

ISHODI UČENJA KOLEGIJA

Studijski program:

Sveučilišni integrirani prijediplomski i diplomski studij Pravo

Naziv kolegija:

History of Economic Thought-theory and Doctrine

Šifra kolegija:

201649

| | KONSTRUKTIVNO POVEZIVANJE |
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| ISHOD UČENJA | Understand the interaction between legal and economic system, how they can be in conflict, or how they supplement each other. |
| 1. DOPRINOSI OSTVARENJU ISHODA UČENJA NA RAZINI STUDIJSKOG PROGRAMA (NAVESTI IU) | Identify historical, political, economic, European, international or other social factors relevant to the creation and application of law. |
| 2. KOGNITIVNO PODRUČJE ZNANJA I RAZUMIJEVANJA | Understanding |
| 3. VJEŠTINE | Information management skills, ability to apply knowledge in practice, ability to learn, clear and intelligible oral and written expression skills, ethical practice. |
| 4. NASTAVNE TEME / JEDINICE | 1. Introduction and basic concepts; economics as a science, economic theory, economic doctrine 2. Economic thought of the Old Ages; Sumer, Babylon, Mesopotamia, Ancient Greece and Rome 3. Economic thought in the Middle Ages; Christianity, Judaism, Islam 4. Merchantists; England, France, Germany 5. Physiocrats 6. Classic Liberal School: Founders: Smith, Ricardo, Continuators: Malthus, Mill, Say; 7. Protectionism: Hamilton, List, Wagner; Institutionalism 8. Marginalism and the beginning of the neoclassical school by the mid-19th century: Menger, Bohm-Bawerk, Jevons, Marshall, Walras, von Mises, von Hayek, Schumpeter 9. Interventionism - Keynesianism 10. Socialists; Utopians, Ricardians, Marxists 11. Neoclassical and Post-Keynesian Approach: Monetarism, Supply Side Economics, Economics of Rational Expectations |
| 5. METODE POUČAVANJA | Lecture, guided discussion, demonstration of practical tasks, close reading, student debate, independent reading. |
| 6. METODE VREDNOVANJA STEČENIH IU I TIPOVI PITANJA | Oral exam |
| 7. ECTS BODOVI | 1 |
| ISHOD UČENJA | Comprehend the origins of contemporary economic theories |
| 1. DOPRINOSI OSTVARENJU ISHODA UČENJA NA RAZINI STUDIJSKOG PROGRAMA (NAVESTI IU) | Identify historical, political, economic, European, international or other social factors relevant to the creation and application of law. Conduct empirical, legal, and interdisciplinary research. |
| 2. KOGNITIVNO PODRUČJE ZNANJA I RAZUMIJEVANJA | Understanding |
| 3. VJEŠTINE | Information management skills, problem-solving, ability to apply knowledge in practice, logical argumentation while respecting different opinions, learning capabilities, ethical practice. |

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| 4. NASTAVNE TEME / JEDINICE | 1. Classic Liberal School: Founders: Smith, Ricardo, Continuators: Malthus, Mill, Say; 2. Protectionism: Hamilton, List, Wagner; Institutionalism 3. Marginalism and the beginning of the neoclassical school by the mid-19th century: Menger, Bohm-Bawerk, Jevons, Marshall, Walras, von Mises, von Hayek, Schumpeter 4. Interventionism - Keynesianism 5. Socialists; Utopians, Ricardians, Marxists 6. Neoclassical and Post-Keynesian Approach: Monetarism, Supply Side Economics, Economics of Rational Expectations |
| 5. METODE POUČAVANJA | Lecture, guided discussion, demonstration of practical tasks, close reading, independent reading. |
| 6. METODE VREDNOVANJA STEČENIH IU I TIPOVI PITANJA | Oral exam. |
| 7. ECTS BODOVI | 1 |
| ISHOD UČENJA | Describe the characteristics and origin of various schools of economic thought; |
| 1. DOPRINOSI OSTVARENJU ISHODA UČENJA NA RAZINI STUDIJSKOG PROGRAMA (NAVESTI IU) | Identify historical, political, economic, European, international or other social factors relevant to the creation and application of law. Conduct empirical, legal, and interdisciplinary research. |
| 2. KOGNITIVNO PODRUČJE ZNANJA I RAZUMIJEVANJA | Understanding |
| 3. VJEŠTINE | Problem-solving, teamwork, ability to criticise and self-criticise, ability to apply knowledge in practice, learning capabilities, clear and unambiguous expression skills, ethical practice. |
| 4. NASTAVNE TEME / JEDINICE | 1. Economic thought of the Old Ages; Sumer, Babylon, Mesopotamia, Ancient Greece and Rome 2. Economic thought in the Middle Ages; Christianity, Judaism, Islam 3. Merchantists; England, France, Germany 4. Physiocrats 5. Classic Liberal School: Founders: Smith, Ricardo, Continuators: Malthus, Mill, Say; 6. Protectionism: Hamilton, List, Wagner; Institutionalism 7. Marginalism and the beginning of the neoclassical school by the mid-19th century: Menger, Bohm-Bawerk, Jevons, Marshall, Walras, von Mises, von Hayek, Schumpeter 8. Interventionism - Keynesianism 9. Socialists; Utopians, Ricardians, Marxists 10. Neoclassical and Post-Keynesian Approach: Monetarism, Supply Side Economics, Economics of Rational Expectations |
| 5. METODE POUČAVANJA | Lecture, guided discussion, demonstration of practical tasks, close reading, student debate, independent reading. |
| 6. METODE VREDNOVANJA STEČENIH IU I TIPOVI PITANJA | Oral exam. |
| 7. ECTS BODOVI | 1 |
| ISHOD UČENJA | Analyze contemporary economic policy using past knowledge, methodologies, or schools of thought |
| 1. DOPRINOSI OSTVARENJU ISHODA UČENJA NA RAZINI STUDIJSKOG PROGRAMA (NAVESTI IU) | Identify historical, political, economic, European, international or other social factors relevant to the creation and application of law. Conduct empirical, legal, and interdisciplinary research. |
| 2. KOGNITIVNO PODRUČJE ZNANJA I RAZUMIJEVANJA | Applying |
| 3. VJEŠTINE | Problem-solving, ability to apply knowledge in practice, learning capabilities, ability to precisely formulate attitudes, ability to create new ideas. |

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| 4. NASTAVNE TEME /CJELINE | 1. Classic Liberal School: Founders: Smith, Ricardo, Continuators: Malthus, Mill, Say; 2. Protectionism: Hamilton, List, Wagner; Institutionalism 3. Marginalism and the beginning of the neoclassical school by the mid-19th century: Menger, Bohm-Bawerk, Jevons, Marshall, Walras, von Mises, von Hayek, Schumpeter 4. Interventionism - Keynesianism 5. Socialists; Utopians, Ricardians, Marxists 6. Neoclassical and Post-Keynesian Approach: Monetarism, Supply Side Economics, Economics of Rational Expectations |
| 5. METODE POUČAVANJA | Lecture, guided discussion, demonstration of practical tasks, close reading, student debate, independent reading. |
| 6. METODE VREDNOVANJA STEČENIH IU I TIPOVI PITANJA | Oral exam. |
| 7. ECTS BODOVI | 1 |