

**Brief Summary of the Articles**

László Csaba: *The Hungarian model (Glory and failure)*

The study was prosperous in today's 27 changing economies, also in China, Cuba, Korea and Vietnam. In other countries, such as Nicaragua, Algeria, Tanzania and Mozambique, the study's goal is to introduce the characteristics of the Hungarian social and economic system. Those working in the different areas of science agree that János Kornai's model of Classical Socialism and the Soviet model taught at the University of Economics are definite models of the structure of power and economics, which in Hungary worked in a special way. This is why relying on the characteristics of a planned economy is not sufficient in understanding Hungary and its economy at the time nor is it sufficient in understanding what changes and growth followed. The article views the most important traits which characterise the change at the end of the 80s and at the beginning of the 90s, placing great emphasis on its evolutive style throughout the analysis.

Balázs Hámori – Judit Kapás: *Where on in the theory of the firm? A possible way to growth*

In today's knowledge-based economy economic activity is becoming the network of small self-governing units (inside of the company) or of open units (between companies). One to the new structure the original borders around companies have faded away and its differences in transition-markets and inside the companies has become irrational. Today's theory, which is based on the market and company separately, must be further developed. Relying in Hayek dichotomy, we get to coordinational tools and the logical separation of the leader-methods derived from the. Based on all this, the company, the market and their hybrid can be looked at as coordinative tools. So to say the market is like a company and the companies are like markets. The hybrid forms and their vast use created the need for such theories in which these structures could also exist. The authors' goal is to work out a more general business theory based in the hypothesis.

István Polónyi: *Some characteristics and the environment of the revolution of economics in Hungarian higher education*

This essay shows the environment of the economic system in higher education with the goal of exposing the possibilities and obstacles of state universities becoming those of non-state universities. First, it looks at the changes occurred in higher education since the change of regime and the fights around the law of higher education, then it evaluates the economic status of higher education nowadays. The study writes about how the budget of education is made, the basis of finances and the role the state plays in financing the budget. The author also points out the fact that in the past decades of economic regulation in the national higher education has moved away from a self-governing economy, as a matter of fact the characteristics of the direction and constitution of the Hungarian higher education are not designed to allow economic autonomy.

Tamás Prugberger: *Relative sectors of labour law and their law-dogmatical separation in practice*

The statutory way labour law regulation has some institutions which in some ways are connected to each other. They are similar in concept or in structure or even both, but are still separate. This is why they are not to be combined neither theoretically, nor practically. This article deals with three law-dogmatically connected and interchangeable labour law institutional groups. The first group is: delegation, commission, replacement and redirection. -The second: delegation, workpower-lending

and commission. The third: the questions of employer legal successor, so to say the questions about the employer's insolvency, the bankruptcy and the liquidation process have against him/her, the pay-guarantee foundation and self-reduction. The essay shows the common treat of this legal relationship, which enable them to be interchanged or combined deliberately or by chance, and states the differences among relative groups in order to allow their combining or interchanged usage only when it is law-dogmatically or law-sociologically justified.

Katalin Bodnár: *Phillips curve models in the neoclassical and the new-Keynesian theories*

One of the oldest questions of economics is the character of the connection between nominal and real changes. In the arguments of the different schools of economy models of the views have become corner stones. The essay introduces the views of the most modern schools of economy and political economy. We can follow the "death" of the Phillips curve in neo-classical macroeconomic schools and its "resurrection" in neo- and new-Keynesian schools. We learn that there is a great connection between the curve and the economic policy. Now mainly the neo-Keynesian model seems to be in use, but judging the other ones we must not forget the time they were created in.

György Bőgel: *The characteristics of infocommunication*

Time by time in economic science, arguments on the nature and causes of economic cycles pop up. Some say the cycles should be treated as innovation waves. Technical development's revolutionary part causes "system changes", their gleam changes many important components in economy and society. The article examines the development of modern information technology in the reflection of cycle theory based in technical innovation. It looks for answers to the following questions: how acceptable is information high-technology's history for being the cycle model of technical innovation? Can we find the typical developmental stages in it? How much does the IT cycle resemble earlier models; did it cause "system changes" that it is prior mentioned? In answering the questions the author pays great attention to the leaders of the company. The most important statement is that IT progress has started a wave in economy and society, which in many ways is similar to prior ones, but in other aspects, it differs from them. He also mentions that if we can speak about information cycles, where do we stand in them and what can we look forward to.

László Jankovics: *The Monetary Union and the political unification in Europe*

The article deals with the European Economic and Monetary Union's connection with politics. The author examines how the Monetary Union came to be with the help of the traditional integration theories, and also what answers can be gained from them on the question of political unification. He shows how the Werner-plan, mentioned as the forerunner of the EMU, helped in forming the Union in the light of the theory of optimal currency sectors. He points at the problem around European fiscal federalism. In order to elevate the mostly underrated economic powers, he uses the Mundell-Fleming model to illustrate the economic relations behind the Union, which, to some extent, stand in contrast with the way of behaviour driving everything back to political thinking.

Tibor Tarnóczy: *The use of logical programming in decision-making systems*

The strong market in the globalized economy makes fast, quality responses important. In the accelerated world time for reaction has been decreased, so to say there is less time for response,

on the other hand, the problems have become more complex and the information needed to make the decision has grown. In this environment computational-response programs have gained an important role. This article shows the opportunities of logical programming and its use and advantages in economic modelling and decision-making systems.

Mária Ujhelyi: *Human resource management in practice and the organizational development*

In the beginning of the third thousands, the leaders of important companies face great challenges. Human resource management plays a strategic role in more and more companies, and its representatives are becoming leaders at the companies. The author's research shows the connection between human resource management and the practice of human resource training and progression management. She wants to prove that the practice of human resource management and organizational development as a special type of progression management are greatly related. This essay is a result of her studies, which shows the connection between human resource management and the values directed by organizational development.

Anna Csilla Kiss: *Has the monopoly in Hungarian telecommunication ceased?*

The article speaks about the natural monopolies of telecommunication, the regulation of competition and within this, the structure and regulation of the telecom industry, examining how this monopoly disappeared. It searches for answers in order to find out where the competition stands in the Hungarian market and its place in the future. Professionals and consumers of the mainly liberal telecom market in Hungary, since 2001, are expecting that the new open towards international competing will cause greater proficiency and lower costs. In the beginning of the article, its author emphasizes the views in connection with the definition of competition and a form of the imperfect competition, natural monopoly; later speaking about the regulation of competition in general. In the third part of the article, she writes about the special regulations of the competitive telecom market, mentioning Hungarian experiences and showing the structure of the market.