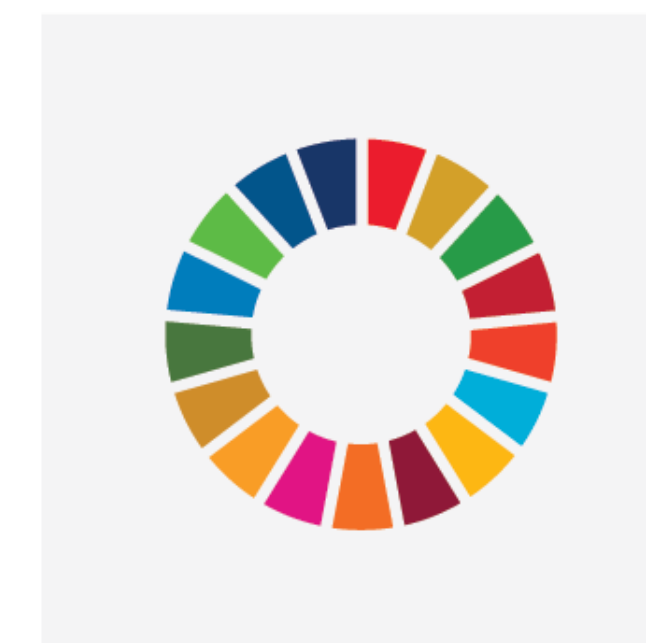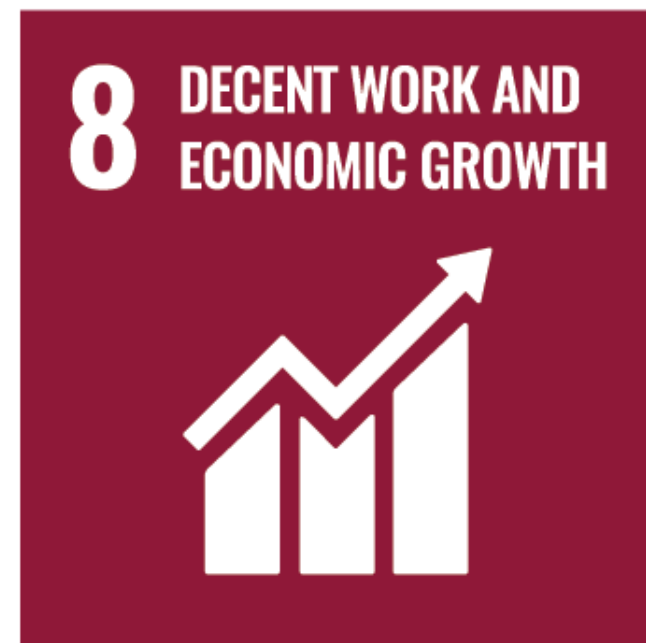# Educational and Training Challenges: Preparing Young Generations for the Future

Guiding principles for transforming higher education and stimulating pedagogical science and practice:

- Thinking Openly, Discovery of the Absolute, Solidarity and Fraternity

- Depth, Universality, Learned Ministry

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1 NO POVERTY

2 ZERO HUNGER

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

5 GENDER EQUALITY

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

13 CLIMATE ACTION

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

15 LIFE ON LAND

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Reframing Economic Theory

Broadening the neo-classical concept of economics:

- „Economics is the science which studies human behavior as a relationship between ends and scarce means which have alternative uses"

  (Lionel C. Robbins 1931)

- SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

  Questioning the supply-side dominance of neoclassical production theory (assumption of insatiable needs/desires of consumers)

Reframing Economic Theory

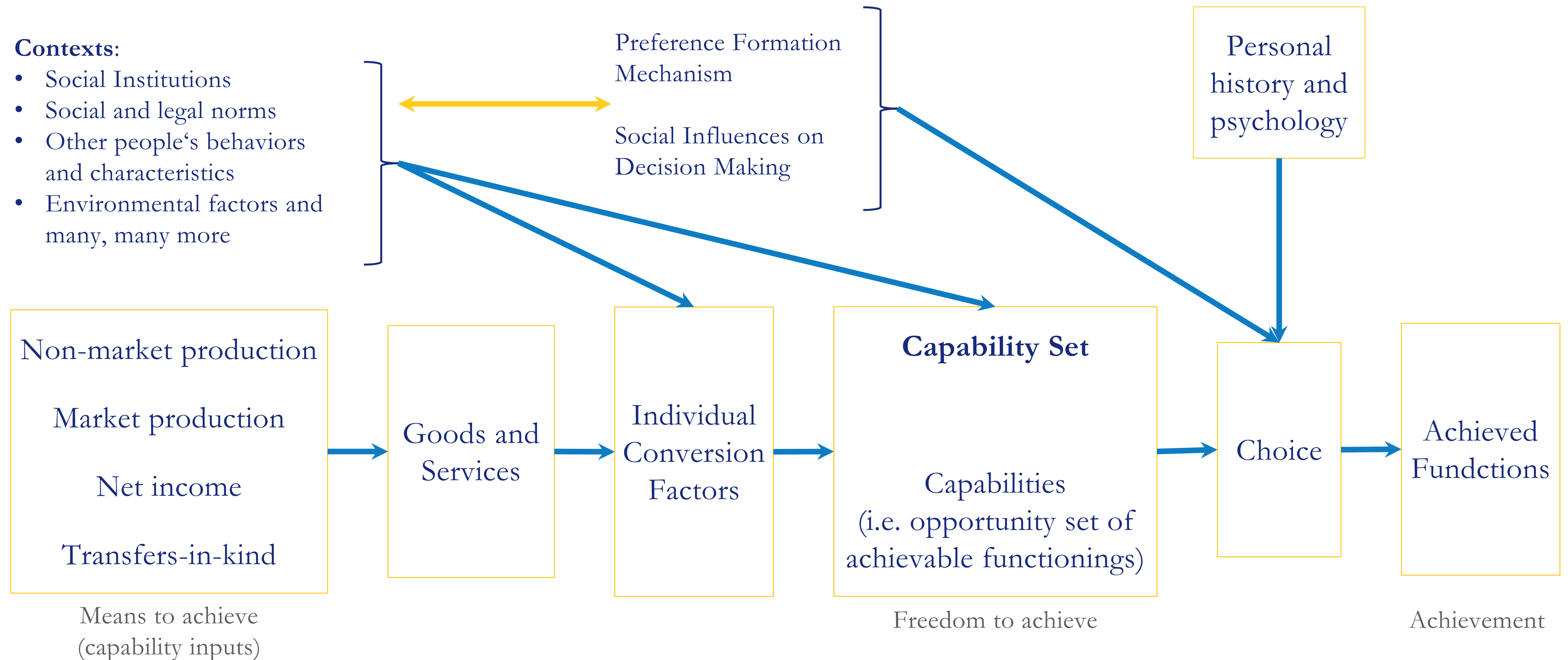Broadening the simple concept of human well-being:

- land, labour and capital → income → goods and services → → personal well-being

- SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

  Questioning the growth of gross domestic product as single paradigm for economic development and well-being.

Alternative Theories ("Narratives") of Personal Well-Being

Enhancing "capabilities" (Amartya Sen)

Contexts:
- Social Institutions
- Social and legal norms
- Other people's behaviors and characteristics
- Environmental factors and many, many more

Preference Formation Mechanism

Social Influences on Decision Making

Personal history and psychology

			Capability Set		
Non-market production	Goods and Services	Individual Conversion Factors	Capabilities (i.e. opportunity set of achievable functionings)	Choice	Achieved Fundctions
Market production					
Net income					
Transfers-in-kind					

Means to achieve (capability inputs)

Freedom to achieve

Achievement

Reframing Economic Theory

Broadening the simple concept of common goods:

- "Social Dilemma Structure" of Common goods: "Prisoner's dilemma" based on rational choice model with "Avoiding Bad" as main strategy

- (Conditioned) Cooperation for establishing/preserving Common goods: "Social tipping dynamics" for Transformation; "Change actors" who strive for good (transformative consumption, production, finance)

The Crucial Role of Common Goods

	Social	Natural
Sub-Global	• Trust (wrt free-riding) • Roads (if congested) • Public Transport (congested) • Other networks (if congested) • Schools (if congested) • Hospitals (if congested)	• Land • Air • Freshwater • Coastal fisheries • Natural amenities
Global	• Trust (wrt free-riding) • Peace and Security • Knowledge, Technology • Global infrastructure, e.g. Internet	• Atmosphere (GHG & ODS sink) • Oceans (minerals, fish etc, sinks) • Rain Forests (biodiversity, GHG sink) • Land (global food & biomass) • Freshwater (global food & biomass)

Hochschule für Philosophie München

Common, but Differentiated Responsibilities:
Global Governance