一、教學目標

本課程從社會學的立場出發，秉持歷史的及比較的觀點，旨在探討現代中東歐地區的發展，特別是社會與文化的構成和後社會主義的轉型。主題包括：
(一) 國土與歷史；(二) 民謠與音樂文化；(三) 生活與價值觀；(四) 人際關係與社會扶助；(五) 族群關係與認同；(六) 宗教信仰與宗派；(七) 後社會主義時代下的公民社會與市民參與；(八) 勞動與工作生活型態的轉變；(九) 歐盟東擴的效應；(十) 中東歐社會的崛起。

二、進度及大綱

Part I 緒論：中東歐概況
C1 中東歐地理與簡史
C2 中東歐的轉型變遷
C3 歐盟東擴的效應

Part II  講座: Professor Akihiro Ishikawa

( I ) Nation Building and Culture in Central and Eastern Europe

This lecture will give a general picture of East- and Centro-European countries from the viewpoint of nation building and culture formation. Nations of this area of Europe were surrounded and sometimes occupied by neighboring big powerful nations: German, Russian and Turkish. Nevertheless they have kept their national identity to be independent as a nation. This lecture will display their historical, cultural and social outlook, particularly in Central Europe.

1. Geographical outlook
   States and Nations
2. Historical Background
3. Formation of National Identity (1): Codification of the National Language
   Formation of National Identity (2): From Folk Culture to National Culture
4. Two Patterns of Culture: “Polka Culture” and “Kolo Culture”

(II ) Society and Economy in Central Europe

After the World War II, Centro-European countries belonged to the Soviet
Block and the Communist regime lasted over forty years there. Toward the end of the 1980’s that regime collapsed and there took place a revolutionary transformation toward Capitalism and market economy. Now those countries are members of the European Union and their economy are integrated into global world.

This lecture will figure out the socio-economic features of those countries in the pre-Communist and the Communist Eras, and then reveal the contemporary situations of their economic and social development, referring foreign investment and company management.

1 . Historical Outlook
2 . Situations in the Communist Time
3 . Socio-Economic Dynamics in Transformation:
   (1) Privatization of Large National Enterprises
   (2) Emergence of Small Businesses
   (3) Employment and Labor
   (4) Social Problems
4 . Contemporary Situations of Economy and Society: From selected indicators

( III ) Slovakia – A Case Study

An American sociologist Ronald Inglehart, who conducted an international comparative survey of mentality of different nations, pointed out that the nation closest to Taiwanese is not Chinese in Mainland China, nor Koreans, nor Japanese, but Slovak!

Who are Slovak like? Where is Slovakia?

Slovakia is located geographically just in the central point of Europe and culturally just between Western and Eastern Europe. There is a great variety of folk culture, and people developed a mind of tolerance between different ethnic and religious groups. They have never invaded other countries or attacked other nations. They were suppressed by the neighboring big state for many hundreds years. Nevertheless, they are surviving. It is due to their persistence of own culture, rather than military or political power.

This lecture will illustrate their cultural and mental traits from the sociological and the historical perspectives.

1 . Why Slovakia?  It is just in the mid-Europe!
   ( 1 ) Geographical Location
   ( 2 ) Historical-Cultural Traits
   ( 3 ) National Experiences
Part III  Lectures: Professor Csaba Mako

Tentative Title: "Facilitators and Inhibitors of the Institutional Development: The Case of Hungary" (Socially and Culturally Embedded Nature of Political and Economic Changes)

I. Pre-history of the Emerging Market Economy in Hungary: creation and erosion of the State-Socialist Political and Economic System

1.1. Ideological-political and economic monopoly as key regulations of the economic behaviour.
1.2. Myths and realities of the so-called "harmonious" society: "deviant" – "non-conform behaviours" and its explanations
1.3. "Quota Restriction" as form of collective resistance of workers in the labour process. "Core" and "periphery" relations in the factory life.
1.4. Erosion of the state-socialist political and economic system: emerging dual economy within the industry and the agriculture. "Subcontracting within the state-firms: the case of the "Economic Working Associations"

II. The early period of the transformation (decade of the 1990's): emerging market economy and democratic political system

2.1. Restructuring the economy and its social "prices": creation of a more diversified organizational structure in the economy accompanied by the growing poverty.
2.1.1. Foundation of the Labour (Industrial) Relations System
2.1.2. Establishment of the National Council of Interest Reconciliations (NCIR) as tripartite body of economic and social policy formation
2.1.3. Segmentation of the trade union movement. Creation of the "dual system" of Labour Relations System: coexistence of trade unions and the Works Councils.

III. Cycles of the Social-Economic Developments. Shifts from the Cost and Market Efficiency to the Knowledge Efficiency.

3.2. Growing needs for Innovation within the context of the Globalisation and the ICT diffusion ("revolution")

3.3. Global Labour Market Competition and its Impacts on world-wide Working and Employment Conditions

4.3. Increased Roles of the Learning Organizations: Need to Map Organizational Models and Identify the Characteristics of the "Learning Organizations"

IV. One Dominant Models or Combination of Institutional Arrangements in the Post-Socialist Countries in Central and Eastern Europe (CEE)

4.1. Concept of the Variety of Capitalism (VoC) and It Applicability for the Post-Socialist Economies in the CEE Region

4.2. How to Cope the Challenge of the "New Economy": the Case of the Delocalization of Business Functions Globally and the Position of the CEE Countries

4.3. Asymmetric Development Patterns: Coexistence for the "Leading Edge" and "Trailing Edge" Sectors in the Hungarian Economy

Conclusions

Part IV  Review and Conclusions

三、作業方式
1. 後課程由張家銘教授主持，另邀請國內外中東歐專家學者隨堂演講，授課時間將配合講者訪問時間做適度的更動與調整。
2. 學生必須研讀各部分及其章節的指定讀物，並在課堂上做報告、提問與討論，教師適時參與對話，提供評論及補充意見。
3. 學生得撰寫一篇關於課程主題的讀書報告，撰寫題目、大綱及參考資料需經教師同意。

四、考評與成績
1. 平時表現（包括出席率、口頭報告、參與討論、閱讀狀況等）佔 60%。
2. 書面報告佔 40%。

五、指定及參考教材


16. 石川晃弘(2006)スロヴァキア熱 言葉と歌と土地，東京：海象社。

17. 張家銘（2006）〈NGOs 與公民參與：中東歐經驗及其啟示〉，發表於「歐盟與全球化：危機或挑戰？」研討會，2006/12/11，東吳大學政治學系及中東歐研究室合辦，台北：東吳大學。