Sector Act	Every employer in State Services has obligation to be good employer, including EEO which lists Māori as a target group
1988	Royal Commission on Social Policy report	Popularised '3 P' concept of Treaty principles: participation, partnership, protection
1989	Lange announces "Principles for Crown action on the Treaty of Waitangi"	Concept of the Government's right to rewrite the Treaty as "principles" generally rejected by Māori
1989	Education Amendment Act	Gives statutory recognition to kura kaupapa and wānanga; the latter share status of universities, polytechnics and colleges of education.
1990	National Government elected	Party manifesto pledged to settle all proven claims by 2000
1990s	Concept of 'cultural safety' emerges	Originally developed in nursing education and then practice; applicable in all areas of working with people of different cultures
1991	Resource Management Act passed	Includes provisions requiring that principles of Treaty be taken into account, that consultation with iwi occurs
1994	Cabinet adopted new position on Treaty recognising it as the founding document	"[The Treaty]... protected Māori interests; It made us all New Zealanders"
1995	Tainui settlement signed	The Crown 'apologises unreservedly' and agrees to return 1.4% of what was taken (\$170 million including some land).
1996	First MMP election	For the first time, the number of Māori seats is proportional to the number of voters on the Māori electoral roll
1999	Labour Government elected	Margaret Wilson (Office Treaty Settlements) rewrites the Treaty Principles.
2000	'Closing the Gaps' policy introduced	Māori participation in education increases but disparities remain. Education is identified as part of Treaty policy
2008	National Government elected	Coalition with Māori party leads to initiatives such as funding to enable kura to retain secondary students for longer
2011	ERO recognises success for Māori students as National Evaluation Topic	Prompted by disappointing findings in <i>Promoting Success for Māori Students: Schools' Progress</i>

