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Submitted Report Exemplar

Level 3 Education for Sustainability

Achievement Standard 91736

Analyse how different world-views, and the values and practices associated with them, impact on sustainability

Excellence

TOTAL

08

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

-WORLDVIEWS-

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Māori and Capitalist worldviews are both defined and analysed along with the values and practices associated with them. The provided evidence allows an analysis of the interrelationships between values and practices and how these worldviews impact on the aspects of sustainability. Capitalist and Māori worldviews have present and future issues and potential impacts that are compared, as well as complexities such as changing values over time that are explored.

EXPLANATION OF TWO DIFFERENT WORLDVIEWS

CAPITALISM

Capitalism is an economic and political system in which property and profit is owned by private actors in relation to their interests, and buyers and sellers arrive at prices based on supply and demand¹. Capitalism was present in the later middle ages in Europe and was a result of the use of accumulated capital to improve productive capacity². Over time this created economic inequality because there was an inflation of prices that increased significantly faster than the wages that the working class were paid. As a result the main beneficiaries of the inflation were the capitalists who profited while the working class did not, this inequality was justified on the grounds that the 'wealthy were more virtuous than the poor'³. Capitalists are often those that profit from capitalism in the form of money and assets known as capital, they are private business owners that own the means of production and are entitled to the profits of goods sold, and hire workers to produce goods in exchange for salaries⁴. This system acts with limited role from the government where markets operate with little to no regulation, this is known as a laissez-faire economy or free market economy⁵. This economy relies on the belief that a free market will always create the right amount of supply to meet demand and that prices will always match this⁶. However the predominant form of capitalism in present day economies is a mixed economy which is a variation of capitalism where markets play a dominant role but government regulation corrects market failures, such as pollution and traffic congestion; promote social welfare; and for other reasons, such as defence and public safety⁷.

VALUES AND PRACTICES

Capitalism is founded on these fundamental principles which constitute this worldview

Profit: This system provides a right to capital accumulation and assets, including private property, and economic freedom over this capital. This profit motive drives all trade and the competitor pressure forces businesses to operate as efficiently as

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<https://www.investopedia.com/ask/answers/040915/what-are-some-examples-free-market-economies.asp>

² <https://www.britannica.com/topic/capitalism>

³ <https://www.britannica.com/topic/capitalism>

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<https://www.investopedia.com/ask/answers/040915/what-are-some-examples-free-market-economies.asp>

⁵ https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/fandd/basics/2_capitalism.htm

⁶ <https://www.investopedia.com/articles/investing/102914/main-characteristics-capitalist-economies.asp>

⁷ https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/fandd/basics/2_capitalism.htm

possible to avoid losing business and profit.⁸ This also encourages individualism and materialism (consumerism) because individuals are acting in pursuit of their own interests. This rational self interest does however benefit greater society because the system's profit motive supports productivity and drives supply and demand.

Class system: Capitalist society creates a division of labour in which the capitalist class own the means for producing and distributing goods, and the working class sell their labour to the capitalist class in exchange for wages⁹. This creates a dominant capitalist class with a larger quantity of wealth and therefore holds more power in a capitalist society that values wealth. Within this system there are also sub-classes as a result of higher level education and training known as 'specialisation' that separates the working class and creates a 'middle class'¹⁰.

Competition and Incentive: Free enterprise is the economic system where private businesses operate in competition and free from state control and allows consumers to have control over the price system. This competition provides lower prices and better quality products as companies work to out compete each other in order to increase profits. Therefore competition creates a fair market where the prices are set by the market and companies continue to produce quality products, without which the seller would have control over the price and quality¹¹. This incentive to increase profit also drives innovation in order to outcompete other businesses which advances society as a result of new technology and products being created.

EVIDENCE / EXAMPLES

Singapore is a successful model of a country with a capitalist economy. In 2022 the country ranks as the most 'economically free' country in the world with their highly capitalist system of economics and extremely low tax rates with minimal regulations on businesses.¹² It is a successful model which is a centre of global free trade and has made them one the richest countries in the world. However Singapore isn't an entirely capitalist economy, in regards to private property ownership there is a low level of private ownership as the Singaporean state owns 90 percent of the country's land¹³. This means there is still a mixed economy in the country which creates an effective society.

TE AO MĀORI

Te Ao Māori values an interconnected world, which involves prioritising the collective, where there is an understanding of the interrelationship between all living and non-living things. The Te Ao Māori values are related to the Māori story of the origin of the world in which there is a relationship between Ranginui (the sky father) and Papatuanuku (the

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<https://www.investopedia.com/ask/answers/040915/what-are-some-examples-free-market-economies.asp>

⁹ <https://www.investopedia.com/articles/investing/102914/main-characteristics-capitalist-economies.asp>

¹⁰ <https://www.investopedia.com/articles/investing/102914/main-characteristics-capitalist-economies.asp>

¹¹ <https://www.investopedia.com/articles/investing/102914/main-characteristics-capitalist-economies.asp>

¹² <https://www.heritage.org/index/country/singapore>

¹³ <https://unherd.com/2018/03/singapore-shows-theres-one-way-capitalism/>

earth mother) and their children, from which all living things are believed to have descended¹⁴. They recognise that we are all linked with biodiversity and that all plants and animals are sacred and therefore they have a responsibility to protect them. Mauri is considered the life force or 'vital essence' in all living things that creates identity and binds everything in the physical world. This system is comprised of tangata whenua, the people of the land, who have a role as kaitiaki (guardians)¹⁵ to preserve and protect the natural resources such as the natural taonga (treasures) and wāhi tapu (sacred sites). The Te Ao Māori worldview values its culture and its people. Tapu is interpreted as the sacred and restricted customs in the Māori culture which have a strong imposition of rules and prohibitions¹⁶ which controls how people behave towards each other and the environment which acts to protect people and natural resources.¹⁷

VALUES AND PRACTICES

Te Ao Māori is founded on these fundamental principles which constitute this worldview

Kaitiakitanga: This values the taonga such as tikanga and the natural resources and traditional land. Kaitiakitanga includes active stewardship or guardianship of the land which protects the taonga. In order to sustain their people and natural resources Māori traditionally have their own systems of resource management in place.¹⁸ This involves managing the environment by following traditional practices when they are hunting, fishing, growing or finding food¹⁹ in order to preserve their land and resources. Their worldview regards the land as having mana, spiritual power, and mauri, life force, which is protected through tapu, which is the spiritual restrictions placed on the environment in order to protect it.

Whakapapa: Whakapapa is the core of Māori knowledge that is preserved throughout generations and binds people together. Their identity is formed through their genealogy and whanau. The foundation of Māori knowledge is created from the belief that wairua, which is the spirit of the person, lives on after death along with the mythology and legends and tikanga, customs, that have been preserved for generations.²⁰ The value of their ancestry and the importance of ancestral knowledge is prioritised. Mohiotanga and tuakana/teina value the shared information between older and younger generations which develops the shared knowledge between the community.

Whanaungatanga: The sense of belonging, relationship and connection with the people around them and the significance of being part of a collective such as a community. This may be as a result of shared experiences or through working together

¹⁴ <https://www.iponz.govt.nz/about-ip/maori-ip/concepts-to-understand/>

¹⁵ <https://www.environmentguide.org.nz/issues/biodiversity/maori-and-biodiversity/>

¹⁶ <https://www.iponz.govt.nz/about-ip/maori-ip/concepts-to-understand/>

¹⁷ <https://nzhistory.govt.nz/culture/frontier-of-chaos/maori-values>

¹⁸ <https://www.environmentguide.org.nz/issues/biodiversity/maori-and-biodiversity/>

¹⁹ <https://teara.govt.nz/en/kaitiakitanga-guardianship-and-conservation>

²⁰ <https://teara.govt.nz/en/whakapapa-genealogy/page-1>

and is an essential part of Te Ao Māori that brings individuals together.

Manaakitanga: This value also strengthens whanaungatanga because it is a measurement of people's ability to extend aroha, love and affection towards others. Manaakitanga values traits such as hospitality, kindness, generosity and supports the process of showing respect, generosity and care for others.²¹ This improves their relationships with each other and creates a positive environment.

Rangatiratanga - This is often translated to 'absolute sovereignty' and this is the right to exercise authority and leadership and the right of Māori to rule themselves. It values self-governance and self-determination within one's own iwi and/or hapū realm.²²

EVIDENCE / EXAMPLES

The Māori relationship with the land is shown through the 2014 settlement, between Whanganui iwi and the crown, that was passed in order to recognise the relationship between the Whanganui river and the Whanganui iwi and provide long-term protection and restoration for the river. This bill gave the Whanganui River legal personhood which supports the mana of the river and meant that it is legally treated as a living entity. A streamer service on the river was established in the 1880s to 1920s along with work to extract minerals from the river bed and this impacted the ecological quality and the river's cultural and spiritual value²³. This opposed the Te Ao Māori worldview and the whanganui iwi acted to seek justice for the river which resulted in the bill for legal personhood for the river to improve the rivers ecological quality.

ANALYSIS IN RELATION TO ASPECTS OF SUSTAINABILITY

CAPITALISM

The Capitalist worldview is an unsustainable practice as a result of the values and practices involved.

The motive to attain profit is a value that isolates individuals from each other. It prioritises personal gain over other aspects of life and distances people from their own culture. Their focus is primarily on wealth in the form of assets and capital as opposed to celebrating culture and valuing cultural land and traditions and instead focuses on work and maintaining income. The natural New Zealand land is prized as culturally and environmentally significant land however the capitalist view is to prioritise the profit that can be made through exploitation of the land and promoting tourism. This takes away from cultural morals and values and respecting differences which makes it culturally

²¹ <https://www.iponz.govt.nz/about-ip/maori-ip/concepts-to-understand/>

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<https://nzta.govt.nz/planning-and-investment/learning-and-resources/benefits-management-guidance/the-land-transp-ort-benefits-framework/inclusive-access/12-changes-in-te-ao-maori-values/12-1-impacts-on-te-ao-maori/>

²³ <https://www.parliament.nz/en/get-involved/features/innovative-bill-protects-whanganui-river-with-legal-personhood/>

unsustainable. The priority of personal gain also disregards the environmental impact caused from overconsumption of products, which is the result of perpetual need to create profit. This constant drive to gain more profit is environmentally unsustainable because it is intentionally ignoring the negative impact created and continually mass producing products from finite resources.

The two-class system creates an unfair wealth distribution because it enforces the 'class' system which values the high class, wealthy individuals who continually profit over the working class who work for wages. The system enforces the idea that wealth is power. This inequality is further imposed because of large companies that can afford to create larger quantities of stock for less which takes away from local and small businesses who struggle to enter the industry. This increases the level of unemployment which also impacts on economic sustainability. This is socially unsustainable because the wealthy continue to expand their wealth while the working class live off wages that have been depressed as businesses compete over the price. In order to maintain the quality of goods, while keeping prices low, the workers are paid less than they should be based on the quality of their work. However the capitalist system does create a 'middle class' which decreases the number of people living below the poverty line and provides individuals with a chance to work their way up and improve their lifestyle. The two class system is also economically unsustainable because the wealthy continually expanding their wealth is reliant on the finite resources that fuel this which also affects the environmental sustainability because of the overuse of finite resources without a system to reuse these resources. The increase in price, inflation, as the demand for products increases results in products becoming unaffordable for the majority which also impacts on social sustainability because this increases the number of people below the poverty line.

Competition between individuals and businesses supports consumerism, which is the increasing consumption of goods. It prioritises an individualistic and materialistic lifestyle which disconnects people from the community and instead focuses on out competing other businesses and individuals. The pressure of the consumerism cycle as a result of capitalism creates an unsustainable social environment because individuals become so focussed on competition. This drive to outcompete everyone else results in an overuse of finite resources that are not replaced and this can also lead to destruction of biodiversity through wildlife and habitat loss because of deforestation in order to attain these resources. The increase in production in order to provide more products for consumers also produces pollution into the environment as a result of combustion from factories that emit harmful greenhouse gases into the environment. These create significant negative impacts, including augmenting climate change, which is environmentally unsustainable. While competition can provide the incentive to attain wealth through innovative ideas and practices, this innovation relies on wealth to continue to produce products and this further impacts on the economic sustainability along with the environmental sustainability because this requires increased use of finite resources.

TE AO MĀORI

The Te Ao Māori worldview is a sustainable practice where the values and practices benefit the environmental, social, cultural and economic aspects involved.

Kaitiakitanga values the guardianship of the land and natural resources. They believe that if they look after the land, the land will look after them. They treat the environment as a living entity, or physical being and they live off the land rather than owning it. They are aware of the negative impacts that they can have on the environment and how they can continue to protect the environment instead. This connection to the land creates a sustainable environment where the natural, finite resources are used sparingly and replaced or replanted in order to continue to use them and preserve them for future generations. They only take what they need which reduces the wastage of finite resources and this creates a positive economic sustainability because these resources can continue to profit them for a longer length of time. The Māori fight for their beliefs in order to protect sacred land such as the Whanganui river. This new legal status will help to preserve the cultural significance and protect the environment and therefore maintain the cultural and environmental sustainability.

Whakapapa is the connection that Māori have with the environment and how they learn from it. It values the relationship between Tuakana/Teina which depends on older generations preserving the environment in order to create a sustainable environment for future generations. Mohiotanga is the sharing of information with each other and between generations. This positive interaction between generations and individuals improves collective knowledge and social sustainability. Whakapapa prioritises cultural sustainability and the importance of ancestral knowledge, genealogy and history. The importance of whanau and ancestors is positive culturally and socially in relation to sustainability.

Whanaungatanga regards the group identity as having a connection to the environment. Whanaungatanga is the sense of belonging which involves the feeling of being part of a community and the environment around them. Kotahitanga is being part of a whole, and prioritising the communities need over personal gain which creates a strong social sustainability within the community. The connection between individuals because of their spiritual values and views creates a strong cultural bond. Te Ao Māori uses myths and legends to communicate these values and to value their traditions. The Marae is the meeting place to be present together and around ancestors and is a traditional space that holds significance in Māori culture. There is less economic hierarchy within the Te Ao Māori worldview because power isn't based on wealth and instead values the elders and more knowledgeable within the community. This creates a more sustainable economic system without the divisions of class that only benefit the wealthy.

Manaakitanga is the process of showing respect, aroha and generosity, and care

towards one another. This creates a strong connection between the individuals in the community and strengthens social sustainability. The value of respecting and caring for each other and for their elders also extends to caring for the environment. This high regard for the land and its natural resources results in a long term positive impact on the environment. Manaakitanga also values sharing resources which creates a more sustainable economic impact where resources are used when they are needed and by the majority rather than accumulated by wealthy individuals.

Rangatiratanga values self identity and the right to their own authority. They fight for their beliefs and for the areas they believe to be sacred, such as the Whanganui river, which acts to protect these areas from any potential negative impacts. This further protects the land and natural resources from long term damage.

COMPARISON OF EACH OF THE TWO WORLDVIEWS

CAPITALISM

Present Issues:

The two class system in Capitalism is inequitable because of the expanding economic divide between the capitalists and the working class. This has created a system in which the wealthy continue to increase their significant profit and assets while the working class continue to work for salaries that cannot improve their lifestyle. Local businesses and entrepreneurs are incapable of competing against the more powerful businesses who can afford to sell products for cheaper and on a larger scale. This prevents social advancement for most individuals and instead favours the wealthy who profit. This is because the wealthy hold the power and have partial control over the distribution of profit from the products sold, such as control over the working class salaries. The capitalist system creates a cycle known as the 'Boom and Bust Cycle'. When the economy is in a 'Boom' there are an increased number of jobs, and the market brings high returns to investors and the economy grows²⁴. However during a 'Bust' the economy shrinks and people lose their jobs and investors lose their money²⁵. Severe recessions are known as economic depressions such as the 'great depression' in 1929 which resulted in millions of people becoming unemployed and homeless. The boom and bust cycle in capitalist economies creates economic instability as the economy grows and shrinks and is therefore economically unsustainable.

The competition between businesses is a key factor in driving growth, however this competition results in the growth of prominent corporations that are responsible for producing large scale numbers of products which are produced in factories which emit significant amounts of harmful gases into the atmosphere. These products are often

²⁴ <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/b/boom-and-bust-cycle.asp>

²⁵ <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/b/boom-and-bust-cycle.asp>

manufactured cheaply overseas which results in exploitation of workers who cannot afford to find work anywhere else. This competition prioritises accumulating profit and personal gain through large scale production over preserving the environment and protecting the individual workers. These have negative implications on both environmental and social sustainability.

Future Issues:

The capitalist system is inequitable and continues to create a socioeconomic divide between individuals. Continuing to use this system will result in a higher rate of unemployment within the working class and therefore a larger group of people below the poverty line, while the wealthy 1% continue to profit. However if the system does fall apart there is a risk that the rate of unemployment would increase because many people rely on these large corporations to provide income and therefore they would lose their jobs and access to products. In order to provide a socially and economically sustainable society the collective would need to be valued over the individuals. The system would need to correct their current distribution of wealth and shared resources in order to become more equitable and sustainable for the majority rather than the top 1%.

The current competitive market that is driving large scale production has created a level of production that is unsustainable and will result in economies eventually running out of essential resources. In order to avoid depleting these essential resources there must be safeguards put in place to reduce the use of finite resources and work to replace those that are used so they can be protected for future generations. The current Māori values and practices could provide a system for safeguarding resources and protecting the land. The values of the Te Ao Māori worldview values the collective and protection and preservation of important land and natural resources, and through combining these values with the current capitalist system these long term issues can potentially be avoided.

TE AO MĀORI

Present Issues:

The group of individuals who currently follow the Te Ao Māori worldview are part of a minority and therefore it does not hold the same level of power and influence over the majority as the Capitalist worldview does. The Māori currently live under colonialism in a western society where the dominant systems and economies oppose their views or prioritise wealth in order to maintain a successful economy. This profit and maintaining a successful economy is essential for a country's survival and the current economy relies on the systems in place. The Te Ao Māori worldview doesn't account for the current systems in place that are necessary for a country's survival or recognise the importance of trade between countries in order to improve the wealth and profit necessary to fuel the economy and societies demands. The Māori also don't have full

control over certain sacred land areas and these areas are therefore not guaranteed to be protected.

Future Issues:

In order to become successful in the current systems individuals would have to sacrifice some of their values and this could result in less individuals following the Te Ao Māori worldview and sacred land being sold to developers or exploited. In order to continue to follow this worldview they must come to a compromise within the current systems. This has been successful in the case of the Whanganui river where Māori found a balance between the western laws in place and their own values by giving the river legal personhood which still fit with the Māori value of the river being a living entity. While Māori will become reliant on the current systems and economy in place in order to be successful they can find a balance between both while still maintaining the Te Ao Māori values and protecting their sacred land.

Similar impacts

Both Te Ao Māori and Capitalism have extensive values and goals that drive their productivity and beliefs. The worldviews both value **incentive and individual hard work** to either protect the living world and sacred tapu or to further develop their assets which creates new innovations such as technologies and ideas which provide further development. The worldviews both rely on the **use of natural resources** to benefit their lifestyle. The quantity of natural resources, in the form of land or products, that an individual owns in a capitalist society improves their wealth and therefore their lifestyle. The Te Ao Māori worldview also relies on natural resources in order to create shelter and source food and water while protecting the land in return. The worldviews both **support a social hierarchy** with individuals who hold power and some form of control. Te Ao Māori values their elders and the more experienced individuals hold the power within communities while those who hold power in the Capitalist societies are the wealthy individuals and business owners.

Different Impacts

The Te Ao Māori and Capitalist worldviews have different **environmental impacts**. Māori have a positive impact on the environment and work to preserve the natural resources and protect the land. They aim to preserve the land for future generations by only taking what they need and replacing what they use. Capitalism drives the overuse of resources in order to outcompete other companies and accumulate wealth, and this competition creates significant negative impacts for the environment and fuels climate change.

The worldviews both have different **social impacts**. The social divide present in capitalism, because it prioritises accumulated profit and personal gain, causes conflict and tension between individuals. This creates a negative social impact and further distances individuals from each other. The Te Ao Māori worldview brings people closer

together as part of a community where it prioritises the collective and coming together as a whole which creates a positive social impact.

TE AO MĀORI AND CAPITALIST CONFLICTING VALUES

The Te Ao Māori and Capitalists conflicting values and goals are a result of each worldview assigning importance to different views.

Collective vs individual - The Te Ao Māori worldview views the collective as a 'whole' and values shared resources and community. This conflicts with the Capitalist prioritisation of personal gain and materialism which is desired over sharing resources to better the community. These different views create a social divide.

Protecting the land vs exploiting the land - Capitalists believe they have the right to exploit the land for their own benefit without considering the consequences that this has on the environment. Te Ao Māori values guardianship of the land believing that by looking after the land and the land will look after them which creates a positive cycle.

COMPLEXITIES EXPLORED

CAPITALISM

Changing values over time

Capitalism became prominent in the 16th century through the use of accumulated capital to enlarge productive capacity where acquisitive effort became dominant²⁶. Those that profited in this system were the individuals who valued acquisitive effort and therefore accumulated profit. There was an inflation in prices as a result of an increase in Europe's supply of precious metals however wages did not rise as fast as prices in this period, and the main beneficiaries of the inflation were the capitalists²⁷ and this formed the class system that separated workers from the wealthy capitalists. In 1776, Adam Smith (economist and philosopher) recommended leaving economic decisions to self-regulating markets which was put into practice and the focus on Capitalist development shifted from commerce to industry. The growth of industrial capitalism and the development of the factory system in the 19th century also created a new class of industrial workers experiencing miserable working and living conditions²⁸. The capitalist value of accumulated profit became modified to further benefit the capitalists by exploiting workers and creating capital off their hard work. This created a negative social impact for a significant number of workers. The Great depression in the 1930s resulted in the end of the laissez-faire and while overtime some confidence was restored in the capitalist system there was a rapid increase in economic inequality beginning in the 1970s. The mixed capitalist economic system which combines aspects

²⁶ <https://www.britannica.com/topic/capitalism/Criticisms-of-capitalism>

²⁷ <https://www.britannica.com/topic/capitalism/Criticisms-of-capitalism>

²⁸ <https://www.britannica.com/topic/capitalism/Criticisms-of-capitalism>

of both capitalism and socialism became more common and valued worldwide which allows some level of government intervention.

Complexities and conclusions

While Capitalism can be relatively successful in countries such as Singapore where there is significant wealth there needs to be a mixed capitalist worldview in order to maintain a stable economy. A capitalist society can also have significant negative impacts as a result of market driven growth. America's economy is a highly competitive and driven system of production and this results in adverse effects such as toxic waste and unhealthy working conditions because of these production processes. This Capitalist system results in inequality and poverty and in the United States the richest 1 percent of Americans own 40 percent of the country's wealth, while a larger share of working-age people live in poverty.²⁹ The capitalist system could become more sustainable by incorporating certain practices such as valuing the collective through extensive rules in workplaces that prioritise its workers, and sharing resources rather than focussing solely on profit and personal gain. Practices such as this would help to maintain a stable economy and successful country while improving sustainability within their systems.

TE AO MĀORI

Changing values over time

The Te Ao Māori values and practices have changed over time as a result of Colonisation, which is an ongoing process in Aotearoa New Zealand that has a negative impact on Māori culture and identity.³⁰ In New Zealand, Māori live with the language, culture and political/social structures of the majority which is western, pakeha, culture and Te Ao Māori is portrayed as inferior to Pakeha culture. Colonisation has resulted in disconnection and disregard from Te Ao Māori, over the years there was restricted access (tikanga and te reo) which impacted on their sense of belonging and less representation of Māori culture in Aotearoa, New Zealand. Recently there has been more representation of Māori culture in the New Zealand government and traditional celebrations, however Māori are still a minority and underrepresented.

Complexities and conclusions

Te Ao Māori is a way of perceiving and understanding the world which is built on values and practices that benefit the community and environment, therefore improving sustainability. The culture and its beliefs are fundamentally traditional compared to present day systems. The current systems in place in New Zealand are based on a democratic, capitalist society and these systems are necessary in order for a country to be successful. They cannot be self sustainable and they rely on other countries for trade and therefore a system based completely around the Te Ao Māori worldview wouldn't

²⁹ <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2019/08/14/magazine/slavery-capitalism.html>

³⁰ <https://inclusiveaotearoa.nz/belonging/what-stops-you-from-feeling-like-you-belong/te-ao-maori/>

work because these systems are present worldwide and make up our present day economies. The systems that became present after colonisation affects sustainability and māori culture and lifestyle so while these systems create a successful country, the negative social, economic, cultural and environmental aspects of sustainability create an unsustainable society. To further integrate Māori culture into Aotearoa there should be laws in place that recognise māori values and incorporate them into the current systems. This could include laws that recognise more New Zealand land as sacred living entities as they did with the Whanganui river which would protect New Zealand's natural resources from exploitation and damage as well as maintaining māori practices.

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Excellence Exemplar 2022

Subject	Education for Sustainability		Standard	91736	Total score	08
Q	Grade score	Annotation				
1	E8	This response contained critical analysis of both worldviews, and the candidate has insightfully considered both positive and negative aspects of the practices. Māori concepts and values were included as an integral part of the report.				