SYLLABUS

1. Course title:

Theories of Globalization

2. Code:

3. Cycle of study:

1

4. ECTS credits:

6

5. Type of course:

(●) Mandatory ( ) Elective

6. Prerequisites:

no

7. Class restrictions:

no

8. Duration / semester:

1 2

9. Weekly contact hours:

9.1. Lectures:	3
9.2. Seminars:	2
9.3. Laboratory/Practice classes:	0

10. Faculty:

Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

11. Department/study program:

Philosophy - Sociology / Political Science major International Relations and Diplomacy

12. Lecturer:

13. Lecturer's e-mail:

14. Web site:

www.untz.ba

15. Course aims:

The goal is for students, with the help of relevant literature, to gain basic knowledge about the deep crisis of the meaning of what we called "globalization" from the 1990s to 2018; that is, to get acquainted with globalization theories, discursive practices, logics and policies of marking, classifying and classifying significant phenomena in dominant and alternative concepts of globalization - from the perspective of Bosnian society and the facts of the state of Bosnia and Herzegovina in its reality. Aim for students to understand and articulate the dimensions of globalization (socio-economic, security, diplomatic, information and communication); that in the context of real and hypothetical situations they know how to recognize and re-articulate complex influences between the stated dimensions in relation to the strategic goals of preserving and strengthening the position of the state of Bosnia and Herzegovina in international relations

16. Learning outcomes:

At the end of the semester, students who have continuously performed their teaching pre-examination obligations during the teaching period and read the required literature with understanding, can acquire theoretical, practical research and other knowledge necessary for rational analysis of positive and negative effects of what we called "globalization". the international position of the state of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Students are expected to be able to understand the importance of global and regional change: democratic, international, international law, socioeconomic, educational, technological and new media change; and that they are able to convince themselves and others that it is valuable and important to learn continuously both in the global context and in the local situation: to be educated for European democratic, cultural and transcultural values □□- for the intrinsic values □□of a free, open, civic and peaceful transnational knowledge society. skills based on the idea of □□justice, worldview pluralism, scientific rationalism, methodological doubt and immanent differences, as universal cosmopolitan values, which are not in conflict with the specifics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which in axiological terms represent the wealth and not the lack of our society.

17. Course content:

* The importance of the sociology of globalization at the end of the long decade of the 21st century from the interpretive, state and Bosnian axiological position of Bosnia and Herzegovina
* The importance of globalization theories, practices and policies for understanding regional and local changes and empirical research on these changes.
* Global controversies in understanding demographic, migratory, socioeconomic, political, cultural, technological, religious, environmental, educational, security, and other changes.
* State borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina in transnational global relations
* Theories of paradigm shifts: from industrial to post-industrial, information, networked, global society (knowledge and skills)
* Specificity of the Bosnian society and the state of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the processes of geopolitical and geoeconomic globalization.
* Global institutions, protectionism, global precariat and "free market" after the World Economic Forum in Davos in 2018* Bosnia and Herzegovina, the European Union and the paradoxes of "globalization"

18. Learning methods:

Lectures, exercises, writing, reading, communication, seminar papers, case studies from the world and Bosnian reality, consultations.Students are required to regularly attend lectures, which are organized in one or more lines, and are conducted according to the curriculum described in the course content. Teaching is theoretical and pragmatic-communicative, ie interactive in nature and requires mentally active and responsible student participation. All students are required to write and present (in lectures or exercises) a seminar paper (in a group of two or more students). The aim of the seminars is to apply the acquired theoretical knowledge of students from the subject area to the analysis of specific problems from the Bosnian and world social reality. Exercise classes are interactive. Consultations are organized once a week.

19. Assessment methods:

Seminar paper, Engagement in lectures and exercises, Final and partial exams. Students can achieve a maximum of 50 points on pre-examination obligations (during the course) (15 for seminar work, 5 for guessing in classes and exercises and 2x15 points in partial exams). At the final and / or remedial exam, students can achieve 50 points (written and / or oral).

20. Assessment components:

a) grade 5 (five), descriptive "does not satisfy", literally "F" for 0-53 points
b) grade 6 (six) descriptively "sufficient", literally "E" for 54-63 points
c) grade 7 (seven) descriptively "good", literally "D" for 64-73 points
d) grade 8 (eight) descriptively "very good", literally "C" for 74-83 points
e) grade 9 (nine) descriptively "outstanding", literally "B" for 84-93 points
f) grade 10 (ten) descriptively "excellent", letter "A" for 94-100 points.

21. Required reading list:

- Lavić, S. Lexicon of Sociological Terms, Dobra knjiga, Sarajevo, 2014 (pp. 7-14; 274, 275, 276)
- Latur, B. Networks, societies, spheres: considerations of an actor-network theorist, Novi Sad, 2017.
- Beck, U. World Risk Society: in search of lost security, Novi Sad, Akademska knjiga, 2011.
- Milardović, A. Global Village: Sociology of Information Society and Cyber Culture, Center for Political Science Research, Zagreb, 2010.
- Ferguson, N. The Great Degeneration: How Institutions Disintegrate and How the Economy Dies, Plato, Belgrade, 2016.
- Kastels, M. The Power of Communication, Multimedia, Clio, Belgrade, 2014.
- Apaduraj, A. (2008). Fear of small numbers: a review of the geography of anger. Belgrade: XX century.

22. Web sources:

http://www.ff.untz.ba/

23. Applicable starting from the academic year:

2022/23

24. Adopted in the Faculty/Academy session: