

## Course program

<b>Course title:</b> Comparative Economic Systems	<b>Neptun code:</b> GTERG421A
	<b>Course type:</b> Required for specialisation
<b>Name and position of course coordinator:</b> József Benedek, professor	
<b>Name(s) and position(s) of teaching assistant(s):</b> -	
<b>Suggested semester:</b> 2 <sup>nd</sup> , Spring	<b>Prerequisite course(s):</b> -
<b>Weekly lecture+seminar hours:</b> 2+0	<b>Evaluation method:</b> exam
<b>Credits:</b> 5	<b>Study format:</b> full time and part time
<p><b>Course objectives:</b>  The main aim of the course „Comparative Economic Systems“ is to provide basic knowledge about the factors affecting the spatial distribution of the economy, by comparing the factor endowment of economic systems and macroregions. Therefore, during the semester we will analyse and discuss in depth the influences of natural, demographic and economic factors on the location of economic activities. The discussions will be strongly connected to the latest research results which has emerged in the framework of the so called „new economic geography“, initiated by the Nobel prize winner Paul Krugman. The course develops abilities in using the method of comparison in international world-system analysis as well.</p>	
<p><b>Course content and structure:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.-2. Methods of international comparisons</li> <li>3. Indicators of territorial disparities</li> <li>4.-5. Territorial development</li> <li>6.-7. The development of economic world-systems</li> <li>8. Capitalistic production systems: fordism and post-fordism</li> <li>8.-9. The dynamic of centers and peripheries in the world-system</li> <li>10. Economically growing peripheries</li> <li>11. European transition economies</li> <li>12. Mixed economies: China</li> <li>13.-14. Comparative analysis of regional economic policies</li> </ol>	
<p><b>Evaluation method:</b> written examination</p> <p><b>Course assignments:</b></p> <p><b>Course point distribution, examination format:</b> written examination</p>	
<p><b>Required reading:</b>  Daniele Caramani (Eds.) (2008) <i>Comparative Politics</i>. Oxford University Press. Von Beyme, K.  Maddison, A. (2001) <i>The World Economy – A Millennial Perspective</i>. Paris: OECD Publications.  Scott, J. (ed.) (2008) <i>De-coding New Regionalism. Shifting Socio-political Contexts in Central Europe and Latin America</i>. Aldershot: Ashgate, Urban and Regional Planning Series.  Wagstaff, P. (ed.) (1999) <i>Regionalism in the European Union</i>. Intellect Books.  Wallerstein, I. (2005) <i>World-Systems Analysis</i>. Duke University Press.</p>	
<p><b>Suggested reading:</b>  Bara Zoltán - Szabó Katalin (szerk.) (2006) <i>Összehasonlító Gazdaságtan – Gazdasági rendszerek, országok, intézmények</i>. Budapest: Aula Kiadó.</p>	

*Comparative Economic Studies* [[http://www.palgrave-journals.com/ces/free\\_articles.html](http://www.palgrave-journals.com/ces/free_articles.html)].

Illés, I. (1985) *Gazdaságunk helye a világban*. Budapest: Közgazdasági és Jogi Könyvkiadó.

*Journal of Comparative Economics* 2010, 38(1): 1-110.  
[[http://www.elsevier.com/wps/find/journaldescription.cws\\_home/622864/description#description](http://www.elsevier.com/wps/find/journaldescription.cws_home/622864/description#description)]

Landman, T. (2000) *Issues and Methods in Comparative Politics. An Introduction*. London, New York, Routledge.

Knox, P., Agnew, J. (1994) *The Geography of the World Economy. An Introduction to Economic Geography*. London: Arnold.

The Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies [<http://publications.wiiw.ac.at/>].

Lijphart (1971) Comparative politics and the comparative method. *American Political Science Review* 65 (Sept): 682-93.

Pennings, P., Keman, H., Kleinnijenhuis, J. (1999) *Doing Research in Political Science. An Introduction to Comparative Methods and Statistics*.

Ragin, C. (1987) *The Comparative Method. Moving Beyond Qualitative and Quantitative Strategies*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

Wallerstein, I. (1983) *A modern világgazdasági rendszer kialakulása*. Budapest: Gondolat.