



HRVATSKO
KATOLIČKO
SVEUČILIŠTE
ZAGREB
UNIVERSITAS
STUDIORUM
CATHOLICA
CROATICA
ZAGREBIA

Detaljni izvedbeni plan

Akademski godina:

2023/2024

Semestar:

Zimski

Studiji:

Povijest (R) (izborni)

Komunikologija (R)

(izborni)

Psihologija (R) (izborni)

Sociologija (R) (izborni)

Povijest (dvopredmetni)

(R) (izborni)

Sociologija (dvopredmetni)

(R) (izborni)

Sestrinstvo (I) (izborni)

Sestrinstvo (R) (izborni)

Primaljstvo (R) (izborni)

Primaljstvo (I) (izborni)

Godina studija:

1

I. OSNOVNI PODACI O KOLEGIJU

Naziv kolegija: Global Heritage Policies and Living Culture

Kratica kolegija: IZBP230

ECTS bodovi: 6

Šifra kolegija: 251986

Preduvjeti za upis kolegija: Nema

Ukupno opterećenje kolegija

Vrsta nastave

Ukupno sati

Predavanje

30

Seminar

15

Mjesto i vrijeme održavanja nastave: HKS - prema objavljenom rasporedu

II. NASTAVNO OSOBLJE

Nositelj kolegija

Ime i prezime: Hrovatin Mirela

Akademski stupanj/naziv:

Izbor: naslovni docent

Kontakt e-mail:

mirela.hrovatin@unicath.hr

Telefon:

Konzultacije: Prema objavljenom rasporedu

Suradnici na kolegiju

III. DETALJNI PODACI O KOLEGIJU

| | | |
|--|--|---------------------------|
| Jezik na kojem se nastava održava: English | | |
| Opis kolegija | <p>The course gives an overview of international cultural heritage policies, with emphasis on intangible cultural heritage, and their impact on the societies worldwide. National implementation of those policies in different countries is analyzed through relevant examples, in part depending on the research interests of the students. Historical changes of still living traditions are explained within the context of social, cultural, economic, religious and other changes. Approaches to traditional cultural heritage safeguarding discourse are critically approached through notions of heritagization, (mis)appropriation, commodification, commercialization and other. Future prospects of cultural heritage are observed in relation to natural environment and ecology, including crises and climate change, rights of communities and individuals, especially NGOs, economic changes, including tourism and rapid technical advancement, and other. The roles of international organizations such as UNESCO, ICOMOS, ICCROM, and so on are analyzed through various official documents, such as conventions, operative directives, national legislature and other, as well as through concrete examples from various countries in which they are implemented.</p> | |
| Očekivani ishodi učenja na razini kolegija | <p>1. Identify and understand international cultural heritage policies and guidelines. 2. Compare and contrast the approaches to safeguarding and presenting tangible and intangible cultural heritage. 3. Present and discuss complex theoretical notions connected to the issues of safeguarding cultural heritage, particularly intangible cultural heritage. 4. Provide examples and explain different issues arising from various situations and relations within a certain community related to a specific cultural heritage element. 5. Formulate one's own attitude towards future prospects of (intangible) cultural heritage in relation to the existing policies and state of the society in general or within one's own community.</p> | |
| <i>Literatura</i> | | |
| Obavezna | <p>1. Adell, N., Bendix, R. F., Bortolotto, C. and Tauschek, M. (eds.) (2015) <i>Between Imagined Communities and Communities of Practice Participation, Territory and the Making of Heritage</i>. Göttingen: Universitätsverlag Göttingen.</p> <p>2. Hafstein, V. Tr. (2007) <i>Claiming Culture: Intangible Heritage Inc., Folklore©, Traditional Knowledge™</i>. In: <i>Prädikat "HERITAGE": Wertschöpfungen aus kulturellen Ressourcen</i>, Hemme, D., Tauschek, M. and Bendix, R. (eds). Berlin: LIT Verlag, 75–100.</p> <p>3. Kirshenblatt-Gimblett, B. (2004) <i>Intangible Heritage as Metacultural Production</i>. <i>Museum International</i> 56(1-2), 52–65.</p> <p>4. Labadi, S. (2013) <i>UNESCO, Cultural Heritage, and Outstanding Universal Value: Value-based Analyses of the World Heritage and Intangible Cultural Heritage Conventions</i>, New York: AltaMira Press.</p> <p>5. Smith, L. and N. Akagawa (2018) <i>Safeguarding Intangible Heritage: Practices and Politics</i>. London: Routledge.</p> | |
| Dopunska | <p>1. Deacon H. J. and Smeets, R. (2013) <i>Authenticity, Value and Community Involvement in Heritage Management under the World Heritage and Intangible Heritage Conventions</i>. <i>Heritage and Society</i> 6(2), 1–15.</p> <p>2. Mountcastle, A. (2010) <i>Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage and the Inevitability of Loss: A Tibetan Example</i>. <i>Studia ethnologica Croatica</i> 22, 339–359.</p> <p>3. Schreiber, H. (2017) <i>Intangible cultural heritage and soft power—exploring the relationship</i>. <i>International Journal of Intangible Heritage</i> 12, 44–57.</p> <p>4. Smith, Laurajane (2015) <i>Intangible Heritage: A challenge to the authorised heritage discourse?</i> <i>Revista d'Etnologia de Catalunya</i> 39, 133–142.</p> | |
| <i>Način ispitivanja i ocjenjivanja</i> | | |
| Polaze se DA | Isključivo kontinuirano praćenje nastave NE | Ulazi u prosjek DA |
| Preduvjeti za dobivanje potpisa i polaganje završnog ispita | <p>1. Regular class attendance – attendance at least of 70% of classes according to the study program and executive curriculum;</p> <p>2. Properly performed seminar obligations – prepared presentation and submitted and accepted written version of the seminar paper;</p> <p>3. Acquisition of a minimum grade of 35% during classes within the given teaching activities</p> <p>4. Oral presentation and accepted poster in electronic form on one theoretical theme or part of literature.</p> | |

The numerical scale of student work evaluation is:

insufficient (1) - 0-49.9%

sufficient (2) - 50-64.9%

good (3) - 65-79.9%

very good (4) - 80-89.9%

excellent (5) - 90% and more

Method of obtaining the grade:

Način ocjenjivanja

1. a) Teaching activities - 60% of the grade

1.) class obligations - 10% (oral presentation - 5%; submitted and accepted electronic version of the poster - 5%)

2.) seminar obligations - 20% (prepared presentation - 8%; submitted and accepted written version of the seminar paper - 12%)

3.) 1st colloquium - 25%

4.) 2nd colloquium - 25%

5.) Final exam - 30% of the grade oral exam - 30% (it is necessary to solve 50% of the exam to pass)

Način polaganja ispita

Teaching activities - oral presentation and poster on a theoretical theme or literature,

presentation and written seminar paper;

1st colloquium (written exam),

2nd colloquium (written exam),

final exam (written exam).

Detaljan prikaz ocjenjivanja unutar Europskoga sustava za prijenos bodova

Type of activity (Vrsta aktivnosti) - ECTS points/bodovi (koeficijent opterećenja studenata) - GRADE/UDIO OCJENE (%)

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|------|---|-----|
| Pohađanje nastave | - | 1.1 | - | 0 |
| Seminarsko izlaganje | - | 0.98 | - | 20 |
| Samostalni rad | - | 0.49 | - | 10 |
| Kolokvij-međuispit | - | 0.98 | - | 20 |
| Kolokvij-međuispit | - | 0.98 | - | 20 |
| Ukupno tijekom nastave | - | 4.53 | - | 70 |
| Završni ispit | - | 1.47 | - | 30 |
| UKUPNO BODOVA (nastava+zav.ispit) | - | 6 | - | 100 |

IV. TJEDNI PLAN NASTAVE