## SYLLABUS OF THE COURSE

	NAME OF THE COURSE		
1	Public Governance in Europe. Concepts and Institutional Practice		
1.			
	FIELD OF SCIENCE		
2.	POLITICAL SCIENCE AND ADMINISTRATION		
2	LANGUAGE OF TUITION		
3.	ENGLISH		
	UNIT OFFERING THE COURSE		
4.	THE CHAIR OF EUROPEAN STUDIES		
	CODE OF THE COURSE 26-ES-S2-E2-PGE		
5.	20-E3-52-E2-PGE		
5.			
	TYPE OF THE COURSE		
6.	OBLIGATORY		
	FIELD OF STUDIES (SPECIALISATION)		
7.	European Studies, (Regional Policy)		
8.	TYPE OF STUDIES		
	MASTER		
	YEAR OF STUDIES		
9.	1stYEAR		
10	SEMESTER		
10.	2nd		
	MODE OF STUDIES		
11.	lecture		
12	PRELIMINARY REQUIREMENTS:		
121	Basic knowledge about management, governance and administration; basic knowledge		
	about political systems in EU member states		
	AIMS OF THE COURSE: - To deepen knowledge about modes of public governance in Europe		
	- To specify knowledge about 3 basic models of public governace: Weberian		
	bureaucracy, New Public Management and New Public Governance		
	<ul> <li>To discuss promises and limitations of 3 types of public governance</li> <li>To discuss basis tools of 3 types of public governance</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>To discuss basic tools of 3 types of public governance</li> <li>To exchange good practices of implementation of 3 types of public governance</li> </ul>		
	into the institutional practice		
13.			
	COURSE CONTENT:		
	1. Public governance – historical background and today's		
14	reality: Introduction into course 2. Types of public governace – the political science		
14.	i z, ivdes di dudiic governace – lite doillicat science		

	<ul> <li>perspective</li> <li>3. Weberian bureaucracy – assumptions, principles, values</li> <li>4. Weberian bureaucracy – promises and limitations</li> <li>5. Weberian bureaucracy - tools, challenges for and examples of institutional practice</li> <li>6. New Public Management - assumptions, principles, values</li> <li>7. New Public Management – promises and limitations</li> <li>8. New Public Management - tools, challenges for and examples of institutional practice</li> <li>9. New Public Governance - assumptions, principles, values</li> <li>10. New Public Governance - promises and limitations</li> <li>11. New Public Governance - tools, challenges for and examples of institutional practice</li> <li>12. EU standards of Good Public Governance</li> <li>13. Institutional practice of good governance implementation</li> <li>14. EU policies and Public Governance in Europe</li> </ul>					
15.	Assumed learning outcomes:	Symbols of matching programme learning outcomes: K_W09, K_W11, K_W12, K_W13, K_W15 K_U2, K_U3, K_U4, K_U5, K_U6, K_U8, K_U13 K_K1, K_K2, K_K8				
	Knowledge:					
	<u>Skills:</u>					
	Social competences:					
	LITERATURE (basic and supplementary)					
	Ferreira C.M., Serpa S., Rationalization and Bureaucracy: Ideal-type Bureaucracy by Max Weber, Humanities & Social Sciences Reviews eISSN: 2395-6518, Vol 7, No 2, 2019, pp 187-195 https://doi.org/10.18510/hssr.2019.7220 From Old Public Administration to the New Public Service Implications for Public Sector Reform in Developing Countries, UNDP Global Centre for Public Service Excellence, Singapore 2015					
	Singapore 2015. Innovative Citizen Participation and New Democratic Institutions. Catching the					
	deliberative wave, OECD, Paris 2020. Kalimullah N.A., Ashaduzzaman Nour M.M., New Public Managemer Principles, 2012, https://www.researchgate.net/publication/33443 Katsamunska P., The Concept of Governance and Public Governance Alternatives, University of National and World Economy, Sofia, 2 / Krishnan R., What is a Public Private Partnership?, 2014, https://www.researchgate.net/publication/272998665 Mahboubeh F., Reza B. M., New public management approach and International Journal of Management, Economics and Social Science 1366, 2/2012, 42-49.	nt: Emergence and 1600 ce Theories, Economic 2016, 133-141. accountability,				
т <b>О</b> .						

	Patapas A., Smalskys V., New Public Governance: The Tracks of Changes, 2014 DOI: 10.18533/ijbsr.v4i5.478.
17.	Methods of evaluation: Students are expected to read assigned literature and discuss during the class. They are also required to attend the course, to contribute to the discussion and to prepare and present the individual project.

	consequences. The final assessment will be based res	sults of final exam.		
9.	STUDENT WORKLOAD			
	FORM	NUMBER OF HOURS		
-	CLASSES WITH ACADEMIC TEACHER (teaching hours):			
	- lecture: 30 h	30		
-	INDIVIDUAL			
	<ul> <li>Reading recommended literature: 30</li> <li>Reviewing and selecting scientific sources: 30</li> <li>Preparing and writing exam : 30</li> </ul>			
-		90		
.	TOTAL HOURS (1 ECTS = 25-30h)	120		
	CREDITS	4		