

Content

| Course Code | Course Name | Semester | Theory | Practice | Lab | Credit | ECTS |
|-------------|-------------------|----------|--------|----------|-----|--------|------|
| SP493 | Political ecology | 7 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 |

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| Prerequisites | |
| Admission Requirements | |

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| Language of Instruction | English |
| Course Type | Elective |
| Course Level | Bachelor Degree |
| Objective | This course examines the relationship between society and the environment from critical and Marxist perspectives. It explores how power, politics, and ideology shape the ways in which people interact with nature and how these interactions affect both social and ecological systems. The course also focuses on the unequal distribution of environmental risks and benefits, the role of the state, and social movements in environmental governance. |
| Content | Overall, the course aims to provide students with a critical understanding of the relationship between society and the environment, and to equip them with the knowledge and skills to engage in environmental politics and advocacy from a critical and Marxist perspective. |
| References | <p>Ernstson, H., & Swyngedouw, E. (Eds.). (2018). <i>Urban political ecology in the anthropo-obscene: Interruptions and possibilities</i>, NY, Routledge.</p> <p>Foster, J. B. (1999). Marx's theory of metabolic rift: Classical foundations for environmental sociology. <i>American journal of sociology</i>, 105(2), 366-405.</p> <p>Haraway, D. (2015). Anthropocene, capitalocene, plantationocene, chthulucene: Making kin. <i>Environmental humanities</i>, 6(1), 159-165.</p> <p>Martínez-Alier, J. (2012). Environmental justice and economic degrowth: an alliance between two movements. <i>Capitalism Nature Socialism</i>, 23(1), 51-73.</p> <p>Moore, J. (2015). <i>Capitalism in the Web of Life: Ecology and the Accumulation of Capital</i>. Londres, Verso Books.</p> <p>Roberts, J. T., & Parks, B. (2006). <i>A climate of injustice: Global inequality, north-south politics, and climate policy</i>. MIT press.</p> <p>Swyngedouw, E. (2011). Whose environment?: the end of nature, climate change and the process of post-politicization. <i>Ambiente & sociedade</i>, 14, 69-87.</p> <p>Tilzey, M. (2018). <i>Political ecology, food regimes, and food sovereignty: Crisis, resistance, and resilience</i>. Cham, Palgrave.</p> <p>Watts, M. J. (2015). The origins of political ecology and the rebirth of adaptation as a form of thought. In T. A. Perreault, G. Bridge, & J. McCarthy (Ed.), <i>The Routledge handbook of political ecology</i> (ss. 19-50). London?; New York, NY: Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group.</p> <p>Zimmerer, K. S., & Bassett, T. J. (Eds.). (2003). <i>Political ecology: an integrative approach to geography and environment-development studies</i>. Londres - NY, Guilford Press.</p> |

Theory Topics

| Week | Weekly Contents |
|------|---|
| 1 | Introduction to Political Ecology Introduction to the Course and Key Concepts |
| 2 | Marxist Perspectives on Nature and Society |
| 3 | The Anthropocene and the Environmental Crisis |
| 4 | Political Ecology of Development and Growth |
| 5 | Environmental Governance and the State |
| 6 | Social Movements and Environmental Resistance |
| 7 | Political Ecology of Urban Environments |
| 8 | The Problem of the Urban-Rural Binary |
| 9 | Political Ecology of Energy and Extractivism |
| 10 | Environmental Justice, Class, Race and Gender |
| 11 | Political Ecology and Food Systems |
| 12 | Presentations |
| 13 | Presentations |
| 14 | Conclusion and synthesis |