

Subject code: GE-401.6-3	Subject name: Geoecological problems of Bosnia and Herzegovina			
Study cycle: I	Year: IV	Semester: VIII	ECTS credits: 5	
Status: Mandatory		Contact hours: 12	5	
		Lectures: 30 Exercises: 30		
Assigned professor and assistants:	'S			
Prerequisites:	/			
Subject objectives:	anthropoge their occurr assessment	Introduction to the main types of naturally and anthropogenically caused disasters, estimate the probability of their occurrence, estimate the expected degree of loss, ie. risk assessment and protection. Students will also adopt the technique of risk maps making.		
Teaching units:	disasters as 2. Indicator: 3. Earthqua BiH, causes, habitus 4. Geoecolog special featu 5. Droughts 6. Geoecolog quality of ag agriculturau 7. Landslide 8. First test 9. Atmosphe problem. Ac consequence 10. Winds a 11. Forests (other forest 12. Fires as 13. Exploita 14. Environ	 Introduction, concept, terminology (risks, hazards and disasters as geoecological problems). Indicators for Environmental Monitoring. Risk management. Earthquakes and tsunamis in the world and earthquakes in BiH, causes, phenomena and consequences on geoecological habitus Geoecological water problem in BiH; Floods; Karst waters - a special feature of BiH Droughts as geoecological problems in BiH Geoecological problem of soil in BiH (State, structure and quality of agricultural land and the possibility of sustainable agricultural production) Landslides and avalanches in BiH as a hazard 		

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SUBJECT DESCRIPTON

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Learning outcomes:	 Knowledge: student acquires knowledge about the main types of naturally and anthropogenically caused disasters, as well as estimates of the probability of their occurrence; student acquires knowledge on the assessment of the expected degree of loss, ie risk assessment and knowledge on protection measures Skills: student independently applies indicators for environmental monitoring; student independently analyzes and links monitoring data on the state of the environment; mastering the technique of risk maps making; Competencies: student independently interprets estimates of the hazards occurrence in Bosnia and Herzegovina student independently determines and causally considers risk management in Bosnia and Herzegovina. 		
Teaching methods:	Multimedia presentation and discussion (lectures); practical work, educational material analysis and discussion (exercises).		
Knowledge testing methods with grading structure ¹ :	PointsAttendance53Participation on lectures53Tests4022Seminar paper106Final exam4021TOTAL10055Assessment:GradeECTS gradePoints scale10(A) excellent95 - 1009(B) very good85 - 948(C) good75 - 847(D) satisfactory66 - 746(E) sufficient55 - 645(F, FX) insufficient55Item bet		
Literature ² :	Mandatory:		

¹ The structure of points and point criteria for each subject is determined by the Council of the organizational unit before the beginning of the academic year in which the subject is taught in accordance with Article 64, paragraph 6 of the Law on Higher Education of Sarajevo Canton



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• Spahić, M.: Osnove geoekologije, Harfo-graf Tuzla, 1999.	
 Međunarodna strategija za smanjenje rizika od 	
katastrofa, Ženeva, 2009., www.unisdr.org/publications	
Recommended:	
• Lješević, M.: Životna sredina 3, Univerzitet u Beogradu	
Beograd, 2005.	

 $^{^2}$ The Senate of the higher education institution as an institution or a council of the organizational unit of the higher education institution as a public institution determines mandatory and recommended textbooks and manuals, as well as other recommended literature on the basis of which exams are prepared by a special act which is required to be published on its website before the beginning of the academic year in accordance with Article 56, paragraph 3 of the Law on Higher Education of the Sarajevo Canton.