

B1_DAAS SUMMARY SHEET

ELEMENTS OF CULTURE: When asked to describe culture, we may sometimes give a definition which is quite broad and there will be many such descriptions. One way to explain culture is to list five of its basic elements. These are: (1) it changes (2) it's learned (3) it affects our behaviour (4) it's passed down from one generation to the next and (5) it's shared. **ENCULTRATION:** This occurs when someone grows up in their traditional culture and adopting those traits, values and beliefs. **ACCULTURATION** is taking on the values, beliefs and characteristics of a culture that is not one's traditionally.

ASSESSMENT VERBS: In one of her sessions at Tranby, Dr Alanna Kamp stressed the need for students to have a sound understanding of assessment terms. Knowing what the assessment is asking students to provide is a major factor in helping to achieve a "satisfactory" result. Here is a brief explanation of some of those terms which may help in planning your response.

Analyse: Identify components of the question and the relationship between them and relate their implications.

Assess: Make a judgment of value, quality, outcomes, results or size.

Compare: Show how things are similar or different.

Contrast: Show how things are different or opposite.

Define: State the meaning of something & identify its essential qualities.

Describe: Provide characteristics and/or features of the issue.

Discuss: Identify issues and provide points for and/or against.

Examine: Inspect something thoroughly so that you can determine their condition or nature.

Explain: Relate the cause and effect; make the relationship between things evident; provide details of why and/or how.

Identify: Recognise and name the elements/components.

Justify: Support an argument or conclusion.

Outline: Sketch in general terms and/or indicate the main features.

Predict: suggest what may happen based on the information that is made available.

Propose: Put forward a point of view, idea, argument, suggestion for consideration or action.

Recommend: provide reasons for taking a specific course of action.

Summarise: The relevant details of the issue are concisely expressed.

KNOWLEDGE OF ABORIGINAL CULTURAL PROTOCOLS:
Includes having an awareness of information sensitivity and how to access it: being aware of gender roles in relation to knowledge and cultural practices; the appropriate ways of transferring information and what can be shared; talking and listening to the right people; being aware of and respecting cultural diversity; knowing how to liaise with traditional custodians and elders; knowing what activities are appropriate and when they may be carried out; knowing how to acknowledge and welcome others.

KNOWLEDGE OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER CULTURE"
Includes having understanding of beliefs, values, lore/law, spirituality; lore/ law; language may be oral/verbal; written; sign language; body language; customs/gender roles; kinship networks; responsibilities and restrictions associated with kinship and totemism; moieties; speaking rights; ceremonies; rituals; stories; song; dance; art; bush tucker; relationships between plants; bush medicine; traditional and current land management practices; landscape, features, rivers, lakes and sea resources and their uses; animals and individuals, clans, tools, implements and community; respective beliefs, values; factions, spirituality and connectedness to natural world; artefacts, sacred sites, places, objects, material; significance of landscapes and names; CULTURAL DIVERSITY may be evident in Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander: language; law; ceremonies; literacy level; employment; living conditions; life- styles; kinship; marital status; identity; social status; age; education qualifications; individual personal histories/background; beliefs and values; geographic locations

IDENTITY: The term identity is often used when discussing who we are and may mean many things to different people. It may mean e.g. who we are; where we come from; our background; particular set of characteristics-heritage; skin colour; facial features; sexuality; gay/straight; race; family connections, geographic location; religion, culture, spirituality; language; totems; occupation, social standing in the community .

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities In its report entitled TAFE for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders published in November 1984, the National Aboriginal Education Committee (NAEC) constructed a model of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander society. It suggested there were four (4) basic types of these communities. They are: **Community 1: Traditionally- Oriented Communities:** This community has the greatest geographical and social separation from the rest of Australian society (although they will have some degree of economic connection) **Community 2: Rural Non-traditional Community:** This group also has considerable geographical and social separation from the rest of Australian society, but is not so highly traditionally oriented as tho in Community 1. **Community 3: Urban Communities:** these communities are highly geographically and socially embedded in non- Indigenous society, but because of their community social organisation, they have considerable social separation. This group is likely to be less traditionally oriented than Community 1. **Community 4 Urban Dispersed:** This group is highly socially, economically and geographically embedded in the non-Indigenous Australian society. This group would also be expected to exhibit the least traditional orientation.

Although Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have a distinct identity, bureaucracy demands they are to be "defined". Therefore, to be identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person, government states three criteria must be met. **These criteria are: a person is of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander descent** that person identifies as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander and he/she is accepted as such by the Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander community in which he/she lives .

Australian Bureau Statistics—2021 Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Census Data: the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) show that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples represented 3.2% of the population count in the Census. - up from 2.5% in 2011, and 2.3% in 2006. Of the 812,728 people who reported being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin, 91.4% were of Aboriginal origin, 4.2% were of Torres Strait Islander origin, and 4.4% reported being of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin. 2021's largest proportion of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population lived in New South Wales (34.2%) and Qld (29.2%).

While only 7.5% of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population lived in the Northern Territory, just over one quarter (26.3%) of the Northern Territory's population is Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander. This was much higher than the other states and territories. **The median age for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people increased over the last ten years. In 2021 the median age was 24 years, up from 23 years in 2016 and 21 years in 2011. In 2021, 51.1% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people were aged under 25 years, down from 55.2% in 2011. The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 75 yrs and over. 2021 is larger than 2011 (1.7% compared to 1.2%)**

Significant events that may impact on cultural protocols include: war; economic; historical; seasonal; death; political; religious; celebratory; sport; industrial disputes; natural disasters; government elections; legal and/or court decisions; epidemics; scientific; technological advancement; environmental. Can you think of any others ?????

The Australian Bureau of statistics is a very valuable research instrument in relation to issues regarding Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population data, Data on ancestry, long-term health conditions, housing, employment, education primary to tertiary, life expectancy, cultural diversity and income provide interesting conclusions. Consider the data set out below which is a comparison of census population data from 2016 to 2021 per state/territory. The **bracketed red figures are 2016 data.** New South Wales 278,043 (216,176) Queensland 237,303 (186,482) Western Australia 88,693 (75,978) Northern Territory 61,115 (58,248) Victoria 65,646 (47,788) South Australia 42,562 (34,184) Tasmania 30,186 (23,572) ACT 8949 (6,508)