



8.2. Opis izmijenjenog kolegija – prije promjene i nakon promjene

OPĆE INFORMACIJE	PRIJE PROMJENE	POSLIJE PROMJENE
Naziv kolegija	Komparativna politička ekonomija	Comparative Political Economy
Nositelj kolegija	Izv. prof. dr. sc. Marko Grdešić	Izv. prof. dr. sc. Marko Grdešić Izv. prof. dr. sc. Višnja Vukov
Suradnici na kolegiju		
Godina/semestar izvođenja kolegija	Treća i četvrta godina/ljetni semestar	3rd and 4th year / Summer Semester
Broj studenata (trenutni ¹ / očekivani)	35	35
Bodovna vrijednost prema ECTS-u i vrsti izvođenja nastave		
Bodovi po ECTS sustavu:	5	5
Broj sati (P+S+V) ² :	30+30	30+30
Udio bodova po ECTS-u u pojedinom načinu izvođenja nastave (P+S+V) + samostalni rad studenta:		
OPIS KOLEGIJA	PRIJE PROMJENE	POSLIJE PROMJENE

¹ Navodi se okvirni prosječan broj studenata u posljednje 3 godine.

² Ako se dio nastave na kolegiju planira izvoditi u obliku e-učenja (npr. dio predavanja izvodi se online takva se nastava ubraja u postojeću strukturu satnice. Npr. 20P uključuje 16 sati nastave u učionici i 4 sata nastave putem LMS sustava. U tom slučaju u točki 1.7. ove tablice navedite ukupan broj sati nastave, bez obzira radi li se o P, S ili V, koji se namjerava izvoditi online. Do donošenja kriterija AZVO-a, molimo uzeti u obzir da postotak takve nastave ne smije biti veći 49%. Ako je prema prijašnjim pravilima i obrascu na kolegiju prethodno bilo navedeno 28P+0S+13V+4 e-učenje, a u izmijenjenm kolegiju, pod uvjetom da se i dalje namjeava izvoditi, 2P i 2P online, navodi se 30P+0S+15V.



1.1. Ciljevi kolegija	Što je kapitalizam? Kako funkcionira? Koji se trendovi mogu raspoznati u njegovom dugoročnom djelovanju? Koliko kapitalizam varira od zemlje do zemlje? Koje su glavne razvojne mogućnosti koje stoje na raspolaganju zemljama? Kako se institucije koje upravljaju kapitalizmom formiraju i kako se mijenjaju? Koji se alternativni institucionalni mehanizmi mogu zamisliti? To su pitanja koja postavlja ovaj kolegij. On nudi pregled širokog područja teorijske i empirijske literature o kapitalizmu. Studenti će steći znanja i koncepte pomoću kojih će moći bolje razumjeti i analizirati dugoročne trendove kapitalističkog razvoja, ali i razlikovati različite načine na koji su kapitalističke privrede organizirane.	What is capitalism? How does it work? What are the major trends in its long-term functioning? How different is capitalism from one country to another? What are the main developmental possibilities within capitalist system? How are institutions governing capitalism created and how do they change? What alternative institutional mechanisms can be envisaged? These are the questions that will be tackled in this course. The course offers a broad overview of theoretical and empirical literature on capitalism and its diversity. Students will acquire knowledge and analytical tools that will enable them to better understand long-term tendencies in capitalist development and also analyse different ways in which capitalist economies are organized.
1.2. Uvjeti za upis kolegija	Pretpostavlja se da su studenti politologije položili “Političku ekonomiju.” Za studente novinarstva bi bilo poželjno da su položili “Političku ekonomiju” ili “Teorije ekonomske politike.” Nema formalnih posebnih uvjeta niti preduvjeta za upis kolegija. Od polaznika se očekuje odlično poznavanje engleskog jezika.	It is assumed that the students of political science have already passed the “Political economy” course. For students of journalism, it is advisable to have previously taken courses “Political economy” or “Theories of economic policy”. There are no formal conditions or prerequisites for taking the course.. Participants should have excellent English language skills.
1.3. Ishodi učenja kolegij	Kognitivna znanja: Studenti stječu znanja o funkcioniranju kapitalizma u globalnoj, povijesnoj i komparativnoj perspektivi. Literatura daje teorijsku, povijesnu i praktičnu osnovu za stjecanje tih kognitivnih znanja (1.02, 1.06). Intelektualne sposobnosti: Studenti razvijaju sposobnost evaluacije i razumijevanja glavnih obrazaca koji postoje u funkcioniranju kapitalizma. Kolegij potiče kritičko mišljenje i	Cognitive knowledge: Students acquire knowledge about the functioning of capitalism in global, historical and comparative perspective. The literature provides theoretical, historical and practical basis for acquiring this knowledge. Intellectual skills: Students develop the ability to evaluate and understand main trends and patterns in the functioning of capitalism.



	multidisciplinarnost (1.03, 1.05, 1.16). Istraživačke sposobnosti: Studenti razvijaju sposobnost analize pojedinih zemalja i njihovih institucija. Postati će sposobni ukazati na moguće reformske poteze i javne politike (1.10, 1.12, 1.13). Praktične sposobnosti: Pisanjem podnesaka studenti dobivaju praktične sposobnosti analiziranja složenih empirijskih problema. Sudjelovanjem u diskusiji uče kako braniti svoje stavove u kolegijalnoj atmosferi. Pišući završni rad, uče kako sintetizirati složene koncepte, različite teorije i empirijski materijal (1.01, 1.15).	The course stimulates critical thinking and multidisciplinary. Research skills: Students develop the ability to analyse individual capitalist economies and their institutions. They will gain the ability to propose possible economic reforms and public policies . Practical skills: By writing reflection papers students gain practical skills of analysing complex empirical problems. By participating in discussions, students learn how to argue and defend their positions in a collegiate atmosphere. By writing final essay students learn how to synthesize complex concepts, diverse theories and empirical material.
1.4. Ishodi učenja studijskog programa kojima doprinose ishodi učenja ovog kolegija – potrebno ispuniti i matricu ishoda učenja studijskog programa (toč. 5.2.)	Razumijevanje funkcioniranja kapitalizma iz dugoročne i globalne perspektive Razumijevanje funkcioniranja kapitalizma iz komparativne perspektive Razumijevanje preciznih institucionalnih dimenzija ekonomskih modela Identificiranje osnovnih načina na koji je kapitalizam moguće urediti Razumijevanje dinamike koja rukovodi dugoročnim trendovima kapitalističke akumulacije i razvoja Sposobnost istraživanja i razumijevanja podataka i trendova	1.01. Bachelors of Political Science are able, individually or in groups, to present and write academically on topics and issues related to local, national, and international politics and public policy. They can communicate their knowledge on the subject matter to both professional and general audiences, and demonstrate it publicly. 1.02. Bachelors of Political Science are familiar with the basic approaches, concepts, and theories within contemporary political science and its subdisciplines (political theory, comparative politics, international relations, and public policy). The undergraduate program lays the foundation for the structured organization of disciplinary knowledge and thus enables lifelong learning and development in the field. 1.11. Bachelors of Political Science who have taken pedagogical courses will have met the requirements for teaching Politics and Economy, Civic Education and other related high school subjects, provided they have completed university studies in social sciences or humanities. 1.13. Bachelors of Political Science are capable of independently using research resources such as libraries, the internet, and databases. They can assess, interpret, and apply relevant theoretical sources and



		data to a selected research problem, and carry out basic statistical analyses using data processing software. 1.15. Bachelors of Political Science are capable of independently advocating positions on political issues and supporting them with scientific argumentation. 1.16. Bachelors of Political Science have developed critical thinking skills and, having acquired the ability for practically grounded political judgment, are able to provide value-based and normative evaluations of existing political institutions, processes, and content, as well as of new political situations and problems emerging within the scope of the discipline.
1.5. Sadržaj kolegija – po nastavnim cjelinama/jedinicama ili tjednima	<u>Sadržaj kolegija detaljno razrađen prema satnici nastave:</u> 1. tjedan - Uvod Nema tekstova. 2. tjedan - Aktualni političko-ekonomski trenutak Will Davies, 2016, “The new neoliberalism”, <i>New Left Review</i>, 101, str. 121–134. Giovanni Arrighi, 2010, “Pogovor drugom izdanju 'Dugog dvadesetog stoljeća’”, <i>Tvrđa</i> 1/2, str. 97–109. Wolfgang Streeck, 2014, “How will capitalism end?”, <i>New Left Review</i>, 87, str. 35– 64. Dani Rodrik, 2007, “The inescapable trilemma of the world	Course contents: Week 1: Introduction No assigned readings. Week 2 - Neoliberalism and late capitalism Required readings: Will Davies, 2016, “The new neoliberalism”, <i>New Left Review</i>, 101, pp. 121–134. Wolfgang Streeck, 2014, “How will capitalism end?”, <i>New Left Review</i>, 87, pp. 35– 64. Dani Rodrik, 2007, “The inescapable trilemma of the world economy”, http://rodrik.typepad.com/dani_rodriks_weblog/2007/06/the-



	economy”, http://rodrik.typepad.com/dani_rodriks_weblog/2007/06/the-inescapable.html 3. tjedan - Institucije i razvoj Daren Acemoglu i James Robinson, 2017, <i>Zašto nacije propadaju: Izvorišta moći, napretka i siromaštva</i>, Mate, Zagreb, str. 43–47, 78–92. Mancur Olson, 2010, <i>Uspon i sumrak naroda: Ekonomski rast, stagflacija i društvena rigidnost</i>, Službeni glasnik, Beograd, str. 45–63. Douglas North, 2003, <i>Institucije, institucionalna promjena i ekonomska uspješnost</i>, Masmedia, Zagreb, str. 86–97. 4. tjedan - Inačice kapitalizma Peter Hall i David Soskice, 2001, “An introduction to varieties of capitalism” u: Peter Hall i David Soskice (ur.) <i>Varieties of Capitalism: Institutional Foundations of Comparative Advantage</i>, Oxford University Press, Oxford, str. 1–68. Marko Grdešić, 2007, “Kako uspoređivati kapitalizme? Pregled razvoja komparativne političke ekonomije”, <i>Politička misao</i>,	inescapable.html Additional reading: Novy, A. (2020). The political trilemma of contemporary social-ecological transformation – lessons from Karl Polanyi’s <i>The Great Transformation</i>. <i>Globalizations</i>, 19(1), 59–80 Week 3 – Institutions and development Required readings: Daren Acemoglu and James Robinson (2012) <i>Why nations fail: the origins of power, prosperity and poverty</i>. New York: Currency. Chapter 3 Mancur Olson (1982) <i>The rise and decline of nations. Economic growth, stagflation and social rigidities</i>. Yale University Press. Chapter 2 Duncan Green, 2024, “Are we allowed to be unimpressed by Nobel prize winners? Hope so.”, <i>From poverty to power</i>. Additional reading: Chang, H. J. (2003). Kicking Away the Ladder: Infant Industry Promotion in Historical Perspective. <i>Oxford Development Studies</i>, 31(1), 21–32. Week 4 – Varieties of Capitalism Required readings: Peter Hall and David Soskice, 2001, “An introduction to varieties of
--	---	---



	44 (4), str. 143–146. 5. tjedan - Razvojna država Chalmers Johnson, 1982, <i>MITI and the Japanese Miracle: The Growth of Industrial Policy, 1925-1975</i>, Stanford University Press, Stanford, str. 307–324. Mariana Mazzucato, 2020, <i>Država poduzetnica: Razotkrivanje mitova o javnom</i>, Školska knjiga, Zagreb, str. 1–23. 6. tjedan - Kolokvij 7. tjedan - Nejednakost (I) Branko Milanović, 2017, <i>Dobitnici i gubitnici: Kratka i osebnostna povijest globalne nejednakosti</i>, Tim Press, Zagreb, str. 133–148, 195–210. Branko Milanović, 2016, <i>Globalna nejednakost: Novi pristup za doba globalizacije</i>, Akademika knjiga, Novi Sad, str. 8–37. 8. tjedan - Nejednakost (II)	capitalism” in: Peter Hall and David Soskice (eds.) <i>Varieties of Capitalism: Institutional Foundations of Comparative Advantage</i>, Oxford University Press, Oxford, Introduction. Nölke A, Vliegenthart A. (2009) Enlarging the Varieties of Capitalism: The Emergence of Dependent Market Economies in East Central Europe. <i>World Politics</i>. 61(4):670-702. Additional reading: Bohle, D., & Greskovits, B. (2007). Neoliberalism, embedded neoliberalism and neocorporatism: Towards transnational capitalism in Central-Eastern Europe. <i>West European Politics</i>, 30(3), 443–466. Week 5 – Growth models Required readings: Baccaro, L., Blyth, M. and Pontusson, J. (2022) <i>Diminishing returns: the new politics of growth and stagnation</i>. Oxford, Oxford University Press. Introduction Hall, P. A. (2014). Varieties of Capitalism and the Euro Crisis. <i>West European Politics</i>, 37(6), 1223–1243. Vukov, V. (2023). Growth models in Europe’s Eastern and Southern peripheries: between national and EU politics. <i>New Political Economy</i>, 28(5), 832–848 Additional reading: Hopkin, J. and Voss, D. (2022) ‘Political parties and growth models’ in Baccaro, L., Blyth, M. and Pontusson, J. (eds.) <i>Diminishing returns: the new politics of growth and stagnation</i>.
--	---	---



	Thomas Piketty, 2014, <i>Kapital u 21. stoljeću</i>, Profil, Zagreb, str. 9–46, 461–496. Marko Grdešić, 2016, “Piketty, ekonomija i sociologija: Znanstvena i politička agenda o nejednakosti”, <i>Analitičko društvo</i>, 12 (1), str. 116–118. 9. tjedan - Financijalizacija (I) Film: “Inside job” (film se gleda za vrijeme predavanja) Greta Krippner, 2011, <i>Capitalizing on Crisis: The Political Origins of the Rise of Finance</i>, Harvard University Press, Cambridge MA, str. 58–85. Mark Blyth, 2015, <i>Politika rezanja potrošnje: Povijest jedne opasne ideje</i>, Nezavisni sindikat znanosti i visokog obrazovanja, Zagreb, str. 43–74. 10. tjedan - Financijalizacija (II) Mark Blyth, 2015, <i>Politika rezanja potrošnje: Povijest jedne opasne ideje</i>, Nezavisni sindikat znanosti i visokog obrazovanja, Zagreb, str. 75–120. Joseph Stiglitz, 2016, <i>Euro: Kako zajednička valuta prijeti budućnosti Europe</i>, Profil, Zagreb, str. 175–224.	Oxford, Oxford University Press. Week 6 – Developmental State Required readings: Chalmers Johnson, 1982, <i>MITI and the Japanese Miracle: The Growth of Industrial Policy, 1925-1975</i>, Stanford University Press, Stanford, Chapter 9 Mariana Mazzucato (2013) <i>The entrepreneurial state: debunking public vs. private sector myths</i>. London, Anthem Press. Introduction Additional reading: Weiss, L., & Thurbon, E. (2020). Developmental State or Economic Statecraft? Where, Why and How the Difference Matters. <i>New Political Economy</i>, 26(3), 472–489. Week 7 - Colloquium Week 8 – Inequality Required readings: Milanovic, B. (2013), Global Income Inequality in Numbers: in History and Now. <i>Global Policy</i>, 4: 198-208. Piketty, Thomas (2014) <i>Capital in the 21st century</i>. Harvard University Press. Introduction and Conclusion Additional reading:
--	--	---



	11. tjedan - Prekarijat (I) Guy Standing, 2014, "Prekarijat", <i>Up & Underground</i>, 25/26, str. 114–129. Guy Standing, 2011, <i>The Precariat: The New Dangerous Class</i>, Bloomsbury, London i New York, str. 59–89. 12. tjedan - Prekarijat (II) Film: "The gig is up" (film se gleda za vrijeme predavanja) Guy Standing, 2011, <i>The Precariat: The New Dangerous Class</i>, Bloomsbury, London i New York, str. 132–183. David Graeber, 2020, <i>Besmisleni poslovi</i>, Jesenski i Turk, Zagreb, str. 15-27. 13. i 14. tjedan - Grupne prezentacije Popis predloženih tema za grupne prezentacije: 1. Skraćeno radno vrijeme (4 dana u tjednu ili 5 sati na dan) 2. Temeljni dohodak (Manitoba u Kanadi, Finska, Španjolska, manji eksperimenti u trećem svijetu) 3. Zajamčeno radno mjesto ("Plan Jefes y Jefas" u Argentini,	Hacker and Pierson (2010) Winner-Take-All Politics: Public Policy, Poitical Organization, and the Precipitous Rise of Top Incomes in the United States. <i>Politics & Society</i> 38: 152-204 Week 9 - Financialization Film: "Inside job" (to be shown during the lecture) Required readings: Lapavitsas, C. (2013). The financialization of capitalism: 'Profiting without producing.' <i>City</i>, 17(6), 792–805. Greta R. Krippner (2005) The financialization of the American economy, <i>Socio-Economic Review</i>, 3 (2): 173–208 Week 10 – Financialization and the state Required readings: Crouch, C. (2009), Privatised Keynesianism: An Unacknowledged Policy Regime. <i>The British Journal of Politics & International Relations</i>, 11: 382-399 Blyth, M. (2013) <i>Austerity: the history of a dangerous idea</i>. Oxford University Press. Chapter 1 Additional reading: P. Stubbs, M. Žitko (2024) Beyond crony capitalism: financialization, flexible actors and private power in transition economies—the case of Agrokor, <i>Socio-Economic Review</i> 22 (2): 811–834
--	--	---



	projekt u Marienthalu u Austriji) 4. Oporezivanje poreznih oaza 5. Odrast (eng. Degrowth) 6. Klimatske promjene i ekonomsko planiranje (Oakshot. W. P., Cotrell, A., Dapprich, J. P., 2022, <i>Economic Planning in an Age of Climate Crisis</i>; Pendergrass, Drew i Vettese, 2022, <i>Half-Earth Socialism</i>, Verso, New York) 7. Španjolski gradić Marinaleda (Hancox, Dan, 2014, <i>Village against the world</i>, Verso, New York) 8. Čileanski sustav centralnog planiranja (Cybersyn) 9. Urbana poljoprivreda (npr. Agri-hood u Detroitu) 10. Stambena politika u Beču 11. Vremenske banke (time banks) 12. Prehrana kao javna usluga (Toni Prug, "Argumenti u korist javne prehrane", Slobodni filozofski) 13. Suvereni investicijski fondovi (Sovereign wealth funds) 14. Centralno bankarski digitalni novac (npr. kineski digitalni yuan e-CNY) 15. Lokalne valute (npr. Recurs Economic Ciutada u Barceloni, Bristol Pound) 16. Kooperative, radničko dioničarstvo, profit-sharing	Week 11 - Precariat Film: "The gig is up" (to be shown during the lecture) Required readings: Guy Standing (2011) <i>The Precariat: The New Dangerous Class</i>, Bloomsbury, London and New York Chapter 2. Additional reading: Tassinari, A., & Maccarrone, V. (2020). Riders on the Storm: Workplace Solidarity among Gig Economy Couriers in Italy and the UK. <i>Work, Employment and Society</i>, 34(1), 35-54. Week 12: The return of the state Required readings: Schindler, S., Alami, I., DiCarlo, J., Jepson, N., Rolf, S., Bayırbağ, M. K., Zhao, Y. (2023). The Second Cold War: US-China Competition for Centrality in Infrastructure, Digital, Production, and Finance Networks. <i>Geopolitics</i>, 29(4), 1083–1120. Babic, M., Garcia-Bernardo, J., & Heemskerk, E. M. (2019). The rise of transnational state capital: state-led foreign investment in the 21st century. <i>Review of International Political Economy</i>, 27(3), 433–475. Additional reading: Schindler, S., Alami, I., & Jepson, N. (2022). Goodbye Washington Confusion, hello Wall Street Consensus: contemporary state capitalism and the spatialisation of industrial strategy. <i>New Political</i>
--	--	--



		<i>Economy</i>, 28(2), 223–240. Weeks 13 and 14 – Group presentations Suggested topics for group presentations: 1. Shorter working time (4 days a week or 5 hours per day) 2. Universal Basic Income (Manitoba in Canada, Finland, Spain, smaller experiments in less developed countries) 3. Guaranteed jobs (“Plan Jefes y Jefas” in Argentina, Marienthal project in Austria) 4. Countering tax havens 5. Degrowth 6. Climate change and economic planning (Oakshot. W. P., Cotrell, A., Dapprich, J. P., 2022, <i>Economic Planning in an Age of Climate Crisis</i>; Pendergrass, Drew i Vettese, 2022, <i>Half-Earth Socialism</i>, Verso, New York) 7. Marinaleda – a small town in Spain (Hancox, Dan, 2014, <i>Village against the world</i>, Verso, New York) 9. Urban agriculture (e.g. Agri-hood in Detroit) 10. Vienna housing policy 11. Time-banking 13. Sovereign wealth funds 14. Central banks digital currency (e.g.. Chinese digital yuan e-CNY)
--	--	---



		15. Local currencies (e.g. Recurs Economic Ciutada u Barceloni, Bristol Pound)
		16. Worker cooperatives (e.g. Mondragon in Spain)
1.6. Način izvođenja nastave turnusna, modularna, blok nastava, klasična, online):	Klasično, predavanja i seminari tjedno	Standard, weekly lectures and seminars
1.7. Vrste izvođenja nastave (staviti X)	☒ predavanja ☒ seminari i radionice ☐ vježbe ☐ obrazovanje na daljinu Upisati broj sati nastave na daljinu: _____ ☐ terenska nastava	☒ samostalni zadaci ☐ multimedija i mreža ☐ laboratorij ☐ mentorski rad ☒ ostalo: grupna prezentacija
1.8. Obveze studenata	Glavni je cilj ovog predmeta da se literatura čita iz tjedna u tjedan, da se o njoj raspravlja te da se o njoj piše. Svaki tjedan, studenti mogu napisati jedan podnesak o literaturi koja je zadana za taj tjedan. Podnesci se pišu prije samog seminara na kojem se raspravlja zadana literatura. Nije moguće napisati podnesak za temu koja je prošla. U danom tjednu moguće je napisati samo jedan podnesak. Svaki student obavezan je napisati barem 6 podnesaka. To je preduvjet za potpis. Svaki podnesak treba biti dug oko 500 riječi (minimalno 400, maksimalno 600). Podnesci trebaju biti nešto više od sažetka, moraju formulirati pitanje ili dati komentar na tekstove, kako bi se potaknula seminarska rasprava. Podnesci se predaju dan prije susreta u kojem se ta tema raspravlja. U podnesku se studenti moraju referirati na tekstove koji su zadani taj tjedan. Studentima se sugerira da napišu više od minimalnog broja podnesaka jer će se honorirati i kvaliteta i kvantiteta.	The main tasks in the course include reading the literature on a weekly basis, discussing the readings and writing about them. Every week students can write one essay / reflection paper based on the assigned readings for that week. The papers need to be submitted before the seminar when the literature will be discussed. It is not possible to write a paper on the topic that has already been discussed. In each week, a student can submit only one paper. Every student is required to submit at least 5 short papers. This is the requirement for getting the signature. Each paper should be around 500 words long (min 400, max 600). The papers should be more than just a summary of assigned readings. They need to formulate a question and critically discuss the readings in order to stimulate the discussion. The papers must directly refer to the texts assigned for that week. It is suggested to write more than the minimum number of papers, as both quality and quantity will be reflected in the grade. In addition, every seminar will include a short (15-20 minutes)



	Kolokvij će biti “open book” tipa, što znači da studenti imaju pravo konzultirati se s literaturom. Zadatak kolokvija je da studenti koriste naučene teorijske koncepte i primjene ih na neki praktični zadatak ili problem. Umjesto završnog ispita studenti moraju napisati završni rad, dužine oko 3000 riječi (minimalno 2500, maksimalno 3500 riječi). Tema će biti zadana i tražit će da se sve pročitano sintetizira i poveže na kreativan način. Neće biti potrebno čitati dodatnu literaturu od one koja je na silabusu. Studenti će imati 7 dana od objave teme do predaje završnog rada. Nije moguće položiti ispit bez da se preda završni rad. Podnesci koji su pisani tijekom semestra mogu poslužiti kao osnova za rad, ali studenti ne smiju tek iskopirati ono što su već napisali. Svako prepisivanje i plagiranje će se oštro sankcionirati. Studenti se mole da se drže uobičajenih pravila vezanih uz akademsko poštenje: https://www.fpzg.unizg.hr/studenti/akademsko_postenje Grupne prezentacije se rade na jednu od predloženih tema, iako se mogu dogovoriti i drugačije teme. Studenti se sami raspoređuju u grupe. Svaka grupa će krajem semestra prezentirati svoj rad na temu. Prezentacije trebaju trajati oko 20 minuta i potrebno je koristiti PPT prezentaciju. Temu je potrebno obraditi na sveobuhvatan način, izlažući prednosti i mane danog institucionalnog rješenja, te izlažući teorijske i empirijske aspekte koji su relevantni za danu temu. Studenti su dužni dolaziti na nastavu, kako na predavanja tako i na seminare. Studenti smiju izostati tri puta bez da pravdaju izostanak. U suprotnom gube pravo na potpis.	presentation of the additional reading assigned for that week. Depending on the number of students, these presentations will be done individually or in couples. The schedule of the presentations will be agreed at the beginning of the semester. In the presentation, the students should summarize the main argument of the assigned additional reading and also link it with the required readings for that week. The colloquium will be of an 'open book' type, meaning that students will be able to consult the literature during the colloquium. The task will be to use the theories and concepts discussed in the course and apply them to a specific assignment or a problem. Instead of the final exam, the students will be required to submit a final paper on an assigned topic. The length of the paper should be approximately 3000 words (min 2500, max 3500 words). The assigned topic will require students to synthesize the course readings, connect them and make an argument in a creative way. The essay will not require students to engage with additional literature that is not in the syllabus. Students will have to submit essays one week after the publication of the assigned topic. The essays written throughout the semester can be used as the basis for the final paper, but students cannot copy what they have already written. Any form of plagiarism or copy will be strictly sanctioned. Students are required to adhere to the usual standards of academic ethics and honesty: https://www.fpzg.unizg.hr/studenti/akademsko_postenje With regards to the use of AI tools, such as Chat GPT or DeepSeek, students are required to clearly indicate any use of such tools, cite when needed and make it very clear and transparent which parts of the text are students own text, and what has been take from the AI tools.
--	--	---



			The last two weeks will consist of final group presentations. These should be prepared for one of the suggested topics, although other topics can be agreed. Students create their own groups and choose the topic. Presentations should be around 20 minutes long and they will require the use of PPT or other visual aids. The topic should be analysed in a comprehensive way, discussing the strengths and weaknesses of a specific institutional solution and using theoretical and empirical aspects relevant for the assigned topic. Students are required to attend both lectures and seminars. Students may miss 3 sessions, and no justification will be needed for the absence. If they miss more than 3 sessions, they will not be able to get the signature.	
1.9. Praćenje rada studenata <i>(dodati X uz odgovarajući oblik praćenja)</i>	☒ Pohađanje nastave ☒ Aktivnost u nastavi ☐ SeminarSKI rad ☐ Eksperimentalni rad ☒ Pismeni ispit ☐ Usmeni ispit ☒ Esej	☐ Istraživanje ☒ Projekt ☒ Kontinuirana provjera znanja ☐ Referat ☐ Praktični rad ☐ Portfolio	☒ Pohađanje nastave ☒ Aktivnost u nastavi ☐ SeminarSKI rad ☐ Eksperimentalni rad ☒ Pismeni ispit ☐ Usmeni ispit ☒ Esej	☐ Istraživanje ☒ Projekt ☒ Kontinuirana provjera znanja ☐ Referat ☐ Praktični rad ☐ Portfolio
1.10. Ocjenjivanje i vrednovanje rada studenata tijekom nastave i na završnom ispitu <i>Opisati način ocjenjivanja i vrednovanja rada studenata (kolokviji, ispiti, formiranje ocjene, i sl.)</i>	Struktura ocjenjivanja: Kolokvij: 25 % Podnesci: 25 % Završni rad: 25 % Grupna prezentacija: 25 % Participacija: dodatnih 5 do 10 %		Struktura ocjenjivanja: Colloquium: 25 % Reflection papers: 25 % Final essay: 25 % Individual seminar presentation: 10% Final group presentation: 10 % Active participation in class discussion: 5 %	
1.11. Obvezna literatura i broj primjeraka u	Naslov	Broj primjeraka / poveznica na digitalni	Naslov	Broj primjeraka / poveznica na digitalni



odnosu na broj studenata koji trenutno pohađaju nastavu na kolegiju		izvor ili navesti mjesto objave		izvor ili navesti mjesto objave
	Svi naslovi su navedeni pod 1.5. Dostupni su na intranetu i/ili na MS Teams platformi.		All the required literature is listed under 1.5. It is available on intranet and / or on MS Teams platform.	
1.12. Dopunska literatura				
1.13. Načini praćenja kvalitete koji osiguravaju stjecanje izlaznih znanja, vještina i kompetencija <i>Navesti koje metode praćenja (kao što su analiza prolaznosti, analiza uspjeha na kolegiju, studentska anketa i sl.) će se koristiti na kolegiju.</i>	Studentska anketa, analiza uspjeha na kolegiju		Students' evaluation surveys, analysis of passing rates and success in the course.	