

Achievement Standard

Subject Reference	Religious Studies 2.3		
Title	Explain how a contemporary social action derives from the ethical principles of a religious tradition		
Level	2	Credits	6
		Assessment	Internal
Subfield	Religious Studies		
Domain	Understanding Religion		
Status	Registered	Status date	12 December 2013
Planned review date	31 December 2016	Date version published	12 December 2013

This achievement standard involves explaining how a contemporary social action derives from the ethical principles of a religious tradition.

Achievement Criteria

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain how a contemporary social action derives from the ethical principles of a religious tradition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain in detail how a contemporary social action derives from the ethical principles of a religious tradition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensively explain how a contemporary social action derives from the ethical principles of a religious tradition.

Explanatory Notes

- This achievement standard aligns with Level 7 of *The New Zealand Curriculum*, Learning Media, Ministry of Education, 2007.
- Explain how a contemporary social action derives from the ethical principles of a religious tradition* involves:
 - outlining the ethical principles of the religious tradition and how they give rise to a contemporary social action
 - drawing conclusions about how the social action gives effect to the ethical principles.

Explain in detail how a contemporary social action derives from the ethical principles of a religious tradition involves:

- explaining the details of the ethical principles that give rise to the social action
- evaluating the effectiveness of the social action in relation to the ethical principles.

Comprehensively explain how a contemporary social action derives from the ethical principles of a religious tradition involves:

- explaining the wider implications of the social action.

3 *Religious tradition* means a world religion, or a division of a world religion, or an indigenous religion.

4 A world religion is a religious belief system that is generally recognised as having independent status from any other religion. Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, and Judaism are examples of world religions.

5 Wider implications may be social, historical, geographical, political, or personal.

6 *Ethical principles of a religious tradition* refer to codes of behaviour considered to be normative.

7 Sources of key ethical principles within a religious tradition include:

- Buddhism: the Five Precepts, the Vinaya
- Islam: the Qur'an, the Hadith
- Judaism: the Torah, the Talmud
- Hinduism: the Four Varnas, Ashramas
- Christianity: the Bible, creedal statements, Conciliar statements.

8 A *social action* may be:

- individual eg volunteering at a soup kitchen, reading to the elderly
- collective engagement eg Caritas, ADRA New Zealand, St Vincent de Paul, Salvation Army, City Mission.

9 Conditions of Assessment related to this achievement standard can be found at www.tki.org.nz/e/community/ncea/conditions-assessment.php.

Quality Assurance

1 Providers and Industry Training Organisations must have been granted consent to assess by NZQA before they can register credits from assessment against achievement standards.

2 Organisations with consent to assess and Industry Training Organisations assessing against achievement standards must engage with the moderation system that applies to those achievement standards.

Consent and Moderation Requirements (CMR) reference

0233