| **1. Course title:** Human Geography of Hungary | | | | |
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| **2. Code:** | | **3. Type (lecture, seminar, laboratory):** lecture | | |
| **4. Total of contact hours:** 52 hours | | **5. Number of credits (ECTS):** 6 | | |
| **6. Pre-requisites (max. 3):** none | | | | |
| **7. Announced:** ☐ autumn semester, ☒ spring semester, ☐ both semesters | | | | |
| **8. Limit for participants:** no | | | | |
| **10. Instructor-in-charge (faculty, institute and department):**  Róbert TÉSITS, PhD (FS, Institute of Geography, Department of Human Geography and Urban Studies) | | | | |
| **11. Instructor(s) and percentage:** | | András TRÓCSÁNYI | | 50% |
| Róbert TÉSITS | | 50% |
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| **12. Language:** English | | | | |
| **13. Course objectives and learning outcomes:**  *Aims:*  *1. To give insight into population and settlement geography of Hungary and the rapidly changing regional characteristics in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of economy.*  *2. To explain the factors behind Hungarian regional structure, through the basic characteristics of socio-economic system.*  *3. To enable the students to understand the processes shaping the regional structure.*  *4. To build relationships between physical and human geographical knowledge.*  *5. To give insight into current social geographical problems, analysing the trends over the last few decades of regional economic development.*    *On successful completion of this course students are expected*  *to be familiar with the economic historical antecedents of Hungary’s regional processes, analyse trends over the last few decades and outline present and future directions of development trends, as well as the underlying correlations of the regional economic development after the turn of millennium and the subsequent period.*  *to be aware of the underlying structural and regional development trends, contexts and have a theoretical knowledge of physical and social geography,*  *to able to collect, organize and interpret social and economic geography data, create presentations, pointing out the practical problems arising from the current social, economic and regional processes and their potential solutions as well;*  *to be open to learn about Hungarian social and regional inequalities;*  *to be able to (building on the social sciences and the general human and economic geographical knowledge) evaluate the country’s role and place in the world realistically, and show the practical problems arising from the current economic and social trends.*  *to be able to interpret and discuss special content related to the human geography of Hungary.* | | | | |
| **14. Course outline / Milestones of the lecture**   1. Hungary's role in Europe and the world 2. The economic historical turning points of the Carpathian Basin and Hungary 3. Demographic trends in Hungary. 4. Regional issues of ethnic and religious breakdown of the population. 5. Regional differences in the economic activity of the population. 6. Development trends of the country's settlement system. 7. Characteristics of the Hungarian settlement network, types of settlements in Hungary. 8. Natural and social conditions of agricultural production. 9. The regional specificities of agriculture and food industry. 10. Development trends in industry. 11. Regional and sectoral characteristics of industrial production. 12. The tertiary sector and its role in Hungary. 13. Regional differences and regional specifics.   **14. Course outline / Milestones of the seminar**  Week 1 Introduction, seminar requirements.  Week 2 Socio-economic and regional changes influencing today's spatial structure (with an Eastern European perspective)  Week 3 Spatial, social and economic impacts of modern day market economy (with an Eastern European outlook)  Week 4 Current processes of development in the Hungarian settlement network. (Practical issues and contradictions of the urban network and spatial organization)  Week 5 Current processes of development in the Hungarian settlement network. (Territorial and social challenges of the suburban areas.)  Week 6 Current processes of development in the Hungarian settlement network. (Problems and opportunities at the lower levels of settlement hierarchy.)  Week 7 Social features of the factors influencing current spatial trends in the Hungarian economy.  Week 8 Economic factors affecting the characteristics of the current regional trends in the Hungarian economy.  Week 9 Changing socio-economic services (health status and spatial processes in health care).  Week 10 Changing socio-economic services (current spatial trends in education).  Week 11 Changing socio-economic services (current regional trends in administration).  Week 12 Regional trends, current challenges in the Hungarian regional development.  Week 13 Closing, summary, synthesis and evaluation. | | | | |
| **15. Mid-semester works**  2-12. Seven, short, written exams (topography) and presentation of a selected socio-economic problem related to the topics covered by the seminar course description. | | | | |
| **16. Summative assessment, formative assessment**  Evaluation is partly based on the test written at the end of semester. During the semester, the seminar papers and presentations will also be scored. The weighting assigned to each of the fulfilment types is as follows:   * end-term written test 50%. * seminar topography tests: 30% * seminar oral presentation and participation in the debate: 20%   Grading percentages:  • less than 50% = 1  • 50 to 64,99% = 2  • 65 to 74,99% - 3  • 75 to 84,99% = 4  85+% = 5  Attendance at all activities will be monitored. Another criterion is that none of the types listed above can be (1) insufficient. | | | | |
| **17. Reading assignments:**   1. Kocsis, K., Schweitzer, F. (Eds.) (2009). *Hungary in maps*. Budapest: Geographical Research Institute Hungarian Academy of Sciences. 211 p. ISBN: 978-963-9545-25-0 (Centre for Learning, Floor 2, free shelf, 912 H 95, can only be used locally) 2. Nemes Nagy, J. and Tagai, G. (2011). Regional inequalities and the determination of spatial structure. *Regional Statistics* *14*(51), 15–28.<http://www.ksh.hu/docs/hun/xftp/terstat/2011/nemes-nagy_tagai.pdf> 3. Bujdosó, Z., Dávid, L. and Uakhitova, G. (2014). The urbanisation in Hungary during the last decade. *Management Research and Practice* *6*(1), 21–31.<http://mrp.ase.ro/no61/f2.pdf> 4. Szabó, T., Szabó, B. and Kovács, Z. (2014). Polycentric urban development in post-socialist context: the case of the Budapest Metropolitan Region. *Hungarian Geographical Bulletin 63*(3), 287–301.<http://www.mtafki.hu/konyvtar/kiadv/HunGeoBull2014/HunGeoBull_63_3_4.pdf> 5. Tóth, G. and Nagy, Z. (2014). Same or Different Development Paths? A Comparative Study of the Large Cities and Regions in Hungary. *Regional Statistics 4*(1), 100–119.<http://real.mtak.hu/14629/1/RS04107.pdf> | | | | |
| **18. Recommended texts:**  Pénzes, J. (2013). The dimensions of peripheral areas and their restructuring in Central Europe. *Hungarian Geographical Bulletin 62*(4), 373–386.    Zsebe, M. (2010). Opportunities of new towns – The effects of gaining town status on the settlement–system in Northern-Hungary. *Transylvanian Review of Administrative Sciences 10*(29), 178–187.    Bajmócy, P. and Balogh, A. (2015). Extreme small villages in Hungary and Transylvania – a comparative study. West *University* of *Timișoara. 1–11.*    Kovács, K. (2010). Social and Administrative Crises Interlocking: The Misery of Rural Peripheries in Hungary. *Eastern European Countryside* *16*(1), 89–113.    Barta, Gy. and Lőcsei, H. (2011). The effect of the recent economic crisis on the spatial structure of Hungarian industry. *Regional Statistics 14*(51), 99–109.    Egedy, T. (2012). The effects of global economic crisis in Hungary. *Hungarian Geographical Bulletin 61*(2), 155–173.    Dabasi Halász, Zs. (2011). Changes in the Regional Differences of the Labor Market in Hungary During the Millennium Change, Especially the Employment Impact of Financial Crisis in the First Decade of the 21th Century. *Club of Economics in Miskolc 7*(2), 3–12.    Uzzoli, A. (2016). Health inequalities regarding territorial differences in Hungary by discussing life expectancy. *Regional Statistics 6*(1), 15–28.    Barancsuk, Á., Gyapay, B. and Szalkai, G. (2014). Theoretical and Practical Possibilities of Lower-Medium-Level Spatial Division. *Regional Statistics 4*(1), 76–99.    Kulcsár, L. J. (2003). Territorial Policy during the Post-socialist Period in Hungary. *Eastern European Countryside 9*(1), 145–158.    Perger, É. (2016). Local Responses to the Structural Changes of National Development Policyin Hungarian Rural Regions. *Eastern European Countryside* *22*(1) 69–83. | | | | |
| **Date** | 13 November, 2017 | **Prepared** |  | |
| Róbert TÉSITS PhD  instructor-in-charge | |
| **Endorsed** | | |  | |
| András TRÓCSÁNYI PhD leader of the program | |