

UČNI NAČRT PREDMETA / COURSE SYLLABUS

Predmet:	Prostor in gibanje: antropologija lokacij in migracij
Course title:	Space and movement: towards anthropology of locations and migrations

Študijski program in stopnja Study programme and level	Študijska smer Study field	Letnik Academic year	Semester Semester
Primerjalni študij idej in kultur, doktorski študij 3. stopnje	Antropologija: razumevanje svetotvornih praks	Brez letnika	/
Comparative study of ideas and cultures, doctoral study 3 rd cycle	Anthropology: understanding worldmaking practices	Not specified	/

Vrsta predmeta / Course type: splošno izbirni / general elective

Univerzitetna koda predmeta / University course code: 60

Predavanja Lectures	Seminar Seminar	Vaje Tutorial	Klinične vaje work	Druge oblike študija	Samost. delo Individ. work	ECTS
60	30				90	6

Nosilec predmeta / Lecturer: Doc. dr. Nataša Gregorič Bon

Jeziki / Languages: Predavanja / Lectures: slovenščina, angleščina / Slovenian, English
Vaje / Tutorial: /

Pogoji za vključitev v delo oz. za opravljanje študijskih obveznosti:

Ni posebnih pogojev.

Prerequisites:

None required.

Vsebina:

1. Antropologija prostora in kraja:

- prostorski obrat;
- koncepti: prostor, kraj, lokacija, pokrajina, okolje.

2. Prostorska antropologija – ključni misleci:

- produkcija prostora (H. Lefebvre);
- prostor in vsakdanje življenje (M. De Certeau, Li-Fu Tuan);
- pokrajina in čuti (K. Basso, E. Hirsch);
- bivanje in okolje (T. Ingold).

3. Družbeni prostori:

- prostor in telo;
- prostor in religija;
- prostor in spol;
- prostor in jezik.

4. Kraj, teritorij, moč, identiteta:

Content (Syllabus outline):

1. Anthropology of space and place:

- Spatial turn;
- Concepts: space, place, location, landscape, environment.

2. Spatial anthropology – key thinkers:

- Production of space;
- Space and everyday life;
- Landscape and senses;
- Dwelling and environment.

3. Social spaces:

- Space and body;
- Space and religion;
- Space and gender;
- Space and language.

4. Place, territory, power, identity:

- Power relations and geopolitical hierarchy;

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • odnosi moči in geopolitične hierarhije; • identitetni procesi; • relokacije; • meje in razmejevanja. <p>5. Migracije, (ne)gibanje, (ne)mobilnost:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • migracije; • (ne)gibanje, (ne)mobilnost; • vračanje; • dom, pripadnost. <p>6. Antropologija infrastrukture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • materialna kultura; • infrastruktura; • antropologija poti. <p>7. Okoljska antropologija:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dualizem kultura/natura; • debate o Antropocenu; • trajnost; • voda in vodna okolja. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identity processes; • Relocations; • Borders and boundaries. <p>5. Migrations, (non)movements, (im)mobility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migrations; • Non)movements; • (Im)mobility; • Returning; • Home. <p>6. Anthropology of infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material culture; • Infrastructure; • Anthropology of roads. <p>7. Environmental anthropology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature/culture dualism; • Anthropocene; • sustainability; • water and water environments.
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Temeljni literatura in viri / Readings:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brightman, Marc & Jerome Lewis (eds.). 2017. <i>The Anthropology of Sustainability. Beyond Development and Progress</i>. Palgrave MacMillan. • de Certeau, Michel. 1984. <i>The Practice of Everyday Life</i>. Berkeley: University of California Press. • Descola, Philippe. 2013). <i>Beyond Nature and Culture</i>. Janet Lloyd (trans.). Chicago: University of Chicago Press. • Feld, Steven and Keith Basso (ur.). 1996. <i>Senses of Place</i>. Santa Fe: School of American Research (izbrana poglavja). • Green, Sarah F. 2005. <i>Notes from the Balkans. Locating Marginality and Ambiguity on the Greek-Albanian Border</i>. Princeton: Princeton University Press. • Gregorič Bon, Nataša and Jaka Repič. 2016 (ur., v tisku). <i>Moving Places. Return, Relations and Belonging</i>. Oxford and New York: Berghahn Books (izbrana poglavja). • Gupta, Akhil and James Ferguson (ur.) 2001 [1997]. <i>Culture, Power and Place. Explorations in Critical Anthropology</i>. Durham and London: Duke University Press. • Haenn, Nora, Richard R. Wilk & Allison Harnish (eds.). 2016. <i>The Environment in Anthropology. A Reader in Ecology, Culture, and Sustainable Living</i>. Washington, New York: New York University Press (izbrana poglavja). • Hastrup, Kirsten & Karen F. Olwig. 2012. <i>Climate Change and Human Mobility. Challenges to the Social Sciences</i>. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. • Ingold, Tim. 2011. <i>Being Alive. Essays on Movements, Knowledge and Description</i>. London and New York: Routledge. • Larkin, Brian. 2013. "The politics and poetics of infrastructure." <i>Annual Review of Anthropology</i> 42:327-43. • Lefebvre, Henri. 1991[1974]. <i>The Production of Space</i>. Translated by Donald Nicholson-Smith. Oxford: Blackwell. • Low, Setha M. and Denise Lawrence-Zuñiga (ur.). 2003. <i>Anthropology of Space and Place</i>. Malden and Oxford: Blackwell (izbrana poglavja). • Moore, A. 2015. <i>Anthropocene anthropology: reconceptualizing contemporary global change</i>.

- Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute 22(1): 27–46.
- Rapport, Nigel and Angela Dawson (ur.). 1998. Migrants of Identity. Perceptions of Home in a World of Movement. Oxford: Berg (izbrana poglavja).
- Tilley, Christopher (1994). A Phenomenology of Landscape. Places, Paths and Monuments. Oxford: Berg (izbrana poglavja).

Cilji in kompetence:

Kako in na kakšne načine človek razumeva svojo umeščenost in bivanje v svetu? Kakšen pomen ima prostor, kraj, lokacija v katerih posameznik bodisi biva, skozi katere potuje, prehaja, se seli oz. se na kakršenkoli drugi način umešča ali razmešča? Prostor je poleg časa eden od temeljnih človekovih dimenzij njegove »biti v svetu«. Vsebina predmeta seznanja in odstira pomene in vloge prostorskih konceptov, kot so prostor, kraj, pokrajina, lokacija, okolje ipd. Sedemdeseta leta preteklega stoletja so v družbeni geografiji, arheologiji in kasneje tudi v antropologiji naznanila konec t.i. evrocentričnega pojmovanja prostora in kraja. Kraji in lokacije niso več obravnavani kot pasivni koncepti in statične lokacije na geopolitičnih zemljevidih, temveč kot aktivni procesi, povezani s posameznikovim načinom bivanja, gibanja, potovanja oz. prehajanjem iz/v/skozi njih. Vsebina predmeta pojasnjuje, kako se v dobi hitrega razvoja komunikacijske tehnologije lotiti študija prostorskih konceptov in njihove soodnosnosti s praksami mobilnosti in nemobilnosti. Številne sodobne študije prostorske antropologije, se namesto prostora in kraja, kot statične točke na geopolitičnem zemljevidu osredotočajo na gibanje, kot najbolj imanentnemu procesu človekovega življenja. Gibanje ni le način posameznikovega bivanja v svetu, temveč tudi del produkcije kraja. Namreč kraji in lokacije se vzpostavljajo tako skozi bivanja kot tudi skozi gibanje, mobilnost in migracije preko njih. Potemtakem kraji in lokacije odražajo relacije med ljudmi in njihovimi kraji, ki so pomemben del svetotvornih praks. Poleg prostorskih pomenov pa bo dani predmet tudi odstrl vprašanja povezana z okoljem, kjer se bodo študentje še posebej posvetili številnim prepletom med človekom in njegovim geofizičnim kot tudi družbenim okoljem.

Objectives and competences:

Space along with time is one of the important dimensions of human "being in the world". This course attends to spatial concepts, such as space, place, landscape, location, environment and their interrelation to social and cultural realms. The late 1970s announced a more critical approach towards Eurocentric conceptualisations of space and place was established, first in human geography, archaeology and later in anthropology. Places and locations were no longer conceived as passive concepts and static positions on the geopolitical maps, but rather as active processes, strongly related to various ways of dwelling in and moving through /within/from them. This course aims to critically engage with how the study of spatial concepts, mobility and immobility can be approached in the period of fast-developing information technology. Numerous contemporary studies drawing on spatial anthropology focus on movement as one of the immanent processes of human life in contrast to more traditional and static notions of space and place. Movements not only relate to the individual modes of dwelling but are also part of the spatial production. Indeed, location is generated precisely through mobility, movements and migration that engender relations between people and their places. Thus places, locations along with paths are important for understanding of worldmaking practices. In addition to spatial concepts the course will also explore environmental anthropology. In particular it will question the multitude of entanglements between humans and their geophysical and social environments.

Predvideni študijski rezultati:

Študenti in študentke bodo osvojili temeljne koncepte in teoretske smernice prostorske antropologije in se naučili razmišljati in pristopati k raziskavam prostora, kraja, lokacije skozi in preko raznoterih procesov, kot so migracije, dinamika meja in materialni in okoljskih odrazov.

Intended learning outcomes:

Students will learn basic concepts, conceptualisations and theoretical approaches on spatial anthropology which will help them to think and analyse the meanings of space, place, location in a particular social and cultural environment. They will attend to spatial concepts through different processes such as migration, border dynamics; material and environmental ways of being.

Metode poučevanja in učenja:**Oblike dela:**

- Frontalna oblika poučevanja
- Delo v manjših skupinah oz. v dvojicah
- Samostojno delo študentov
- e-izobraževanje

Metode (načini) dela:

- Razlaga
- Razgovor/ diskusija/debata
- Delo z besedilom
- Proučevanje primera
- Igra vlog
- Druge vrste nastopov študentov
- Reševanje nalog
- "Terenske vaje" (npr. obiski podjetij)
- Vključevanje gostov iz prakse

Learning and teaching methods:**Types of learning/teaching:**

- Frontal teaching
- Work in smaller groups or pair work
- Independent students work
- e-learning

Teaching methods:

- Explanation
- Conversation/discussion/debate
- Work with texts
- Case studies
- Roleplay
- Different presentation
- Solving exercises
- Field work (e.g. company visits)
- Inviting guests from companies

Načini ocenjevanja:

Krajši pisni izdelki
Daljši pisni izdelki
Javni nastop ali predstavitev
Končno ocenjevanje (pisni/ustni izpit)
Drugo

Delež (v %) /
Weight (in %)

20
20
60

Assessment:

Short written assignments
Long written assignments
Presentations
Final examination (written/oral)
Other

Reference nosilca / Lecturer's references:

- GREGORIČ BON, N. 2022. Changing Environments: Experiences and knowledges. Anthropological Notebooks, 28 (3): 1-10.
- GREGORIČ BON, N., STANČIČ, L. and KANJIR, U. 2022. Vjosa riverine environments: Approaching dynamic continuity. Anthropological Notebooks, 28 (3): 39-73.
- GREGORIČ BON, N. 2022. Restoring pasts and enriching futures in Albania. Anthropological Quarterly, 95 (4): 731-760.
- -----. 2021. Kuçedra's waterways: Restoring authority and building vitality. In: GREGORIČ BON, N., MUSARAJ, S. (eds.). Remitting, restoring and building contemporary Albania. Cham: Palgrave Macmillan, pp. 131-162.

- -----. 2019. Neither the Balkans nor Europe: The "where" and "when" in present-day Albania. In: Montgomery, D. W. (ed.). *Everyday life in the Balkans*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, pp. 201-210.
- GREGORIČ BON, N. , JOSIPOVIČ D., KANJIR U. 2018. Linking geomorphological and demographic movements: The case of Southern Albania. *Applied Geography*, 100: 55-67.
- -----. 2017. Movement matters: The Case of Southern Albania. In: DE RAPPER, G. (ed.). *Albanie: Renaissance d' unediscipline*, *Ethnologie Française*, 47 (2): 301-308.
- -----. 2017. Silenced border crossings and gendered material flows in Southern Albania. In: DONNAN, H., HURD, M., LEUTLOFF-GRANDITS, C. (eds.). *Migrating borders and moving times: temporality and the crossing of borders in Europe, (Rethinking borders)*. Manchester: Manchester University Press, pp. 140-156.