

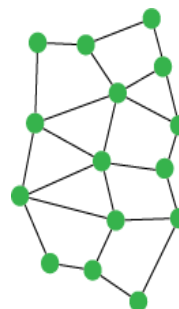


Centrum pro otázky
životního prostředí
Univerzita Karlova v Praze

Workshop & seminar to create a RCE on ESD in CR Part I

9 February 2011

Jana Dlouhá



MOSUR

**MEZIOBOROVÁ SÍŤ
UDRŽITELNÉHO ROZVOJE**

OP VK CZ.1.07/2.4.00/17.0130



MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ,
MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY



OP Vzdělávání
pro konkurenceschopnost

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Challenges on HE level

“Third role“ of universities:

social involvement, university outreach

Social learning (Wals, 2007; UNECE, 2009) :

- **Communication**
- **Cooperation**
- **Action**
- **Reflection**

Social learning model in higher education ***(Lave and Wenger, 1991)***

learning in a close relationship with one's
position in the **world of social affairs**

an ability to act in the environment according
to **intrinsic norms and customs**

competence is negotiated through **experience**
of direct participation

situational understanding, critical thinking
and development of **action competence**

Case study: academic writing course

“Globalisation and sustainable development”

“Academic literacy practice approach is concerned with the learning process where student is directly involved in reading and writing within his discipline **THROUGH** which he learns and develops knowledge about new areas of study relatively independently.” (Lea & Street, 1998).

Method I: online instruction

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Step 1 - Readings

In any area of interest, you have to develop understanding of the context of your work.

In this course, please read the provided texts that introduce these disciplinary views on Globalisation (see [Globalisation 2008/2009 Themes](#)). While you browse the themes, concentrate on basic terms and principles, and on the themes you are most interested in.

For better understanding of your readings, follow our [reading manual](#)

- you can analyse the text - write a summary of each paragraph on the margin of the page
- then you can write a **short summary** of the whole text (see an example at the bottom of the [The nature of globalisation. Global actors and driving forces](#)).

Step 2 - Prewriting

Outline your own ideas about the broad issue and try to identify your own interest in the area.

Use the [prewriting techniques](#) if you are not sure how to start with brainstorming.

Step 3 - Work with resources

Summarize or evaluate what other scholars have written on your topic.

- You should start with [literature review](#) whenever you start writing.
- Write an **annotation** of each resource before developing your own ideas - that will help you with your own text!
- You can use the annotations in the **Introduction of your article**.

Step 4 - Selection of your "research topic"

The theme you are going to write about is relevant to a specific discourse (economy, sociology,... - our texts provide brief summary of the globalisation problem from the disciplinary points of view). Your topic can be included in some theme of the Globalisation .

"Research question"

Formulate your **"Research" question** in the area of your interest.

Outline the title of the article, under this heading briefly describe the theme you are going to explore. You can write it on the relevant Globalisation page (make an internal link from some VCSE theme - see [Editing rules](#)), or create a completely new page (see also [Starting a new Page](#) in Technical instructions)

- Now you have your own page with "your research topic" and you will continue work on your article directly there.
- Follow [instructions for writing](#).

Thesis statement

"The thesis sentence is typically that ONE sentence in the paper that asserts, controls, and structures the entire argument." ([Dartmouth Writing Program](#)).

What is the relationship between a research questions and thesis statement? Your research question needs to be "answered" - the thesis statement is the "answer". There may be several potential answers to your question, but you need to choose one for the focus of your essay. Your thesis statement will be something you need to try to "prove" in your essay. During previous weeks you have been drawing on your own opinions, and last week you explored your area of interest in the literature. Some of you have already started to define your opinions and have made them clear in your wiki page, and this week this process needs to be completed by everyone. Your research question and thesis statement will need to be made explicit in the introduction to your essay. Eventually, your research question and thesis statement will be used to define your essay title, but this does not have to be done until a later stage. During this week identify your question and "answer" (thesis statement) and write these on your wiki

Method II: online communication

Re: Answers available
by [Svea Marie Wehling](#) - Thursday, 10 December 2009, 04:31 PM

First of all, thank you very much for the detailed answers.

To be honest I can't see why we still look at possible solutions from the national point of view. Obviously, there we can't be all winners of the globalisation, since we profit from each other and I can't think of any really strong trade bond between two or more countries within a closed economic trade system. Therefore I can't quite understand, why we can't get used to the idea of actual losers of the globalisation (which now strongly refers to my essay). The EU-trade controls themselves have huge impact on the competitiveness of other countries. I don't think we need to open the discussion about the destruction of 3rd world local markets because of European trade conventions. So, I am sorry, I'm getting angry, though, when reading about

Secondly, in the introductory paragraph I read:

"For many traditional pre-industrial societies, or harmed post conflict areas, without strong financial, energy resources, distant from global trade routs globalization leads to further marginalization. Exclusion leads to frustration, anger, and extremism. The step towards terror is clear."
I read from this, that globalisation still in some way enhances terror, however I can't find this in the answer in question two.

Another very basic question comes to my mind:

How are we supposed to know that a process will be neutral in the end? Based on what indicators do we know?

And besides my objection, that I definitely don't think that the LDCs are our major climate problem, I do not know whether a economic union is ought to have a personality, since the European Union not only regulates necessary but also superfluous conditions. From my point of view, a regulation for radio wavelengths is irrelevant in regards to the success of Europe being a global actor. All in all, I can't even link the answer including all these information about the Lisbon Contract with the question. Since the process is ought to be neutral? Why interfere at all? From my personal point of view, I can't see at all how we are supposed to know that there are as many risks as opportunities resulting from the globalisation.

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Re: Answers available
by [Corinna Lohrengel](#) - Friday, 11 December 2009, 02:44 PM

First of all, thanks to Jana for taking the time to answer our questions so detailed! I learned many new approaches to the subject of globalization. ☺

Here are my thoughts - I concentrated on the questions 6 and 8:

"The connection towards globalization is loose." (Concerning the terror)

The aspect "terror and globalization" interested me the most because I just wrote an essay about media and globalization. I think media is one of the most important outcomes of globalization concerning terrorism. Terrorist groups as the Hamas or the Hezbollah profit especially from the internet to communicate and to widen their network all over the world. The internet gives them new opportunities: To communicate faster and without attracting so much attention. Having followers everywhere. To issue a command in place A and action the command in place B without any hesitation. The media also gives those groups the chance to tell the world what they want to reach with those actions. Osama bin Laden sends video-messages to tell the world what he wants to achieve and to threaten everyone to be careful. In one message he said: "Even Germany shouldn't feel too secure." He wants us to know that every country could be the next. So the Internet and the television - two outcomes of the process of globalization - kind of improved the networking of terrorist groups and made it easier for them to attack. That's why I think globalization and terror are connected with each other. So I don't agree with you Jana. But do you think about but thoughts and what are your remarks?

"If we ourselves stick to our own laws and rules with responsibility, we can manage globalization as a world opportunity."

In the answer of question 8, this sentence attracted all my attention. In my opinion, it is the antipode of what you, Jana, wrote right at the beginning of your answer: "Globalization is naturally neutral. As much as it brings opportunities, it causes harm." You described globalization as a neutral process and that's what it is in my opinion. Every benefit also has a disadvantage, there's no positive or negative aspect that prevails. And from my point of view, that's also the case even if we "stick to our laws and rules with responsibility", to quote Jana. Of course globalization is an opportunity for everyone and every country, but it also causes harm and strengthens differences concerning competitiveness. Maybe we diminish the negative effects but nevertheless, the effects won't disappear. Globalization is a chance for the industrialized countries and a risk for the developing countries - and will always be. Globalization is an independent process that'll continue even if we try to stop it. Just the way "once began-never stop". Even our laws and rules can't change this fact.

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Re: Answers available
by [Stefan Marx](#) - Friday, 11 December 2009, 04:04 PM

Hello everybody, Hello Jana,

thanks for the accurate and comprehensive answers. ☺

Concerning your answer on question one: I think you reduce the global financial crisis to financial derivatives like CDS or CDO. But in my opinion it's not only a problem of subprime. The origin of the crisis is how capital markets and our whole economy are construed. The shareholder-value approach (as you mentioned Friedman) and the resulting pursuit of profit forces banks to develop new products for receiving more profit. Without rising profit a takeover ensues. This is the determination of listed companies. So it's not just the companies that operate in the system of free market economy, it's the system itself in which they operate.

Later you mention several rules which are needed in a globalised free market economy. Your points are really great but I don't know how these goals can be achieved. The implementation of these rules should take place in a normative way (laws). But who will establish laws for controlling markets and enforce its validity? There is a dissent between national laws and global validity. In Europe we have EU Directives that national states have to convert into national laws. I don't think there is any regulation for global right. ☺

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Re: Answers available
by [Jana Hubáková](#) - Sunday, 13 December 2009, 11:44 PM

Dear Stefan,

After living thru post68 normalization in the communist Czechoslovakia, than living in the Middle East and witnessing capitalism growing and facing crisis in my own country, I can only say, I am very far from disqualifying big systems and ideologies. Still, from the three systems I have witnessed in my life, capitalism allows comparatively for larger number of freedoms, individual creativity and responsibility. Yet, recalling all Leninism, Islamic fundamentalism, I am very far from saying that capitalism is wrong per se. What is wrong with capitalism is if it is spoiled, if it does not function. Corruptions, preferential treatment, lack of information, inside trading, are problematic issues. With fundamentalism and communism the problem is, if they function... So, I am not going to propose any change of the system. On the contrary, if rules of individual responsibility, transparency and accountability, no preferential treatments, no corruption, are applied, the system will be the most open to individual initiatives.

Control and new financial regulations is what you ask in the second half of your question. Definitely there is a tool: FATF is the key instrument. Please, learn about it. Second instrument is US legal system – so called Federal Treasury matters. US are the hub for vast majority of financial operations. If the customers brake rules, if the transfers are not accountable, if there is substantial amount of suspicion – money laundering, human trafficking, drug trafficking, arms proliferation, dual use problems, US usually are very effective safeguard. So far Switzerland was opposite. This has changed. The same is going to happen to off shores and to Luxemburg. So comprehensive compromise reached between US and EU in G – 8, G-15 is reflected in US and EU legislation. And this is how it works. This is why we need these summits and we must not protest against them, otherwise we close the last effective action agreement. Good tool for cooperation is as well TEC – Transatlantic Economic committee. Thanks God, in EU US relations we have a lot of meeting points, which can translate the ideas into work, into common legislation, so it is not only EU directive. Vast majority of EU directives, especially those, which deal with financial instruments, are as well communicated and negotiated informally and formally with respected US bodies. EU US cooperation happens every day in real time. So EU does not function solemnly as well as US. Good communication and cooperation as well happens with Japan. The rest is still the rest of the world. Problems are Russia and China. This is where transatlantic society has to square its head.

Outcome: Globalisation Handbook

– written by students

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Globalisation Risks and Opportunities

The handbook Globalisation Risks and Opportunities was produced in cooperative effort of students in 2009/2010 Multiple Perspectives on Globalisation and Sustainable Development [VCSE Course](#).

The course was held under the [3-LENSUS project](#) financed by the EU Education and Culture DG Lifelong Learning Programme.

Special thanks to the students who invested an extreme effort into the work within the course and beyond its compulsory assignments.

Introduction

- [Is globalisation a neutral process?](#) - introductory thesis & life discussion record
- Different perceptions of globalisation - Svea Wehling: [Justifiable Risk or headless Fear? The Difference between experienced and factual Disadvantages of a Process called Globalisation \(& abstract\)](#)

Features & risks of globalized world

Environmental problems and possible solutions

- Jule Kathinka Plawitzki: [Loss of Biodiversity- caused and solved by Globalization? \(& abstract\)](#)
- Henning Strate: [Challenges to Energy Security - Is a demonization of conventional energy production under current global trends beneficial? \(& abstract\)](#)
- Lina Samoske: [Sustainable Solar Energy \(& abstract\)](#)
- Marenka Krasomil: [The New Economic Market: Water \(& abstract\)](#)

Social point of view

- Stefan Marx: [National laws for global capital markets - A contradiction? \(& abstract\)](#)
- Corinna Lohrengel: [Media and culture in a globalized world \(& abstract\)](#)
- Ilknur Yilmaz: [Security – global safety or collective danger? \(& abstract\)](#)
- Josef Nový: [Integration and tolerance \(& abstract\)](#)
- Fabian Siggemann: [Shaping globalization: Braindrain in times of globalization \(& abstract\)](#)
- Irmawan Rahyadi: [Global-labor, Risk or Opportunity? \(& abstract\)](#)

Conclusions

- Julia Wolter: [Society and Globalization \(& abstract\)](#)
- Jule Kathinka Plawitzki: [World Environment Organization: a possible solution?](#)

Author: Jana Dlouhá (tutor of the course and editor). This article was published under [Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 Unported License](#). How to cite the article: Jana Dlouhá (tutor of the course and editor). (31. 08. 2010). Globalisation Risks and Opportunities. *VCSEWiki*. Retrieved 18:25 31. 08. 2010) from: http://www.czp.cuni.cz/vcsewiki/index.php?title=Globalisation_Risks_and_Opportunities&oldid=1350.

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ISPoS Summer school 2011

- Hora Svaté Kateřiny



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Environmental NGO group - "Protest"

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 - 2.5 Biodiversity and ecosystem services
 - [2.5.1 Facts about biodiversity and what it would provide to human beings](#)
- 3 Statements to the development of the region
- 4 Our main activities and projects
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- 6 SWOT Analysis



Who we are/ what we are doing

Protest is a non-profit and -governmental organisation in the region [Ore mountains](#) with its office in a small town [Hora Svaté Kateřiny](#) and it is member of [Český svaz ochránců přírody](#) (Czech Union for Conserving Nature) Protest's main goal is the sustainable development of this region and it focuses its work on such issues like improvement the environment and quality of life for the local residents, preserving the existing limits of mining, more involving local residents in regional affairs, cross-border cooperation with Germany and finally environmental education. Protest holds various cultural and educational events for local residents, their government and tourists to help a better cooperation of the regions Usti nad Labem and Karlovy Vary, closer cooperation of inhabitants and to support a building their own identity.

Fields of interest

http://www.czp.cuni.cz/vcsewiki/index.php/Environmental_NGO_group_-_%22Protest%22#Facts_about...

Learning through Case study writing

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Ghana 2011: Gold Mining Resurgence

Introduction

The theme of developing countries is important in the globalization debate – they are often considered to be witnesses to global economic development fuelled by multinational corporations. Mineral resources are traditional sources of income in these countries not requiring great input of know-how to profit from its export.

Globalization

This is a complex phenomenon and can be viewed from different (disciplinary) perspectives. Our viewpoint: direct impact at the local level – on the quality of life in diverse parts of the world.



Volta view of the dam

Economy – the driving force of globalization processes. However, the economy looks different from the global and local perspective: due to on-going trade liberalisation and increasing opportunities for investment across national borders, the global production and distribution network have become even more interconnected, their efficiency has increased, and they no longer take heed of boundaries and borders; the globalised economic maximizes its profit but also brings cheap goods to underdeveloped regions. However, from the local perspective, globalization economic processes might block local initiatives as it neglects local specifics – social, cultural and political conditions, and of course the traditional economy based on those same conditions. In the past, tariffs would have been imposed on imports in developing countries in order to nurture and incubate local industry and hence protect it from foreign competition, just as new industries had once been protected in developed societies, but the demands of the global economy and the World Trade Organization require opening up markets in developing nations to the full force of global competition. Globalization in a certain sense means universalization, and its economic imperatives destroy local diversity which often means neglecting local consumption needs or patterns. Local people are perceived as the “labour force” – economic characteristics are important but traditional skills are not valued any more.



Ghana Map

Thank you

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Charles University Environment Center

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