



Konferenca NAK – za učitelje naravoslovnih predmetov

Izobraževalne vrednote okoljske etike

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Univerza v Ljubljani
Filozofska fakulteta

4. konferenca učiteljev naravoslovnih predmetov – NAK 2017



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Naložbo sofinancirata Republika Slovenija in Evropska unija iz Evropskega socialnega sklada

1. Why ethics?

Ethics:

- What certain (individual, group, society) considers as the rules for *right* conduct
- Rational (philosophical) theory on which principles, values and rules can be universally recognized as *good*.
- A tool for organising rational consensus, solving conflicts, educating on right or wrong



1. Why ethics?

Environmental ethics:

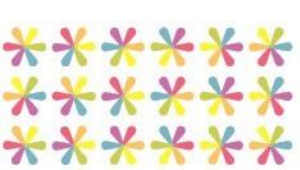
- Finding right values and principles for environmental protection to be based upon
- Help mediating in „environmental conflicts“
- Examining the value of non-human (nature, beings)
- Educating on the good conduct towards environment and non-human nature



1. Why ethics?

- Is there something „special“ about environmental ethics? (Or is it simply a topical of general ethics?)
- Richard Sylvan (Routley): three traditional ethical views concerning man's relation to nature. DESPOTIC (man as a despotic ruler of nature), STEWARDSHIP position (man as custodian of nature), CO-OPERATIVE position (man as perfecter of nature)
- New ethics is needed, one that recognizes INTRINSIC value of nature

Richard Routley, „Is there a need for new, environmental ethics“, 1973



2. Breaking with Anthropocentrism

Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832)

- „The day *may* come when the rest of the animal creation may acquire those rights which never could have been withholden from them but by the hand of tyranny. The French have already discovered that the blackness of the skin is no reason a human being should be abandoned without redress to the caprice of a tormentor ...“



2. Breaking with Anthropocentrism

Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832)

- „...It may one day come to be recognised that the number of the legs, the villosity of the skin, or the termination of the os sacrum are reasons equally insufficient for abandoning a sensitive being to the same fate. **the question is not, Can they reason? nor, Can they talk? but, Can they suffer?**“

(An Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation, 1789)

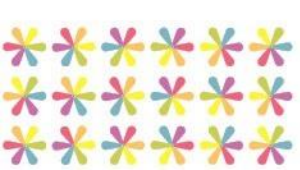


2. Breaking with Anthropocentrism

Aldo Leopold (1887-1948)

„All ethics so far evolved rest upon a single premise: that the individual is a member of a community of interdependent parts. His instincts prompt him to compete for his place in that community, but his ethics prompt him also to co-operate (perhaps in order that there may be a place to compete for).

The land ethic simply enlarges the boundaries of the community to include soils, waters, plants, and animals, or collectively: the land.“



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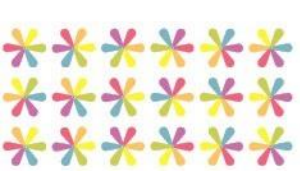
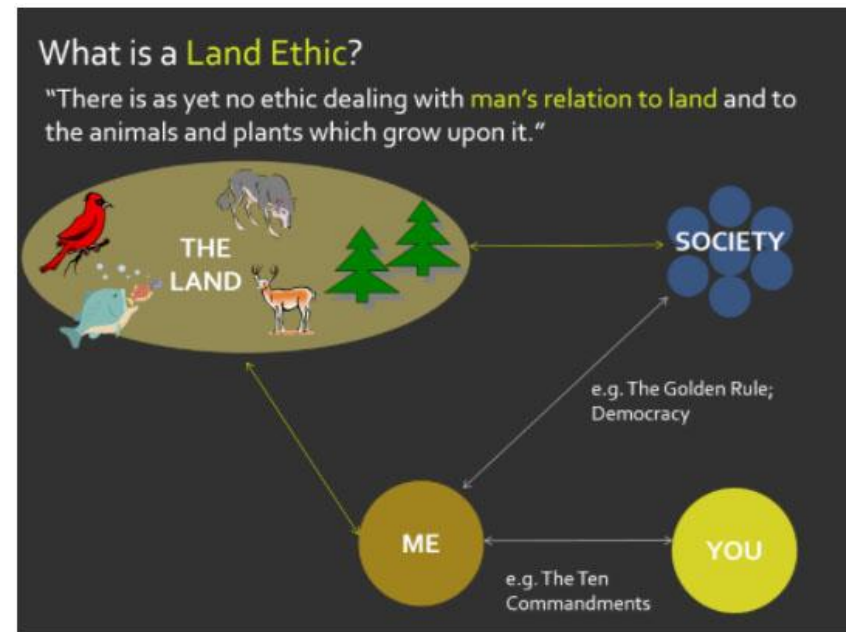


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2. Breaking with Anthropocentrism

Aldo Leopold (1887-1948)

„A thing is right when it tends to preserve the integrity, stability, and beauty of the biotic community. It is wrong when it tends otherwise.“
(*A Sand County Almanac*)



Ethical principles (related to environment)

- **Precautionary principle**

„ When human activities may lead to morally unacceptable harm that is scientifically plausible but uncertain, actions shall be taken to avoid or diminish that harm”

- **Sustainability**

„To meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”

- **Environmental justice**

- **(Bio)diversity**

- **Solidarity**

- **Responsability**



Ethical theories

- Consequentialist
- Deontology
- Virtue ethics



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Etiška debata z učenci

Podnebne spremembe

- Globalna pravičnost
- Osebna odgovornost
- Medgeneracijska pravičnost
- Energetska revščina
- Družbena vloga in odgovornost znanstvenikov/znanosti



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Razpršitev moralne odgovornosti

- Jack steals Jill's bicycle.
- Jack is one of an unacquainted group of strangers who each, acting independently, take one part of Jill's bicycle, resulting in a complete theft of the bicycle.
- Jack takes one different part from a large number of different bicycles, including one from Jill's.
- Jack and Jill live on different continents. Jack purchases a used bicycle in his home country without knowledge that the bicycle was stolen from Jill in her country.
- Jack lives many centuries before Jill, and consumes materials that are essential to bicycle manufacturing. As a result, it will not be possible for Jill to have a bicycle.
- Acting independently, Jack and a large number of unacquainted people set in motion a chain of events that causes a large number of future people who will live in another part of the world, from ever having bicycles.

Dale Jameison, „Reason in Dark Time“



Etiška debata z učenci

Biološka raznovrstnost

- Konflikt med interesi ljudi in varstvom narave
- Kaj je vrednost biotske raznovrstnosti
- Jo je mogoče izraziti v denarju?
- Ali so vse vrste enako pomembne?

„Metulj spet zamajal obvoznico v Škofljici“ (Dnevnik, 23.10.2012)



Barjanski okarček (*Coenonympha oedippus*)



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Etiška debata z učenci

Robotika

- Odgovornost
- Moralni status
- Vpliv na obstoječe moralne okvire



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