NAME OF THE COU	THE COURSE Contemporary Economic Theories								
Code	EUE10	Level of study undergraduate							
Course teacher	PhD	lihaljević Kosor, ir Šimić, PhD	Credits (ECTS)			6			
Associate teachers			Type of instruction (number of hours)			L 26	S	E 26	F
Status of the course	obligat		Percentage of application of e-learning			30			
COURSE DESCRIPTION									
Course objectives	The main objective of the course is to ensure students acquire the ability to understand all the modern economic theories and policies that derive from them, as well as the genesis of the global economic crisis of 2008. and the consequences that produced.								
Course enrolment requirements and entry competences required for the course	Course signature requirements: as determined by the Statute of the Faculty of Economics and Rules and Regulations for Studies and Study Programmes. Entry competencies: English language proficiency level B2-C1 (CEFR) and computer skills (Microsoft Office Package).								
Learning outcomes expected at the level of the course (4 to 10 learning outcomes)	 Student will compare the most important economic theories of the second half of twentieth century. Student will assess the significance of Cambridge controversy and postkeynesian economic thought from today's perspective. Student will critically assess the concept of the free market as the best form of coordination of economic activities and economic processes (the doctrine of laissezfaire). Student will explore the role of those concepts in response to the current crisis-recessionary situation in Croatia and similar small country. 								
									
Course content broken down in detail by weekly class schedule (syllabus)	SS	Lectures			Exercices				
	Topics	Topic		Ho urs		Top	oic		Hou rs
	1	Basic methodological concepts. A short overview of economic theory. Development of economic theory before Marshall.		2		oduction. Assigning erials for seminars.		2	
	2	Marshall synthesis: val the theory of marginal productivity.	lue theory,	2		t overvie before M		nomic	2
	3	Development of macro theory; theory of econo- cycles.				nar: Classical and assical economic model			2
	4	Keynesian revolution a neoclassical synthesis.		2		ar: Keyne			2

	5	Cambrid	lge controv	versy.	2		Economic poneoclassical and model	•	2
	6	6 Supply side economics.			2	Seminar: Supply side economics.			2
	7 Monetarism.			2	Seminar: Monetarism.			2	
	8 Rational expectations theory.			2	Seminar: Rational expectations theory.			2	
	9	Postkeynesian economics.			2	Seminar: Postkeynesian economics.			2
	10 New Keynesians.			2	Seminar: New Keynesians. 2			2	
	11 Institutional political economy.			2	Seminar: Institutionalism.			2	
	12	Growth theories.			2	Seminar: Exogenous and endogenous growth theories.			2
	13	Main iss theory.	sues in mo	dern economic	2	Discussion	on.		2
Format of instruction	□ lectures □ seminars and workshops □ exercises □ on line in entirety □ partial e-learning □ field work □ independent as □ multimedia □ laboratory □ work with mento □ (other)					tor			
Student responsibilities	Students are required to actively participate in classes and perform the assigned tasks. Furthermore, during the semester students will write and submit two essays on a topic determined by the teacher and attend the classes. During the semester, records are kept on the execution of these obligations. This is a prerequisite for exam.								
Screening student work (name the	attendance			Research		Pr	actical trainir	ng	
proportion of ECTS	Experimental work			Report		(Other)			
credits for each activity so that the total number of	Essay			Seminar essay			(Other)		
ECTS credits is	Tests		5*	Oral exam			(Other)		
equal to the ECTS value of the course)	Written exam		5	Project			(Other)		
Grading and evaluating student work in class and at the final exam	The course can be passed by a) tests or b) through final exam. There are 2 tests per semester. For a pass grade it is necessary to achive a score of at least 50% on both tests. The same applies for the final exam. The final grade is formed according to the following: 50-64% - sufficient, 65-79% good, 80-89% very good and 90-100% excellent.								
Required literature (available in the library and via other	Title				1	Number of copies in the library	Availab other	ility via media	
media)	Ekelund, R. B. Jr. and R. F. Hebert: A History of Economic Theory and Method, Third Edition,					of	4		

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	McGraw-Hill, Inc., 1990.					
	Galbraith, J.K.: Economics in Perspective- A Critical History, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1987.					
	Keynes, J.M.: The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money, Palgrave Macmillan, UK, 1936.	3				
	Journal of Economic Literature	web				
	The Economist		web			
	A November 1 of the state of th	O	Dalas tasas '			
Optional literature (at the time of submission of study programme proposal)	 Napoleoni, C: Economic Thought of the Twentieth Century, Martin Robertson and Company Ltd., London, 1974. Thurow, L.C.: Dangerous Currents- The State of Economics, Oxford University Press, Oxford, UK, 1983. Sraffa, P.: Production of Commodities by Means of Commodities, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK, 1979. North, D.C.: Institutions, Institutional Change and Economic Performance, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, SAD, 1990. 					
Quality assurance methods that ensure the acquisition of exit competences	Registering students' attendance and success in carrying out of their duties (lecturer). Monitoring lectures and practice sessions (Vice Dean for Education). Students' Performance analysis in each course (Vice Dean for Education). Student questionnaire on the quality of lecturers and lessons for each course (University of Split, Quality Assurance Centre) Examination is used as an instrument to evaluate individual course outcomes by the course lecturer. The content of exam is reassessed periodically in order to assure compliance with the course outcomes.					
Other (as the proposer wishes to add)	The course is taught in Croatian and/or English.					