MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education
"Moscow Polytechnic University"

APPROVE
Vice-President
for International Affairs
________ /Yu.D. Davydova/
"27" февраля 2025

Dean of the Faculty
of Economics and Management
________ /A.V. Nazarenko/
"27" февраля 2025

WORKING PROGRAM OF THE DISCIPLINE

"Economic Theory"

Field of study
38.03.02 Management

Educational program (profile)
"Business Process Management"

Qualification (degree)
Bachelor

Form of study
Part-time

Moscow 2025

Developer(s)

Associate Professor of the Department
of Economics and Organization /N.V. Gubanova/

Agreed:

Head of the Department of Economics and Organization,
Ph.D., Associate Professor /A.V. Tenishchev/

Content

1. Goals, objectives and planned learning outcomes in the discipline

Goals of mastering the discipline "Economic Theory" are:

- Obtaining basic knowledge in the field of economic theory, methodology of knowledge in the field of objective economic processes in Russia and the world;
- Forming economic thinking, directed onunderstanding of forms, methods, priorities and directions of economic development.

The main objectives of mastering the discipline "Economic Theory" include:

- Forming a systematic understanding of the content of economic processes in Russia and the world;
- Generating knowledge about the principles of behavior of various economic entities in conditions of limited economic resources;
- Forming an idea of the mechanism of functioning of a market economy;
- Developing the ability to assess the positivity (effectiveness) of the state's macroeconomic policy measures and its impact on economic entities;
- Developing practical decision-making skills in a changing economic environment at the micro-, meso-, macro levels.

As a result of mastering the discipline (module), students develop the following competencies and the following learning outcomes must be achieved as a stage in the formation of relevant competencies.

Competence code	**As a result of mastering Educational program, the student must possess**	**Code and name of the achievement competencies indicator**	**List of planned results under the discipline training**
UK-10	UK-10. Able to make informed economic decisions in various areas of life	IUK-10.1. Understands the basic principles of the functioning of macroeconomics and economic development, the goals and types of government participation in the economy	**Know:** basic concepts and models of microeconomic theory, macroeconomics and world economic theory; **Be able to:** use the apparatus of concepts and categories of economic science in their professional activities; Possess: the ability to understand the essence and meaning economic processes in the development of modern society

		IUK-10.2. Is basic patterns of microeconomics functioning and factors ensuring rational use of resources and achieving effective results activities	**Know:** limitation economic resources and the problems it generates; Be able to: understand the objective trends of economic development, the patterns of functioning of economic systems, the interconnections of economic processes and their social content; Possess: economic methods of analyzing the behavior of consumers, producers, resource owners and states
		IUK-10.3. Applies economic and financial planning methods to achieve personal financial goals, uses financial tools for personal budget management that are adequate to the set goals, optimizes own financial risks	**Know:** features of modern economic development of Russia and the world; **Be able to:** calculate and analyze main macroeconomic indicators; Possess: a culture of thinking, the ability to generalize, analyze, perceive economic information, set a goal and choose ways to achieve it
OPK-1	OPK-1. <u>Capable of solving</u> professional problems based on knowledge (at intermediate level) of economic, organizational and management theory	IOPK-1.1. Knows ways to solve professional problems based on knowledge (at an intermediate level) of economics, organizational and management theory.	**Know:** basic macroeconomic indicators; **Be able to:** use economic tools to analyze the internal and external environment of the organization; **Possess:** ability for self-development and improvement of one's qualifications;
		IOPK-1.2. Can solve professional problems based on knowledge (at an intermediate level) of economics, organizational and management theory.	**Know:** software methods for managing business processes in corporations; **Be able to:** use the methodology for analyzing the market environment at the microeconomic level; **Possess:** ability to collect analytical review
		IOPK-1.3. Possesses the skills to solve professional problems based on knowledge (at an intermediate level) of economic, organizational and management theory.	**Know:**economic functions of government; **Be able to:** calculate and analyze basic macroeconomic indicators Possess: the ability to work with economic information in global computer networks.

2. The place of the discipline in the structure of undergraduate EP

The discipline “Economic Theory” belongs to the basic part of block B.1.10.

It is associated with the disciplines “Basic of Management”, "Introduction to professional activity" "Hunan Resource management."

3. Structure and content of the discipline

The total complexity of the discipline is two credit units (s) (72 hours).

Types of educational work and labor intensity
(According to forms of study)

3.1.1. Part-time education

No. p/p	Type of educational work	Quantity/hours	Semesters	
			1	
1	**Auditory lessons**	**28**	28	
	Including:			
1.1	Lectures	14	14	
1.2	Seminars/practical sessions	14	14	
2	**Independent work**	**44**	44	
3	**Interim certification**			
	Pass/differential pass	**Test**	Test	
	Total	**72**	72	

3.2. Thematic plan for studying the discipline

3.2.1. Part-time education

/P	Sections/topics disciplines	Labor intensity, hour					
		Total	Classroom work				Independ/at ent work
			Lectures	Seminars/ practical	Laboratoe ducational	Practical training	
.1	Topic 1.	4	1	1			2
.2	Topic 2.	4	1	1			2
3	Topic 3.	4					4
4	Topic 4.	3	1	1			1
5	Topic 5.	2					2
6	Topic 6	2					2

7	Topic 7	3	1	1			1
8	Topic 8	3	1	1			1
9	Topic 9.	2					2
10	Topic 10.	3	1	1			1
11	Topic 11.	2					2
12	Topic 12	3	1	1			1
13	Topic 13	2					2
14	Topic 14.	3	1	1			1
15	Topic 15.	2					2
15	Topic 16.	3	1	1			1
17	Topic 17	2					2
18	Topic 18	3	1	1			1
19	Topic 19	2					2
20	Topic 20	3	1	1			1
21	Topic 21	2					2
22	Topic 22	3	1	1			1
23	Topic 23	2					2
24	Topic 24	3	1	1			1
25	Topic 25	2					2
26	Topic 26	3	1	1			1
27	Topic 27	2					2
Total		**72**	**14**	**14**			**44**

3.3. Contents of discipline sections

No. p/p	Section name disciplines	Section Contents
	Introduction to Economics	

1.	Item and method economic theory. The importance of economic theory for design management.	Definitions of the subject of economic theory. Economic theory for managers as a science about the system of economic relations. Economic theory for managers as the science of human behavior in the process of allocating limited resources. Economic categories and economic laws. Objective nature of economic laws. The use and necessity of economic theory for project management. System of economic laws. Economic theory for managers in the system of economic sciences. Method of economic theory. Method of scientific abstraction. Method of analysis and synthesis. Method of induction and deduction. The relationship between the logical and the historical. Mathematical and statistical methods. Economic experiments. Functions of economic theory: cognitive, methodological, practical. Economic strategy and economic policy. Levels of economic analysis: microeconomic, mesoeconomic, macroeconomic (national economy, closed, open) world economy.
2.	Resources and needs as the basis of any economy. Resources in project management.	Needs. Economic interests. Benefits, resources. Needs as a driving force for the development of economic systems. Classification of needs. The law of increasing needs. Production of material goods and its role in the development of human society. MTO of the project management process. Economic benefits and their classification. Factors of production. Labor power, means of labor, objects of labor. (Labor, capital, land, entrepreneurial ability). Production, distribution, exchange, consumption and the relationship between them. Economic system and its components. Productive forces and their structure. The main stages of development of productive forces. Industrial relations system. Organizational-economic and socio-economic relations. Mode of production. Economic choice. The problem of choosing the optimal solution Production possibilities frontier. Opportunity costs.
3.	Own and social Economic systems. Price property project management. Basics commodity economy	The essence of property. Property in the economic and legal sense. Ownership of the means of production and consumer goods. System of economic property relations. Appropriation-alienation. The nature of the connection between the worker and the means of production. Production tools used in project management. Distribution, exchange, consumption. Legal relations of property: possession, use, disposal. The "bundle of property rights" theory. Forms of ownership and their evolution. Primitive communal, ancient, feudal, capitalist, public property. Ownership structure in the modern economy: private individual, collective, cooperative, state ownership. Property and economic systems. The place of various forms of ownership in economic systems. Classification of systems. Centrally controlled and market systems. Mixed economy. Post-industrial economy. Transformation of property in Russia. Denationalization and privatization. The transitional nature of the Russian socio-economic systems.
5.	Money. Theories of the money. Monetary resources of project management.	The development of exchange and the emergence of money. Cost form. A simple form of value. Expanded form of value. General form of value Monetary form of value. The need and calculation of the required amount of funds for project management. The essence and functions of money. Unity and difference of goods and money. Money as the embodiment of social labor. Value measure function. The price of the product. Cost of money. Price scale. Function of the medium of exchange. Coin. Signs of value: inferior coins and paper money. Seigniorage. Accumulation (savings) function. Function of means of payment. World money. Law of money circulation. Modern money. The collapse of the gold standard. The structure of the modern money supply. Monetary aggregates-. M0, M1, M2, M3. Non-cash money. "Electronic money". Theories of money. Metallic and nominalistic theories of money. Quantity theory of money. The equation exchange by I. Fischer.
	Microeconomics	
6.	Market mechanism. Supply and demand. Market equilibrium and elasticity. The influence of equilibrium price on project management costs.	Market, its functions and structure. Market as an economic category. The function of connecting the sphere of production and the sphere of circulation. Function for monitoring the final production results. The function of establishing the relationship of interests of sellers and buyers. Market types. Market of perfect and imperfect competition. Advantages and disadvantages of the market. Demand and market prices. Law of demand. Demand curve. Changes in quantity demanded. Changes in demand. Factors influencing demand. Supply and market prices. Law of supply. Supply curve. Change in supply quantity. Equilibrium price and its use for making management

		decisions in project management. Changes to the offer. Factors influencing supply. Market equilibrium. Equilibrium price. Marshall Cross. Walras equilibrium and Marshall. Web-like model. Conditions that cause shortages and overproduction of goods. The effect on the equilibrium price and equilibrium output of a simultaneous increase or decrease in supply and demand. Price elasticity of demand. Demand elasticity coefficient. Arc elasticity. Conditions for price elasticity of demand. Elasticity of supply. Supply elasticity coefficient. Factors influencing the elasticity of supply. Income elasticity of demand. Determination of high-quality and low-quality goods according to Engel. Cross elasticity of demand
7.	Theories of consumer choice in project management	Basic concepts of marginal utility theory. Formation of demand under the influence of utility and income. Gossen's laws. Definition of the theory and model of consumer choice. Two main approaches to solving the consumer choice model - cardinalist and ordinalist, their characteristics, features and main categories. Use in project management. Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility. Equation determining consumer equilibrium. Consumer choice. Utility maximization. Ordinalist theory of consumer behavior. Map of indifference curves. Budget line. Marginal rate of substitution. Equilibrium of the individual consumer. Utility maximization. Analysis of characteristic models of consumer choice.
8.	Entrepreneurial activity, innovative entrepreneurship, project activity.	The company as a subject of a market economy. The essence of entrepreneurial activity and project activity. The role of the entrepreneur in a market economy. Basic theories of the company: profit maximization theory; managerial theory of the company or the theory of maximizing income from losses. The theory of maximizing growth. Behavioral theories of the firm or theories of multiple goals. Enterprise size and efficiency. Social division of labor. Specialization and cooperation of production. Concentration and centralization of production and their consequences. Large and small companies. Horizontal and vertical concentration. Diversification of production. The main forms of monopolistic associations: cartels, syndicates, trusts, concerns. Formation of financial capital. Financial industrial groups.
9.	Theory of costs production and profit. Profit in project management.	Marxist and neoclassical theories of production costs and profits. Definition of the concepts of production costs, economic profit, accounting profit, business income - normal rate of profit. Determination of fixed, variable and total production costs. Average production costs and product price. Marginal costs and determination of the volume of production of a product at which costs are minimal in the short term. Conditions for maximizing profit. Influence on the law of supply of the law of decreasing labor productivity. The relationship between the supply curve and marginal costs. Costs in the long run. Economies of production scale. Factors determining positive and negative economies of scale. The selection curve and its shape in various industries. Transaction costs in project management.
10.	Behavior of the company, carrying out project activity. Conditions of perfection and imperfect competition.	Behavior of an enterprise in conditions of perfect competition. Model of pure competition. Demand, supply and pricing in conditions of pure competition. Maximizing profits in the short and long term. Basic signs of market power. Monopoly power indicator. Lerner monopoly power coefficient. The relationship between the elasticity of demand and the Lerner coefficient. Sources of monopoly power. Elasticity of market demand. Concentration of firms in the market (Herfindahl index). Competitive strategy of firms. Social costs of monopoly power and the reasons for their occurrence (advertising, lobbying and concealment of income). Universal pricing rules for a monopoly firm. Monopoly cape formula. Transformation of a monopoly market into a market of perfect competition with high elasticity of demand. Use in project management. Behavior of an enterprise in a pure monopoly market. Pure monopoly model. Supply and demand under conditions of pure monopoly. Determination of price and production volume. Economic consequences of monopoly. Price discrimination. Natural monopolies and public regulation. Behavior of an enterprise in conditions of monopolistic competition. Model of monopolistic competition. Determination of price and production volume. Non-price competition.

		The behavior of a company in an oligopolistic market. Options of pricing. Price and production volume. Oligopoly and economic efficiency. Antimonopoly regulation.
11.	Theories of wages. Labor Market. Personnel involved in project activities.	The essence of wages. Theories of wages: D. Ricardo and K. Marx. Wages as a transformed form of value and price of the commodity labor power. Specific use value of labor power. The amount of wages and its dependence on labor productivity. The relationship between labor productivity and the effectiveness of project activities. Labor market and wages. Subjects of supply and demand in the labor market. The law of supply and demand for labor and the mechanism of its action in the labor market. Factors influencing the amount of wages. Nominal and real wages. The role of trade unions and the state in regulating wages.
12.	The market of monetary capital. Use of capital in project management.	Loan capital and its sources. The essence of loan capital as a special kind of product. Sources of loan capital. Functions of loan capital. Loan interest as the price of goods-capital. Interest rate. Nominal and real interest rates. Pricing in the market for loanable goods-capital. Interest and business income. The breakdown of profit into business interest and income. Entrepreneurial income and economic profit. Credit and its forms. Commercial and bank credit. Bank loan. Consumer, mortgage, inter-farm, government loans. Credit resources for project activities. Loan capital market. Purchase and sale of a special commodity-capital. Competition between lender and borrower. Movement of interest rates. Calculation of interest rates and discounting.
13.	The theory of rent. Natural market resources, use of natural resources in project activities	Land and rent relations. Basic forms of land rent. Differential rent: conditions of formation and reason. Differential land rent I. Source of differential rent. Agricultural intensification and differential rent II. Absolute rent: conditions of formation and cause. Monopoly rent. Rent in the mining industry and construction. Natural resources and their classification. Real and potential natural resources. Renewable and non-renewable natural resources. Rent and rent. Land market. Land Registry. Price of land. Dynamics of land prices in modern conditions. The problem of using natural resources in Russia. Features of the cost minimization process in the Russian economy. Impact on project mamagement.
14.	Mixed economy: mechanism of functioning at micro level	A mixed economy as a system of interaction between the private sector and the state in order to effectively solve the fundamental problems of a market economy. The need for government regulation in a mixed economy. Methods of government regulation. Use of financial instruments: taxes, subsidies. Establishment of fixed prices and their impact on the economy. Shortages and product quality. Quasi-equilibrium. Conditions for the emergence of the black market. Distribution of benefits using a queue. Conditions for a queue to occur. Mediation and speculation. The influence of speculation on pricing. Features of free distribution of material goods state and companies.
	Macroeconomics	
15.	National economy: its structure and indicators	National economy and its structure. National wealth. Industry and sectoral structure of the national economy. Material and intangible production, service sector. Production of means of production and production of consumer goods. Circulation of income and expenses. Macroeconomic indicators and their significance. System of National Accounts. Gross

		National Product (GNP), Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Peculiarities of calculating GNP are the exclusion of “double counting” and non-productive transactions. Added value and final consumer product. Calculation of GNP based on the flow of goods-costs and the flow of income. Personal consumption expenditures. Gross and net investments. Net investment and economic growth. Government procurement of goods and services. Net export. Other national accounts indicators: net national product, national income, disposable income. Nominal, real and potential GNP. Deflator. Consumer price index. Consumer basket
16.	Social reproduction. Theories of macroeconomic equilibrium	Social reproduction and macroeconomic equilibrium. Macroeconomic proportions, their types. The theory of reproduction of the total social product of K. Marx. Macroeconomic equilibrium model "Aggregate demand - aggregate supply." Aggregate demand. Components of aggregate demand (aggregate expenditures). Determinants of aggregate demand Aggregate supply Determinants of aggregate supply. Macroeconomic equilibrium in the short and long term. Keynesian and classical segments of the aggregate supply curve. Non-price factors of changes in aggregate supply. Changes in balance. Ratchet effect. Comparative characteristics of the classical and Keynesian approaches.
17.	Macroeconomic instability: unemployment and inflation. Influence of inflation on efficiency of project activities.	Unemployment concept. Causes of unemployment. Main economic schools on the causes of unemployment. The main types of unemployment: frictional, structural, cyclical, seasonal, hidden. Determination of the unemployment rate. Natural level of unemployment: conditions for its occurrence and factors influencing it. The theory of rational wages. Economic costs of unemployment. Socio-economic consequences of unemployment and methods of neutralizing them. Economic losses from unemployment. Okun's formula. Social shock absorber system. The essence and types of inflation. The concept of inflation. Types of inflation. Inflation depending on the nature of the process (open, hidden, shock). Inflation based on location. Inflation based on the rate of price increases. Measuring inflation. Causes of inflation. The influence of inflation on the efficiency of project activities of an enterprise. Demand inflation and supply inflation. Monetarist theory of inflation. Socio-economic consequences of inflation. The “price” of inflation and its main options. Positive option. Seigniorage. Zero option. Negative option. Inflation as a stimulus and brake on economic development. Inflation and unemployment. Phillips curve. Stagflation. The influence of inflation on the volume of national product features of anti-inflationary policy. Features of inflation in Russia.
18.	Methods of state regulation of the national economy. Indicative planning	The main directions, goals and objectives of state policy in the field of stabilization of the national economy. Economic schools about the possibilities of a market economy for self-regulation. Keynes's magic quadrangle for stabilizing the national economy. State regulation through the use of state entrepreneurship and the social sphere. Indirect or administrative regulation through laws, regulations, decrees and through tax, budget, monetary, monetary policy. Types of macroeconomic planning. Indicative planning.
19.	Social policy and life level of population	Economic efficiency and social justice. Understanding of economic efficiency by various economic schools. Basic approaches to understanding of social justice: historically specific and general historical. Contradictions between economic efficiency and social justice. Income and sources of their formation in a market economy. Income primary, secondary. Income distribution. Nominal and real incomes. Standard of living and its measurement. System of indicators of living standards. Economic well-being. Consumer budget, consumer basket, rational consumer budget. Living wage. Standard of living and lifestyle. Income distribution and discrimination. Development of the distribution crisis. Problems of chronic poverty. Social protection systems. State indexation of income. Government transfers. Equality and justice. Income distribution and social inequality. Lorenz curve and Ginni coefficient. Social protection of the population, compensation and indexation. Cost of Living Index. Crisis of targeted compensation programs. Tax regulation. Features of

		the implementation of social policy under the conditions of the reformed Russian economy.
20.	Credit and banking system. Monetary market model. Money multiplier. Project management cost.	Functions and role of credit in a market economy. Structure of the banking system. The purpose and objectives of the Central Bank, commercial banks. Basic operations and role of commercial banks. Credit money. Money multiplier. Modern banking system of Russia. Money market, supply and demand of money. Using money market resources to finance project activities. Monetary aggregates. Conditions for equilibrium of the money market. Credit system. The main elements of the credit system: banks and non-bank financial institutions. Banks and their functions. Types of banks. Central bank. Commercial banks and their operations. Russian banking system. Creation of bank deposits. Deposits and reserves. Banking norm_reserves. Actual, required, excess reserves. Banking multiplier.
21.	Monetary policy: its goals and tools	Goals and objectives of monetary policy. Monetary policy and its instruments. The role of the Central Bank in conducting monetary policy. The policy of restriction and the policy of expansion. The main instruments of monetary policy: open market operations, discount rate, required reserve ratio, selective regulation. Efficiency of monetary policy.
22.	State financial system	The role of finance in modern society. The essence and functions of finance. Necessity of finance. Distributive and control-stimulating functions. Composition of financial resources: government revenues and extra-budgetary funds. Financial system. Decentralized finance. Centralized finance, its structure.
23.	State budget. Taxes. State debt	Dependancy of the budget system on the state structure. Formation and use of the state budget. Revenue and expenditure parts of the state budget. Determination of budget deficit and surplus. Ways to balance a budget. Annually balanced budget and cyclically balanced budget. The essence of the stabilization fund. Stabilization fund in industrialized countries and in Russia. The essence of taxes. Principles of taxation. Functions of taxes. Elements of the tax system, subject of the tax, bearer of the tax, tax rate. Direct and indirect taxes. Features of the distribution of the tax burden. The relationship between tax rates and budget revenues. Laffer curve. Taxation in Russia. Tax Code of Russia. State debt. Quantitative aspect. Economic consequences of income distribution. External debt. The crowding out effect and fixed production assets. The relationship between tax increases and deficits. Political and economic measures to reduce the deficit. Budget deficit and public debt in Russia.
24.	Fiscal policy. Taxes of project activity enterprises.	Goals and objectives of fiscal policy. Discretionary fiscal policy, government procurement. Fiscal policy during the business cycle. Financing deficits and ways to get rid of budget surpluses. Non-discretionary fiscal policy. Built-in stabilizers. Budget assuming full employment. Limitation of fiscal policy. The influence of time lag on the effectiveness of fiscal policy. Displacement effect. Government spending and tax multiplier. Social orientation of the state fiscal policy. Features of the impact of fiscal policy on inflation. Features of fiscal policy in an open economy. Taxes paid by project enterprises, the impact of the tax rate on the efficiency of project activities. The difference in approaches to fiscal and monetary policy of the economists belonging to the neo-Keynesian and neoclassical schools.

25.	Cyclicity of market economy	General concept of a cycle. Main characteristics of the cycle. Types of cycle. Varieties of cycles by duration. Short-term (3-4 months), medium-term (10-12 years), long-term (50-60 years). Causes of cycles. Exogenous (external) and endogenous (internal) factors of cycles. The theory of demand fluctuations. Multiplier-accelerator mechanism. The impact of investment types on cyclical fluctuations. State influence on economic cycle and its modifications.
26.	Keynesian theory of escaping from economic crisis	Keynesian model of macroeconomic equilibrium “total income - total expenditure” (Keynesian cross). Consumer function and its components. Marginal and average propensity to consume. Planned expenses (aggregate demand) and their structure. State influence on “Effective aggregate demand”, multiplier effect. Savings, saving function. Factors influencing savings. Average and marginal propensity to save. Equilibrium of the national product and its violations: Recession and inflation gaps. Neoclassical synthesis and macroeconomic equilibrium. Model "investment, savings - supply of money" by Hicks-Hansen.
27.	Economic height. Models of economic growth	Economic growth and its indicators. The essence and goals of economic growth. Economic growth rates: general (over a number of years), average annual, current annual. Economic growth and ecology. Types of economic growth and efficiency of the national economy. Extensive and intensive types of economic growth. Scientific and technological revolution and its impact on economic growth. Efficiency of the national economy and its indicators. Production and economic efficiency. Pareto efficiency. Models of economic growth (Harrod-Domara, Solow). Neoclassical model of R. Solow. "The Golden Rule of Saving." Efficiency and quality issues of economic growth of Russia.

4. Educational, methodological and information support of the discipline.

4.1. Main literature:

1. Economic theory: textbook for universities / V. F. Maksimova [etc.]; under the general editorship of V. F. Maksimova. — 2nd ed., revised. and additional - Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2022. - 592 p. - (Higher education). — ISBN 978-5-534-12547-4. — Text: electronic // Educational platform Urayt [website]. — URL:https://urait.ru/bcode/488342

2. Iokhin, V. Ya. Economic theory: textbook for universities / V. Ya. Iokhin. — 2nd ed., revised. and additional - Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2022. - 353 p. - (Higher education). — ISBN 978-5-534-10758-6. — Text: electronic // Educational platform Urayt [website]. — URL:https://urait.ru/bcode/488796

4.2. additional literature:

1. Guseva, E.N. Modeling macroeconomic processes: textbook / E.N. Gusev. — 2nd ed., erased. — Moscow: FLINTA, 2019. — 214 p. — ISBN 978-5-9765-2057-8. — Text: electronic // Electronic library system “Lan”: [website]. — URL: https://e.lanbook.com/book/125328

2. Nikolaeva, I.P. Economic theory: textbook / I.P. Nikolaev. — 2nd ed. - Moscow: Dashkov and K, 2017. - 328 p. — ISBN 978-5-394-02750-5. — Text: electronic // Electronic library system "Doe" : [website]. — URL:https://e.lanbook.com/book/91230

2. Larionov, I.K. Economic theory: textbook / I.K. Larionov. — 2nd ed. - Moscow: Dashkov and K, 2017. - 408 p. — ISBN 978-5-394-02743-7. — Text: electronic // Electronic library system "Doe": [website].—URL:https://e.lanbook.com/book/93499

3. Makhovikova, G. A. Economic theory: textbook and workshop for universities / G. A. Makhovikova, G. M. Gukasyan, V. V. Amosova. — 4th ed., revised. and additional -

Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2022. - 443 p. - (Higher education). — ISBN 978-5-9916-5583-5.
— Text: electronic // Educational platform Urayt [website]. — URL:https://urait.ru/bcode/488928

4. Sukharev, O. S. Economic theory. Modern problems: textbook for universities / O. S. Sukharev. - Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2022. - 215 p. - (Higher education). — ISBN 978-5-534-10422-6. — Text: electronic // Educational platform Urayt [website]. — URL:https://urait.ru/bcode/495122

5. Shmakov, A.V. Economic theory of law: textbook and workshop for universities / A.V. Shmakov, N.S. Epifanova. — 3rd ed. - Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2022. - 446 p. - (Higher education). — ISBN 978-5-534-14118-4. — Text: electronic // Educational platform Urayt [website]. — URL:https://urait.ru/bcode/494041

4.3. Electronic educational resources:

1. An electronic educational resource on the discipline is under development.

5. Logistics support

Auditorium for lectures and seminars of the general fund. Study tables with benches, a blackboard, a portable multimedia complex (projector, projection screen, and laptop). Teacher's workplace: table, chair.

6. Methodical recommendations

6.1. Methodological recommendations for teachers on organizing training

A presentation (from the English word - presentation) is a set of color pictures-slides on a specific topic, which is stored in a special format file with the PP extension. The term "presentation" (sometimes called "slide film") is associated primarily with the information and advertising functions of pictures, which are designed for a certain category of viewers (users).

In order for the presentation to be well received by the audience and not cause negative emotions (subconscious or fully conscious), it is necessary to follow the rules of its design.

A presentation involves a combination of information of various types: text, graphics, music and sound effects, animation and video clips. Therefore, it is necessary to take into account the specifics of combining pieces of information of different types. In addition, the design and display of each of the listed types of information is also subject to certain rules. Therefore, for example, the choice of font is important for textual information, brightness and color saturation are important for graphic information, and optimal relative position on the slide is necessary for the best possible perception of them together.

In addition to the correct arrangement of text blocks, we must not forget about their content - the text. Under no circumstances should it contain spelling errors. You should also take into account the general rules of text formatting.

After creating the presentation and its design, you need to rehearse its presentation and your speech, check how the presentation as a whole will look (on the screen computer or projection screen), how quickly and adequately it is perceived from different places in the audience, under different lighting, noise, in an environment as close as possible to the real conditions of the performance.

6.2.Guidelines for students on mastering the discipline

A lecture is a systematic, consistent, monologue presentation by a teacher of educational material, usually of a theoretical nature. When preparing a lecture, the teacher is guided by the work program of the discipline. During lectures, it is recommended to take notes, which will allow you to subsequently recall the studied educational material, supplement the content when working independently with literature, and prepare for the exam.

You should also pay attention to categories, formulations that reveal the content of certain phenomena and processes, scientific conclusions and practical recommendations, positive experience in oratory. It is advisable to leave margins in your working notes in which to make notes from the recommended literature, supplementing the material of the lecture you listened to, as well as emphasizing the special importance of certain theoretical positions.

Conclusions from the lecture summarize the teacher's thoughts on educational issues. The teacher provides a list of used and recommended sources for studying a specific topic. At the end of the lecture, students have the opportunity to ask questions to the teacher about the topic of the lecture. When delivering lectures on the discipline, electronic multimedia presentations may be used.

Guidelines for students when working at the seminar:

Seminars are implemented in accordance with the working curriculum with sequential study of the topics of the discipline. In preparation for the seminars, the student is recommended to study the basic literature, familiarize himself with additional literature, new publications in periodicals: magazines, newspapers, etc. In this case, you should take into account the recommendations of the teacher and the requirements of the curriculum. It is also recommended to finalize your lecture notes by making appropriate notes from the literature recommended by the teacher and provided for by the curriculum. Abstracts should be prepared for presentations on all educational issues brought up for the seminar.

Since the student's activity in seminar classes is the subject of monitoring his progress in mastering the course, preparation for seminar classes requires a responsible attitude. During interactive classes, students must be active.

Methodological instructions for students on organizing independent work. Independent work of students is aimed at independent study of a separate topic of the academic discipline. Independent work is mandatory for each student; its volume is determined by the curriculum. When working independently a student interacts with recommended materials with participation of a teacher in the form of consultations.

For execution of independent work the Methodical support is envisaged. Electronic library system (electronic library) of the university provides the possibility of individual access for each student from any point where there is an access to the Internet.

7. Appraisal Fund

7.1. Methods for monitoring and assessing learning outcomes

Indicator of the level of competence development

An indicator for assessing competencies at various stages of their formation is the achievement by students of the planned learning outcomes in the discipline (module).

UK-10 Capable of making informed economic decisions in various areas of life IUK-10.1. Understands the basic principles of the functioning of macroeconomics and economic development, the goals and types of government participation in the economy				
Index	**Evaluation criteria**			
	2	**3**	**4**	**5**

To know: basic concepts and models of the microeconomics theory, macroeconomics and world economics theory;	The student demonstrates complete absence or insufficient compliance with the following knowledge: basic concepts and models of the microeconomics theory, macroeconomics and world economics theory ;	The student demonstrates incomplete compliance with the following knowledge: basic concepts and models of the microeconomic theory, macroeconomics and world economics theory . Significant errors are made, Insufficient knowledge is revealed, according to a number of indicators, a student experiences significant difficulties with operating knowledge under their transfer onto new situations.	The student demonstrates partial compliance with the following knowledge: basic concepts and models of the microeconomic theory, macroeconomics and world economics theory , but Minor errors are made, inaccuracies, difficulties during analytical operations.	The tudent demonstrates complete compliance with the following knowledge: basic concepts and models of the microeconomic theory, macroeconomics and world economics theory ;
To be able to: use the concept of notions and categories of economic science in his professional activity;	The student is not able or is insufficiently able to use the concept of notions and categories of economic science in his professional activity	The student demonstrates Incomplete compliance with the following skills: to use the concept of notions and categories of economic science in his professional activity	The student demonstrates partial compliance with the following skills: use the concept of notions and categories of economic science in his professional activity Skills are mastered, but minor mistakes are made	The student demonstrates complete compliance with the following skills: use the concept of notions and categories of economic science in his professional activity Freely operates the

		Significant mistakes are made, insufficiency of skills is revealed, in a number of indicators, Student experiences significant difficulties in operating skills when transferring them to new situations.	, revealed inaccuracies, difficulties during analytical operations, under transferring the skills to the news, non-standard situations.	acquired skills, applies them in situations of increased difficulties.
To possess: The ability to understand essence and meaning of economic processes in development of modern society	The student does not possess or insufficiently possesses the ability to understand the essence and the meaning of economic processes in development of modern society	The student possesses the ability to understand the essence and the meaning of economic processes in development of modern society, makes considerable mistakes , reveals insufficiency of possessing the skills on a number of indicators, suffers difficulties in applying skills under new situations	The student partially possesses the ability to understand the essence and the meaning of economic processes in development of modern society, The skills have been mastered, but minor mistakes are made, Inaccuracies and difficulties are revealed during analytical operations, transferring the skills for the new, non-standard situations.	The student fully possesses the ability to understand the essence and the meaning of economic processes in development of modern society, freely applies the acquired skills under the situations of increased difficulties

UK-10 ability to make economic decisions in various areas of life
IUC-10.2. Represents the main patterns of functioning of microeconomics and factors that ensure the rational use of resources and the achievement of effective performance results

Index	**Evaluation criteria**			
	2	**3**	**4**	**5**
To know: Limitations of economic	The student demonstrates complete	The student demonstrates incomplete	The student demonstrates partial compliance with the	The student demonstrates complete compliance with

resources and problems generated by it	absence or insufficient correspondence of the following knowledge: main patterns of market economy functioning	correspondence of the following knowledge: main Patterns of market economy functioning Significant mistakes are made, Lack of knowledge is revealed, according to a number of indicators the student experiences significant difficulties in applying knowledge while transferring to new situations.	following knowledge: main patterns of market economy functioning, but minor mistakes are made Inaccuracies and difficulties occur during analytical operations.	the following knowledge: Main patterns of market economy functioning Freely operates the acquired knowledge
To be able to: understand objective trends of economic development, patterns of economic systems functioning interrelations of economic processes and their social content;	The student is not able or in insufficiently able to assess impact of main macroeconomic processes upon activity of organizations	The student demonstrates incomplete correspondence of the following skills: assess impact of main macroeconomic processes onto the activity of organizations. Significant mistakes are made, lack of skills is revealed, the student experiences significant difficulties with operating skills under their transfer to new situations.	The student demonstrates partial compliance with the following skills: evaluation of influence of the main macroeconomic processes upon activities organizations. Skills are mastered, but minor mistakes are made, inaccuracies, difficulties occur during analytical operations, transferring skills for new, non-standard situations.	The student demonstrates complete compliance of the following skills: assess impact of main macroeconomic processes on activity of organizations. Operates freely with acquired skills, applies them under the situations of increased difficulties.
To possess:	The student does not possess or insufficiently possesses the skills of economic	The student not fully possesses the skills of economic substantiation of managerial decisions, serious mistakes are	The student partially possesses the skills of economic substantiation of managerial decisions, the skills are mastered, but	The student fully possesses the skills of economic substantiation of managerial decisions, freely applies acquired

Economic methods of analyzing behavior of consumers, owners of resources and of the state.	substantiation of managerial decisions.	made, and insufficiency of possessing skills of in a number of indicators is revealed. The student faces considerable difficulties in applying the skills under new conditions.	minor mistakes are made, faces difficulties while analytical operations, transferring the skills onto new non-standard situations.	skills under the increased complexity situations

UK-10ability to make economic decisions in various areas of life

IUC-10.3. Applies economic and financial planning methods to achieve personal financial goals, uses financial tools for personal budget management that are adequate to the set goals, and optimizes one's own financial risks

Index	Evaluation criteria			
	2	**3**	**4**	**5**
To know: Peculiarities of modern economic development of Russia and the world;	The student demonstrates complete absence or insufficient compliance of the following knowledge:	The student demonstrates incomplete compliance with the following knowledge: features of modern economic development of Russia and the world. Serious mistakes are made, insufficiency of knowledge is revealed, with regard to	The student demonstrates Partial compliance of the following knowledge: Peculiarities of modern economic development of Russia and the world, but certain minor mistakes are made, inaccuracies and difficulties occur while executing analytical operations.	The student demonstrates complete compliance of the following knowledge : peculiarities of modern economic development of Russia and the world

	peculiarities of modern economic development of Russia and the world;	certain indicators with operating knowledge while transferring them onto new situations.		
To be able to: count and analyze main macroeconomics some indicators;	The student is not able or Insufficiently able to count and analyze main macroeconomics indicators;	The student demonstrates incomplete compliance with the following skills: counting and analyzing the main macroeconomic indicators. Significant mistakes are made, lack of skills is revealed with regard to a number of indicators, student experiences significant difficulties with operating skills while transferring them onto new situations.	The student demonstrates partial compliance of the following skills: counting and analyzing main macroeconomic indicators. Skills are mastered, but minor mistakes are made, Inaccuracies and difficulties occur with analytical operations, while transferring skills for new ones, non-standard situations.	The student demonstrates complete compliance of the following skills: counting and analyzing main macroeconomic indicators. Freely operates acquired skills, applies them in situations of increased difficulties.
To possess: culture of thinking, ability to generalization, analysis, perception of economic information, goal setting and the choice of its paths achievements	The student does not possess or in Insufficiently possesses culture thinking, ability to generalization, analysis, perception of economic information, goal setting	The student possesses skills of culture thinking, ability to generalization, analysis, perception of economic information, setting goals and choosing its paths achievements in incomplete volume, serious mistakes are made, insufficiency of skills is revealed with regard to a number of indicators,	The student partially possesses skills of culture thinking, ability to generalization, analysis, perception of economic information, goal setting and choosing its path achievements, but minor mistakes are made,	The student fully possesses skills of culture thinking , ability to generalization, analysis, perception economic information, goal setting and choosing its path Freely applies acquired skills under the situations of the increased difficulties

	and the choice of its paths achievements	the student experiences significant difficulties in applying skills in new situations.	inaccuracies and difficulties occur in analytical operations and while transferring of skills to new, non-standard situations.	

OPK-1. Able to solve professional problems based on knowledge (at an intermediate level) of economic, organizational and management theory **IOPK-1.1**. Knows ways to solve professional problems based on knowledge (at an intermediate level) of economic, organizational and management theory.				
Index	**Evaluation criteria**			
	2	**3**	**4**	**5**
To know: main macroeconomic ndicators;	The student demonstrates complete absence or insufficient compliance of the following knowledge: main macroeconomic indicators;	The student demonstrates incomplete compliance of the following knowledge: main macroeconomic indicators. significant mistakes are made, insufficiency of knowledge is revealed, with regard to certain indicators, the student experiences significant difficulties with operating knowledge under its transferring to new situations.	The student demonstrates partial compliance of the following knowledge: main macroeconomic indicators, but minor mistakes are made, inaccuracies and difficulties may occur while analytical operations	The student demonstrates complete compliance of the following knowledge: main macroeconomic indicators;
To be able to: use economic tools for analysing internal and external environment of organizations;	The student is not able or is insufficiently able to use economic tools for analysing internal and external environment of organizations; ;	The student demonstrates incomplete compliance of the following skills: use of economic tools for analysing internal and external environment of organizations. Significant mistakes are made, insufficiency of skills is revealed, with regard to a number of indicators,	The student demonstrates partial compliance of the following skills: use of economic tools for analysing internal and external environment organizations. Skills are mastered, but minor mistakes are made, inaccuracies and difficulties occur while analytical operations, transferring skills onto new non-standard situations.	The student demonstrates complete compliance of the following skills: use of economic tools for analysing internal and external environment of organizations. Operates freely with acquired

		the student experiences significant difficulties in operating skills when transferring them to new situations.		skills, applies them in situations of increased difficulties.
To possess: the ability for self-development and qualification improvement	The student does not possess or in insufficiently possesses the ability for self-development and qualification improvement	The student possesses the ability for self-development and qualification improvement, serious mistakes are made, insufficiency of applying skills with rergard to certain indicators is revealed. The student experiences significant difficulties with application of skills in new situations.	The student partially possesses the ability for self-development and qualification improvement, but minor mistakes are made, inaccuracies and difficulties occur while analytical operations, transferring skills onto new non-standard situations.	The student fully possesses the ability for self-development and qualification improvement, freely applies obtained skills under the situations of increased difficulties

OPK-1. Able to solve professional problems based on knowledge (at an intermediate level) of economic, organizational and management theory
IOPK-1.2. Able to solve professional problems based on knowledge (at an intermediate level) of economic, organizational and management theory.

Index	**Evaluation criteria**			
	2	**3**	**4**	**5**
To know: software methods of managing business-processes in	The student demonstrates complete absence or insufficient compliance of	The student demonstrates incomplete compliance of the following knowledge: main patterns of the market economy functioning,	The student demonstrates partial compliance of the following knowledge: main patterns of the market economy functioning, but minor mistakes are made, inaccuracies and difficulties occur while analytical operations.	The student demonstrates complete compliance with the following knowledge: main patterns of the market economy functioning, freely operates with acquired knowledge.

corporations;	the following knowledge: basic patterns of the market economy functioning	the student experiences significant difficulties with operating knowledge while transferring it onto new situations.		
To be able to:	The student doesn't know how or	The student demonstrates	The student demonstrates	The student demonstrates complete
use the methodology of analysing market environment on microeconomics level;	Is insufficiently able to assess impact of main macroeconomic processes on the activity of organizations	incomplete compliance of the following skills: to assess impact of main macroeconomic processes on the activity of organizations. Serious mistakes are made, unsufficiency of skills is revealed, with regard to certain indicators the student experiences significant difficulties with operating skills while transferring them onto new sitations	partial compliance of the following skills: to assess impact of main macroeconomic processes on the activity of organizations. Skills are mastered, but minor mistakes are made, inaccuracies and difficulties occur with analytical operations, transferring skills onto new, non-standard situations.	compliance of the following skills: to assess impact of main macroeconomic processes on the activity of organizations. Freely operates with acquired skills, applies them in situations of increased difficulties
To possess: the ability to gather necessary data from domestic and foreign	The student does not possess or insufficiently possesses the skills of economic justification of	The student possesses the skills of economic justification of managerial decisions in incomplete volume,	The student partially possesses the skills of economic justification of managerial decisions, skills are mastered, but minor	The student fully possesses the skills of economic justification of managerial decisions, freely

sources of information, analyze them and prepare informational and/or analytical review	managerial solutions	insufficiency in possessing skills with regard to a number of indicators, the student experiences significant difficulties with application of skills in new situations.	mistakes are made, inaccuracies and difficulties occur with analytical operations, transferring skills onto new, non-standard situations.	applies the acquired skills in situations of increased difficulties.
OPK-1. Able to solve professional problems based on knowledge (at an intermediate level) of economic, organizational and management theory IOPK-1.3. Possesses the skills to solve professional problems based on knowledge (at an intermediate level) of economic, organizational and management theory.				
Index	**Evaluation criteria**			
	2	**3**	**4**	**5**
To know: economic functions of governments;	The student demonstrates complete absence or insufficient compliance with the following knowledge: peculiarities of modern economic development of Russia and the world	The student demonstrates incomplete compliance with the following knowledge: features of modern economic development of Russia and the world. Serious mistakes are made, insufficiency of knowledge is revealed, according to a number of indicators, the student experiences significant difficulties in operating knowledge when transferring it to new situations	The student demonstrates partial compliance with the following knowledge: peculiarities of modern economic development of Russia and the world, but minor mistakes are made, inaccuracies, and difficulties in analytical operations occur.	The student demonstrates complete cormpliance with the following knowledge: peculiarities of modern economic development of Russia and the world.
To be able to: calculate and analyze main macroeconomics indicators	The student is not able or in insufficiently able to calculate and analyze main macroeconomics some indicators;	The student demonstrates incomplete compliance with the following skills: counting and analyzing main macroeconomic indicators lack of skills is revealed with regard to a number of indicators, the student experiences significant difficulties with operating skills when transferring them to new situations.	The student demonstrates partial compliance with the following skills: calculating and analyzing basic macroeconomic indicators. Skills are mastered, but minor mistakes are made, inaccuracies and difficulties occur with analytical operations, transferring skills onto new, non-standard	The student demonstrates complete compliance with the following skills: calculating and analyzing main macroeconomic indicators. Freely operates with acquired skills, applies them in situations of increased difficulties.

			situations.	
To possess: The ability to work with economic information in global computer networks.	The student does not possess or in insufficiently possesses culture thinking, the ability to generalization, analysis, perception of economic information, goal setting and the choice of their paths achievements	The student possesses skills of culture thinking, the ability to generalization, analysis, perception of economic information, setting goals and choosing their paths of achievement in incomplete volume, serious mistakes are made, lack of skills is revealed with regard to a number of indicators the student experiences significant difficulties with application of skills in new situations.	The student partially possesses skills of culture thinking, the ability to generalization, analysis, perception of economic information, goals setting and choosing their paths of achievements, but minor mistakes are made, inaccuracies and difficulties occur with analytical operations, transferring skills onto new ones, non-standard situations.	The student fully possesses skills of culture thinking, the ability to generalization, analysis, perception of economic information, goals setting and choosing their path achievements, freely applies the acquired skills in Situations of increased difficulties.

7.2. Scales for assessing the results of intermediate certification and their description:

Interim certification form: test.

Interim certification of students in the form of a test is carried out based on the results of completing all types of academic work provided for by the curriculum for a given discipline (module), while taking into account the results of ongoing monitoring of progress during the semester. Assessment of the degree to which students have achieved the planned learning outcomes in the discipline (module) is carried out by the teacher leading classes in the discipline (module) using the method of expert assessment. Based on the results of the intermediate certification for the discipline (module), the grade “passed” is given, or
"not accepted."

Only students who have completed all types of academic work provided for by the work program in the discipline “Economic Theory” are allowed to take the intermediate certification (prepared a report,

Grading scale	Description
"passed":	The student demonstrates systematic theoretical knowledge, masters terms, makes reasoned conclusions and generalizations, gives examples, and demonstrates fluency in monologue speech and the ability to quickly respond to clarifying questions.
"not accepted":	The student demonstrates ignorance of the theoretical foundations of the subject, does not know the terms, does not know how to make reasoned conclusions and generalizations, give examples, shows poor command of monologue speech, shows a lack of logic and consistency of presentation, makes mistakes that he cannot correct even with correction by the teacher, refuses to answer questions additional questions.

7.3. Appraisal Toos

List of appraisal tools for the discipline "Economic Theory"

OS No.	Name of the appraisal tools	Brief characteristics of the appraisal tool	Presentation of the appraisal tool in FOS
1	Report, presentation (DS)	The product of independent student's work, which is a public presentation based on submission of received results of solving a certain educational practical, educational research or scientific work	Topics of reports, prsentations
2	Test (T)	A system of standardized tasks that allows you to automate the procedure for measuring the level of knowledge and skills of a student.	Test task fund
4	Test	Final form of knowledge assessment. In higher education institutions, they are held during examination sessions.	Questions for testing

Questions for testing in the discipline "Economic Theory" formation of competence UK-10

1) Subject and methods of economics as a social science. The importance of

economics in project management.
2) The essence of consumption and the law of increasing needs. Classification of needs.
3) Economic efficiency of project management. The production possibility curve and its use.
4) Factors of production in project management and their role in the problem of economic choice.
5) Economic systems and their models.
6) Market: essence, conditions of occurrence, functions and types.
7) Market structure and infrastructure. Conditions for the effective functioning of the market.
8) Basic market instruments: goods, money and their essence.
9) Law of demand, non-price factors of demand. Role in Project Management
10) Law of supply, non-price factors of supply. Role in project management.
11) Conditions for the emergence of equilibrium, shortage and glut in the market.
12) Price elasticity of demand, its types and factors. Use in project management
13) Price elasticity of supply, its types and factors. Use in project management
14) Income elasticity of demand. Factors influencing income elasticity of demand. Use in project management
15) Cross elasticity of demand. The influence of elasticity on producer income. Use in project management
16) Price formation in conditions of perfect competition. Use in project management
17) Consumer preferences and marginal utility.
18) The concept of costs and profits. Types of costs. Profit in project management.
19) Long-run production costs. Economies of production scale.
20) Features of the activity of a perfectly competitive market. Use in project management
21) Peculiarities of pricing in the market of monopolistic competition. Use in project management
22) Peculiarities of pricing under conditions of pure monopoly. Use in project management
23) Peculiarities of pricing under oligopoly conditions. Use in project management
24) Imperfect competition (monopolistic competition, oligopoly, monopoly).
25) Criteria for assessing market power and the social costs of monopoly power.
26) Dependence of a company’s activities on production volume and market price.
27) Theory of production. Use in project management
28) Factors of production market. The labor market and its features. Use in project management
29) Factors of production market. The land market and its features. Use in project management
30) Factors of production market. Capital market and its features. Use in project management
31) Property as an economic category. Forms of ownership.

32) Forms of entrepreneurial activity in project management.
33) Privatization and features of its implementation for different countries.
34) Goals and objectives of the state at the macro level. The influence of the state on design enterprises.
35) The circulation of income and expenses in the national economy.
36) System of National Accounts.
37) Calculation of GDP. Deflator.
38) Economic cycles and their types.
39) Phases of the economic cycle.
40) Model of economic equilibrium. Keynesian and classical segments of the aggregate supply curve. Ratchet model. Use in project management
41) Definition of aggregate demand and aggregate supply and their determining factors. Use in project management
42) Marginal propensity to consume and save. Multiplier effect.
43) Definition of unemployment, its main types. The natural rate of unemployment and the conditions that determine this level.
44) Features of the influence of unemployment on the economic development of society. Consequences of unemployment for the country's economy. Okun's Law.
45) Inflation as a destabilizing factor of the national economy. Types of inflation and its measurement. Use in project management
46) Features of supply and demand inflation in the short and long term.
47) Modern ways to combat inflation. Anti-inflationary policy of the state. The influence of inflation on the efficiency of the project management process.
48) Socio-economic policy of the state. Modern forms and methods of social protection of the population.
49) Determination of standard of living. Inequality. Lorenz curve. Gini coefficient.
50) The essence and functions of money, monetary aggregates. Quantity theory of money. Friedman's rule.

formation of OPK-1 competence

51) Conditions of equilibrium in the money market.
52) Money multiplier. Use in project management
53) Banking system: types and main elements.
54) Basic provisions of monetary policy.
55) State budget (income and expenses).
56) Tax system. Laffer curve. Taxes of project enterprises.
57) Goals and objectives of fiscal policy. Methods of fiscal regulation.
58) The state budget, its objectives, causes and consequences of the budget deficit.
59) The structure of the balance of payments of the project enterprise, the factors influencing it.
60) The economic growth. Types and factors of economic growth.
61) Shadow economy. Its place is in project management.

62) Foreign trade and trade policy.
63) Open economy and foreign exchange market.
64) Income effect and substitution effect.
65) External effects. Public goods.
66) General balance and well-being.
67) Features of the transition economy of Russia.

Approximate topics of reports
In the discipline "Economic Theory" (formation of competence UK-10)

1. Evolution of economic systems in society.
2. Conditions for the formation of the labor market in the Russian economy.
3. Forms of economic realization of property in the national economy of Russia.
4. Modern improvement of the structure of the Russian market
5. Development of small and medium-sized businesses in the Russian economy.
6. Diffusion processes in a market economy.
7. Features of the development of competition policy in the Russian economy.
8. The role of FPC in the development of a market economy.
9. Formation market infrastructure Russian economy (on a specific example).
10. Problems of reproduction in the domestic economy.
11. Features of management of federally owned enterprises in Russia.
12. The role and importance of labor potential in the Russian economy.
13. The problem of monetization of benefits in the Russian economy.
14. Investing in the Russian economy: problems and prospects.
15. Problems of social stability in the Russian national economy.
16. Factors destabilizing national economy (for specificexample).
17. Peculiarities formation state budget Russian economy.
18. Subsistence minimum within the system of social protection in national economy of Russia.
19. The role and place of Russia in the system of international economic relations (using a specific example).
20. The problem of poverty in a market economy.
21. The importance of agriculture for the Russian economy. 22.

Scientific potential of Russia and its current state.

23. Unemployment in Russia and its features.
24. Economic relations between Russia and the CIS countries.

(Formation of the competence of OPK-1)

25. Economic growth of Russia in the conditions of development of market relations.
26. The influence of primary industries on the welfare of society.
27. Conditions ensuring the development of scientific and technological progress in the Russian economy.
28. Features of state regulation of the national economy.
29. The influence of cyclical development on a market economy.

30. Features of anti-inflationary policy.
31. Reforming the wage system in the Russian economy.
32. Integration processes in the Russian economy.
33. Priority directions of Russia's foreign economic strategy.
34. National security problems for the Russian economy.
35. Influence of innovative processes on domestic economy (on specific example).
36. Analysis of inflation processes in Russia.
37. Formation of intellectual potential in modern Russia.
38. Features of fiscal policy in the Russian economy.
39. The impact of the tax burden on the country's economy.
40. Factors influencing the uneven distribution of income in society.
41. The problem of assessing macroeconomic indicators and methods of their calculation.
42. The reasons for the emergence and prospects for the existence of the shadow economy in Russia.
43. Trends in the formation of aggregate demand and aggregate supply in Russia.
44. Assessing potential opportunities for economic growth in Russia
45. State regulation of the economy: goals and possible consequences.
46. Basic directions And results carrying out Russia politiciansstabilization of the economy
47. Foreign capital in Russia: positive effect or negative consequences.
48. The influence of external effects on the country's economy.
49. The influence of external effects on a certain (specific) economic entity.
50. Public goods and market economics.
51. The influence of multiplier and accelerator mechanisms on economic growth.
52. The influence of the shadow economy on the well-being of the nation.
53. Analysis of factors influencing the formation of the balance of payments.
54. Regulating national policy through monetary policy.
55. Conditions for balancing the state budget in the national economy.

Report evaluation criteria

No.	Criterion	Grade			
		excellent	good	satisfactory	unsatisfactory
1	Report Structure	The report contains semantic parts, balanced by volume	The report contains three semantic parts, unbalanced by volume	One of the semantic parts of the report is lacking	The semantic parts of the re[port are not traced
2	Report Content	The content reflects the essence of considered	The content not fully reflects the essence of the considered	The content not fully reflects the essence of the considered problem, and of main results received	The content does not reflect the essence of the considered problem, and of main results received

		problem and main results received	problem, and of main results received		
3	Mastery of the material	The student has complete command of the material presented, is problem oriented, and answers questions freely	The student mastered the material presented, is oriented in the problem, but faces difficulties in answering some questions	The student is not fluent enough in the material being presented and is poorly oriented in the problem	The student does not know the material being presented and has poor understanding of the problem
4	Compliance to the topic	The presented material fully corresponds to the stated topic	The presented material contains elements that are not relevant to the topic	The presented material contains a large number of elements that are not relevant to the topic	The material presented is slightly relevant to the topic

Tests in the discipline "Economic Theory" (formation of UK-10 competence)

1 The term "political economy" was used for the first time in his book:

T. Mankiw

+Antoine Montchretien de Watteville

P. Samuelson

2.______________The method, being one of the systematic research methods, allows us to formally determine the causes of changes in economic phenomena, the patterns of these changes, their consequences, opportunities and costs of influencing the course of changes, and makes forecasting economic processes realistic.

+ Economics and mathematics

Historical

Logical

Systematic

3 Mental division of the phenomenon being studied into its component parts and the study of each of these parts separately. These are:

Induction

+Analysis

Deduction

4. Analysis, which makes it possible to see economic phenomena and processes as they really are, what was or can be – these are ________________________________

+Positive analysis

System analysis

Regulatory analysis

5 The object of economic theory is:

Public institutions

+Economic life in societies

Human rights

6 The theoretical work "Economic Table" (1758) was written by:

A.

Smith

W. Petit

+F. Cane

7 The theory of human capital was developed by:

R. Coase K.

Menger

+G. Becker+

8 The first stage of the development of marginalism (1870-1880) is associated with the names:

U. Petit

+K. Menger

+A. Walras

9 The emergence and formation of the foundations of economic theory as political economy - the development of recommendations for government structure for effective management of the economy ("oikos") - has already occurred __________

In the 19th century

In the Middle Ages

+In the Ancient

World

In Ancient Rus'

10 To analyze economic laws and patterns______________________________ Suggested using "ultimate", i.e. incremental values

Keynesians

+marginalistsmerc

antilists

11 "Something about Money" (1682) is a work...

+U. Petty

T. Mana

F. Engels

12 He went down in the history of economic thought as the founder of classical political economy:

D. Ricardo

T. Veblen

+A. Smith

13 This direction of economic theory serves as the most important theoretical justification for state regulation of a developed market economy by increasing or decreasing demand through changes in the cash and non-cash money supply.

mercantilism

+ Keynesianism

institutionalism

14 The theory of economic stabilization, in which monetary factors play a dominant role, is...

+monetarism

institutionalism

Keynesianism

neoliberalism

15 "Ethics" and "Politics" are works...

+AristotleA.

Smith

A. Marshall J.

Keynes

16 The material type of production includes:

+Industry

+ Personal subsidiary plot

+Trade healthcare

+Utilities

17 __________ distinguish between the production of means of production, the production of consumer goods, consumer goods and services used by final consumers

in the territorial structure of production in the

sectoral structure of production

+depending on the purpose of the products manufactured

(Formation of the competence of OPK-1)

1 Term______________apply to products, goods produced in quantities measured

in many thousands and even millions of units over the course of a month or year.

"Mass production"

+"Mass production"

"Individual production"

2 Is there a connection between material and intangible types of production?

Yes, insignificant

+yes, these are two interrelated types of production no

3 Factors of production include:

X Factor

+Labor

+Earth

+Entrepreneurship

+Capital

4 ___________is an independent economic entity, created in the manner established by current legislation, and producing products, goods, performing work, providing services in order to meet public needs and make a profit

Entrepreneur

Industry

Private farming industry

+enterprise (firm, organization)

5 _____________takes into account the hierarchy and subordination of goals and can be represented by a variety of secondary, tertiary and even less significant production goals.

+ “goal tree” mission

of the enterprise

"target tree"

Organizational structure of the enterprise

6 A company whose authorized capital is divided into a certain number of shares is

+ closed joint stock company

partnership

+ open joint stock company

cooperative

limited liability company

7 A limited liability company,

an open joint-stock company, a

closed joint-stock company, a

partnership

is_name of enterprises

classification of companies main

forms of ownership

+ Main organizational and legal forms of enterprises

8 The main goal of creating enterprises of all forms of ownership is

____

Provision of

services

+maximizing profit

production minimizing

costs

9 Nominal GNP increased by 7%, and inflationary price increases amounted to 10%. Real GNP:

increased by 3%

increased by 17%

decreased by 17%

+decreased by 3%

10 When calculating this index, changes in the structure of consumption in the current period are not taken into account, associated both with changes in the income of market participants and the replacement of some goods with others (expensive ones with cheaper ones) in conditions of rising prices. This___

Paasche index

+ Laspeyres index

Fisher index

11 __________ represents the totality of all firms registered within the country.

+Sectorentrepreneurship sector

of the state

Household sector abroad

12 According to Walras's law on national economy:

Demand itself creates the quantity of demand corresponding to itself in volume

+ Disequilibrium cannot exist in one of the markets if equilibrium has been achieved in all other markets

The sum of excess demand in all markets is always zero

13 __________ is the cost of final products created over a certain period by producers producing in the territory of a given country using factors of production located in the territory of the named country.

Net National Product (NNP)

+Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Gross

National Product (GNP) National Income (NI)

14 A curve that shows the quantity of goods and services that consumers are willing to purchase at each possible price level.

+Aggregate demand curve

Demand curve

Aggregate supply curve

15 The effect of non-price factors of aggregate supply is expressed by:

+Shift of the AS curve

Shift of the AD curve, sliding along the AS curve,

sliding along the AD curve

Criteria for evaluation:
Excellent - from 85% to 100% correct answers; Good -
from 75% to 90% correct answers;
Satisfactory - from 55% to 75% correct answers; unsatisfactory - less than 55% correct answers.

“5” (excellent): the test taker demonstrates excellent theoretical knowledge, knows the terms and has the ability to quickly respond to test questions.
“4” (good): the test taker demonstrates good theoretical knowledge, knows most terms and has the ability to quickly respond to test questions.
“3” (satisfactory): the test taker demonstrates satisfactory theoretical knowledge and masters basic terms and concepts.
“2” (unsatisfactory): the test taker has no theoretical knowledge, does not know terminology and responds slowly to test questions.

Application

Structure and content of the discipline "Economic Theory" in the Field of Study 03/38/02 "Management" educational program "Business Process Management" (full-time)

No. n/n	Chapter	Semester	Week of the	Types of educational work, including independent work of students, and labor intensity in hours					Types of independent work of students					Certification Forms	
				L	P/C	Lab	SRS	KSR	K.R.	K.P.	RGR	DS	T	E	Z
	First course														
	First semester														
1	**Introduction to Economics**	1	1-9	8	4		10					+	+		
2	**Fundamentals of Commodity Economics**	1	10-18		4		10					+	+		
3	**Microeconomics**	1	1-9	8	4		10					+	+		
4	**Macroeconomics**	1	10-18		4		10					+	+		
	Certification form											1	1		Z
	Just 1st year			16	16		40								

Structure and content of the discipline "Economic Theory" in the Field of Study 03/38/02 "Management" educational program "Business Process Management" (full-time and part-time)

No. n/n	Chapter	Semester	Week of the	Types of educational work, including independent work of students, and labor intensity in hours					Types of independent work of students					Certification Forms	
				L	P/C	Lab	SRS	KSR	K.R.	K.P.	RGR	DS	T	E	Z
	First course														
	First semester														

1	**Introduction to Economics**	1		4	4		10					+	+		
2	**Fundamentals of Commodity Economics**	1		2	2		10					+	+		
3	**Microeconomics**	1		2	2		12					+	+		
4	**Macroeconomics**	1		6	6		12					+	+		
	Certification form											1	**1**		
	Just 1st year			14	14		44							**E**	