

<b>Course Title</b>	<b>German "Social Market Economy" - A Better Capitalism?</b>
<b>Category</b>	Social Sciences, Politics & Education
<b>Class Time</b>	<b>Session 2, July 20<sup>th</sup> – August 14<sup>th</sup> 2020</b> <b>Track C</b> <b>Weekly schedule</b> Tuesday: 1.30 pm – 3 pm & 3.30 pm – 5 pm Wednesday: 1.30 pm – 3 pm & 3.30 pm – 5 pm Friday: 9 am – 10.30 am & 11.00 am – 11.45 am
<b>Course Level &amp; Target Group</b>	Undergraduate students of all relevant subjects with a strong interest in the course topic.
<b>Course Language</b>	This course is taught in English, including readings in English. For the understanding of the texts and the discussions in class a language level B2 (Common European Framework of Reference for Languages) is required.
<b>ECTS</b>	5 ECTS (45 contact hours)
<b>Instructor</b>	Dr. Jochen Hille

## Course Description

Germany is Europe's largest economy and its industrial powerhouse – selling cars like Mercedes-Benz, BMW and VW and chemical products like "aspirin" to the world. The quick recovering of the German economy after World War II still appears as an "Economic Miracle".

The seminar will air the secrets of this success by exploring the sophisticated German system – the "Social Market Economy": How is efficient capitalist order combined with a huge welfare state? How are conflicts smoothed by incorporating the unions into "Social Partnership"? You will be surprised how modern efficient capitalism and mediaeval traditions are merged into "Social Market Economy".

The course will explore the German economic system by lectures, readings, facility visits to industrial plants (e.g. BMW), and excursions to the Museum of History, the governmental district and to innovative projects (e.g. cooperatives). Furthermore we will compare the German system with your country to find solutions for a better capitalism.

## Course Objective & Learning Outcomes

The aim of the course is to introduce participants to the German model – the "Social Market Economy". After a brief introduction to the historical and ideological backgrounds which led to the "Social Market Economy" and the "Economic Miracle" after World War II we will turn to a detailed analysis of the German economic and welfare system.

The course will answer the question how the German "Social Market Economy" works and what are the pros and cons? How is the decision-making process organized; - who is responsible? What kinds of reforms are debated in Germany today?

Finally, we will discuss if the "Social Market Economy" is a better capitalism? What may other countries learn from Germany and vice versa what should Germany learn?

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## Readings

A textbook will be handed out in class.

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## Course Schedule

### **PART I: What is Social Market Economy and how did it evolve? (15 lectures)**

1. Introduction and course outline
2. What is “Social Market Economy”?
3. What is produced in Germany?
4. The “Economic Miracle”, the “Beetle” (VW-Käfer) and the “German Mark”
5. Historical backgrounds: “Social Market Economy” as a compromise between “Capitalism, Catholicism and Socialism”
6. The core principles: weak central power and subsidiarity
7. Excursion: Walk through sides of early industrialization in Berlin (e.g. AEG-Werke; Borsigwerke, Charité etc.)
8. Overview: The welfare state (Bismarckian social insurance system)
9. Excursion: Overview of German social and economic history 1914 – 2016, Permanent Exhibition in the German Historical Museum
10. The Golden Age of “Social Market Economy” in the 60<sup>th</sup>: Excursion to Willy Brandt Museum
11. Excursus on Nazis building roads (“Autobahnen”) and the planned economy in “East German” (GDR)

### **PART II: Comparative Studies: How does the “Social Market Economy” works in detail and what is the difference compared with your country? (15 lectures)**

#### **1) The German model in detail**

1. How does “market economy” work: export-oriented, “blue collar” as core industries: Cars, machines, chemistry
2. Excursion/ facility visit to BMW factory (Berlin Siemensstadt)
3. How does the “Social economy” work: labour, pensions, health, family, housing etc.
4. “Social Partnership” between employers and unions instead of “class struggle”
5. Corporatism: Permanent bargaining between state, unions, employers
6. Walk through governmental district in Berlin (political institutions, lobby groups, major actors like professional groups etc.)
7. Fieldwork: What do Germans think about “Social Market Economy” and what do they know about your country?

#### **2) Comparing Countries**

8. How to compare economic and welfare systems?
9. Theory on state, market and society (Katzenstein); Typology “Three Spheres of Welfare Capitalism” (Esping-Andersen)

#### **3) Comparing Germany with your country:**

10. Discussion on difference and similarity; - e.g. Singapore Health Shield, Japans Miti or “Obama care”?

### **PART III: Pros and cons of “Social Market Economy” (15 lectures)**

#### **1) The disadvantages and public discourse on reforms**

1. Germany as a special case: The burden of reunification
2. Under pressure of globalization and Europeanization
3. “Social Market Economy” – a workfare model without work:
4. Film on unemployment: “Summer in Berlin” / “Du bist nicht alleine”
5. “Social Market Economy” in public German media (Clips from German movies/TV, e.g. “Tatort”)

#### **2) Utopian Berlin solutions**

6. Berlin utopian micro projects in leftist counter culture: “Kreuzberger Economy” (Heinrich Zapf), squatted houses, communitarian leftist and environmental initiatives, barter money etc.
7. Walk through Berlin Prenzlauer Berg: New creative and environmental economy

#### **3) Reforming the “Social Market Economy”?**

8. Conservative, leftist, green and liberal views
  9. Workshop: What should you learn from Germany, what should Germany learn?
  10. Summary: A better Capitalism?
  11. Wrap-up and Evaluation
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## Assignments

In order to be granted 5 ECTS, participants will be asked to attend actively all sessions, to present in class (15 minutes) and to write an academic paper (5-10 pages) on German "Social Market Economy".

Submission deadline: last course day.

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## Assessment Components

The final grade will be composed of a presentation (20%), the final academic paper (60%) and active participation in the class discussion (20%).

A minimum of 80% class attendance is required.

Failure to fulfil one of the mentioned components results in failure of the class.

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## Expectations & Policies

Preparation for lively discussions in the classroom: be on time, have at least the required readings completed and points in mind for discussion or clarification.

Assignments: complete all assignments according to the specified requirements on schedule including handing over to the lecturer.

Commitment in class: pay particular attention to the lecturer and respect differences of opinions (classmates', lecturers, local constituents engaged with on the visits).

Academic guidelines: Comply with academic integrity policies (such as no plagiarism or cheating, nothing unethical), especially the academic honour code and the student code of conduct (see *FAQs* on [www.huwisu.de](http://www.huwisu.de)).

Attendance policy: No unexcused absences are permitted. Students must contact their class teachers to catch up on missed work – to excuse absence please contact the HUWISU office (80% class attendance are required).

Field trips: if classes involve a field trip or other external visits, these require attendance as well as appearance in time – transportation difficulties are never valid reasons for an excused absence.

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## Extra-curricular Activities

HUWISU offers a fine selection of interesting extra-curricular activities and aims to give all participants an unforgettable stay in Berlin. Your program includes excursions, sport activities and social gatherings providing you the opportunity to get to know the city, the university and your classmates better and to meet students from all parts of the world. The costs for these offers are included in the program fee.

Below, you find examples of previously offered cultural activities. You will be informed about the respective cultural program after your enrolment via email as well as during the course period.

Political and historical guided tours:

- **Federal Chancellery (Bundeskanzleramt):** It's the central coordination point for the entire government policy. The office is in constant contact to departments and other authorities.
  - **German Parliament (Bundestag):** As the highest organ of the legislative in Germany it's elected by the German people. In practice Germany is governed by a bicameral legislature, of which the Bundestag serves as the lower house and the Bundesrat equals the upper house.
  - **House of Representatives (Abgeordnetenhaus):** It's the state parliament (Landtag) of Berlin and located in the center of the reunified city. Together with the Martin Gropius Bau, the Topography of Terror and the Bundesrat, it presents an arresting contrast to the flair of the new Potsdamer Platz.
  - **Topography of Terror:** A permanent exhibition with focus on the central institutions of the SS and police during the "Third Reich" and the crimes they committed throughout Europe. With the help of mostly photographic material, visitors are led through the major themes of the exhibition's five main segments.
  - **Political Archive:** As the "memory" of the Federal Foreign Office it preserves the files on German diplomacy since 1867, as well as the international treaties signed by the Federal Republic of Germany and its predecessors in title. The records are preserved, processed and made available for academic research.
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#### Cultural guided tours:

- **Kreuzberg Tour:** Kreuzberg has emerged from its history as one of the poorest quarters in Berlin in the late 1970s to a cultural center of today's Berlin. A unique area and one of the hippest neighborhoods in Berlin with many bars, pubs and clubs.
- **Museum Island (Museumsinsel):** was awarded UNESCO World Heritage Status in 1999 and is an ensemble of five museums: Old Museum, New Museum, Old National Gallery, Pergamon Museum and Bode Museum.
- **Berlin Cathedral (Berliner Dom):** Berlin's largest and most important Protestant church is located on the Museum Island.
- **Daytrip to Potsdam:** Be inspired by the illustrious attractions of the UNESCO's World Heritage while underway through the city of Potsdam. Immerse yourself in the history and present of Potsdam and discover many palaces, gardens, and historic quarters such as the "Holländisches Viertel" or the "Nikolaikirche".
- **Exhibitions:** Berlin is known for its unique galleries and exhibitions, that is why we will visit at least one during the Summer University.

#### Social gatherings:

- **Welcome Get-Together:** We invite you to meet all participants as well as the HUWISU staff in a relaxed atmosphere.
  - **Boat trip:** Get to know Berlin from a completely new perspective and see Berlin's famous sights while floating along the river Spree.
  - **Beach Volleyball:** A fun outdoor sport activity on long warm summer evenings for those who love to play and everyone who just want to enjoy watching the others play, lying in the sand, meet friends for some drinks, or simply relax in the middle of Berlin.
  - **Farewell Party:** At the end of the Summer University we will come together to celebrate the exciting time with HUWISU.
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### **Your Instructor**

Dr. Jochen Hille, born 1972, is a political scientist. His main interests are welfare studies (mainly health and labor market policies), European Integration and the construction of national identity. His regional focus lies on Germany and Norway. He studied and carried out research at Freie Universität Berlin, Philipps University Marburg, Universities of Bergen and Oslo (Norway), ETH Zurich and Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin.

Beside the scientific work he is professionally working as a consultant for social policies and as a project manager/social worker in diverse governmental labor market programs. He gained a wide range of teaching skills in governmental programs, in civic education, public schools and by teaching high ranked governmental professionals.

In academia he regularly teaches political sciences and economics on the welfare state at „Berlin School of Economics“, the „University of Cooperative Education Plauen“ and the „University of Applied Sciences for Media, Communication and Management“ and occasionally at Best-Sabel University, HTW and Business School Berlin.

In the HUWISU program he has been teaching since 2013 the courses on:

The Berlin Wall

Nazi-Germany – Rise and Fall

German Social Market Economy – A better Capitalism?

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Please note that the course and its syllabus are subject to change. Last update : January 2020