

Subject	Political Economy			
	Type	Semester	ECTS	Code
	Obligatory	II	5	
Course Lecturer				
Aims and Objectives	<p>The evolution of political economy has limited debate about the role of the state in the economy. Moreover, this debate is ongoing because of the authors of classical political economy. The main question among researchers today is about the intervention of the state in the economy. Issues such as health insurance, education, and welfare are problems that preoccupy economists, whether they should be provided by the state or regulated through the free market. To what extent is the market able to cover services for which the state provides inefficiently? State intervention will help the market or slow down its dynamics. Is the state the one that should direct private incentives or are there other agendas that the state is preoccupied with? The purpose of the course is to explain approaches and thinking about the orientation of private interests in the economy, the nature of economic freedoms, the importance of public goods, international trade, and the importance of inequality. In this context, the views about the intervention of the state in the economy, the interested parties, and the role of the institutions will be discussed.</p>			
Learning Outcomes	<p>At the end of this course, students should have the skills to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the history of political economy and the disciplines it studies. • Explanation of political economy theories, methods used, and study approaches. • Understand the application of market economy policies, transition, and the welfare state. • Identification and analysis of the importance of institutions in the economy • Understand a country's economic structure and political constraints <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify current examples that explain political economy approaches 			
Course Content	Weekly planes			Week
	Introduction to Political Economy			1
	Key economic concepts and economic systems - Smith, Keynes and Marx.			2
	Economic indicators.			3
	Comparative advantages and international trade.			4
	Government, fiscal policies and the free market.			5
	Free competition, monopoly and oligopoly			6
	Test 1.			7
	Business environment, entrepreneurship and innovation			8
	Economy and the Welfare State			9
	State and economic development, transition and international economy 1			10
	Structuralism, institutions and legitimacy – Daron Acemoglu			11
	International production, FDI and economic development			12
	Student presentations			13
	Test 2			14
Final exam			15	

Teaching/Learning Methods	Activity			weight (%)
	1. The lecture			60%
	2. Seminars			20%
	3. Laboratory exercises			-
	4. Case studies			20%
	5. Simulation game			-
	6. Solving problems (problem-based learning)			-
	7. Study visit			-
	8. Work practic			-
Assessment Methods	Number	Activity	Number	Week Weight (%)
	1. Class activity			
		2. Group Work-Project	1	10%
		3. Mid-term exam	2	7, 13
		4. Final exam	1	16
Course resources	Resources			Number
	1. Class (e.g.)			1
	2. Laboratory (e.g.)			-
	3. Moodle			1
	4. Excel, and Word software			-
	Projector			1
ECTS Workload	Type of activity		Hours per week	Total load
	1.	Lectures	2	30
	2.	Seminar	1	15
	3.	Case study	1	15
	4.	Practice in industry	-	-
	5.	Independent Learning	6	65
Literature/References	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caporaso & Levine (2005), <i>Theories of Political Economy</i>, Cambridge University Press • Persson & Tabellini (2000), <i>Political economics: explaining economic policy</i>, MIT Press • Acemoglu & Robinson (2005), <i>Economic origins of democracy and dictatorship</i>, Cambridge University Press • Weingast etl al (2007), <i>Oxford Handbook of Political Economy</i> • North, D (1990), <i>Institutions, Institutional Change and Economic Performance</i>, Cambridge University Press • LIM, T. (2014). <i>International Political Economy: An introduction to approaches, regimes and issues</i>. Washington: Saylor Foundation. • Robinson, J. A., & Acemoglu, D. (2012). <i>Why nations fail: The origins of power, prosperity and poverty</i>. London: Profile. 			
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