

University of Helsinki Botanic Garden, April 2009

Contrasting values and beliefs of the Dominant Social Paradigm and the New Environmental Paradigm

Dominant Social Paradigm	New Environmental Paradigm
<p>1 Low valuation on nature</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of nature to produce goods • Human domination of nature • Economic growth over environmental protection 	<p>1 High valuation on nature</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature for its own sake • Holistic relationship between humans and nature • Environmental protection over economic growth
<p>2 Restricted compassion for those near and dear</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploitation of other species for human needs • Lack of concern for other people • Concern for this generation only 	<p>2 Generalised compassion toward</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other species • Other peoples • Other generations
<p>3 Risk acceptable to maximise wealth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Science and technology a great boon to humans • Swift development of nuclear power • Emphasis on hard technology • De-emphasis on regulation; use of the market; individual responsibility for risk 	<p>3 Careful planning to avoid risk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Science and technology not always good • Halt to further development of nuclear power • Development and use of soft technology • Government regulation to protect nature and humans
<p>4 No limits to growth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No resource shortages • No problem with population • Production and consumption 	<p>4 Limits to growth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce shortages • Increased needs of an exploding population • Conservation
<p>5 Present society satisfactory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No serious damage to nature by humans • Hierarchy and efficiency • Emphasis on market • Competition • Complex and fast lifestyles • Emphasis on jobs for economic needs 	<p>5 Completely new society needed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serious damage by humans to nature and themselves • Openness and participation • Emphasis on public goods • Cooperation • Simple lifestyles • Emphasis on worker satisfaction
<p>6 Current politics satisfactory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determination by experts • Emphasis on market control • Opposition to direct action; use of normal channels • Left-right party axis; argument over ownership of means of production 	<p>6 New politics needed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation and participation • Emphasis on foresight and planning • Willingness to use direct action • New party structure along a new axis

Adapted from Milbrath (1984), *Environmentalists: Vanguard for a New Society?*, State University of New York Press, Albany, NY.