Depth, Universality, Learned Ministry
Challenges for Preparing Young Generations for the Future

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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
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 $\rightarrow$ income $\rightarrow$ goods and services $\rightarrow$ 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.
Enhancing “capabilities” (Amartya Sen)

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

Non-market production
- Market production
  - Goods and Services (Means to achieve)
  - Individual Conversion Factors (Capability Set)
  - Choice (Freedom to achieve)

Net income
- Transfers-in-kind
- Capability Set
  - Capabilities (i.e. opportunity set of achievable functionings)

Achieved Functionings
- Achievement

Alternative Theories (“Narratives”) of Personal Well-Being
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

- Trust (wrt free-riding)
- Roads (if congested)
- Public Transport (congested)
- Other networks (if congested)
- Schools (if congested)
- Hospitals (if congested)

Natural

- Land
- Air
- Freshwater
- Coastal fisheries
- Natural amenities

Sub-Global

- Trust (wrt free-riding)
- Peace and Security
- Knowledge, Technology
- Global infrastructure, e.g. Internet

Global

- Atmosphere (GHG & ODS sink)
- Oceans (minerals, fish etc, sinks)
- Rain Forests (biodiversity, GHG sink)
- Land (global food & biomass)
- Freshwater (global food & biomass)
Common, but Differentiated Responsibilities: Global Governance

**UN-Organisations**

**Regional, but Supranational Cooperations**
e.g. EU, AU, NAFTA

**Nation States**

**Local Politics**

**Private Global Players**
- Transnational Corporations
- International Financial System
- Media

**International Regimes**

**Civil Societies national & global**
- Non-Governmental Organisations
- Religions and Churches
- Sciences