


European Network for European Citizens 16229

CHAPTER 2
SOCIAL DIMENSIONS
OF
ENVIRONMENTAL
CITIZENSHIP



Lisbon, Portugal, 24-27. October 2018.

BOOK CHAPTERS:

- **Ch.1**-Political dimensions of EC
- **Ch. 2 SOCIAL DIMENSION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CITIZENSHIP**
 - **Ch.3**-Economic dimensions of EC,
 - **Ch.6**-Knowledge & EC
 - **Ch.8**-Values and EC
 - **Ch.9**-Attitudes & EC
 - **Ch.13**- EC in heritage evaluation, tourism and transport
 - **Ch.14**-EC & Activist Citizenship
 - **Ch.15**-EC & REB
 - **Ch.16**-EC and ESD
 - **Ch.20**-EC in Primary Formal Education
 - **Ch.21**- EC in Primary Non-Formal Education
 - **Ch.22**-EC in Secondary Formal Education
 - **Ch.23**-EC in Secondary Formal Education

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OUR TEAM

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- **Team:**
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Expected collaborations in the future:

- Kathrin Hoerschelmann
- Kovach Imre
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METODOLOGY

- **Brainstorming.**
- **we have set of 4 questions that capture the essence of the chapter and have tried to answer on them**
- **The results of our efforts are idea about chapter content:**
- **5 subchapters followed by conclusion**

THE QUESTIONS AND THE SUBCHAPTERS

1. How important is environmental citizenship for the society?
 2. What social skills an environmental citizen needs and why?
 3. What the benefits in society from environmental citizenship?
 4. How social inequality affects possibilities to enact environmental citizenship?
- 2.1. Introduction – the importance of environmental citizenship for the society
 - 2.2. (Social) skills of environmental citizen
 - 2.3. The benefits of environmental citizenship (in society)
 - 2.4. Actions to enact environmental citizenship
 - 2.5. Examples of social dimensions of environmental citizenship (Transportation)
 - 2.6. Conclusion.

2.1. INTRODUCTION - THE IMPORTANCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL CITIZENSHIP FOR THE SOCIETY

- conditions of growing **climate changes**. Environmental citizenship is a possible and needed critical turn in the way of thinking and acting of ordinary people
- the context of a world of continuous transformations (**globalization**), changes in people's worldview, **metamorphoses of values**, social structures
- **Environmental citizenship** is a potential resource field for **problem-solving** and rediscovering the common borders in which human and natural capital is intertwined
- to search for bridges to connect man with nature in the context of *well-being* and *to improve the quality of life*
- Social = **inter-relationship** and **dependence**.
- Environmental citizenship is about the values.

2.2 (SOCIAL) SKILLS OF ENVIRONMENTAL CITIZEN

- **Empathy**
- **Problem solving skills**
- **Basic communication skills** and **select effective communication channels**
- **Flexibility** and **cooperation**
- **Accept criticism without being defensive**
- **Critical and creative thinking**
- **Altruism**
- **A sense of community** - a sense of belonging and a resource for the development of social capital
- **The attitude of engagement and commitment to the environment**
- **Initiative**
- **Creativity**

2.3. THE BENEFITS OF ENVIRONMENTAL CITIZENSHIP (IN SOCIETY)

- **Improved natural and human environment**
- **Better social relations connected to improved social skills**
- **Healthier social environment**
- **Improvements in the constructed environment**
Improvements in environmentally friendly means of transport
- **Improvements in urban landscape by spreading parks and vegetation (in public campaigns to make the cities greener to absorb more carbon)**

2.4. ACTIONS TO ENACT ENVIRONMENTAL CITIZENSHIP

- **Response on threats**
- In the case of social inequalities, we are talking about the availability of disproportions, most often in terms of economic security, access to education, healthcare, access to information, and so on.
- Social inequalities sets out differences in educational-qualification specifics, level of income, quality and quantity of consumption, standard of living and life style, etc.
- The consumer society is also a society in which consumption is learned, it is a collective training society for consumption.
- Personal interest overrides collective interest.

2.5. EXAMPLES OF SOCIAL DIMENSIONS OF ENVIRONMENTAL CITIZENSHIP:



Transportation

SOCIETY

is a group of individuals involved in persistent social interaction, or a large social group, sharing the same geographical or social territory, typically subject to the same political authority and dominant cultural expectations.

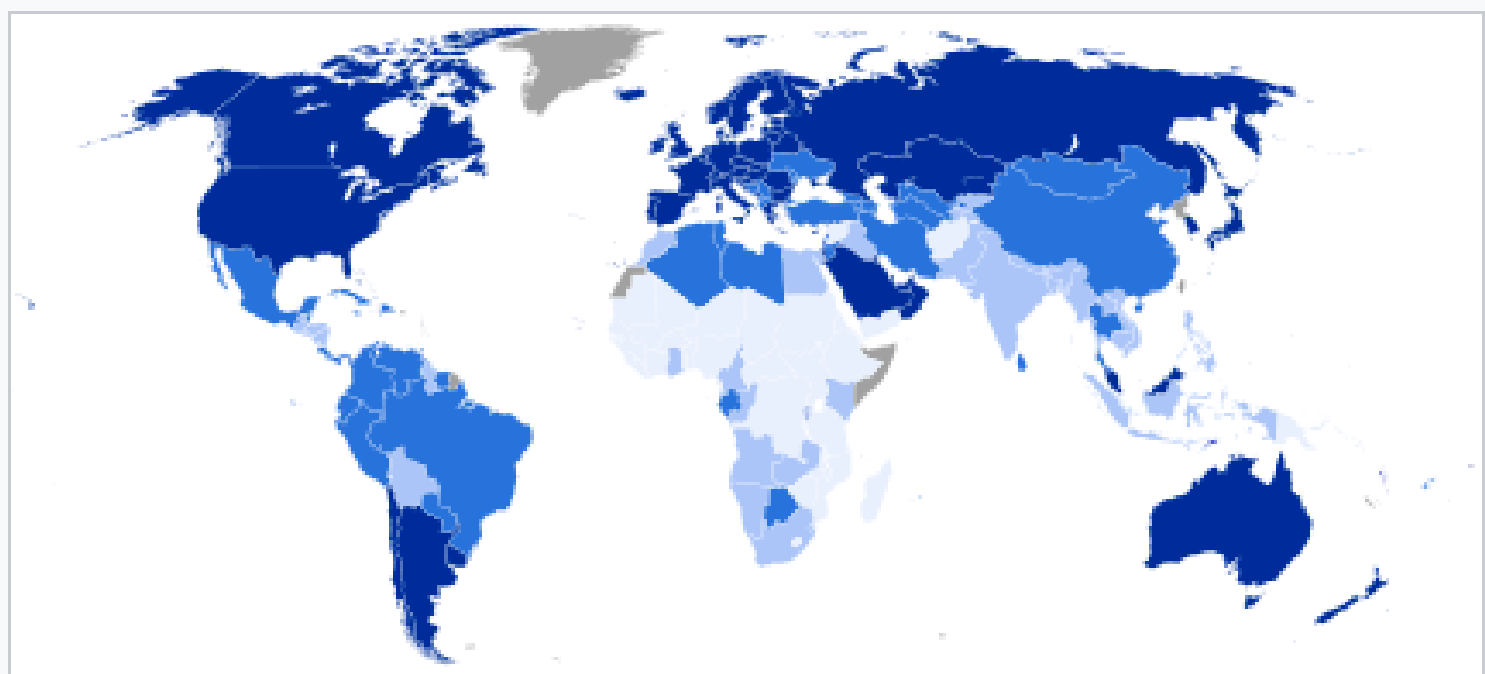
When we speak about (different) countries, we speak about (different) societies.



Various society,
with specific environmental
problems



DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (SOCIETIES)



World map representing Human Development Index categories (based on 2017 data, published in 2018).^[1]

1.000–0.800 (very high)

0.700–0.799 (high)

0.555–0.699 (medium)

0.350–0.554 (low)

Data unavailable

NATIONS WITH THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST LEVELS OF AIR POLLUTION

■ Most air pollution per country ■ Least air pollution per country



SOURCES: International Energy Agency and World Health Organization, via The Eco Experts

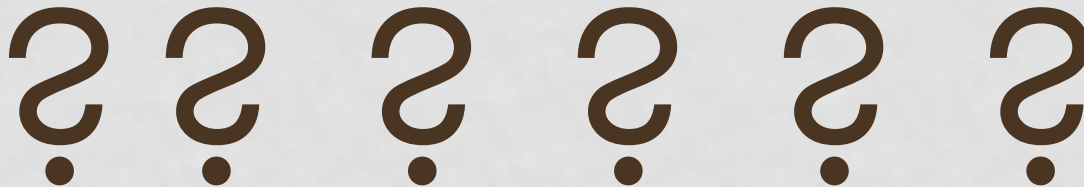
BUSINESS INSIDER

INSTEAD OF CONCLUSION

Suggestion for further discussion:

Social dimensions of environmental citizenship

- **Different approach to environmental citizenship at different countries**
- **Different approach to environmental citizenship at different social groups in specific countries**



LOOK FORWARD TO JOINT DISCUSSION

