Level 2 Education for Sustainability, 2008

90812 Describe world views, their expression through practices and activities and the consequences for a sustainable future

Credits: Four
2.00 pm Tuesday 18 November 2008

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

Pull out Resource Booklet 90812R from the centre of this booklet

You should answer ALL the questions in this booklet.

If you need more space for any answer, use the page(s) provided at the back of this booklet and clearly number the question.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–8 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Achievement</th>
<th>Achievement with Merit</th>
<th>Achievement with Excellence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Describe world views, how these are expressed through practices and activities and the consequences for a sustainable future.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explain world views, how these are expressed through practices and activities and the consequences for a sustainable future.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discuss world views, how these are expressed through practices and activities and the consequences for a sustainable future.</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Overall Level of Performance**

E

© New Zealand Qualifications Authority, 2008
All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced by any means without the prior permission of the New Zealand Qualifications Authority.
You are advised to spend 60 minutes answering the questions in this booklet.

**General instructions**

Before attempting the questions:

- read through the resource material in the Resource Booklet
- read ALL THREE questions in this booklet.

The Resource Booklet includes abstracts concerning a selection of the world views listed below. You may refer to these abstracts when answering the questions in this booklet.

**Background**

Over time, people have developed many world views that have influenced the way people relate to and understand the environment. These world views have had consequences for a sustainable future by influencing people’s beliefs, values, attitudes, practices, and activities.

Below are examples of **world views** that have influenced attitudes toward the natural world.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religions</th>
<th>Indigenous traditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Judaeo-Christian</td>
<td>Māori</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islam</td>
<td>Native American</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hinduism</td>
<td>Aboriginal Dreamtime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buddhism</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jainism</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific world views</th>
<th>Philosophies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Western Scientific</td>
<td>Marxism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Gaia Hypothesis</td>
<td>Capitalism</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**A sustainable future** requires the development of ways of thinking and acting to meet the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

The four **aspects of sustainability** are:

- environmental or ecological
- social
- cultural
- economic.

Keep these **useful concepts** in mind when answering the questions in this booklet:

- biodiversity
- personal and social responsibility
- interdependence
- future generations
- values and beliefs
- kaitiakitanga
- equity.
Select TWO world views from the list on page 2 and/or from your own studies. Use this page to help you sort your ideas or to jot down notes about points you want to make when answering the questions in this booklet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Selected world views</th>
<th>Indigenous, Western Scientific</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description of world view 1</strong></td>
<td><strong>Description of world view 2</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- resources viewed as gifts</td>
<td>- resources viewed as things to exploit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- spiritual, polytheic</td>
<td>- monotheism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- guardianship of land / environment</td>
<td>- dominion / dominion of environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- reciprocal relationship</td>
<td>- one-way relationship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- CHIEF SEATTLE QUOTE: <em>interconnected</em></td>
<td>- compartmentalized?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Practices, activities, and behaviours influenced by world view**

**INDIGENOUS**
- Barter economies
- Replanting trees
- Maintaining biodiversity
- Preparing own food / collecting own water
- Self-sufficiency
- Not exploitative

**WESTERN**
- Monetary economies
- Selling of surplus for profit
- Depletion
- Exploiting resources / not replenishing
- Manipulation of resources to meet own needs / wants
- Creation of nuclear power, telecommunications
takes power to change surroundings

**Consequences for a sustainable future (can be explored from a positive and/or negative perspective)**

**Econ** - continued cycle of resources [assurance of supply for future gen.]
- Pollution
- Conspicuous wastage

**Env** - controlled wastage / pollution
- Destruction / destruction of biodiversity / habitats
- Conspicuous wastage

**Soc** - fair spread of resources / opportunities
- Social / cultural stability
- Biodiversity loss, more extinctions
- Unstable / fluctuating economy

This candidate has made good use of the planning sheet and has noted the four aspects of sustainability they will cover during the essay.
QUESTION ONE

Identify and discuss TWO world views. You may select one or two world views from the Resource Booklet or use other world views that you have studied this year. You MUST use information and examples from your own studies to support your answer.

World view (1): Indigenous (collective)

This worldview is centered around the belief that humans are the “guardians” of Earth, its land, animals, plants, environment. It is a spiritual worldview, believing in polytheism, the worshipping of various and many deities, that have dominion over various and many areas of life.

All of Earth’s resources are viewed as gifts, taonga, therefore to indigenous cultures/ethnic groups, they must be respected and valued.

The relationship between Earth and humans is of a reciprocal kind: basically “I’ll take care of you if you take care of me.” This promotes inter-connectedness and the belief that man and Earth are a “whole.”

World view (2): Western Scientific (with Judeo-Christian values/Capitalist values)

This worldview is centered around the belief that humans have dominion over Earth and its inhabitants, resources. They have the right to dominate all ways/forms of life.

It is a monotheistic worldview, this being founded on Judeo-Christian values, in which one, supreme being (ie God) gave the Earth to humans to use.

All of Earth’s resources are seen as objects to exploit, manipulate and control, therefore having no other importance than to meet man’s needs and wants, becoming subservient.

The relationship between Earth and humans is of a one-way kind; basically “I’ll exploit you if you can provide for me.” This promotes compartmentalized approach in that everything is categorised, having no linkage to each other and therefore having no affect on each other.

The answers indicate that the candidate has an understanding of world views that goes beyond the descriptive. They understand the connection between western scientific and Judaeo-Christian beliefs and have shown some insight by labelling the indigenous “collective”.

Education for Sustainability 90812, 2008
QUESTION TWO

For each of your selected world views, describe behaviours, practices, and/or activities, from now or from the past, that have been influenced by that world view. Then, discuss these in relation to sustainability.

Indigenous:

Indigenous practices/activities are focused on “guarding” and “maintaining” the land. This can be seen in such practices as replanting trees and shrubs and vegetation, self-sufficiency (growing own food, collecting own water) and bartering. Replanting vegetation in relation to sustainability allows a continuation/prevailence of BIODIVERSITY and resources, in this case wood. Future generations will be assured a supply.

Self-sufficiency in relation to sustainability promotes personal and social responsibility, that being you are responsible for providing for your family or community. Bartering is essentially the swapping of goods of the same equal quality or quantity, this promotes a little wastage at all, and a continued cycle of resources.

Western Scientific:

Western scientific practices/activities are focused on “exploiting” the land/environment. This is evident in such practices as the selling of surplus for profit/monetary gain, deforestation and the creation of technological innovations. The selling of a surplus to gain profit for example the selling of a grain surplus promotes unsustainability as that surplus could be equally shared amongst the community and instead it has been valued as a means of making money. This is also evident in the values of western economies, those that are founded on money and currency putting monetary values on something so resourceful. Deforestation in relation to sustainability is also unsustainable as it allows a destruction and major disturbance of biodiversity and resources, meaning no reassurance of resources and more likely extinctions. Finally, the creation of technological innovations e.g. nuclear found in relation to sustainability creates unforeseeable consequences not only for us but for future generations as we have Orange County which were

The discussion of the behaviours and practices identified for each world view are straightforward and tend toward the “black and white”. The western scientific is more focussed on the capitalist processes rather than on the nature of western scientific thought. There are, however, some clear arguments in relation to sustainability outcomes.
QUESTION THREE

“Our species is overshooting the capacity of its planetary home to support it in the long run ... We have utterly changed our world; now we’ll have to see if we can change our ways.”


Referring to the quote above, discuss the consequences for a sustainable future if each of the world views you identified in Question One were to be most influential.

In your discussion of consequences, refer to:
- relevant aspects of sustainability
- and relevant useful concepts
as listed on page 2 of this booklet.

Obviously, the indigenous world view is the most beneficial for a sustainable future. Not only does it apply to the environmental, social, economic and cultural aspects of sustainability, but it gives us the opportunity to change our ways of how we live. In terms of environmental consequences, the indigenous worldview allows us to directly control our waste and pollution, leading to a decline in contamination, greenhouse gases and possibly illnesses and diseases. The future generations will be able to continue this effort and live in a less wasted and polluted world. Another environmental consequence is the maintaining of biodiversity. Habitats will be maintained and there will be less extinctions of animals and plants. Future generations will be able to enjoy the presence of healthy animals and plants that may have become extinct if destruction occurred to their way of life.

An economic consequence is the continued cycle of resources. This will allow the future generations to be assured of a supply of resources that we have had access to. This is the most important consequences for a sustainable future, as it gives our species the opportunity to maintain “the capacity of our planetary home to support it in the long run.” A social consequence is fair distribution/sharing of resources and opportunities. This means that no-one will be better off than...
any other person; there will be equality between people and their share of resources and opportunities.

In regards to the Western scientific worldview, the quote that is referenced directly applies to the consequences this worldview has brought about negatively applies to the four aspects of sustainability and how it continues to threaten our world and our way of life.

In terms of environmental consequences, the Western scientific worldview brings along with it a tremendous amount of conspicuous waste and pollution. These environmental agents have arguably produced some of the 21st century’s biggest concerns: climate change, global warming, contamination of resources. In our present time, our species is wasting valuable resources throwing away things that although seen as not needed, could potentially be the exact opposite. Big oil, petroleum companies are “exhaling” toxic fumes and chemicals into the sky and into our atmosphere causing excess amounts of CO₂ and therefore valuable excess amounts of greenhouse gases. This attitude is what’s going to be the driving force behind our demise. We are “hurling” the planet that we inhabit, we are inter-connected, linked. What we do to our this planet, we are doing to ourselves.

Another environmental consequence is the destruction, disturbance or demise of the Earth’s biodiversity. When we deforest our tropical rainforests like the Amazon at alarming rates, we are alarmingly destroying many animals and plants, their habitats and their lives. Extinctions are occurring at an alarming rate and it’s becoming unsustainable. Environmentally, we as species, we are not providing a sustainable future. In regards to economic consequences, we are...
In this final section the candidate has used a formal essay structure as they argue for the beneficial effects of an indigenous world view as opposed to the western scientific. There are references made during the essay to examples of unsustainable activities or environmental threats, but they are mainly general. More specific examples or case studies would be good to see.

The candidate has woven references to, and discussion of, aspects and concepts of sustainability throughout the essay. There is some tendency toward the essay becoming a polemic; it is clear the candidate feels strongly about the topic and this is acceptable as long as the discussion references illustrative examples studied during their learning programme.
Level 2 Education for Sustainability, 2008

90812 Describe world views, their expression through practices and activities and the consequences for a sustainable future

Credits: Four
2.00 pm Tuesday 18 November 2008

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

Pull out Resource Booklet 90812R from the centre of this booklet.

You should answer ALL the questions in this booklet.

If you need more space for any answer, use the page(s) provided at the back of this booklet and clearly number the question.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–8 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

---

### Achievement Criteria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Achievement</th>
<th>Achievement with Merit</th>
<th>Achievement with Excellence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Describe world views, how these are expressed through practices and activities and the consequences for a sustainable future.</td>
<td>Explain world views, how these are expressed through practices and activities and the consequences for a sustainable future.</td>
<td>Discuss world views, how these are expressed through practices and activities and the consequences for a sustainable future.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Overall Level of Performance**  E

© New Zealand Qualifications Authority, 2008
All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced by any means without the prior permission of the New Zealand Qualifications Authority.
You are advised to spend 60 minutes answering the questions in this booklet.

**General instructions**

Before attempting the questions:
- read through the resource material in the Resource Booklet
- read ALL THREE questions in this booklet.

The Resource Booklet includes abstracts concerning a selection of the world views listed below. You may refer to these abstracts when answering the questions in this booklet.

**Background**

Over time, people have developed many world views that have influenced the way people relate to and understand the environment. These world views have had consequences for a sustainable future by influencing people’s beliefs, values, attitudes, practices, and activities.

Below are examples of world views that have influenced attitudes toward the natural world.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religions</th>
<th>Indigenous traditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Judaeo-Christian</td>
<td>Māori</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islam</td>
<td>Native American</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hinduism</td>
<td>Aboriginal Dreamtime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buddhism</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jainism</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific world views</th>
<th>Philosophies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Western Scientific</td>
<td>Marxism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Gaia Hypothesis</td>
<td>Capitalism</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A sustainable future requires the development of ways of thinking and acting to meet the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

The four aspects of sustainability are:
- environmental or ecological
- social
- cultural
- economic.

Keep these useful concepts in mind when answering the questions in this booklet:
- biodiversity
- personal and social responsibility
- interdependence
- future generations
- values and beliefs
- kaitiakitanga
- equity.
Select TWO world views from the list on page 2 and/or from your own studies. Use this page to help you sort your ideas or to jot down notes about points you want to make when answering the questions in this booklet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Selected world views</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description of world view 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description of world view 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Practices, activities, and behaviours influenced by world view

Consequences for a sustainable future (can be explored from a positive and/or negative perspective)
QUESTION ONE

Identify and discuss TWO world views. You may select one or two world views from the Resource Booklet or use other world views that you have studied this year. You MUST use information and examples from your own studies to support your answer.

World view (1): The **capitalist world view** is driven by success, wealth, power and a determination to make something of oneself. Its view is that the economy, society and the environment are in no way connected and therefore not affecting one another. In this view, capitalism can look at the environment from an exploitative point of view. It values its economy above all other aspects of its worldview. Its reasoning for this is that without a sound and powerful economy, there will not be the money to deal with the problems in society and the environment.

![Diagram of environment, economy, and society](image)

World view (2): The **Indigenous world view** is a very spiritual humanistic world view. They believe all things are interconnected (spiritually) and all are affected by each other. The environment, society and economy are interrelated and each individually important and highly significant to the other. It believes without a sustainable environment to live in, work in and exist in, both society and the economy will be greatly endangered. If each are treated with respect then no problems will occur and there will be no need for monetary solutions.

![Diagram of environment, economy, and society](image)
QUESTION TWO

For each of your selected world views, describe behaviours, practices, and/or activities, from now or from the past, that have been influenced by that world view. Then, discuss these in relation to sustainability.

In terms of society, the capitalist world view is to sustain practices that are benefiting decision makers who lead the country on a large scale. After the nation's initial election there is little or no impact from society creating concern as the peoples opinions cannot be heard and taken into account creating disagreement and possible rebellion. The Indigenous practices in decision making are for more small scale, with close-knit tribal communities coming to the best solution together. In this way all views can be taken into account and create a synergy in terms creating a fair happier and more sustainable society.

Culturally the Capitalist's behaviour is to live in the present, with little reverence or interest in their ancestry and their traditions in an exclusively world. The Indigenous people place lot of emphasis on tradition and pass it on orally through generations so their history is alive. This benefits these later generations significantly as they can learn the skills such as hunting, fishing, and harvesting. Therefore they are able to produce their basic needs themselves and sustain themselves. The Capitalist's because they have not acquired these skills must purchase virtually everything they need therefore creating a great deal of waste because most of the time what they buy they do not need. This is not a sustainable way of living, as the pollution is constantly more...
QUESTION THREE

“Our species is overshooting the capacity of its planetary home to support it in the long run ... We have utterly changed our world; now we’ll have to see if we can change our ways.”


Referring to the quote above, discuss the consequences for a sustainable future if each of the world views you identified in Question One were to be most influential.

In your discussion of consequences, refer to:

- relevant aspects of sustainability
- and relevant useful concepts

as listed on page 2 of this booklet.

"Utterly changed our world." Their words, in my opinion, refer to the capitalist's invention industrialism. In doing this they exploited the world's natural resources to feed the growth and quality of their economy. In doing this they changed the world. The capitalists were now turning such profit from their invention that they were in possession of 80% of the world's money.

Clearly this is not a sustainable personable. The capitalists represented only 20% of the human population. Unfortunately the consequences for this equation fell on the 80% living in poverty in the undeveloped world. They were not the influential societies up the world and therefore suffered while the capitalists took their resources to improve their own means. The consequences fell, not only on the shoulder of those in the undeveloped nations, but in the capitalist nations themselves. Capitalism was based on the idea that its workers resources were limitless and that society's technology would find a way to sustain their current way of living. Masoure Thatcher stated that the world had no other choice but to embrace capitalism.

But as the capitalist practices continue, the future of our planet is not looking promising. "Our species is overshooting the capacity
Achievement Summary:

Question Three – Excellence
The candidate shows a sound level of understanding of the relationship between capitalism and resource use globally. The two world views are compared and discussed in terms of sustainability with a clear argument being made for our society to modify its capitalist drive by including some indigenous perspectives. Generally thoughtfully written with obvious passion.
Achievement Summary:

Question Two – Merit
The comparing and contrasting of the two world views has been done effectively. The answers would have been enhanced by actual examples or case studies of each; rather too generalised in this present form.