

**Course Catalogue  
Szent István University  
Gödöllő University Campus**

**Gödöllő  
2008-2009**



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### ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

CSÁKAY, Zoltán associate professor

### STRATEGIC LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT

#### INTERNATIONAL MARKETING

DELI, Zsuzsa assistant professor - GYENGE, Balázs assistant professor

### COMMUNICATION

#### LEADERSHIP BASICS

DINNYÉS, János professor

### LABOUR ECONOMICS

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### BASIC STUDIES OF EUROPEAN UNION

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### MATHEMATICAL PROGRAMMING

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### ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS

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### RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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### MANAGEMENT OF WORK PROCESSES IN SMALL SCALE ENTERPRISES

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### METHODOLOGY OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

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### MARKETING

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SZABÓ, Lajos, professor

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FARM MANAGEMENT AND ECONOMICS

STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT

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STATISTICS

SZŰCS, István professor and

LŐKÖS TÓTH, Klára associate professor

ASSETS ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT

TAKÁCS-GYÖRGY, Katalin associate professor

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

TÖMPE, Ferenc assistant professor

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AGRICULTURAL POLICY

VILLÁNYI, László professor

CAP IN EUROPEAN UNION

AGRICULTURAL INTEGRATION IN EUROPEAN UNION

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ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

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## **WELCOME**

to the Course Catalogue for International Students at Gödöllő, and to the university. Before you start reading this booklet, we would just like you to know that we are happy to have you here at the university, and will do everything we can to make your stay and studies pleasant and useful. Here, you will find, in addition to the listing of courses available in English at our institution, a short description of the university and some useful things for you to know in order to smooth your path and get settled. We hope you find some useful and interesting courses in this publication, but remember that there is always something new happening here. If you don't find what you need, drop us a line by post or e-mail, and we will get back to you as quickly as we can with the information that you need.

### **We are**

the Szent István University (but you'll usually see us referred to as SZIU), one of the country's largest higher-education and research institutions. We have five main educational units on the main campus, three college branch units in rural areas and two more in Budapest. Right now, we provide training for more than 40% of all students in Hungarian agricultural higher education and play a leading role in a number of fields in agricultural research.

Our mission is a two-tiered one. We would like to strengthen and aid Hungarian agriculture and society by offering training and education for rural areas in Hungary. These are areas that have been economically and socially hard-hit by the change in governments that occurred in the late 80's and early 90's. However, we also direct research and development programs in the major fields of agricultural sciences- biotechnology, environmental sciences, plant production, animal husbandry, horticulture, agricultural engineering, agricultural economics, soil sciences and social sciences- which provide training for the group of people who can make the first part of our mission possible.

### **Education in Hungary**

might be a bit different from the educational systems that you may already be familiar with in your own country. Unlike many of the other European countries, we start our academic year not in October, but in September. The Autumn semester lasts until just before Christmas, but the examination period here lasts from January 4 or so until the end of January. Then, the Spring semester starts after that, in the beginning of February. This lasts until the end of May, and the examination period extends until the end of June.

Examinations might be a bit more familiar to European students than to Americans, for instance, since they are done orally with the professor in a one-on-one setting, and require that students be in formal dress to take them. Another part of education here that an American student would be unfamiliar with is attendance. Attendance at lecture courses is not obligatory, although command of the material in them is.

You will also be a bit unfamiliar with the ECTS Credit system we use. That is why we have provided our course listings with ECTS Credits according to two systems. One is the ECTS system, which is used in the European Union countries. The other is the system used mostly in the United States. This way, you will always know what ECTS Credit you will receive back home, as well as here. When you look at the course listings, this will be clearly marked.

### **Registering**

is not too difficult here, but you have to belong to one of our schools or institutes before you can register. The Registrar's Offices here are under the administration of schools and institutes. We find that this allows our students to be in smaller, more familiar administrative settings. A lot of the questions you might have about getting paperwork for grade recognition, computer and library access, social events and other things can be answered quickly in the Registrar's Offices, since each unit works in a slightly different way. When we make arrangements for you to come, we will figure out what unit you should be a part of and place you there immediately upon arrival, so this should not be a problem; it's just good to know.

### **Educational Supervisors**

are good people to have if you are coming to do Ph.D. or research work. In the past, we have been very successful in locating people to work with. Both students and educators benefit from a close, one-to-one relationship. Therefore if you need a supervisor, we can work on that, but we have to know as soon as possible, so that it won't have to be done at the last minute. If you are an undergraduate, or just here to take courses, you probably won't need a supervisor, but you will find a lot of people in departments and the Registrar's Offices who can help you with your problems or questions. We like to think that we are a personal and friendly institution, and the feedback we get confirms this. When you come, we hope you will feel the same way.

### **In a nutshell**

that's who we are. Look through the booklet, and see if we can help you get ahead. If you need to know anything else, you can get in touch by post or e-mail. Use the addresses below and let us know your questions or thoughts. We'd like to hear from you.

## GETTING AROUND AT SZENT ISTVÁN UNIVERSITY

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### Gödöllő, the town

When you first arrive in Gödöllő, there will be a few things that everyone will tell you about the town. Most of them will probably have to do with the royal Habsburg family, since they built a palace here. In fact, in the early Middle Ages, there was a village in the area of Gödöllő, but it was wiped out completely during the time of the Tatar invasions. Thus, this area remained almost untouched for hundreds of years, except to serve as hunting grounds and a preserve for the royalty of Hungary, until the 1700's. It was then that a Hungarian Count Antal Grassalkovich, built the palace for which the town is famous throughout Europe.

The Royal Palace of Gödöllő was expanded over the years, and finally became the summer residence of one of the most beloved Habsburg queens, Elizabeth, or „Sissy”, as the Hungarians call her. After her untimely death at the hands of an assassin in 1898, the palace was used as a part-time residence by many, including Miklós Horthy, the Governor of Hungary before and during the Second World War. After the war, the palace was used as a barracks for Soviet soldiers; and as a residence for the elderly. Since then, it has been renovated, and is now worth taking in as a tourist attraction.

Gödöllő itself, although home to a royal palace, is really a fast-expanding suburb of Budapest. It attracts a great many young professional families because of its clean air and friendly atmosphere, as well as a good deal of high-tech industry, including United Technologies, Avon, Sony and Caterpillar, among others. These industries and people are attracted to the area because, there are many woodlands in the surrounding area. Indeed, it has one of the highest ratios of wooded to developed land in all of Hungary.

One of the other major attractions of the town is the university itself. Its main building is one of the most beautiful higher education edifices in the entire country. The university is also one of the largest employers in Pest County, with over 2,000 persons currently working there. In short, Gödöllő has all the amenities any prosperous town boasts. We think it is a good place to live, work and study, and we hope you agree.

### Szent István University

SZIU is the acronym for Szent István University. It's a long name, and to most of the people who come to study or teach, SZIU works better. SZIU is traditionally an agricultural university, but that is changing now, as you will see during your stay here.

Originally, the university was based in Budapest. It was established in 1948, shortly after the end of the second world war as the first independent agricultural university in Hungary. Between 1950 and 1952, it moved here, into the building it now occupies. If you look around the main building of the campus, you will see that it has a lot of religious flavour. This is because it was originally a building

of the Norbertine Roman Catholic order, and functioned as a high school. Of course, that all changed after 1945.

We have also changed. The university you are now attending is not the university that came to Gödöllő in 1950. At that time, the entire university consisted of one School, that of Agricultural Sciences. Since then, we have expanded and diversified. The latest step in this process occurred with the acceptance by the government of the integration plans we applied for. According to this plan, two universities, one for Horticulture and Food Technology and the other for Veterinary Science; and two colleges, one for Architecture and Civil Engineering and one for Teacher Training, will be joining with us to produce one of the biggest institutes of higher education in the country. As you come to be familiar with the university, you will see the growth and dynamism that is attracting attention all over the country and the region.

## **Studying**

We operate on a semester schedule. You should plan to arrive a few days before the beginning of classes, which start on the first or second Monday in September for the Fall semester, and on the first or second Monday of February for the Spring semester. The Fall semester lasts until just before Christmas. Then, after a short holiday, the examination period begins, and lasts most of January. In the Spring, the semester ends in late May, and the examination period lasts until about the end of June. When you arrive, we will do our best to make sure that someone is there to meet you, and guide you through the process of settling in. After that, we'll get you started on your studies.

The main campus branch of the university is divided into five major administrative and educational units, three of which are individual schools and two are Institutes: the schools of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, Agricultural Engineering, Economics and Social Sciences, and the Institute of Environmental and Landscape Management and the Institute of Postgraduate Studies. These are important to know about, because when you come here, you will be placed, according to your general field of study, in one of these schools or institutes. Once a member with a student identification card you will have access to library and computer facilities, and you will receive official report cards, which will be important for you when you get back home. On the application that you fill out for international placement here at the university, please indicate which unit you think you should belong to.

Once you have your place in the school, and the preliminary paperwork is out of the way, you can enrol in classes. This will also be done through your area of study, in the registrar's office. The registrar's office will take you through the steps to choosing classes and will also be responsible for helping you with any academic problems that you might have. We feel that it is very helpful for the student to enjoy close contact with the registrar's office, as they will give you a „home base” to go to with your questions or concerns.

One of the things that will be important for you is computer access. It is important to have your identification card and number, because then you can get an e-mail drawer and have computer access. Each school maintains its own computer system and rooms. Access to e-mail and the Internet is guaranteed, but be careful about planning a bit in advance, as computer rooms can get crowded, especially at the end of a semester.

Your classes will vary as to type and number of hours per week. You can take any of the courses listed in the catalogue, and it is a good idea to ask in the Registrar's office about new or alternative courses. You might find something else that you like, especially if you can take a course in German or French. Most course information, though, is in the course catalogue that you have already received, and you should look for it there.

Once you are enrolled in your classes, there are some things you will want to realise about Hungarian education:

First, attendance is mandatory in seminar-type classes, but not in lecture classes. However, Hungarian examiners will expect you to have all the knowledge covered in the semester's work, and this is no easy task, so we recommend that you attend classes at all times.

Second, the educational system is a lot more „old-school” than what you may be used to. For instance, when teachers enter a lecture hall or seminar, it is often expected that students will stand up as a show of respect for the teacher. Also, if you come late to class, please remember to acknowledge this to the teacher by excusing yourself when you come in. It might surprise you how much the little things count when you are abroad. If you have questions on etiquette, it is a good idea to ask students. They are the ones who grew up with the system. The Registrar's Office can also help you with this.

Last, if you are a brave soul, you may want to try your hand at Hungarian, which is one of the world's most difficult languages. Actually, we usually find that students can pick up a lot of the rudiments of the language very quickly. We have a book on Hungarian, written by one of the teachers here who handles the HSL tasks for the university. If you'd like to take Hungarian as a Second Language, just ask, and we can make arrangements.

## **Housing**

The university has many different places for housing. Where you will be placed depends on when you get your application in, where you want to be and whether you are a graduate or undergraduate student. When you come, you will have to pay a one-month security deposit on the room. You can arrive at any time to occupy the room, as the dormitory is always open, but it is best to notify the coordinator of your program or your advisor, so they can help you through the process of moving in. Once you are situated, you will be given a dormitory residence pass. This is important, because you will need this to get into the dormitory, library or maybe even the main building, for security reasons. Try to keep it with you at all times.

The first place you may receive accommodations is the main dormitory, right on campus, where the undergraduate and some married graduate students are housed. You might be placed here, but it is more likely that you will get housing at the „D” dormitory, which is actually about the same distance from the main building as the main dormitory, except that it is across the street from the railroad station. Both of these buildings are about 5 minutes from the main building on foot.

If you are a doctoral student, and like your life a bit quieter, you might be able to get housing at the „Doctoral House”, which is a dormitory about 25 minutes on foot from the main building. Wherever you are, you can be sure that you will be well-treated. The main dormitory and the „D” Dormitory both have small cafes in which you can buy coffee and food, and the Doctoral House is only about 5 minutes from the center of town, which means that services and food are always available.

You will receive bed-linen when you come. The personnel in the dormitory are always friendly and willing to help. Visitors are allowed in the dormitory, as long as they are registered. Of course, the dormitories are a drug-free zone, and any use or possession of illegal substances is punishable by instant expulsion, both from the dormitory and the university.

## **Eating**

Food is important, and Hungarian food has a good reputation for being delicious. During the week, lunch is served at the school cafeteria from 11:30 to 2:30. The other meals of the day are your responsibility, but the dormitories are well-equipped with kitchens and equipment, so cooking is usually no problem. Also, there are three cafes in the main building, three more in the main dormitory and one in the „D” dormitory. Two grocery stores are within a minute walking distance

from the main building. You'll find Hungarian food prices for staples very reasonable, and even the restaurants are fairly cheap. There are many restaurants and pizzerias in town. Most are within easy walking distance.

## **Transportation**

One of the best things about Hungary for those who are looking to live on a budget is the public transportation system. Within the town, there are bus lines that can get you anywhere you want to go. They are reasonably priced and run very often. The main destination for travellers from here is Budapest, of course which is the nation's capital. Budapest is about 30-45 minutes by train, bus or special suburban train (we call it a HEV). Any of these will get you into the centre of Budapest and back out again quickly and easily, and for the most part, on time. They each run about once every half-hour, so there is rarely a period of twenty minutes when something is not going to Budapest. The schedules for these are in each dormitory, and also on the website of the university. Taxis are also good, but they tend to be expensive, and students use them only when they have to. Telephone numbers for the stations, and people to help you arrange these things, are everywhere in the university.

## **Recreation**

Although Gödöllő is a fairly small town, there are actually a good number of things to do here. First, there is a sports arena on campus, where you can run, play basketball, volleyball, handball or soccer, among others. In the main dormitory, you can show your dormitory pass to get in and lift weights or use the sauna. There is a swimming pool on campus, and there are extensive tennis court facilities as well. Also, there are always excursions to the hilly areas of northern and north eastern Hungary for hiking. These trips will sometimes be organised through the schools and sometimes by students. If they are organised through the schools, you can get the information for them there.

Since SZIU is first and foremost a research institution, guest lecturers are often invited to provide enlightening talks about the newest developments in research and policy. In 1998-99, these lectures dealt with such diverse topics as the Connecticut River Valley in the north eastern United States to the government's financial policy to volcanoes of northern Italy to mosses of Asia. These are usually free of charge, and are announced through posters placed in strategic areas of the main building.

There is a Cultural House in the heart of Gödöllő, which also offers courses on everything from loom weaving to Tai Kwan Do to German. It is also the centre of town for art exhibitions. Movies and theatre plays are also put on here, usually of a more artistic variety. All in all, the Cultural House, or „Műv-Ház”, as it is called here, can provide a good evening's entertainment at a very low price. The Royal Palace also puts on exhibitions and classical concerts, usually focusing on the Baroque Period. These are usually held either outdoors, in season, or in the Ballroom of the palace.

There is a cinema in town, across the HEV tracks from the „Műv-Ház”; where, every night, you can see whatever is currently playing in Hungary. Again, prices for movies or entertainment in Gödöllő are usually very reasonable, and the quality of the entertainment makes it a sure bet to get your money's worth.

The „Pince-klub” is also a popular nightspot in the university. That is the pub where most of the students go for pizza or to relax after a long day. Live music is performed there on most nights of the week. Generally, there is a cover charge to get in.

Of course, if you really want to get a taste of the cultural life of Hungary, you are in a good position to do it, as some of the most famous entertainment venues in all of Europe are here, only a half-hour away by public transportation. The Opera House, cinemas, theatres, museums, art galleries, tourist spots, night clubs- it's all here. Since the change in governments, Budapest has become one of the

premier cities to have fun in Central Europe. It is worth a try.

### **Who can help you?**

If you find that you need help, and you cannot get to your advisor; or, maybe in a situation that is personal and you would just like some friendly advice, you could try three sources for assistance.

One is the Student Centre, which we call the Diákcentrum. The personnel of the Diákcentrum are here for you when you have need of them. They can give you a helping hand in getting settled, advice you about Hungarian customs and practices, tell you about events happening on campus or just have a friendly chat with you.

Another source for help are the members of the school. Here at Gödöllő, we pride ourselves on being helpful and caring about the questions, needs, concerns and problems of our students, and that means you. In talking to a school member, you can get a wealth of experience behind the answer you seek; or at least, advice on where to go to get that answer.

The last source of help, and one that many students rely on greatly, are the personnel who work in the dormitories. Besides the resident teachers, who act as guidance counsellors and advisors in matters academic, professional and personal to the students, many of the workers of the dormitory will be happy to lend a hand in making your stay as pleasant as possible. Give them a chance to help you, and we are sure you will be happy with the choice you made.



**SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**School of Economics and Social Sciences  
Department of Economic Law**

*Course title*

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW (CANCELLED)**

ECTS Credit: 4

*Instructor*

**Zoltán CSÁKAY, associate professor**

**Overview**

The aim of this course is to provide sufficient knowledge to the students about the positive rules of law in force and the scientific basis for its administration, including the definition of administration, the issues in relation to the administrative bodies, the acts of the administrative bodies, administrative procedure, and furthermore, the necessary knowledge about the land registry system and agricultural administration.

**Topics of the course**

1. Knowledge to the students about the positive rules of law in force and the scientific basis of the administration.
2. The issues in relation to the administrative bodies, the acts of the administrative bodies, the administrative procedure.
3. Necessary knowledge about the land registry system and the agricultural administration.
4. The study deals with the function and the definition of the administration, the place of the administration within the structure of the state.
5. The study details the historical background of the Hungarian administration.
6. The study analyses the relationship between the administrative bodies.
7. The study provides detailed knowledge about the self-governments, their authority (including their administrative authority).
- 8.-9. The study deals with the economic background of the self-governments and relationship between the self-governments and the central (state) administrative bodies. Study a detailed analysis about the administrative procedure, the positive rules of the Act on State Administration.
10. The guarantees protecting the rights of the natural persons and other entities who are considered as "clients" during the administrative procedure.
11. The formal rules of the decision of the administrative bodies.
12. The remedies in the administration procedure.
13. The execution of the decision of the administrative bodies.
14. The rules of the judicial remedies against the decision of the administrative bodies.

**School of Economics and Social Sciences  
Institute of Farm Management  
Department of Farm Economics**

*Course title*

**STRATEGIC LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT**

ECTS Credit: 3 (cancelled!)

*Instructors*

**Zsuzsa DELI, assistant professor**

**Balázs GYENGE, assistant professor**

**Overview**

Gives a good overview into the concepts of Strategic Logistics Management. Offers the participants the opportunity of being able to evaluate the shifts of emphasis in Strategic Logistics Management during the last decades. Makes the participants understand how management actions and logistics activities are linked. Describes activities which are included in Logistics Management. Offer the theoretical and practical knowledge based on which the participants will know how to develop and manage an efficient and economical logistics system. Provides an insight into the differences in the logistics systems developed in different regions of the World. Helps develop the ability to solve the problems that may occur in the logistics system of a company, or that of a region.

**Topic of the course**

1. The Integrated Logistics Management Concept.
2. Order Processing Systems.
3. Distribution Channels.
4. Transportation.
5. Warehousing.
6. Materials Management.
7. Inventory Management.
8. Purchasing.
9. Customer Service.
10. Third Party Logistics.
11. International Logistics.
12. Strategic Logistics Plan.
13. How to Organise an Effective Logistics System.
14. Special Characteristics of the Logistics Systems of Different Regions in the World.
15. Presentation of Reports, Final Exam.

**School of Economics and Social Sciences  
Institute of Labour Sciences**

*Course title*

**INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION**

*Course Unit code*

**GTK-IC-0809**

ECTS Credit: 4

*Instructor*

**János Dinnyés, professor**

**Overview**

With the help of this course students learn how to communicate in different situations of management activity. They become familiar with verbal and non-verbal elements of communication. Personal selling skills are improved, via learning presentation techniques and negotiation processes.

**Topics of the course**

1. Communication in management environment.
2. Basics and rules of communication.
3. Verbal and non-verbal elements of communication.
4. Image creating.
5. Telephone conversations.
6. Techniques of asking.
7. Negotiations: preparation, the meetings, strategies and techniques, co-operative and advancing forms.
8. Bargaining positions.
9. Decreasing tension.
10. Structure of negotiation, phases, special interactions, tricks, traps.
11. Agreement, evaluation of results, note taking.
12. Meetings: types of meetings.
13. Planning for participants, subject, time and environment.
14. The schedule, chairing the meeting, post-meeting activities.
15. Planning the product shows, organisation and implementation.

**School of Economics and Social Sciences  
Institute of Labour Sciences**

*Course title*

**LEADERSHIP BASICS**

*Course Unit code*

**GTK-LB-0809**

ECTS Credit: 4

*Instructor*

**János Dinnyés, professor**

**Overview**

The course will familiarize students with the basics of leadership theories and some of the most important elements of effective human resource management. They will become familiar with the basics of leadership skills and different techniques of influencing relations between leaders and subordinates. The course provides overview of different factors influencing behaviour and the development of employees, such as personality and leadership style of the manager, characteristics of the organisation, leadership functions, basics of communication, elements of motivation and incentives, handling conflicts, leadership ethics.

**Topics of the course**

1. Evolution of leadership sciences.
2. Historical leadership schools.
3. Theories of motivation.
4. Classical and integrated directions.
5. Organisational and leadership approaches.
6. Types and characteristics of organisations.
7. Organisational culture.
8. Relationship between the leadership and the organisation.
9. Development of leadership and the organisations.
10. Forming, development and types of groups.
11. Decision making process.
12. Elements of communication
13. Negotiation.
14. Leaders and stress.
15. Latest directions in leadership sciences.

**School of Economics and Social Sciences  
Institute of Work Science**

*Course title*

**LABOUR ECONOMICS**

*Course Unit code*

**GTK-LE-0809**

ECTS Credit: 4

*Instructor*

**Ferenc DOLMÁNY, associate professor**

**Overview**

The main purpose of the course is to provide information about the macro- and microeconomics questions of the labour market, with special reference to the demographic factors fundamentally influencing domestic labour forces. It provides instruction about the special elements of employment in market conditions.

**Topics of the course**

1. Population and labour force.
2. Labour force and economic activity.
3. Specialities of investing in human capital.
4. Economic development and changes in the structure of labour force.
5. Mobility of labour force.
6. Choosing occupation and place of work.
7. Social utilisation of time.
8. Characteristics of the formation and operation of labour market.
9. Active and passive means of handling unemployment.
10. Activity of government organisations in the labour market.
11. Information system, flow of information and prognoses in the labour market.
12. Employment of labour force.
13. Planning and management of labour force.
14. Evaluation and incitement of work performance.
15. Remuneration of work.

**School of Economics and Social Sciences  
Institute of Agricultural and Regional Economy  
Department of Economic Integration**

*Course title*

**BASIC STUDIES OF EUROPEAN UNION**

*Course Unit code*

**GTK-BSoEU-0809**

ECTS Credit: 3

*Instructor*

**István FEHÉR, professor**

**Overview**

Describes the history of the general European integration processes. Within this field the course provides a view about the reasons for the integration process and enlargement arrangements. Describes the unified European documents and texts of the most important agreements, organisations of European Union and general experiences of the working and decision-making.

**Topics of the course**

1. The history of European Union.
2. Organisation of European Union and law of the Union.
3. Common market.
4. Economic and financial Union.
5. Regional development.
6. The „White Book“.
7. Common Agricultural Policy of European Union.
8. Organisation system of Common Market.
9. Structural and rural development policy.
10. Future reforms needed in Common economic policy.
11. Directions of changes and future common agricultural policy.
12. The European agricultural model.
13. The role and activities of OECD in the economic integration.
14. Activity, works and development of the CEFTA.
15. Enlargement of European Union and agricultural sector of Central-East Europe.

School of Agricultural Economics and Social Sciences  
**Institute for Analysis and Methodology of Economics**  
**Department of Operations Research**

*Course title*

**MATHEMATICAL PROGRAMMING**

*Course Unit code*

**GTK-MP-0809**

ECTS Credit: 4

*Instructor*

**László FELLEĞ, associate professor**

### **Overview**

The course gives an introduction to the topics of operation research and studies methods and application.

### **Topics of the course**

1. Decision Making in Operations Research.
2. Linear Programming: Formulations and Graphical Solution.
3. Linear Programming: The Simplex Method.
4. Linear Programming: Duality, Sensitivity, and Parametric Analysis.
5. Linear Programming: Transportation Model.
6. Network Models.
7. Integer Linear Programming.
8. Dynamic (Multistage) Programming.
9. Project Scheduling by PERT-CPM.
10. Non linear programming.
11. Decision Theory and Games.
12. Queuing Models.
13. Inventory Models.
14. Markovian Decision Process.

**School of Economics and Social Sciences  
Institute of Agricultural and Regional Economics  
Department of Agricultural Policy**

*Course title*

**ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS**

*Course Unit code*

**GTK-EE-0809**

ECTS Credit: 5

*Instructor*

**Csaba Fogarassy, assistant professor**

**Overview**

This course provides basic knowledge of micro- and macroeconomics, and gives an introduction to environmental economics. It offers insight into the causes of global problems and suggests a variety of economic tools that can be used to overcome environmental deterioration. The course encompasses the theory of negative externalities and the means of economic regulation of environmental protection.

**Topics of the course**

1. The environment like a system.
2. Sustainable development.
3. Economics of natural resources.
4. General questions of environmental regulation.
5. Direct regulation with economic tools.
6. Indirect regulation with economic tools.
7. Economics of environmental pollution.
8. Theory of externalities.
9. Environmental policy.
10. Globalisation.

**Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences  
Institute for Regional Economics and Rural Development**

*Course title*

**RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

*Course Unit code*

**GTK-RD-0809**

ECTS Credit: 4

*Instructor*

**Tibor FARKAS, associate professor**

**Overview**

This course provides an introduction to rural development studies and help students to come to understand how rural development policy and programs are developed. After theoretical introductions students will be involved to different activities, which will guide them through their rural development course. At the end of the semester, there will be shown case studies of the best or the most interesting rural development projects.

**Topics of the course**

1. Problems of rurality in Europe
2. Rural population processes
3. Agriculture and unemployment
4. History of the rural development policy in EU
5. Rural development programs
6. The Leader initiatives
7. Horizontal policy, gender problems, rural women
8. Rural cultural habitat, nature conservation
9. Rural development and tourism
10. Non governmental organizations in RD
11. Case studies
12. Test

**School of Economics and Social Sciences  
Institute of Work Science**

*Course title*

**LABOUR SCIENCE**

*Course Unit code*

**GTK-LS-0809**

ECTS Credit: 4

*Instructor*

**László, HAJÓS, professor**

**Overview**

The course embraces the human, environmental and organisational questions of working in a rational and safe manner, in the best possible physical and personal circumstances. It places special emphasis on methods of organising work and utilising ergonomic possibilities.

**Topics of the course**

1. Introduction: Place and role of work science in sciences and education.
2. Work philosophy, work ethics, work aesthetics.
3. Work policy, employment policy.
4. Work economy.
5. Work sociology, sociometry.
6. Statuses of labour.
7. Work hygiene.
8. Work therapy.
9. Work physiology.
10. Work psychology.
11. Work pedagogy.
12. Labour safety.
13. Work organisation – macro-methods.
14. Work organisation – micro-methods.
15. Working out and introducing works.

**School of Economics and Social Sciences  
Institute of Agricultural and Regional Economics  
Department of Regional Economics**

*Course title*

**REGIONAL ECONOMICS**

*Course Unit code*

**GTK-RE-0809**

ECTS Credit: 4

*Instructor*

**József KÁPOSZTA, associate professor**

**Overview**

Presentation of the theoretical history and the establishment of regional economy. Valuation of theory in the present territorial economic development. Oversight of device and approach of the modern regional development and clarification of relevance. Forming of ability to solve the problems according to the regional economic development. Attainment of basic knowledge of territorial planning.

**Topics of the course**

1. Regional economics and extension.
2. Determined theory of the settlement of economic units.
3. Theory of premises (places).
4. Economic area.
5. Cost analysis.
6. Spatial structure of economic manifestation.
7. Spatial price analysis.
8. Effects of innovation process on economy of the regions.
9. Regional economic development.
10. Regional division of labour.
11. Regional connections.
12. Inequality in the regional and settlement development.
13. Thesis determining the regional economic development.
14. Regionalism and global process.
15. Summary, consultation.

**School of Economics and Social Sciences  
Institute of Labour Science**

*Course title*

**MANAGEMENT OF WORK PROCESSES IN SMALL SCALE ENTERPRISES**

*Course Unit code*

**GTK-MoWP-0809**

ECTS Credit:4

*Instructor*

**János KERTÉSZ, senior lecturer**

**Overview**

The course deals with the special labour management questions of small scale farms, including the special characteristics of production processes and the scheduling of operations. Examines the possibilities of labour demands and the optimal design of work environment and places of work.

**Topics of the course**

1. A review of the formation of small scale enterprises.
2. Categorising agricultural enterprises, criterion of small scale enterprises.
3. Factors defining the special characteristics of small scale enterprises (production structure).
4. System of relations of production structure and production processes.
5. Planning and scheduling works of small scale enterprises of various production structures.
6. Special traits of small farms in transportation.
7. Special traits of small farms in crop production.
8. Management in fruit culture and viticulture.
9. Management in vegetable growing.
10. Management in cattle production.
11. Management in swine production.
12. Management in sheep farming.
13. Management in poultry keeping.
14. Specialities in the management of keeping other small animals (rabbits, bees).
15. Rational design of places of work and work environment.

**School of Economics and Social Sciences**  
**Department of Economic Law**

*Course title*

**FINANCIAL LAW**

ECTS Credit: 4 Cancelled!!!!

*Instructor*

**László KOVÁCS, assistant professor**

**Overview**

Function and origin of financial law. Financial organisation of the state. Regulation of general government. System of budget. Structure of the central budget. The type of state income: taxes, customs, duties. Regulation of the monetary institutional system. Relationship between banks and enterprises. Payment methods. The type of bank guarantees offered by the banks. The legal regulation of social insurance. Insured persons. The types of coverage of social insurance. Rules of procedure claims.

**Topics of the course**

1. The role of financial law in the market economy, the connection of financial law with other laws, functions and sources of financial law.
2. The financial organisation system.
3. The legal regulation of the state budget. The definition of budget and subsystems.
4. The central budget structure, the separated state funds, the budget of the local governments and social insurance.
5. State income. The definition of tax and its difference to other budgetary payment obligations.
6. State income II. The duties, customs economic role and function.
7. Social insurance.
8. The legal regulation of monetary institutional system.
9. Connection between the banks and enterprises.
10. Methods of payment.
11. The guarantees offered by banks.
12. Stocks and bonds.
13. The institutional system of the E. C., with special emphasis on institutions which have financial functions.
14. Summary.

**School of Economics and Social Sciences  
Institute of Rural Development and Extension  
Department of Extension**

*Course title*

**METHODOLOGY OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION**

*Course Unit code*

**GTK-MoAE-0809**

ECTS Credit: 4

*Instructor*

**József KOZÁRI, associate professor**

**Overview**

This course covers the full methodology of agricultural extension in a summary. The objective is to introduce the steps of the design and execution of extension programs. Students learn various communication methods in extension work, and how to effectively combine these methods to accomplish goals. The subject gives an analysis of the characteristics of farmers' training, information adaptation, management techniques, strategies and methodology in extension work.

**Topics of the course**

1. General purposes of agricultural extension, extension policies.
2. Extension strategies.
3. Analysis of knowledge and information systems (AKIS) in agriculture.
4. Introduction to business communication..
5. Individual and team work in extension.
6. Demonstrations on farms.
7. Written materials, telecommunication.
8. Methodology of information transfer.
9. Farmers' training.
10. Identification of program purposes.
11. Campaign planning in extension.
12. Self-management techniques.
13. Management of consulting systems.
14. Education of field advisers.
15. Summary.

**School of Economics and Social Sciences  
Institute of Marketing**

*Course title*

**MARKETING**

*Course Unit code*

**GTK-M-0809**

ECTS Credit: 4

*Instructor*

**József LEHOTA professor**

**Nándor KOMÁROMI, associate professor**

**Overview**

The marketing course gives a comprehensive introduction into marketing. The approach is innovative, at the same time it gives practical examples and applications. The course shows the major decisions of marketing managers, covers marketing concepts, marketing mix, marketing strategies and the ethical aspects of modern and global marketing.

**Topics of the course**

1. Principles of marketing process. The goals of marketing system.
2. The marketing environment. The global marketplace.
3. Marketing information system. Marketing research.
4. Buyer behaviour. Consumer markets, business markets.
5. Segmentation, targeting, positioning.
6. Competitor analysis. Competitive marketing strategy.
7. Designing products. Marketing services.
8. Pricing products, pricing strategies.
9. Promotion products: advertising, sales promotion, PR.
10. personal selling. Sales management.
11. Distribution channels. Logistics management.
12. Retailing, wholesaling.
13. Marketing and society. Marketing ethics.
14. Complex marketing planning. Future of marketing.

**School of Economics and Social Sciences  
Institute for Analysis and Methodology of Economics  
Department of Statistics**

*Course title*

**BIOMETRY**

*Course Unit code*

**GTK-B-0809**

ECTS Credit: 4

*Instructor*

**Klára LŐKÖS TÓTH, associate professor**

**Overview**

The purpose of the course on biometry is to learn how we analyse data, choose the appropriate method for a given task, and draw a conclusion. For this reason we learn more statistical methods, including basic statistics (grouping data, displaying and describing data) and inferential statistics (methods of drawing conclusion about a population based on information obtained from a sample of the population).

**Topics of the course**

1. Introduction to Biometry: basic terms, grouping data, organise data into table.
2. Descriptive statistics: summarising information numerically and graphically.
3. Probability: terminology, events, probability formulae, some rules of probability.
4. Binomial distribution: the mean and standard deviation of a binomial discrete random variable.
5. Normal distribution: normally distributed populations and variables.
6. Sampling: random samples, the mean and standard deviation of sample means, sampling distribution, central limit theorem.
7. Estimating a population mean: confidence intervals, sample size.
8. Hypothesis testing: logic of hypothesis, two types of errors, p-values, z-test, t-test.
9. Inferences for two means: using independent sample, paired sample.
10. Analysis of variance: one- and two-way analysis of variance, ANOVA-tables.
11. Regression analysis: linear equations, linear correlation, regression model.
12. Non parametric statistics: sign test, Wilcoxon signed rank test, Mann-Whitney test, rank correlation.
13. Dialled analyses: genetic analyses based on quantitative characters.
14. Adaptability: group of stability statistics, different concept of stability.

**School of Economics and Social Sciences**  
**Department of Economics**

*Course title*

**ECONOMICS OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION**

*Course Unit code*

**GTK-EoEUI-0809**

ECTS Credit: 4

*Instructor*

**József MOLNÁR, professor**

**Overview**

The subject discusses the major processes involved in the globalisation of the world economy and the integration processes of countries. It teaches in details the history of the European Union (EU). Students study about the structure, organisation and decision making procedures of the EU. The Common Agricultural Policy and the European Monetary Union will be highlighted. Discuss the challenges and advantages of Hungarian integration to the EU.

**Topics of the course**

1. Introduction.
2. Theory of trans-national and global processes, comparative advantages.
3. Theory of international integration.
4. Practice of globalisation and regional integration.
5. Origin and history of the EU, common market, economic and political union.
6. The Council of Ministers, the Commission of the European Communities, the European Parliament.
7. Industrial policy of the EU.
8. Social and regional policy of the EU.
9. The Common Agricultural Policy: basic concepts and history, working mechanism.
10. Reforms of the CAP.
11. The European Monetary System, the Economic and Monetary Union, European Central Bank.
12. International relationships of the EU, common trade policy, the European Economic Area.
13. Integration process of Hungary, agreements.
14. Challenges and possibilities of the integration of Hungary.
15. Summary.

**School of Economics and Social Sciences**  
**Department of Economics**

*Course title*

**MACROECONOMICS**

**ECTS CREDIT: 4**

*Course Unit code*

**GTK-MAE-0809**

*Instructor*

**József MOLNÁR, professor**

**Overview**

Macroeconomics is the branch of theories and economical analysis that considers the overall performance of the economy. Macroeconomics deals with huge aggregates like national output and incomes, money supply and demand, employment, price levels and inflation. It explains the key to prosperity equilibrium in an economy. Macro economists seek to explain the causes of economic fluctuations and to suggest policies that will make fluctuations less abrupt along with its aim of preventing excessive unemployment and rapid price increases.

**Topics of the course**

1. Introduction: The evolution of macroeconomics thinking
2. Definitions of Macroeconomics - terms and measurements.
3. The circular flow of income and output.
4. Markets in a macro economic: Aggregate demand and aggregate supply (Simple Keynesians model).
5. Labour market - Classical and Keynesian theories of employment.
6. Equilibrium in the product market - IS curve.
7. Money, financial markets - The equilibrium in the money market, the LM curve, equilibrium in the IS/LM model.
8. Macro economic equilibrium - Using aggregate demand and supply analyses to understand economic fluctuation and growth (The Classical versus Keynesian models of equilibrium).
9. Disequilibrium: Economic fluctuation, business cycle theories.
10. Unemployment and inflation.
11. The role of government, stabilising the economy through monetary policy.
12. Stabilising the economy through fiscal policy.
13. Economic growth theories.
14. International economic issues.

**School of Economics and Social Sciences**  
**Department of Economics**

*Course title*

**MICROECONOMICS**

ECTS Credit: 4

*Course Unit code*

**GTK-MIE-0809**

*Instructor*

**József MOLNÁR, professor**

**Overview**

Microeconomics is the branch of theories and economic analysis that concentrates on the decisions made by individual participants in an economy. The main goal is to understand how the market operates; how the prices of particular goods are determined and how the prices influence decisions of consumers and firms. Microeconomics also examines the factor markets and income distribution. It also studies the principles of market failure and the problems of public goods.

**Topics of the course**

1. Introduction to Economics.
2. The market mechanism: demand and supply.
3. Consumer behaviour - theories of utility.
4. Consumer choice and deriving individual and market demand curve - the Engel curve.
5. Theory of market supply: the business firm- Short run versus long run.
6. Short-run production and cost functions.
7. The competitive firm's short-run supply curve, profit-maximising output and the shutdown point.
8. Long run supply in competitive markets: isoquant and isocost maps, the cost minimising input choice.
9. Monopoly- Output and pricing decisions of a monopolist, the social cost of monopolies.
10. Markets between monopoly and perfect competition: monopolistic competition and oligopoly.
11. Market for factors of production- Derived demand for all factors and allocate efficiency.
12. Characteristics of the labour market.
13. Capital and natural resource markets.
14. Income distribution -Factor markets with monopoly power.
15. Market and government - Market failure: externalises and public goods.

**School of Economics and Social Sciences  
Institute of Agricultural and Regional Economy  
Department of Agricultural Economy**

*Course title:*

**INTEGRATION IN FOOD ECONOMY** *Cancelled*

ECTS Credit: 3

*Instructor:*

**László NÉMETHI, professor**

**Overview**

Describes the national and international development of food economy and its horizontal and vertical integration. Analyses the economics of the food industry. Analyses transition, privatisation, production, efficiency and the present conditions of food economy. Describes the conditions of food economy's future development and international competitiveness. Provides information about the producers', market protection, the importance of the state's role and the economic conditions of its market.

**Topics of course**

1. Development of food economy.
2. Vertical integration of food economy.
3. Conditions of integrated production.
4. The role of food economy in the Hungarian economy.
5. Changing economic background of food economy.
6. Income conditions in production of basic agricultural and food materials, the food industry and the trade.
7. Transition of food economy in fields of ownership and production structure.
8. Privatisation in food economy.
9. Financial support for the agricultural sector.
10. Change of the agricultural trade and its developing possibilities.
11. International competitiveness of the Hungarian food economy.
12. Enlargement of European Union and the Hungarian agricultural sector.
13. Production developing strategy in Hungary.
14. Conditions of agricultural producing units based on demands of European Union.
15. Possibility of the state rule and the Hungarian agricultural policy.

**School of Economics and Social Sciences  
Agricultural and Regional Economics Institute  
Economical Integration Department**

*Course title*

**PRICE ANALYSIS**

ECTS Credit: 3

*Instructor*

**János PUSKÁS, associate professor**

**Overview**

The objectives of this course are to examine the basic forces that influence agricultural prices in a spatial and temporal context; to develop analytical techniques related to price analysis; to identify how agricultural policy impacts prices; to provide examples of empirical price analysis applied to real world problems.

**Topics of the course**

1. Introduction to price analysis.
2. Foundations of price analysis (supply and demand theory).
3. Theory of price determination.
4. Marketing margins.
5. Temporal price analysis.
6. Spatial price analysis.
7. Government price policy.
8. Commodity futures markets.
9. Empirical price analysis.

**School of Economics and Social Sciences  
Department of Economics**

*Course title*

**ECONOMIC POLICY**

*Course Unit code*

**GTK-EP-0809**

ECTS Credit: 3

*Instructor*

**László RÉTI, associate professor**

**Overview**

The course introduces the principles and basic questions of economic policy. It discusses the role of the state in an economy and the different methods and strategies which governments use. It analyzes the relationship between economic and social policy. It gives an overview of the history and the present form of Hungarian economic policy.

**Topics of the course**

1. Principles and categories of economic policy.
2. Participants involved in economic policies and their interests.
3. Purposes, instruments and decision making in economic policy.
4. Economic policy - financial and monetary policy.
5. Finance and budget.
6. Fiscal policy, taxes, economic effect of taxation.
7. The Estimate.
8. Property, forms of property, monopolies, externalises, public goods.
9. Competition, competition policy.
10. Factor market: capital, labour and land market.
11. Structure of the economy, structural policy.
12. Stabilisation policy.
13. Trade policy.
14. Social policy.
15. Present Hungarian economic policy, economic transition.

**School of Economics and Social Sciences  
Department of Philosophy**

*Course title*

**ETHICS**

*Course Unit code*

**GTK-E-0809**

ECTS Credit: 3

Instructor

**Tamás STALLER, associate professor**

**Overview**

Ethics is perhaps the oldest discipline of philosophy; and ethics is the most important part of every religion, and the unavoidable element of everything in organised society. Undoubtedly, ethics as a university subject, has to play a principal and fundamental role. Philosophical ethics or general ethics is not beneath religious ethics or professional ethics. It has aimed at discovering the mechanism of man's moral behaviour and the secrets of life's social rules.

**Topics of the course**

1. An introduction to the morals and moralist teachings.
2. Morals and societies: history of moral.
3. Ethics, ethos, to be and to have, to be and to know, to be and to make rule.
4. Faith and moral, virtue and crime, moral orders of world religions or religious moralises.
5. The connections between morals and laws in the history: norms, natural law, lawful and unlawful, codification of law and moralist sanction, moralist verdict and juristical verdict, the state and its own relation to the law: politics and law.
6. Ethics and aesthetics, ethics and politics, ethics and science, ethics and ecology.
7. History of ethics: early Greek moralists.
8. Socrates, Plato, Aristotle.
9. Jesus Christ.
10. Machiavelli, Hobbes, Spinoza, Locke.
11. Mendeville, Shaftesbury, Hume, Hutcheson.
12. A. Smith, Montesquieu, Diderot, Rousseau.
13. Kant, Hegel, Marx, Kierkegaard, Nietzsche.
14. Emotivism, intuitionism, existentialism.
15. Social Darwinism, fascism, communism, racism.

**School of Economy and Social Sciences  
Department of Philosophy**

*Course title*

**HUMAN ECOLOGY**

*Course Unit code*

**GTK-HE-0809**

ECTS Credit: 3

*Instructor*

**Tamás STALLER, associate professor**

**Overview**

Human ecology is a sub-discipline of general ecology. After the Second World War global problems became important for scientific research; and since the 70's, this research has been most important for governments. It should be understood that substantial forces have created some miserable environmental situations in human and social life for the beginning of the 21's century.

**Topics of the course**

- 1-3. Ecology and scientific theory: its typical thinking, the holistic view of point, a conflict in life sciences, an other life science, economics and ecology, etc.
- 4-6. Historical ecology: socially determining environmental situations in the history and the nature in the different historical epoch, etc.
- 7-9. Human ecology: structure, disciplinary building up, researching technical, etc.
- 10-12. Cultural ecology: ethnically communities and ecological (or: surviving) technologies, ecological and non-ecological technologies in the future societies.
- 13-15. Political ecology: political parties, political movements, governmental behaviours, and the „green” politics.

**School of Economics and Social Sciences  
Institute of Agricultural and Regional Economics  
Department of Economic Integration**

*Course title*

**GEOGRAPHY OF SEAS AND OCEANS**

*ECTS Credit: 3*

*Instructor*

**Lajos, SZABÓ, professor**

**Overview**

Analyses weather and moves of seas and oceans, and those elements resulted in these changes. Analyses the plate tectonics of ocean valleys, which provide explains for negative and positive changes (hill-mountain-valley) of ocean bottom. Analyses the cold and warm ocean flows and their influence on agriculture of coast and production of energy resources saving nature and environment. Analyses sea fishing, shipping and architecture of seaports.

**Topics of the course**

1. The role of the science concerning the oceans.
2. Discover oceans and its economic and social importance.
3. Space colour changes of oceans and morphology of their surface.
4. Vulcan of oceans.
5. Contacts of oceans and air flows.
6. Moves of ocean water.
7. Influences of oceans on the weather of continents.
8. Biology of oceans.
9. Fishing of oceans.
10. Conditions and changes of sea coast and their influences on agriculture of continents.
11. Environmental conservation of oceans.
12. Architecture and functions of seaports.
13. Ocean law.
14. Shipping on oceans and economic importance of ship roads.
15. River and ocean ships and their history.

**School of Economics and Social Sciences  
Institute of Agricultural and Regional Economics  
Department of Economic Integration**

*Course title*

**SOCIAL GEOGRAPHY**

ECTS Credit: 3

*Instructor*

**Lajos, SZABÓ, professor**

**Overview**

The subject analyses the historical reasons of social structure on Earth, of which changes were mainly determined by geographical positions and conditions. Changing events of the society depend on the natural increase of the population. These lead to contribution of population in fields of gender, age, employment and religions. Social life of population. Urbanisation.

**Topics of the course**

1. Social structure and its historical background.
2. Political geography: state forms, languages, religions.
3. Contacts of highly developed and developing countries.
4. Population geography.
5. Urbanisation and its developing periods.
6. Agricultural production and its structure.
7. Infrastructure geography.
8. Rural tourism.
9. Experiences of social structure in Hungary.
10. Economy of European Union its influence on the countries of Kárpát valley.
11. Economy of Central and East Europe.
12. Geographical division of less favourable areas.
13. Some examples of less favourable areas in Central and East Europe.
14. Some examples of less favourable areas in Hungary.
15. Influence of the world wide globalisation on rural areas.

**School of Economics and Social Sciences  
Institute of Agricultural and Regional Economics  
Department of Economic Integration**

*Course title*

**SOIL CONSERVATION**

ECTS Credit: 4 Canacelled!!!!

*Instructor*

**Lajos, SZABÓ, professor**

**Overview**

The subject analyses basic issues of soil conservation, for example: soil degradation, agricultural, biological, technical methods of defence. Provides general review about the previous arrangements for soil damages on small, medium and large sized farms. Review of the Hungarian and international conditions concerning the soil conservation.

**Topics of the course**

1. Review of the Hungarian and international opinion for the soil conservation.
2. Estimate of the soil damages and its calculation, adaptation in plan of soil conservation.
3. Adaptation of CREAMS-model in estimation of soil damages.
4. The role of WEPP program and EPIC model.
5. Adaptation of experimental methods in research of soil erosion and soil conservation.
6. Agricultural technical methods for decreasing soil erosion.
7. Conditions of soil conservation in hilly, mountain areas.
8. Farm arrangement for sloping areas conservation.
9. Mechanisation on hilly and mountain areas.
10. Technical soil conservation.
11. Reasons of deflation and its morphology, forms.
12. Methods of protection against the deflation.
13. Making map about erosion areas.
14. Economic issues of soil conservation.
15. Practical experiences of soil conservation.

**School of Economics and Social Sciences  
Institute for Analysis and Methodology of Economics  
Department of Operations Research**

*Course title*

**ECONOMETRICS**

ECTS Credit: 4

*Course Unit code*

**GTK-EM-0809**

**Note: Entrance exam required!**

*Instructor*

**László SZELÉNYI, associate professor**

**Overview**

The course gives an introduction to the topics that are necessary to study the methods of multivariate statistical analysis; and their application in econometrics in order to investigate the systems of mutually correlated factors of economics.

**Topics of the course**

1. The real Euclidean space.
2. Metrics.
3. Orthogonal vectors. Orthonormal vectors and matrices.
4. Orthonormal base.
5. Linear transformations.
6. Characteristic roots and vectors of a matrix.
7. Multidimensional random variables.
8. Density function and distribution of multidimensional random variables.
9. Independence of random variables.
10. Covariance, correlation coefficient, covariance matrix, correlation matrix of random variables.
11. Multidimensional normal distribution.
12. Ellipse of the standard deviations.
13. Mahalanobis distance.
14. Balanced MANOVA.
15. General MANOVA.

**School of Economics and Social Sciences  
Institute for Analysis and Methodology of Economics  
Department of Operations Research**

*Course title*

**MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS**

*Course Unit code*

**GTK-MA-0809**

ECTS Credit: 6

*Instructor*

**László SZELÉNYI, associate professor**

**Overview**

The course gives an introduction to the methods of multivariate statistical analysis; and, their application in econometrics in order to investigate the systems of mutually correlated factors in economics.

**Topics of the course**

1. Principal Component Analysis (PCA): models and applications.
2. PCA: geometric interpretation, characteristic roots (eigen values), matrix of loading.
3. PCA: proportion and cumulative proportion of the total variance, principal component scores.
4. PCA: computer programs (MINITAB, SPSS), case studies.
5. Factor Analysis (FA): models, initial factor extractions, loading (factor pattern).
6. FA: commonalties, factor scores, residual matrix, rotations.
7. FA: computer programs (MINITAB, SPSS), case studies.
8. Discriminate Analysis (DA): models, geometric interpretation in two dimensions.
9. DA: linear discriminate function, priors, squared (Mahalanobis) distances.
10. DA: probabilities, classification matrix, cross validation.
11. DA: computer programs (MINITAB, SPSS), case studies.
12. Cluster Analysis (CA): classification models, distance measures.
13. CA: linkage methods, similarity, dendrogram.
14. CA: clustering of observations, clustering of variables.
15. CA: computer programs (MINITAB, SPSS), case studies.

**School of Economics and Social Sciences  
Institute of Business Economics  
Department of Farm Management and Economics**

*Course title*

**FARM MANAGEMENT AND ECONOMICS**

*Course Unit code*

**GTK-FME-0809**

ECTS Credit: 6

*Instructor*

**Csaba SZÉKELY, professor**

**Overview**

Management is an important factor in the success of any businesses. Farm business has changed, and continues to change, along the following lines: continued adoption of new technologies, growing capital investment, large amounts of borrowed capital, increasing farm size, increased risk, environmental challenges. These factors create new management problems and also opportunities in agricultural businesses. Besides basic principles and methods, farm management and economics is trying to give answers to the most important questions by making use of the new concepts of business management.

**Topics of the course**

1. Functions of management, farm management.
2. Measuring performance, cost concepts, farm income.
3. The production function.
4. Applying the marginal principle: how much input to use.
5. Economies of size.
6. Input substitution.
7. Product and enterprise combinations.
8. Long run decisions, investment analysis.
9. Decision making under risk.
10. Enterprise budgeting.
11. Partial budgeting.
12. Whole farm budgeting: simplified programming.
13. Linear programming.
14. Management information systems.

**School of Economics and Social Sciences  
Institute of Business Economics  
Department of Farm Management and Economics**

*Course title*

**STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT**

*Course Unit code*

**GTK-SM-0809**

ECTS Credit: 6

*Instructor*

**Csaba SZÉKELY, professor**

**Overview**

Strategy is the pattern or plan that integrates an organisation's major goals, policies, and action sequences into a cohesive whole. Strategic decisions determine the overall direction of an organisation. The strategic process consists of three major parts: strategic planning, implementation and monitoring as well as control systems.

**Topics of the course**

1. The concept of strategy and the strategy formation process.
2. The vision and mission of the firm.
3. Environmental scan, external factors analysis.
4. Internal scrutiny.
5. Formulation of business strategy.
6. Horizontal strategy and vertical integration.
7. Strategic programming.
8. Resource allocation and portfolio management.
9. Functional strategy.
10. The budgeting process.
11. Strategy implementation.
12. The monitoring, control and learning system.
13. Strategic management process.
14. Cases in strategic management.

**School of Economics and Social Sciences  
Institute for Analysis and Methodology of Economics  
Department of Statistics**

*Course title*

**STATISTICS**

*Course Unit code*

**GTK-S-0809**

ECTS Credit: 6

*Instructor*

**István SZŰCS, professor and Klára LÓKÖS TÓTH, associate professor**

**Overview**

The purpose of the course in statistics is to learn how we analyse data, choose appropriate methods for a given task, and draw a conclusion. For this reason we learn more statistical methods, including basic statistics (grouping data, displaying and describing data) and inferential statistics (methods of drawing a conclusion about a given population based on information obtained from a sample of that population).

**Topics of the course**

1. Introduction to Statistics: basic terms, grouping data, organise data into table.
2. Descriptive statistics: summarising information numerically and graphically.
3. Probability: terminology, events, probability formulae, some rules of probability.
4. Binomial distribution: the mean and standard deviation of a binomial discrete random variable.
5. Normal distribution: normally distributed populations and variables.
6. Sampling: random samples, the mean and standard deviation of sample means, sampling distribution, central limit theorem.
7. Estimating a population mean: confidence intervals, sample size.
8. Hypothesis testing: logic of hypothesis, two types of errors, p-values, z-test, t-test.
9. Inferences for two means: using independent sample, paired sample.
10. Analysis of variance: one- and two-way analysis of variance, ANOVA-tables.
11. Regression analysis: linear equations, linear correlation, regression model
12. Non parametric statistics: sign test, Wilcoxon signed rank test, Mann-Whitney test, rank correlation.

**School of Economics and Social Sciences  
Department of Farm Management and Economics**

*Course title*

**ASSETS ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT**

*Course Unit code*

**GTK-AEM-0809**

ECTS Credit: 4

*Instructor*

**Katalin TAKÁCS-GYÖRGY, associate professor**

**Overview**

This course is designed to acquaint students with the rudiments of decision-making theory in assets management. After becoming familiar with the economic aspects of crop-production and animal husbandry, and the service sectors closely involved with them, students should become capable of systematic planning and evaluation of agricultural resource processes. The subject also touches on areas concerning sector planning, evaluation measurement, use of technology and natural resource management. The economic and organisational aspects of the sectors are given special consideration in this course. The ultimate goal of the establishment of the sector places emphasis on business operation as it applies to production structure and practical effects of financial management.

**Topics of the course**

1. Economic decisions, factors in decision-making.
2. Basic decision making theory.
3. Production levels, determination of product amount (diagramming, budget function).
4. Farm size and viability, growth.
5. Resource and assets management. Investment and viability analysis. Depreciation.
6. Circulation funds, supply, requirements, financial mechanism.
7. Human resource management.
8. Information management.
9. Innovation management.
10. Natural resource management (land quality, soil capacity).
11. Establishment of production structure.
12. Sector management. Establishment and construction of sector.
13. Sector management. Mechanisation.
14. Sector management Economics and organisation of crop production.  
Economics and organisation of animal husbandry.

**School of Economics and Social Sciences  
Department of Economics**

*Course title*

**INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS**

*Course Unit code*

**GTK-IE-0809**

ECTS Credit: 6

*Instructor*

**Ferenc TÖMPE, assistant professor**

**Overview**

The course introduces the development of world economy in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It teaches the basic theories and commercial techniques which influence foreign trade, the characteristics of international capital movements and labour mobility. We discuss the international monetary systems, the structures of multinational companies and their effects, and the international integration of regions.

**Topics of the course**

1. Development of international economic relations.
2. Analysis of international economic relations.
3. Trade policy, instruments of trade policy.
4. International factor movements, international labour mobility.
5. Capital movements, principles of foreign investment.
6. Principles of open-economy, exchange rates, the balance of payments.
7. Developing countries: debt, stabilisation, and reform.
8. International monetary systems, gold standard, Bretton Woods.
9. International integration of economies, theories.
10. Globalisation of the world economy, multinational companies.
11. Process of macro integration, international agreements and institutes.
12. The European Union: history, institutes.
13. The European Union: reforms, integration of the Eastern-European countries.
14. Hungary as an open economy.
15. Summary.

**School of Economics and Social Sciences  
Institute of Agricultural and Regional Economics**

*Course title*

**AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS I.**

*Course Unit code*

**GTK-AE1-0809**

ECTS Credit: 4

*Instructor*

**László VILLÁNYI, professor**

**Overview**

The main purpose of this course is to give information about macroeconomics as it relates to food production. The course deals with the specialities of agriculture, and the main principles of demand and supply conditions in the food market. It focuses on domestic and international regulations at the market in agricultural products and also the general experiences of international economic organisations.

**Topics of the course**

1. The subject of agricultural economics and its relation to other sciences.
2. The task of agricultural economics and some of its major relations to national economy.
3. Resources in agriculture.
4. Major elements of market economy from agricultural point of view.
5. Regulations on the market of agricultural products.
6. The potentials of agriculture and food production.
7. Summary.
8. The task and the importance of the sector, concerning the national economy and agriculture.
9. Market conditions of the sector (internal and external market, competition, market position).
10. Quality and quantity standards of production.
11. The connection between standards and competition.
12. Examining the cost-, price- and profit conditions of the sector from macroeconomics aspects.
13. The operation of the sector referring to agricultural policy.
14. Summary.
15. Test.

**School of Economics and Social Sciences  
Institute of Agricultural and Regional Economics**

*Course title*

**AGRICULTURAL POLICY**

ECTS Credit: 4

*Instructor*

**László VILLÁNYI, professor**

**Overview**

The basic aim of this course is to get the students acquainted with the principles of food production, allocation and consumption within economic policy. It also deals with the methods of solving economic and social problems with political tools.

**Topics of the course**

1. Relations with other sciences, scientific schools.
2. The basic function of the agricultural sector, the most important characteristics of Hungarian agricultural development.
3. Property policy. Farm structure.
4. The role of the government. Market regulations.
5. Subsidies, ECTS Credits, taxes.
6. Market protection. Market regulations.
7. Domestic and international agricultural policies.
8. Summary.
9. The CAP (aims, tools, reforms).
10. White Paper.
11. Export-import potentials.
12. Trade barriers.
13. Market- and price policies (levies, quotas, intervention prices).
14. Summary.
15. Test.

**School of Economics and Social Sciences  
Institute of Agricultural and Regional Economics  
Department of Economic Integration**

*Course title*

**CAP IN EUROPEAN UNION**

*Course Unit code*

**GTK-CAPEU-0809**

ECTS Credit: 4

*Instructor*

**J. Sándor ZSARNÓCZAI, scientific research fellow**

**Overview**

This course provides a review of the main stages of development in the European Union from the Rome Agreement until introduction of Agenda 2000. This course provides basic information about each development phase and describes the basic principles of the Rome Agreement for creating the Common Agricultural Policy. The main elements of the agricultural market order as well as the role of FEOGA, agricultural monetary system and the importance of ECU and the price structure are described. The importance of the CAP reform in 1992 is considered and its influence on the support system for farmers in the EU.

**Topics of the course**

1. Aims of CAP, the rules for fields of agricultural sector, elements of the agricultural market order.
2. Basic model of market organisations and their internal arrangements (price regime and quantity rule).
3. The role of FEOGA and its structure.
4. Agricultural monetary system and role of ECU.
5. Protecting duty system in EU.
6. Price structure.
7. Importance of the CAP in EU.
8. The main elements of the CAP reform in 1992.
9. The structural policy and its influence on the agricultural sector.
10. Agricultural preferences and preferential contacts based on geographical regions.
11. Agricultural trade in EU.
12. Cereal market organisation before reform of 1992 and after that.
13. Importance of Agenda 2000, its main decisions.
14. Adaptation of Agenda 2000 in agricultural sector of Finland.
15. Adaptation of Agenda 2000 in agricultural sector of Sweden.

**School of Economics and Social Sciences  
Institute of Agricultural and Regional Economics  
Department of Economic Integration**

*Course title*

**AGRICULTURAL INTEGRATION IN EUROPEAN UNION**

*Course Unit code*

**GTK-AIEU-0809**

ECTS Credit: 4

*Instructor*

**J. Sándor ZSARNÓCZAI, scientific research fellow**

**Overview**

This course provides a review about the main trends of the economic integration process based on the agricultural policy in the European Union. These trends are mainly described in the fields of the agricultural trade conditions and the market strategy of agricultural producers. Agricultural trade can be realised individually or within a group. The market strategy of farmers concerns different kinds of co-operation among themselves. This course also provides some experiences of the agricultural development during the transition period in Central - Eastern Europe, emphasising the Hungarian agricultural development. The course also describes possible forms of co-operation between farmers in this region and Hungary.

**Topics of the course**

1. GATT-WTO agreement and Common Agricultural Policy in European Union.
2. Export regime and GATT-WTO agreement.
3. Establishing the Unified European Internal Market and its bases.
4. General development trend of agricultural sector in European Union.
5. Structure of agricultural production in EU.
6. Structure of agricultural export and import of EU.
7. Food trade structure: market structure in selling agricultural products.
8. The food retail trade and food services.
9. Ruling system of agricultural and food products in EU.
10. Review of the EU-Hungarian agricultural and food trade.
11. Development of agricultural branches based on insurance of quality.
12. Food trade and insurance of quality.
12. Characters of agricultural policy in Central – East – Europe.
13. Characters of agricultural policy in Hungary. Transition period in the agricultural sector.
15. Co-operation forms between farmers in this region and Hungary.

**Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences  
Institute of Finance and Accountancy**

*Course title*

**ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES**

*Course Unit code*

**GTK-AoEA-0809**

ECTS Credit: 4

*Instructor*

**István TAKÁCS, Dr. habil, associate professor**

**Overview**

The aim of subject is introducing to those methodologies and analytical instruments which could help to analyze the economic condition of enterprises and those activities as well: exploring causes of change of resources, furthermore the real asset and finance conditions and profitability of firms; evaluating numerically the changes, and analyzing the tendency of economic ones, and forecasting economic crisis. These methodologies are based on the data of annual reports of firms, and the analytical data of the accountancy as well as the data of production process. The subject shows economic indicators which could support the analysis the point of view of principle of continuation of entrepreneurship. The introduced analytical methodology also covers analyzing methods of production process supporting the successful planning, and evaluating the realization of plans. Course consists of contact lessons as well as preparation an essay containing a case study, which should be presented (in 15-20 minutes). The evaluation is based on the quality of the case study and the presentation.

For further information: [Takacs.Istvan@gtk.szie.hu](mailto:Takacs.Istvan@gtk.szie.hu).

**Topics of the course**

1. Concept, subjects, aims, types and methods of economic analysis.
2. Analysis of production process. Optimization issues of production (structure, scale). Issues of analysis quality management. Analysis of human resource and wages management.
3. Analysis of cost management.
4. Analysis of fix and current assets.
5. Methods of finance (balance-sheet) analysis. Finance indexes. Some economic calculations and evaluation of them.
6. Evaluating finance stability of firms
7. Case studies
8. Final exam: presentation of case study, evaluation of essay and presentation



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