

Magistrski študijski program 2. stopnje Geografija Master of Geography programme

Razvoj koncepta trajnostnega razvoja

Predmet seznanja študente z naraščajočim človekovim poseganjem v okolje v zadnjih dveh stoletjih, s spremembami stanja in globalnimi okoljskimi problemi, ki so pogojevali nastanek paradigme trajnostnega razvoja, s konceptom, razvojem in pomenom sonaravnega trajnostnega razvoja ter njegovim postopnim uveljavljanjem na različnih področjih delovanja človeka. Študenti bolj podrobno spoznajo enega od treh področij trajnostnega razvoja - to je okolje, omejenost planetarnih virov in storitev okolja. Spoznajo pomen nosilne zmogljivosti okolja, merjenja trajnosti razvoja z okoljskimi kazalci, modelni pristop DPSIR ter metodo ekoloških sledi. Veliko pozornosti je namenjeno mestom oziroma urbanim (antropogenim) ekosistemom, ekosistemskemu pristopu pri preučevanju in načrtovanju mest, kjer bi upoštevanje načel trajnostnega razvoja lahko bistveno zmanjšalo snovno-energijske vnose in pretoke ter posledično obremenjevanje okolja. Študenti se seznanijo tudi s trajnostnim razvojem v Sloveniji.

Podatki o predmetu:

- 1. letnik / 1st year | obvezni / compulsory,
- 30 ur predavanj, 15 ur seminarja,
- 6 ECTS.

Preverjanje in ocenjevanje znanja:

- Daljši pisni izdelek do 20 %,
- Izpit do 80 % končne ocene.

The evolution of the concept of sustainable development

The course informs students in with the increasing human impacts on the environment in the past two centuries, with the changes in the state of the environment and global problems which conditioned the emergence of the sustainable development paradigm. Furthermore, students get acquainted with the concept, development and importance of sustainable development and its implementation in various fields of human activity. Students acquire a better knowledge about one of the three areas of sustainable development - the environment, the limited planetary resources and environmental services. They get acquainted with the meaning of the environment carrying capacity, measuring of sustainability with the use of various environmental indicators, furthermore with the DPSIR approach and method of ecological footprint. Some more attention is intended to cities i.e., urban (anthropogenic) ecosystems and ecosystem approach in the researching and planning of city structure, where compliance with the principles of sustainable development can significantly reduce material-energy inputs and flows, and consequently the burdening of the environment. Students are also acquainted with sustainable development in Slovenia.