

Regional development – revision questions

1. What have the neoclassical economists focus to?
2. Give at least 2 examples of neoclassical economic assumptions.
3. Do the countries (regions) diverge according to the neoclassicals? Why is it like that?
4. Define the economies of scale.
5. Explain the economies of scale upon the example of ...
6. Explain the term agglomeration effects.
7. Define the so-called “invisible hand of market”.
8. What has been the major cause of all regional problems according to the neoclassicals?
9. Is the state intervention needed by the neoclassicals?
10. Explain (in your own words) the concept of regional policy used during the interwar period the most.
11. Which neoclassical instruments would you use if you were the prime minister of Slovakia in order to enhance the economy?
12. What is the most essential basis of comparative advantages theory?
13. Explain the difference between high road and low road form of joining the world economy.
14. Is it better for a country to be isolated (thus self-sufficient) or to be involved in trading with wealthier countries?
15. Compare the form of foreign trade between Slovakia and Singapore.
16. What is the result of Ricardo’s theory?

17. Write the name of book written by J. M. Keynes, which changed the modern economy quite a lot.
18. Why did Keynes come with the opposite approach compared to the previous one?
19. What has been the major cause of all regional problems according to the keynesians?
20. What is the role of state according to the keynesians?
21. What should a state support by the Keynesians?
22. What is the main difference between the neoclassical and keynesian economy?
23. What time period is supposed by the keynesians to help the economy grow faster?
24. Explain (in your own words) the concept of regional policy used during the 1950s and 1960s the most.
25. Which keynesian instruments would you use if you were the prime minister of Slovakia in order to enhance the economy?
26. Outline main impacts of keynesian form of governance in West Europe until the 1970s.
27. “In the long run we are all dead.” – do you agree with this statement? Justify your answer.
28. Do the countries (regions) converge according to the keynesians? Why is it like that?
29. What is the most basic premise of Myrdal’s cumulative causation theory?
30. Define the term “cumulative mechanism”.
31. Give 2 examples of positive cumulative mechanisms.
32. Give 2 examples of negative cumulative mechanisms.
33. Which consequences do the cumulative mechanisms result in?
34. Is there any chance to avoid such widening gap between wealthy and poor countries? What would you suggest?

35. Why did neomarxist thoughts come with the opposite approach compared to the previous ones?
36. What have the marxist economists studied?
37. What has been the major cause of all regional problems according to the neomarxists?
38. What is a surplus value?
39. What is the role of state in the neomarxist point of view?
40. Write the only possible, real solution to the crisis of capitalism proposed by the neomarxists.
41. Why do TNCs succeed at the market hence the world business?
42. Describe previous political and economic instruments used by governments in the past referring to the capitalist and communist economies.
43. Is isolation of a country a good way how to enhance the economy? Why?
44. Explain the term mesoeconomy in your own words.
45. What is the role of TNCs by the neomarxists?
46. Outline the results of power and capital concentrating to MNCs.
47. What did Holland propose in order to fight against TNCs?
48. Give 2 arguments dealing with solutions to the recent financial crisis.
49. Is our recent prime minister based on neomarxist thoughts? Justify your answer.
50. Compare the economic efficiency (including costs) of a social-democratic and liberal government.

51. Describe the parallel between neoclassical and neoliberal economic approach.
52. Why have the neoliberal politicians and economists succeeded since the 1970s?
53. What have the neoliberal economists studied?
54. Explain the principle of neoliberal economic approach.
55. Describe the relation between money supply (inflation) and savings/investments according to the neoliberals.

56. Which factor is the most significant in economic growth by the neoliberals?
57. Explain the term “social stratification” in your own words.
58. Which neoliberal instruments would you use if you were the prime minister of Slovakia in order to enhance the economy?
59. What is the role of TNCs by the neoliberals?
60. What is the role of state by the neoliberals?
61. Give 2 examples of politicians known for conservative/liberal reforms in the UK and US during the 1980s.

62. What are institutions in economic point of view?
63. Explain the so-called “Veblen’s effect”.
64. Assess this statement: “Economic atmosphere is the result of people’s behaviour in a region.”
65. What is institutional configuration?
66. Why should politicians and economists study the behavioural patterns of population?
67. What do the results of elections reflect?
68. Is public-private partnership advantageous for regional development?
69. What is the role of state by according to the institutional economists?
70. Which institutional instruments would you use if you were the prime minister of Slovakia in order to enhance the economy?
71. Define the term “flexibility”.
72. What is the most substantial thesis in industrial districts’ theory?
73. Explain the term “reskilling” upon the example of law advisory.
74. Explain the term “outsourcing” upon the example of an accountancy firm.
75. Define the so-called “institutional configuration”.
76. What is networking? Give an example.
77. Why is CBC advantageous for a municipality to be engaged in?
78. Describe the role of local sub-suppliers.

79. Describe the differences between the present (Fico) and past (Dzurinda) governments.
80. Which political-economic form of governance would you support if you were to create a government?
81. How do central banks stabilise the currency?
82. What is the major problem of a periphery?
83. Explain the relation between land use and distance according to the von Thunen’s land use model.
84. Explain the relation between various levels of government and their competences.
85. What are the fixing costs?
86. Is accessibility the most important factor of economic growth? Justify your answer.
87. What is the role of innovations in regional development?
88. How do technologies influence regional/global economy?
89. Give an example of product overcoming its boom in the past.
90. Give an example of a subsequent innovation supposed to succeed in the world business.
91. Compare the different point of view related to the neomarxist and liberal scheme of concentrating the power, hence competences, in society.
92. Define the so-called “foot-loose industries”.
93. Choose 1 of the 7Ps and explain it on the example of you being the director of Žilina City Theatre.
94. Compare different PR approaches concerning with BMW (car manufacturer) and Desmod (local band).
95. Is it good to plan certain area to develop in particular way?
96. Why were the so-called “green belts” introduced within regional planning in the past?
97. Give an example of newly established town during the 1900s in Slovakia.
98. Why is it advantageous for a municipality to have a strategic development plan worked out?
99. Explain the SWOT analysis.
100. How do SMEs influence a region to grow economically?
101. How would you support SMEs to form in case you were the prime minister of Slovakia?
102. Which spheres of the daily life do the Structural Funds support?
103. Is the EU a neomarxist super-state? Justify your answer.
104. Compare different motives of FDI to come to a new country. Give 2 examples of each.
105. Describe positive effects of TNCs in a country.
106. Describe negative effects of TNCs in a country.
107. What is SARIO? What is it responsible for?