

90812R



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY  
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

**Level 2 Education for Sustainability, 2014**  
**90812 Describe world views, their expression through practices and activities and the consequences for a sustainable future**

9.30 am Monday 24 November 2014  
Credits: Four

**RESOURCE BOOKLET**

Refer to this booklet to answer the question for Education for Sustainability 90812.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–5 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

**YOU MAY KEEP THIS BOOKLET AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.**

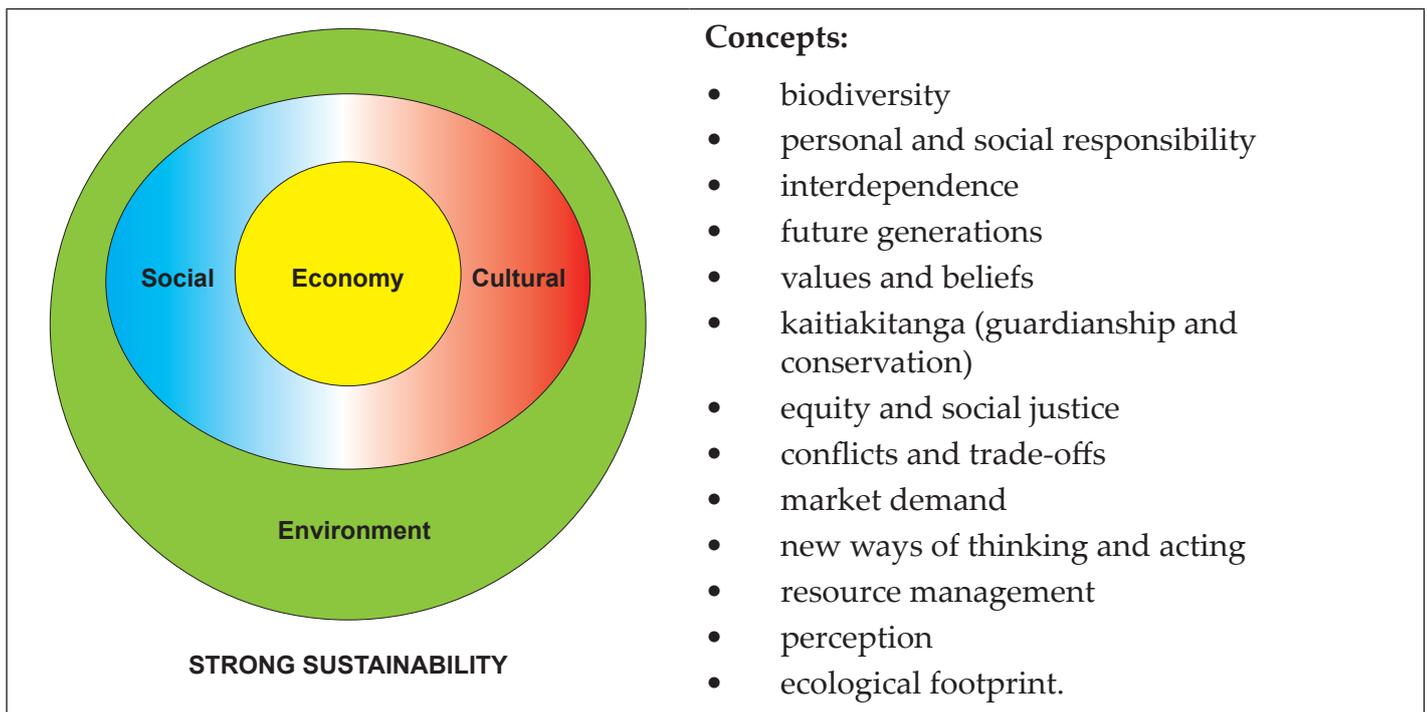
**This page has been deliberately left blank.  
The Resources start on the following page.**

## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

People develop world views based on societal influences and life experiences. These world views shape how we connect with – and comprehend – our environment. These world views influence people's actions, which will have consequences for a sustainable future.

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.

Below is a diagram illustrating four aspects of sustainability, and a list of relevant concepts that you may wish to use when answering the question.



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

<p><b>Religions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Christianity</li> <li>• Islam</li> <li>• Hinduism</li> <li>• Buddhism</li> <li>• Judaism</li> <li>• Jainism.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Indigenous traditions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Māori</li> <li>• Native American</li> <li>• Aboriginal Dreamtime</li> <li>• Shamanism</li> <li>• Animistic beliefs.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Scientific world views:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Empirical science / scientific process</li> <li>• The Gaia hypothesis.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Philosophies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marxism</li> <li>• Capitalism</li> <li>• Deep Ecology.</li> </ul>

*Note: The four groupings are not rigid. Many world views include elements of others and may change over time.*

## RESOURCES

Refer to AT LEAST ONE of the following Resources A – E in your answer.

### RESOURCE A: THE ENVIRONMENT AND SIKHISM

Sikhs believe that the environment can be preserved only if the balance created by Waheguru (god) is maintained.

...

Every living thing is of equal importance and must be treated with respect. Sikhs are forbidden to kill for the sake of killing or to eat to excess.

[For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be reproduced here. See below.]

Source (adapted): <http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/rs/environment/sikhstewardshiprev1.shtml>

### RESOURCE B: ECOLOGICAL MODERNISTS

Ecological modernists believe technology is the solution, not the problem. They say that harnessing innovation and entrepreneurship can save the planet.

...

Farmers should discard organic fertiliser in favour of chemicals.

[For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be reproduced here. See below.]

Source (adapted): <http://www.theguardian.com/environment/2013/jul/15/technology-planet-ecological-modernism-environmental>

### RESOURCE C: ETHICAL CAPITALISM

Ethical Capitalism has at least two essential ingredients: a focus on creating long-term economic and social value, and a commitment by business to act as stewards of the full spectrum of its constituencies – customers, employees, suppliers, investors, and society.

...

The success of businesses depends on a healthy, thriving society.

[For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be reproduced here. See below.]

Source (adapted): [http://www.huffingtonpost.com/stanley-m-bergman/ethical-capitalism-its-wo\\_b\\_4666325.html](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/stanley-m-bergman/ethical-capitalism-its-wo_b_4666325.html)

## RESOURCE D: HOLISTIC MĀORI APPROACH

*Grant Hawke, Chairman of the Ngāti Whātua o Orākei Māori Trust Board, discusses some of the issues Māori have when dealing with environmental issues:*

One of the key understandings about the way Māori look at resource issues and sustainability is that we see it quite naturally in a holistic way. We never separate the sea from the land and the land from the air.

...

To assess an environment without reference to wairua (spirit) is nonsense in a Māori context.

[For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be reproduced here. See below.]

Source (adapted): <http://www.landcareresearch.co.nz/about/sustainability/voices/perspectives/invited-external-thinkpieces/grant-hawke-the-holistic-approach>

## RESOURCE E: SHINTO BELIEFS

Shinto, the backbone of Japan's cultural identity, is an ancient system of animistic beliefs and customs.

The essence of Shinto is the devotion to invisible spiritual beings and powers called kami, to shrines, and to various rituals.

...

In the modern world, the autumn ceremony offers a moment of reflection upon the fruits, the results of our own life. It invites participants to express gratitude for everything we receive from nature.

[For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be reproduced here. See below.]

Sources (adapted): <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2007/09/04/reference/japans-shinto-buddhist-religious-medley/>, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/religion/religions/shinto/beliefs/universe.shtml>, [http://www.shinto.nl/ceremony\\_fall.htm](http://www.shinto.nl/ceremony_fall.htm)