

Symposium

The Political Philosophy as Living Art within the Knowledge Society

Organized by Alfreda Cruz

International Conference

**Philosophy
of Science** in the
**21st Century – Challenges
and Tasks**



European for Citizens

- 1- Importance of citizenship for the EU. Active citizenship indicators.
- 2- explore the different concepts of Citizenship and participatory citizenship.
- 3- synthesis of the different European instruments and funds to support projects related with citizenship**

Citizenship in the EU study*

“The evidence from this study points towards the possible dangers of focusing on economic policies alone and in isolation. In fact what we have found is that strategies for growth need not compete with policies on democracy and social cohesion: rather, it is the case that **Participatory Citizenship, economic competitiveness and social cohesion** are **interrelated** and mutually reinforcing.”

*Hoskins, B. And Kerr, (2012), *Final Study Summary and Policy Recommendations: Participatory Citizenship in the European Union*, Institute of Education, European Commission

Citizenship in the EU study

The conceptualization of Participatory Citizenship in Europe has taken place in the context of four competing models of citizenship:

Liberal model of citizenship

citizens' involvement in public life is minimal and primarily enacted through the vote

Communitarian model of citizenship

Citizenship in this context focuses on the identity and feelings of belonging to a group, and the need to work towards the collective benefit of this group

Civic Republican model of citizenship

Civic Republican model places higher demands on the citizen in terms of the maintenance of the democratic processes and institutions

Critical model of citizenship

Critical citizenship has been a 'catch all' title for various new theories that try to frame Citizenship in different, for example, by focusing on critiquing and improving society through social and political action

Citizenship in the EU study

Analysis

The financial and economic crises has **decreased citizens faith in current political leaders**: levels of trust in European and national institutions dramatically decreasing in particular in the countries most effected by the economic crises.

Decline of Participatory Citizenship as a policy priority at national and local level

One of the main consequences of the economic crisis on the field of Participatory Citizenship has been the considerable **reduction in funding** across all levels and dimensions including national, local and private sector contributions

Citizenship in the EU study

Conclusions

The **internet can be used to facilitate dialogue between government and citizens** and **hard-to-reach groups** and majority populations (also is an important means to provide information to citizens on politicians and political corruption in their local municipalities)

From the analysis conducted for this study, the evidence points towards the likelihood that the **main driver** for the enhancement of participatory forms of citizenship is **learning**. Lifelong learning is crucial.

Participatory Citizenship, economic competitiveness and **social cohesion** are **interrelated** and mutually reinforcing.

Citizenship in the EU study recommendations

Participatory Citizenship is primarily a learnt activity and learning should be at the core of strategies designed to facilitate Participatory Citizenship

It is important to fund and to monitor the effectiveness of specific citizenship programmes (both in schools and in communities) that enhance the knowledge, skills, attitudes and values needed for Participatory Citizenship.

Target strategies at those groups and individuals who engage the least and who are most at risk of unemployment and social exclusion

Provide more long-term strategic and sustainable funding for projects, NGOs and programmes on Participatory Citizenship

Provide funding for projects that form collaborations between different types of partners that have different expertise and resources.

Citizenship in the EU study recommendations

Explore the use of new technology and e-participation more widely in participatory projects. New technologies and e-participation can enable wider participation in decision making and hold politicians and political institutions to account if utilised effectively.

Ensure a long-term strategic approach to Participatory Citizenship through to 2020 that promotes the links between Participatory Citizenship, social cohesion and economic competitiveness as a necessary **foundation for building a strong and cohesive Europe**.

Build **flexibility** into the new phase of the Europe for Citizens Programme 2014–2020 to respond to changing contexts. More emphasis should be placed on the actions of **civic participation over remembrance** and identity and focus on sustainable longer-term funding for those involved in programme actions and projects

Funding European Citizenship

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Europe for citizens programme

Implementation: European Commission

The Europe for Citizens Programme is funding projects and activities aimed at getting the EU's 500 million inhabitants to play a greater part in the development of the EU.

By funding schemes and activities in which citizens can participate, the Programme is promoting Europe's shared history and values, and fostering a sense of ownership for how the EU develops.

Projects funded under the Programme are run by local authorities, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), think tanks, trade unions, universities or others.

Europe for citizens programme

Future programme 2014-20

Under the overall aim of bringing the Union closer to citizens, the general objectives of the Programme will be the following:

- to contribute to citizens' understanding of the Union, its history and diversity;
- to foster European citizenship and to improve conditions for civic and democratic participation at Union level.

Horizon 2020

The EU Framework Programme for Research and Innovation

- 10 year strategy aimed at making the EU more dynamic and competitive
- Three key drivers: **Smart, sustainable and inclusive growth**

Horizon 2020

The EU Framework Programme for Research and Innovation

Highlights / targets:

- 75% of the population aged 20-64 should be employed;
- 3% of the EU's GDP invested in R&D;
- Climate/energy targets should be met (including an increase to 30% of emissions reduction if the conditions are right);
- The share of early school leavers should be under 10% and at least 40% of younger generation should have a tertiary degree; and
- 20 million fewer people should be at risk of poverty

Horizon 2020

The EU Framework Programme for Research and Innovation

Excellent Science (27.8 billion euros)

Focus on curiosity-driven research, bottom up research projects including synergy grants
(...)

Industrial Leadership (20.2 billion euros)

•(...)

Societal Challenges (35.9 billion euros)

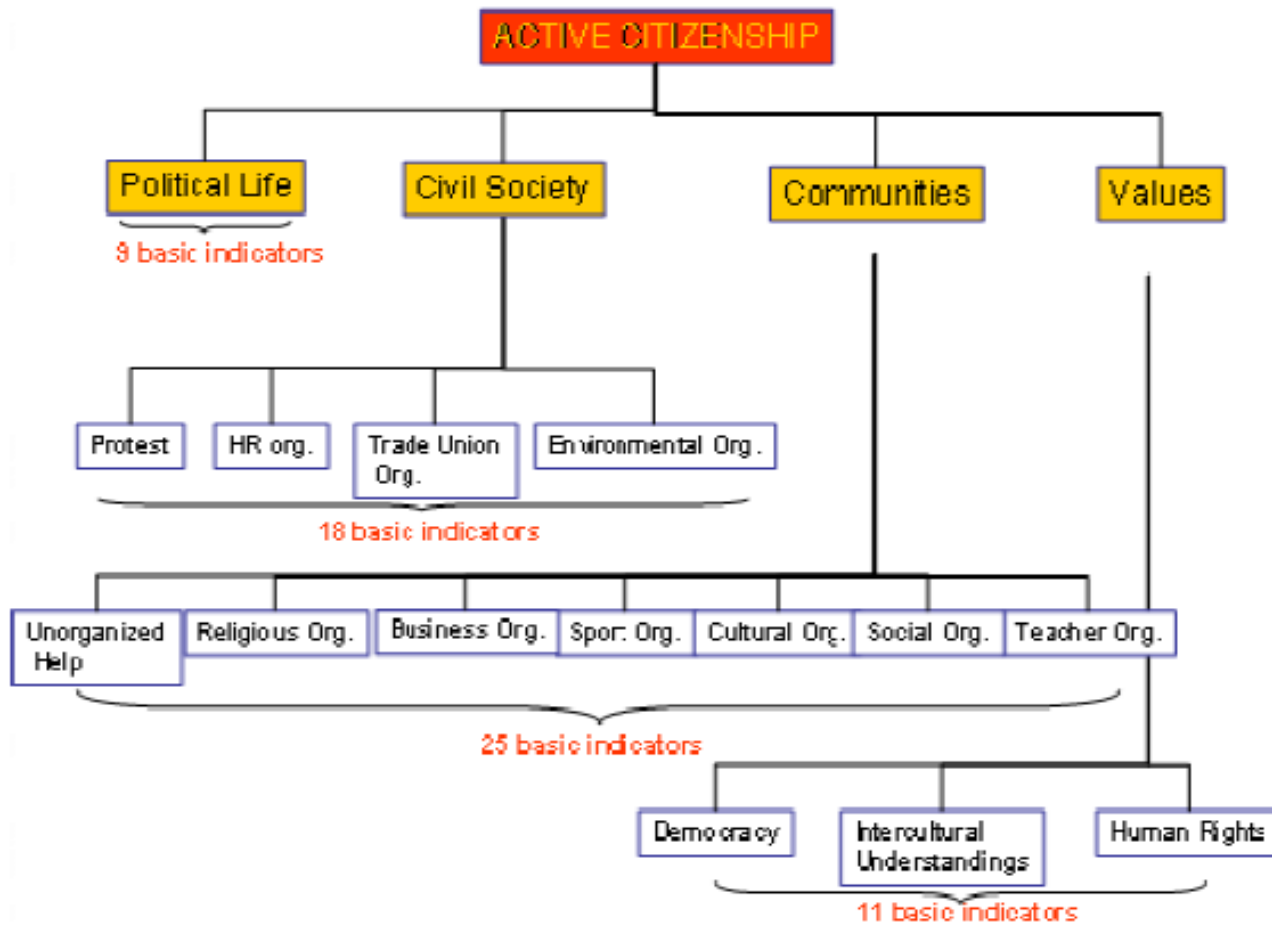
- Focus on **benefits to the citizens**
- Health, wellbeing and demographic change
- Food security, sustainable agriculture and bio-economy
- Secure, clean and efficient energy
- Smart, green and integrated transport
- Climate action, resource efficiency and raw materials
- Inclusive, innovative and secure societies**

APENDICE

The Active Citizenship Composite Indicator

Hoskins, B. et al. (2006), Measuring Active Citizenship in Europe, European Commission

The Active Citizenship Composite Indicator



Hoskins, B. et al. (2006),
Measuring Active
Citizenship in Europe,
European Commission, p. 11

The Active Citizenship Composite Indicator

Political Life Dimension

Description

- Political parties: membership*
- Political parties: participation*
- Political parties: donating money*
- Political parties: voluntary work*
- Worked in political party/action group last 12 months*
- Donated money to political organisation/action group last 12 months*
- European Parliament - Voting Turnout*
- National Parliament - Voting Turnout*
- Women Participation in national parliament*

Values Dimension

Description

- Immigrants should have same rights*
- Law against discrimination in the work place*
- Law against racial hatred*
- Allow immigrants of different race group from majority*
- Cultural life undetermined/enriched by immigrants*
- Immigrants make country worse/better place*
- How important for a citizen to vote*
- How important for a citizen to obey laws*
- How important for a citizen to develop an independent opinion*
- How important for a citizen to be active in a voluntary org.*
- How important for a citizen to be active in politics*



Community Dimension

Description

Non-organised help in the community

Religious Org.: membership

Religious Org.: participation

Religious Org.: donating money

Religious Org.: voluntary work

Business Org.: membership

Business Org.: participation

Business Org.: donating money

Business Org.: voluntary work

Sport Org.: membership

Sport Org.: participation

Sport Org.: donating money

Sport Org.: voluntary work

Cultural Org.: membership

Cultural Org.: participation

Cultural Org.: donating money

Cultural Org.: voluntary work

Social Org.: membership

Social Org.: participation

Social Org.: donating money

Social Org.: voluntary work

Teacher Org.: membership

Teacher Org.: participation

Teacher Org.: donating money

Teacher Org.: voluntary work

Civil Society Dimension

Description

Working in an organisation or association

Signing a petition

Taking part in lawful demonstrations

Boycotting products

Ethical consumption

Human Rights Organisation: membership

Human Rights Organisation: participation

Human Rights Organisation: donating money

Human Rights Organisation: voluntary work

Trade Union Org. : membership

Trade Union Org. : participation

Trade Union Org. : donating money

Trade Union Org. : voluntary work

Environmental Org. : membership

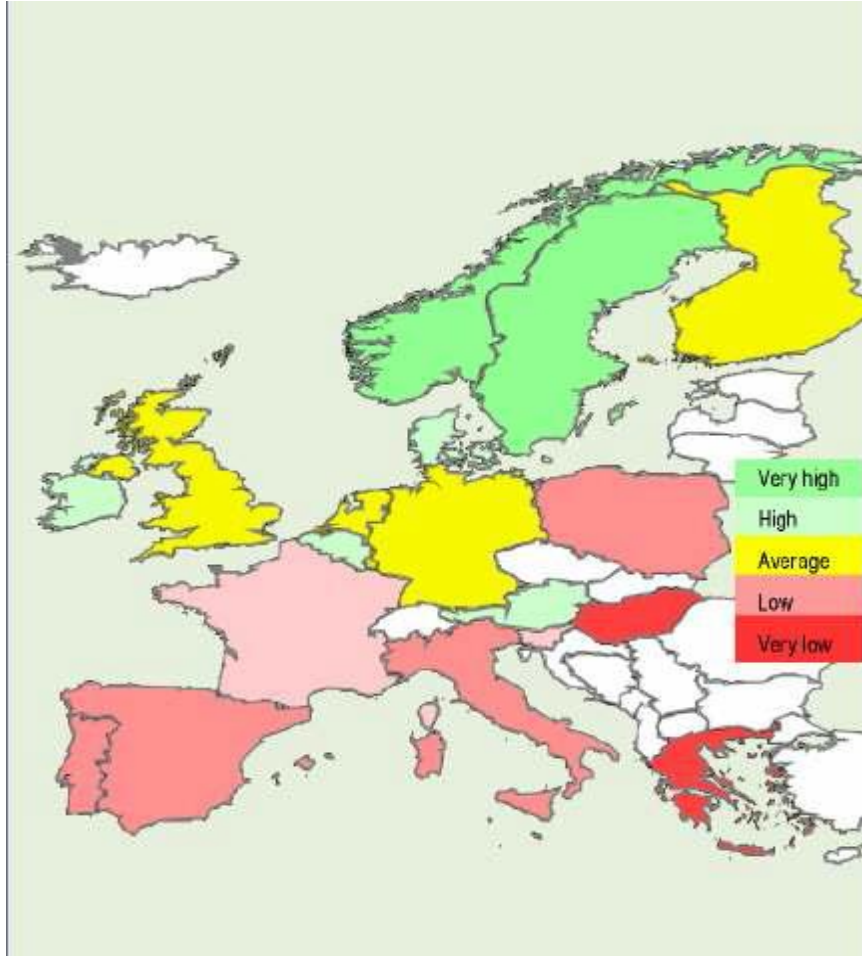
Environmental Org. : participation

Environmental Org. : donating money

Environmental Org. : voluntary work

Contacted a politician

The Active Citizenship Composite Indicator



Hoskins, B. et al. (2006), Measuring Active Citizenship in Europe, European Commission, p. 7