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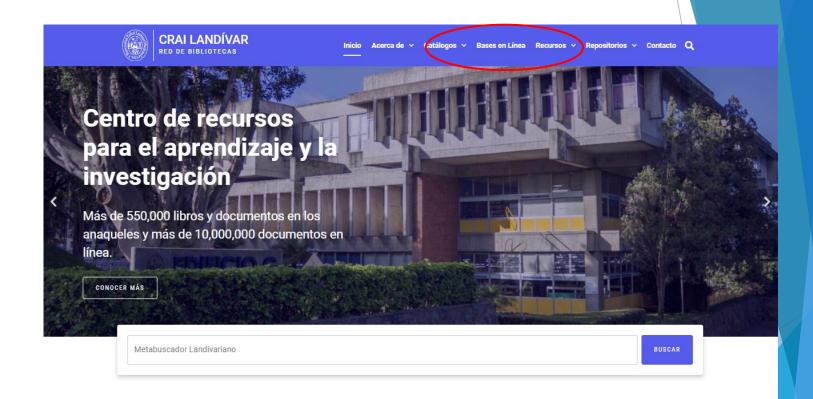
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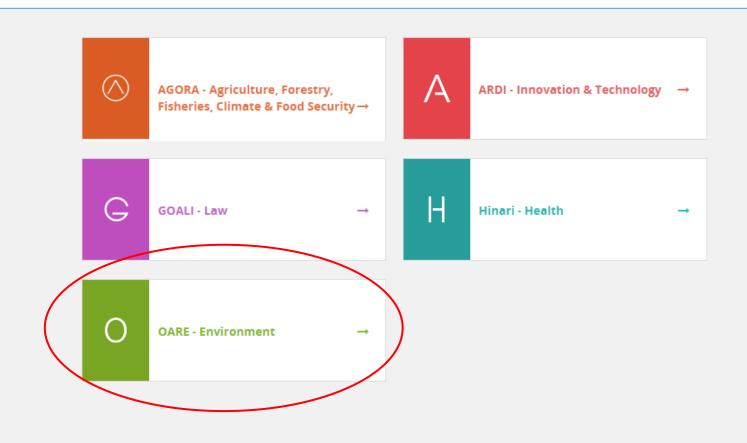




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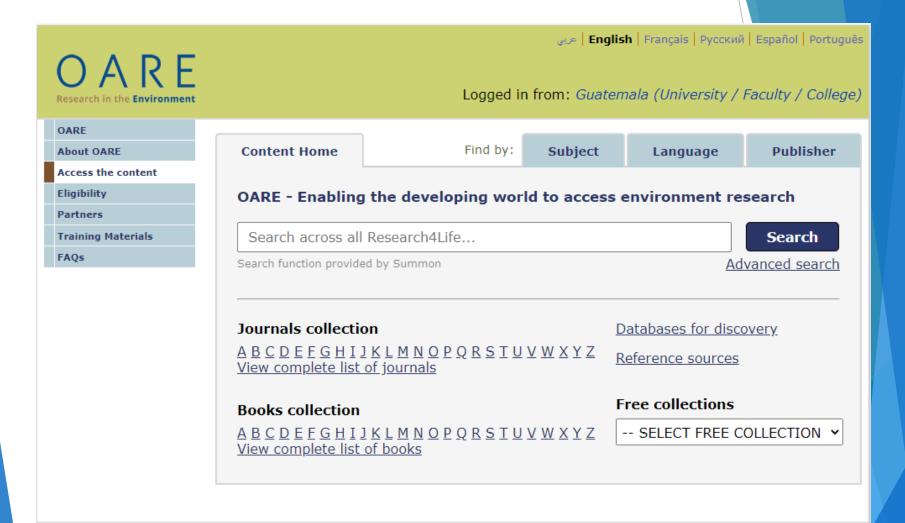
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Forma de uso y principales funciones



Página Principal

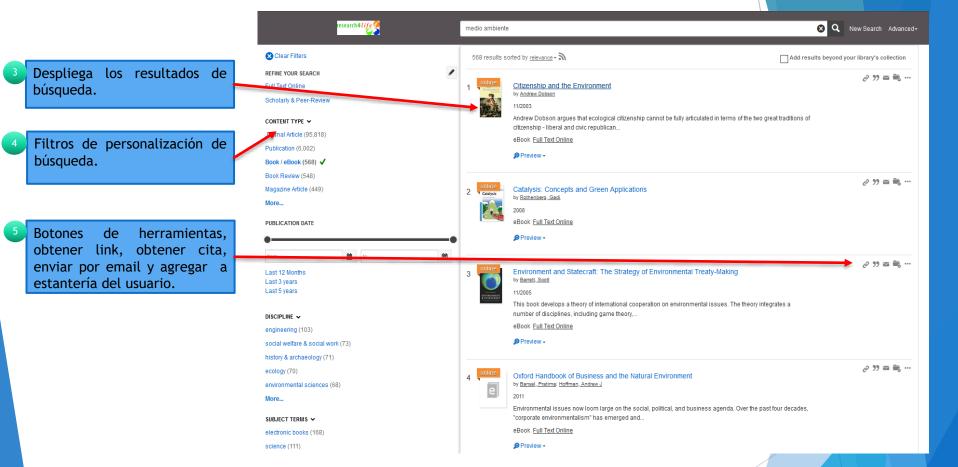


Búsqueda de un tema a través de "Búsqueda básica"

En la página principal, colóquese sobre la caja de búsqueda básica.

Escriba el tema de interés y luego de clic en buscar.





- Al seleccionar el texto de interés despliega la pantalla con información general del texto.
- Da la opción de búsqueda de temas dentro del texto.
- Tabla de contenido del texto.



Citizenship and the Environment

ARSTRACT

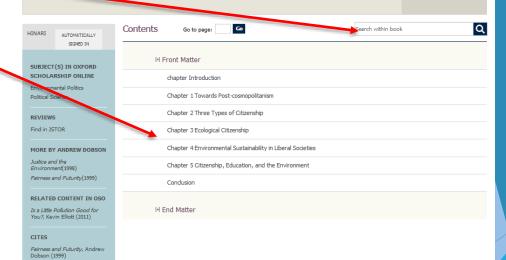
Ecological citizenship cannot be fully articulated in either liberal or civic republican terms. It is, rather, an example and an inflection of 'post-cosmopolitan' citizenship. Ecological citizenship focuses on duties as well as rights, and its conception of political space is not the state or the municipality, or the ideal speech community of cosmopolitanism, but the 'ecological footprint'.

Keywords: citizenship, citizenship education, cosmopolitanism, ecological citizenship, ecological footprint, environmental citizenship, global warming, justice, liberalism, republicanism, sustainability, sustainable

BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Print publication date: 2003 Published to Oxford Scholarship Online: April 2004 Print ISBN-13: 9780199258444 DOI:10.1093/0199258449.001.0001 AUTHORS
Affiliations are at time of print publication.

Andrew Dobson, author Professor of Politics, Open University Author Webpage



Al seleccionar un capítulo de la tabla de contenido se despliega la pantalla con la información.

Permite la visualización en formato PDF por capítulo.



things when their inclination is not to do them.

There is a European Union directive that calls for deep cuts in the amount of household waste sent to landfill sites in Britain—currently about 1400 of them. The EU Landfill Directive requires the UK to reduce the volume of biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfill by 2000, with further reductions in 2003 and 2000. Fallure to meet these targets could result in fines of up to £180 million per year' (Strategy Unit 2002: 9). This leaves the British government with the tricky task of working out how best to wean the public and its institutions off the habit of throwing stuff away. Downing Street has a Strategy Unit Araged with suggesting answers to such questions, and in November 2001 Margaret Beckett, Secretary of State for the Environment, Food, and Rural Affairs, announced a 'Strategy Unit Waste study', to be completed within a year. The Unit's proposals shed interesting light on the prevailing view of how to get people to do environmentally benefics

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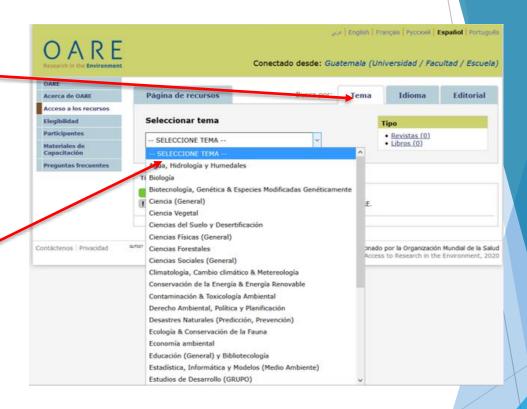
The report notes that household waste is growing at 3 per cent annually—faster than GDP—and the authors wonder why (Strategy Unit 2002! 8). The answer offered is that 'there are few (p. 2) financial incentives in place for either industry or householders to seek alternatives to landfill' (Strategy Unit 2002! 8). With this premise established, the solution to the problem is obvious and the report predictably recommends 'Greater freedom for local authorities to develop new financial incentives for householders to reduce and recycle their waste. Householders currently pay the same Council Tax no matter how much waste they produce or whether they recycle or not. This means that they have no incentive to manage their waste in more sustainable ways' (Strategy Unit 2002: 3). A concrete suggestion floated in the summer of 2002 was to charge people for taking over-quots asaks of rubbish away-asy £4.00 (60.6) per sack, or £50.0 (\$2.00) per month.

From one point of view the logic is impeccable; people will want to avoid paying the rubbish tax and so will reduce the amount of waste they throw away. The proposal is rooted in the 'self-interested rational actor' model of human motivation, according to which people do things either for some gain or to avoid some harm to themselves. Critics of the proposed scheme immediately pointed out that this model contains the seeds of its own demine. People uncommitted to the idea behind the scheme will take the line of least resistance in a way entirely consistent with the model of behaviour on which the scheme depends, but entirely at odds with its desired outcomes. As a Gaurdinn newspaper leader pointed out, 'Eather than pay up, the public are likely to vote with their cars and take their rubbish and dump it on the pawement, in the countryside or in someone else's backyard (iz. July 2002).

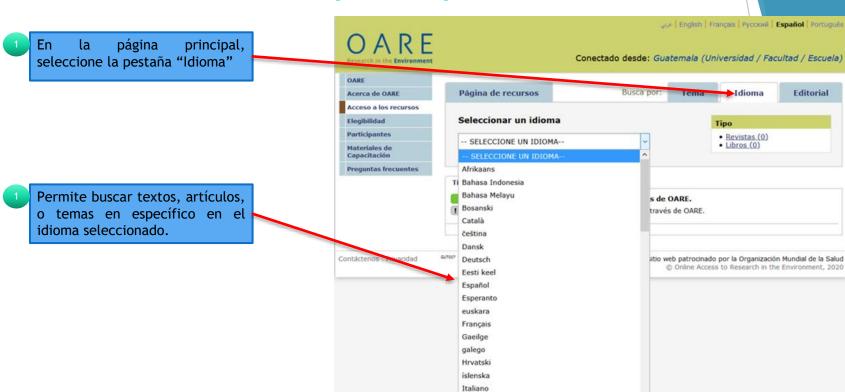
Búsqueda por Tema

En la página principal, seleccione la pestaña "Tema"

En la caja de búsqueda al dar clic genera lista desplegable de temas donde se puede seleccionar el tema de interés.

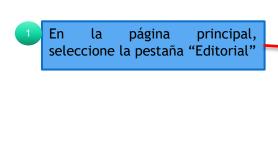


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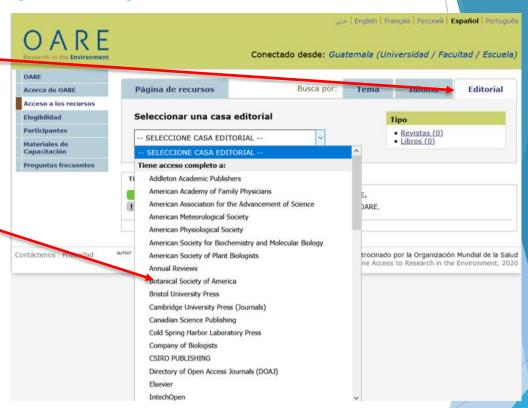


Język polski

Búsqueda por Editorial



Búsqueda de textos por editoriales disponibles en la base de datos.



FIN DE LA PRESENTACIÓN