

UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO - FACULTY OF SCIENCE

Stranica 1 od 2

Subject code: G/103	Subject name:	ubject name: Geography and regional development		
Study cycle: III	Year: I	Semester: I	ECTS credits: 5	
Status: Mandatory		Contact hours: 5 Lectures: 45 Seminar: 10		
Assigned professors:	Teachers a belongs.	Teachers and associates selected in the field to which the subject belongs.		
Prerequisites:		/		
Subject objective	es: functionin	To raise students' awareness of the structure, concept and functioning of the cognitive role and importance of geographical study of regional development		
Teaching units:	2. The instruct determinant de	structure may have on regional development – the spatial determinants of regional development; 3. The influence that the elements of a socio-geographical structure may have on regional development – the social determinants of regional development;		
Learning outcor				
Teaching metho	Multimedi independe	Multimedia presentations and discussions (lectures); independent student research work including a joint analysis (seminar/consultations).		
Knowledge testimethods with grading structure ¹ :	2. Project 3. Independent Total:	Points 1. Theoretical bases – written examination: max 25 - min 14 2. Project tasks: max 25 - min 14 3. Independent research work with oral verification: max 50-min 27 Total: 100 points, condition for passing: 55 points Assessment: Grade ECTS grade Points scale 10 (A) excellent 95 - 100		



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	8 (C) good 75 - 84		
	7 (D) satisfactory 66 - 74		
	6 (E) sufficient 55 - 64		
	5 (F, FX) insufficient 55		
	Mandatory:		
Literature ² :	 Mandatory: Anselin, L., Madden,M. (1990): New directions in Regional Analysis: Integrated and Multi- Regional Approaches, Belhaven Press, London; Bachtler J., Yuill D. (2001): Policies and strategies for regional development Ashiftin Paradigm? Regional and industrial Policy Research Paper, No 46, Glasgow, European Policies Research Centre; Bordlein, R. (1997):Region-Regionalisierung -Nachhaltige Regional entwicklung. Un veroffentliches Konzept papier, Frankfurt am Main; Bahrenberg, G. (1993): Dimensions of regionalism. In: Dirven E., Groenewegen J., Von Hof, 1993: Stuck in the region. Nederlande, Geographische Studies, No 155; Utrecht; Anssi Paasi (2003.): Region and place: regional identity in question. Progress in HumanGeography 27, 4. str. 475–485. Krugman Paul R. (1999.): The Role of Geography in Development. International Regional Science Review 22, 2: 142–161. Additional: Zbornik radova međunarodnog naučnog skupa "Turizam kao faktor regionalnog razvoja", Prirodno-matematički fakultet Univerziteta u Tuzli, Tuzla, 2006. 		
	2. Uzelac A. (2001): Prostorno planiranje, Zagreb, Dom i		
	svijet;		
	3. Terlouw P.C. (1992): The regional geography of the world- system. Externalarena, Periphery, Semiperiphery, Core. Netherland Geographical Studies, No144, Utrecht.		

 $^{^1}$ 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

 $^{^2}$ 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.