

Primer dobre prakse: Kmetijsko izobraževanje na Slovenskem

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Izveček

Kmetijsko izobraževanje na Slovenskem sega v leto 1869, ko je v Gorici (danes del Italije) pričela delovati Deželna kmetijska šola, iz katere se je leta 1878 odcepil slovenski del šole. Tako smo Slovenci dobili prvo samostojno slovensko kmetijsko šolo, ki je delovala vse do leta 1915, ko je klonila pod ruševinami 1. svetovne vojne. V istem obdobju, tj. med 1873 in 1886, je na Slapu pri Vipavi delovala Deželna sadjarska in vinarska šola, ki se je kasneje preselila na Grm pri Novem mestu, kjer še danes deluje. Omeniti je potrebno še Sadjarsko-vinogradniško šolo v Mariboru, ustanovljeno leta 1872. Danes smo priča množstvu kmetijskih izobraževalnih središč, katerih pomanjkljivost je njihova presplošna naravnost, namesto usmerjenosti v specifične regije. Kljub drastičnim spremembam v načinu kmetovanja, ki so posledica razvoja vseh strok, pa bi današnji izobraževalci, politiki in kmetovalci kljub vsemu morali bolj upoštevati gospodarsko, okoljsko in socialno komponento v luči največje vrednote – zdravja. Temu bi morala slediti tudi FAO, ključna svetovna organizacija na področju prehrane, ki bi morala večjo težo nameniti preverjanju kvalitete in varne pridelave živil. Sleherni državljan si zasluži vedenje o nevarnostih in pasteh sodobnega kmetovanja in posledično prehrane, ki jo uživa.

Ključne besede: kmetijsko izobraževanje, 1. kmetijska šola na Slovenskem, spremembe, kmetovanje, FAO

An Example of Good Practice: Agricultural Education in Slovenia

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Abstract

Agricultural education on the Slovenian territory dates back to 1869 when Deželna kmetijska šola (Provincial Agricultural School) in Gorica (today's Italian city of Gorizia) was established. In 1878 a Slovenian part of the school seceded, and thus the first Slovenian Agricultural School was formed. In 1915 the 1st WW put an end to its existence. In the same period, that it between 1873 and 1886, Deželna sadjarska in vinogradniška šola (Provincial Pomological and Viticultural School) in Slap near Vipava opened its doors. This school was later relocated to Grm at Novo mesto where it is still running. It is worthwhile important to mention another educational institution, namely Sadjarsko-Vinogradniška šola Maribor (Maribor's Pomological and Viticultural School), which was established in 1872. Today there are numerous agricultural educational centres, whose downside is their too general orientation instead of taking advantage of the specificities of the environment where they are placed. Despite huge changes in the agricultural sector that are a result of the development of all professions and industries, today's educators, politicians and farmers should in line with geographical, economic and social component always respect the uppermost value – health. This is also the way FAO, the leading global organization in the field of food and nutrition, should follow; namely, a lot more emphasis should be put on surveying the quality and safety of the products as opposed to the quantity. Every single citizen has the right to be informed about the dangers and traps of the modern farming and consequently about the food that is consumed.

Key words: agricultural education, 1st agricultural school on the Slovenian territory, changes, farming, FAO

Hrana, prehrana, zdravje:

Gojimo, hranimo, ohranjamo. Skupaj

P. Raspor (ur.)

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