



APPROVED:

Vice-rector for study and methodical work

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20 22.

Общая экономическая теория / Economic theory

Syllabus of the course

Specialty	38.03.02 Management
Specialization	Business management and digital innovations
Level of higher education	Bachelor
Form of training	Full-time
Year of enrolment	2022

Authored by:

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Total number of hours	216	Form of final attestation: Exam: semester I
incl:		
contact work	80	
self-study	100	
practical training	0	
control hours	36	

Hours distribution:

Semester:	1
Type of classes	Hours
Contact hours	38
Practical training	42
Laboratory work	
Total contact hours	80
Self-study	100
Control hours	36
Total academic hours	216
Total credits	6

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1. LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Objective:	To provide students with a set of basic economic knowledge and skills necessary for studying and mastering special courses, the ability to analyze various economic processes in Russia and in the world and the formation of economic thinking that provides an understanding of the forms, methods, priorities and directions of functioning and development of the economy.
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2. COURSE PLACE IN THE PROGRAMME STRUCTURE

Discipline B1.O Economic theory refers to the mandatory part of Block 1.

3. EXPECTED LEARNING OUTCOMES

Code and name of graduate competence	Code and name of the competence achievement indicator	Expected learning outcomes
GPC-1 – Is able to solve professional tasks based on knowledge (at an intermediate level) of economic, organizational and managerial theory	GPC -1.1 – Understands the terms, basic concepts, approaches, models of economic, organizational and managerial theories in the context of solving management tasks	<p>To know: the main theoretical positions and key concepts of the economy; directions of economic development; the main problems of the economy, their relationship with the processes taking place in society</p> <p>To be able to: use methods of economic analysis in professional activity; identify economic problems when analyzing specific situations</p> <p>To possess: the use of the conceptual apparatus of economic theory to describe economic processes that occur in different markets, between different economic entities</p>
UC-10 – Is able to make informed economic decisions in various areas of life	UC-10.1 – Understands the basic principles of the functioning of the economy and economic development, the goals and forms of state participation in the economy	<p>To know: the mechanism of functioning of the market economy and the possibility of its use to solve specific management tasks; the role of the state in the modern mixed economy; objective economic laws and use them in order to understand how to ensure the achievement of effective economic development of various economic entities</p> <p>To be able to: evaluate the effectiveness of micro-, meso-, macro- and mega-economic policy measures and its impact on the current functioning and development of economic entities; use the conceptual apparatus of economic theory to describe economic processes occurring in different markets, between different economic entities</p> <p>To possess: methods of market and planned mechanism for regulating the behavior of economic entities in various markets and building an economic system that ensures sustainable economic growth and minimizes the contradictions that arise in this case</p>
UC-2 – Is able to determine the range of tasks within the	UC-2.1 – Understands the	To know: the principles of behavior of various economic

set goal and choose the best ways to solve them, based on existing legal norms, available resources and limitations	basic principles of setting tasks and developing solutions	<p>entities in conditions of limited economic resources</p> <p>To be able to: identify a range of alternatives to economic behavior and choose the best options</p> <p>To possess: the skills of making economic decisions in conditions of economic uncertainty, a systematic understanding of the content of economic processes</p>
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4. COURSE STRUCTURE AND CONTENT

Code and name of the topics	Course content	Academic hours			
		Contact work			Self-study
		Lectures	Practices	Workshops	
Topic 1. The subject and method of economic theory.	The subject, goals and objectives of general economic theory. Definition of the subject of general economic theory by representatives of different schools. The system of economic relations: socio-economic, technical-economic, organizational-economic, ecological-economic. Economic laws and categories. The structure of general economic theory. Nano-, micro-, meso-, macro- and mega-economics are components of economics and various levels of economic analysis. Economic entities and their goals. The relationship of general economic theory with other sciences. General economic theory is the methodological foundation of the system of economic sciences. Functions of general economic theory. Methodology of economic science. Methods of cognition of economic processes. Dialectical method, a method of scientific abstraction, analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction. A combination of historical and logical, economic and mathematical modeling, economic experiment. Cognition, construction and use of a system of economic laws and categories as a method of economic analysis. Economic policy.	2	4		4
Topic 2. Formation and development of economic theory as a science.	The emergence of economic schools. Economic schools in the twentieth century. Neoclassical direction. Monetarism. Neoliberalism. The Keynesian direction. Neo-Keynesians. Institutional and sociological direction. Neo-institutionalism. Economic globalism. Russian Economic thought and its contribution to the treasury of world economic science. Nobel Prize laureates in Economics and their ideas.	2	2		6
Topic 3. Material needs and economic resources of the society	Human needs and their classification. Material needs. The law of the elevation of needs. Ways and means of satisfying material needs. Economic benefit and its properties. Benefits are substitutes. Complementary good. Resources and their classification. Economic resources and their properties. Factors of production. The contradiction between unlimited needs and limited resources is the main problem of economic theory and practice. The company's production capabilities and the problem of choice. The curve of production capabilities	2	2		4

	and its properties. The concept of alternative cost. The concept of efficiency. Production efficiency and economic efficiency.				
Topic 4. Natural and commodity economy.	The main forms of public economy and their models. Subsistence farming, its features and peculiarities. Relationships of personal dependence. Commodity economy: causes and conditions of occurrence, main features. Product. Various theoretical approaches to assessing the properties of a product: its use value, utility and value. Goods and public goods. The formation of relations of material dependence. Simple and capitalist commodity production. Separation of labor from property. The transformation of labor into a commodity	2	2		4
Topic 5. Property as the basis of economic systems. Types of economic systems.	Property as an economic, legal and historical category. The content of the property. Roman rights: possession, disposal, use. The laws of property and the laws of appropriation. The general economic theory of "property rights" by R. Coase and A. Alchian as a system of relations between people regarding their exclusion from access to tangible and intangible resources. Types of property. The objective necessity of a variety of forms of ownership. Conformity of ownership forms to the state of productive forces. Private and public property. Private property as the basis of a market economy. Private labor and private non-labor property of citizens. Intellectual property. The process of internationalization of property relations. Ownership of joint ventures. Economic forms of property realization. The economic system of society and the main directions of periodization of its socio-economic development. Criteria for the development of economic systems. Formational approach. Civilizational approach: types of civilizations, their similarities and differences. Theories of the change of civilizations. The evolution of economic systems. Developed, developing, transitional, scarce, socially oriented, corporate, mixed market economy. Traditional, team, market, mixed economy.	2	2		4
Topic 6. The content and functioning of the market economy.	The market as an economic system of relations between buyers and sellers. Evolution of views on the market. Russian economists about the market. Market typology. A free market or a system of perfect competition. Deformed markets. A system of imperfect competition. Regulated market. The variety of market forms. Market functions. Conditions of functioning of the market economy. Types of markets and their classification by economic purpose, commodity groups, spatial feature, degree of restriction of competition, types of subjects of market relations. Segmentation of markets taking into account geographical, demographic, psychological, behavioral factors. The boundaries of market relations. Market structure. Market infrastructure. Financial and commercial institutions as elements of the market infrastructure; their types, content of activities and role in the market economy. Market economy models. Characteristics of Russian, American, Japanese, German, Swedish, French, South Korean, Chinese models. Using the world experience of market	2	2		8

	functioning in the economic life of Russia. Conditions of transition to a market system of management in Russia and the specifics of its entry into the system of socially oriented market management. Stages of the formation of a market economy in Russia. The market mechanism as the interrelation and interaction of market elements: demand, supply and price. Market conditions. Demand as an integral element of the market. The law of demand, the demand curve. Factors affecting demand. Elasticity of demand in terms of price and income. Cross elasticity. Coefficient of elasticity. Determinants of individual demand (price, tastes, expectations, etc.). Individual and market demand. The offer is an element of the market. The law of supply, the supply curve. The coefficient of elasticity of the offer. Factors affecting the offer. Determinants of individual supply (resource prices, technology, expectations, and others). The interaction of supply and demand. The equilibrium price as a necessary condition for the emergence of market equilibrium. Overstocking and scarcity as evidence of market imbalance.				
Topic 7. Entrepreneurial activity and entrepreneurial capital. Theory of the firm. Risk theory. Costs.	Economic content and mandatory conditions for entrepreneurial activity. The main forms of entrepreneurship organization. A firm as a basic form of entrepreneurial activity. Formation of entrepreneurial capital: methods and sources. Fixed and working capital. Material and moral depreciation of capital. Depreciation. Indicators of effective use of the company's resources. Risk: definition, classification, management methods. Natural and cost estimation of the company's resource costs. Costs and their classification. The costs of society and the costs of the company. Accounting and economic costs of production. Explicit and implicit costs. Instant, short and long period. Costs in a short period. Total costs: fixed (fixed), variable, gross. Average costs: fixed (fixed), variable, gross. Marginal costs. Graphical representation of all types of costs. Costs in the long term. The curve of long-term average costs (wrapping curve). Positive, negative and permanent economies of scale.	2	2		4
Topic 8. Income in a market economy. The time factor.	Factor distribution of income. Profit is the main result of the company's functioning. Interpretation of the essence and sources of profit by mercantilists, physiocrats, A. Smith, D. Ricardo, K. Marx, modern economists. Types of profit. Factors determining the amount of profit. Profit functions. Accounting and economic profit. Profit maximization in conditions of perfect and imperfect competition. Monopoly profit and the conditions of its occurrence. The essence and structure of entrepreneurial income. Wages – remuneration for the work of employees. The evolution of economists' views on understanding the essence of wages: the interpretation of wages by A. Smith and D. Ricardo, the theory of the "wage fund" by T. Malthus and J. Mill, the Marxist theory of wages, the social theory of wages by M. Tugan-Baranovsky, views on the essence of wages by J. Case studies, modern theories of wages. Forms and systems of remuneration. The level	2	2		6

	and dynamics of wages. Nominal and real wages. Features of pricing in the labor market in conditions of perfect and imperfect competition. Judgment interest is a kind of income. Marxist interpretation of loan interest as a form of surplus value. The theory of interest in modern economic literature. The rate of interest and its trend the interest rate, the average interest rate, the market interest rate and the factors affecting it. Determination of interest based on the theory of supply and demand. Discounting. Economic rent and its types. The theory of rental relations. Land ownership and land use are the basis of the system of agrarian relations. The world experience of land ownership and land use, its features in Russia. A retrospective review of existing forms of land ownership in world practice. The role of private ownership of land in the development of market economy: positive and negative aspects. Land rent is the income of the landowner. Monopoly of private ownership of land and absolute rent; monopoly of land as an object of economy; differential rent I and II; dynamics of differential rent. Rent. Neoclassical theory of rental income: economic rent, quasi-rent and income on current investments. Monopoly rent. Features of pricing in the land market. The price of land: dynamics and factors determining it. Land cadastre. Formation of the land price in the conditions of the market economy of Russia.				
Topic 9. Features of economic processes and phenomena at the meso-level.	"Meso-economics" and "meso-level" definition of concepts in economic analysis. Meso-level is the study of the industry or economic activity of regional economic complexes. Modern understanding of the meso-level of economics by representatives of institutional and evolutionary economic theory. Theory of regional relations. Signs of region allocation. Conceptual approaches to the study of the region. Donor regions and depressed regions: relationships, interrelations. Regional policy.	2	2		4
Topic 10. National economy. National accounting. The system of National Accounts.	Features of the macroeconomic approach to the study of processes and phenomena. Macroeconomics is a branch of general economic theory that studies the functioning of the economy as an integral unity of all interrelated industries and sectors of the economy. Objectives and instruments of macroeconomic policy. Ensuring the main macroeconomic goals: stability of economic growth, employment of the population, social justice, improvement of living standards of the population. The main macroeconomic indicators and their measurement. The aggregate social product, its structure in value and natural-material form. Theoretical approaches to the analysis of the social product. Gross domestic product (GDP). Net economic well-being. Gross national product. The problem of double counting. Intermediate product and final product. Methods of calculating GDP. The GDP deflator (GNP). National income: production, distribution, redistribution, use. National wealth: content and structure. The essence, history of origin and stages of development of national accounting. Methodology of national accounting. The role and functions of national accounting. Contents of national	2	2		6

	accounts. Classification of economic transactions. Institutional units and sectors. Residents. Territorial and extraterritorial analysis. The main accounts of the National Accounting System (SNA).				
Topic 11. Theory of consumption, savings, savings, investments.	General characteristics of consumption, savings and investments. Average propensity to consume (APC). Marginal propensity to consume (MPC). Average propensity to save (APS). Marginal propensity to save (MPS). Classification of investments. Real investments. Investment demand and the factors determining it. The essence and functions of investments. An investment trap. The relationship between investment and national income. Multiplier theory. Graphical analysis in multiplier theory. Two-way multiplier action. The paradox of thrift. Deflationary and inflationary gap. The principle of acceleration. The accelerator formula. The relationship between the accelerator and the multiplier.	2	2		6
Topic 12. Money. The role of monetary policy in the functioning of the economy.	Money as a special financial instrument. Money and its functions. Types of monetary systems. Circulation of metal, credit-paper and electronic money. Money supply, its structure and measurement. Monetary aggregates. Instruments influence of the banking system on the volume of money supply. Composition and mechanism of formation of bank reserves. The coefficient of depositing money. Monetary base and its structure. Deposit, cash and credit multipliers. Factors determining the change in the magnitude of the multipliers. The speed of money circulation. The quantitative theory of money and the price level. The problem of money neutrality. Monetary rule. Rational expectations and super-neutrality of money. The supply and demand of money, their dependence on the economic situation. Macroeconomic equilibrium in the money market. The impact of the money supply on the volume of production. The essence, functions and forms of credit. Commercial, banking, consumer, mortgage, government, international credit. Conditions and sources of capital release in the process of circulation. Credit redistribution of capital. Credit mechanism: content, dialectics of development. The market of credit resources. Monetary system, its structure and functions. Banks, their types and functions. Central bank, commercial banks, savings banks. Types and functions of financial and credit institutions. Banking services market. Banking crises in Russia. Macro-regulation of the monetary system. Objectives and types of monetary policy. Restrictive and expansionist policies. Loan interest and patterns of its dynamics. The rate and the rate of interest. Loan capital market.	2	2		6
Topic 13. The theory of inflation.	The concept and types of inflation. The intensity of the inflationary process. Conditions and causes of inflation. Demand inflation and the factors determining it: monetary and non-monetary. Supply (cost) inflation and its determining factors. The inflationary spiral. Socio-economic consequences of inflation: inflation tax. Projected inflation, I. Fischer equation. Types of social production costs. Adaptive and rational inflation	2	2		4

	expectations. Price level measurement. The rate of inflation and its determining factors. Nominal and real wages. Nominal and real interest rates. Models of "low" and "high" inflation.				
Topic 14. Theory of employment. Inflation and unemployment.	Population movement and macroeconomic proportions in employment. Concepts of employment of the population. Able-bodied and economically active population. The composition of the economically active population. Unemployment and its types. The actual rate of unemployment. Full employment and the natural rate of unemployment. Factors determining the formation and change of the natural rate of unemployment. Conjunctural unemployment and its norm. The impact of macroeconomic proportions in employment on the final results of real production. Oaken's law. The labor market. Quantitative and qualitative certainty of labor resources. The role of man in ensuring economic growth. Labor force and human capital. The impact of STP on the qualitative improvement of the workforce. Factors of labor market formation. Internal and international migration, emigration of labor resources. Types of migration processes. Pendulum and shuttle migration. Social partnership and the nature of relations in the labor market. Patterns of human capital formation. Contradictions in the formation and use of human capital. The effectiveness of investments in the formation of human capital. The use of education, healthcare, and recreation services. Unemployment and inflation. Types of the Phillips curve. The impact of inflationary processes on the standard of living of the population, the redistribution of national income, the volume of the national product. The specifics of inflation at the present stage of economic development in Russia. Anti-inflationary policy.	2	2		4
Topic 15. Cycle. Large cycles and forecasting of economic development.	Cyclicality as a universal form of economic dynamics. Cyclicality is a form of reaction of the economy to non-equilibrium states, a way of balancing the structure and growth rates, an impulse to master technological progress and the basis for updating the economic system. Objective foundations of cyclic oscillations. Different approaches to the explanation of cyclic fluctuations. Types of cycles. The main characteristics of the economic cycle of business activity. Phase-by-phase dynamics of economic indicators. Forecasting business activity. Classification and frequency of recessions. Short-term economic fluctuations (fluctuations). Large cycles of N.D. Kondratiev's conjuncture. Quantitative and qualitative characteristics of long-wave oscillations. The main characteristics of the crisis of the economic system. Types of crises. Agrarian and structural crises. Economic reforms in Russia from the standpoint of the theory of cyclical social development. Features of the economic crisis in Russia. Anti-crisis and stabilization programs.	2	2		4
Topic 16. Economic growth.	Economic growth is an indicator of changes in the level of real output in a long-term interval. The essence of real economic growth. Indicators of economic growth. Objectives, efficiency, quality and social orientation of	2	2		4

	long-term economic growth. The contradiction between the pace of economic growth and its qualitative results. Direct and indirect factors of economic growth. Factors that directly affect economic growth and factors that slow down economic growth. Extensive and intensive types of economic growth. Models of economic growth. Ecological contradictions of economic growth. Instability of the equilibrium growth of the economy and the needs of its state regulation. Economic growth in the Russian Federation: Problems and contradictions.				
Topic 17. Financial system and financial policy.	Society's finances, their essence and role in ensuring economic growth. Subjects of financial relations: economic entities, the population and the state. The basic principles of building a financial system. The financial policy of the state is a set of state measures to optimize the conditions for the use of centralized monetary resources. Control and distribution functions of financial policy. The State budget and its role in the distribution and redistribution of national income. Budget functions. The budget system. The budget of the central government and the budgets of the subjects of the federation (local budgets). Extra-budgetary funds. Budget revenues and expenditures, their structure. Budget deficit. Cyclical and structural deficits of the state budget. Inflationary and non-inflationary ways of financing the budget deficit. Budget surplus. Budget sequestration. Taxes as an economic base and a tool of the state's financial policy. Classification of taxes by the method of collection and use. Direct and indirect taxes. Laffer curve. Tax multiplier. Tax system, principles of taxation. The Tax Code. Static and dynamic tax systems. The level of the tax burden and its calculation. The shadow economy and the problems of measuring the extent of its influence. Fiscal policy of the state and its role in state regulation of economic processes. Types of fiscal policy (discretionary and automatic). Government spending and aggregate demand. Public debt. Internal and external public debt: ways of covering, regulatory concepts.	2	2		6
Topic 18. Social policy.	Social policy of the state: goals and tools. Social guarantees of the state under the conditions of the market mechanism of income generation. Total incomes of the population: types, structure and sources of formation. Nominal, disposable and real income. Functional and personal income distribution. Alternative economic theories of sources of income formation and dynamics. Income differentiation: causes and factors. Measurement of income differentiation and assessment of global trends in their dynamics. The main causes of income inequality. Types, indicators and consequences of population poverty. The Lorentz curve. Engel's law. The Gini coefficient. The level and quality of life: a system of indicators for their assessment. State income redistribution: alternative concepts, goals and tools. Economic efficiency. The system of social protection of the population of Russia. Socio-economic security as the most important qualitative characteristic of the economic system. The system of indicators, external and internal threats to	2	2		8

	socio-economic security. Global economic processes and economic security of the country. Internal threats to economic security, related and unrelated to cyclical patterns of development. The problem of self-sufficiency of the country. Food security. The fight against criminalization in the economic sphere. Shadow economy: causes and consequences of its development. The mechanism of ensuring economic security.				
Topic 19. World economy.	The stages of formation and the main features of the world economy. The growth of economic interdependence. Internationalization of material and spiritual production. The role of STP and transnational capital in the internationalization of the economy, strengthening economic interdependence. International migration of labor and capital. World trade. The concept of the world market. International division of labor. Theories of absolute and comparative advantages of countries in international trade. Trade balance. Trade deficit: causes and ways to overcome. World prices and comparative costs. Interaction of global and national markets. Protectionism and free trade. Trade tariffs, quotas, licenses. Export promotion. International economic organizations. Regional markets of Europe, America, Asia. The European-Asian market. Problems of active inclusion of the Russian economy in the world market. The theory of the comparative advantage of free foreign trade by D. Ricardo. The Heckscher-Ohlin theory of foreign trade and the possibility of its use. Efficiency of foreign trade relations. The concept of currency. The role of currency in international trade. The balance of payments and its structure. The foreign exchange market: the essence, the main features. Currency quotation. Demand for currency, demand factors. Currency supply, its factors. The exchange rate. Fixed and floating rates. The evolution of the currency system. The gold standard. The Bretton Woods system. Currency convertibility. Modern currency system. Operations in the euro currency markets. The International Monetary Fund and its functions. Forms of international settlements: national currencies, special drawing rights (SDR), European currency unit (euro). The global gold market. Gold auctions. Factors affecting the price of gold. Quantitative and qualitative characteristics of globalization. Global integration and regionalization of national economic systems and trends in resource saving, cost reduction, product value, improvement of human capital. Scientific and technological progress and the information economy are the material basis of globalization. Contradictions of globalization of world economic relations and ways to resolve them.	2	4		8
Control hours:					36
Total hours:		38	42	0	100

5. TEACHING AND LEARNING TOOLS OF THE COURSE

5.1 Recommended literature

Bibliographic description of the publication (author, title, type, place and year of publication, number of pages)	Digital resources
Economics [Electronic resource]: textbook / [S.A. Dyatlov et al.]; edited by S.A.Dyatlov, S.N. Pshenichnikova, E.G.Kolesnik; Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation. Federation, St. Petersburg State Economy. un-t, Kaf. total. econ. theories and histories of econ. thoughts. — Electron. text data. (1 file: 5,00 MB). — Saint Petersburg: Publishing House of the SPbGEU Publishing House, 2017	http://opac.unecon.ru/elibrary ... BE%D0%BC%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0.pdf
Economic theory: tasks, tests, problem situations: practicum / [V.N.Vinogradov, A.N.Gavrilov, E.G.Kolesnik, etc.]; [ed. V.N.Vinogradov]; M-in Science and Higher Education. education grew. Federation, St. Petersburg State Economy. un-t, Kaf. total. econ. theories and histories of econ. thoughts St. Petersburg : Publishing House of St. Petersburg State University, 2020	http://opac.unecon.ru/elibrary ... B0%D0%B4%D0%B0%D1%87%D0%B8.pdf
Gukasyan, G. M. General Economic theory: key issues [Electronic resource]: Textbook. — 4, add. and rework. — Moscow: LLC "INFRA-M Scientific and Publishing Center", 2017.- 224 p —	https://znanium.com/catalog/document?id=208642

5.2 List of software (including national production)

- 7-Zip
- LibreOffice
- ОС АЛТ образование 10

5.3 List of reference systems and modern professional databases

№	Name of reference systems and professional databases
1.	Digital library Grebennikon.ru – www.grebennikon.ru
2.	Science Digital Library eLIBRARY – www.elibrary.ru
3.	Science Digital Library КиберЛеника – www.cyberleninka.ru
4.	Database ПОЛПРЕД Справочники – www.polpred.com
5.	Database OECD Books, Papers & Statistics on the platform OECD iLibrary www.oecd-ilibrary.org
6.	Legal reference system КонсультантПлюс (installed resource UNECON or www.consultant.ru)
7.	Legal reference system «ГАРАНТ» (installed resource UNECON or www.garant.ru)
8.	Information and referral system «Кодекс» (installed resource UNECON or www.kodeks.ru)
9.	Digital library system BOOK.ru - www.book.ru
10.	Digital library system ЭБС ЮРАЙТ – www.urait.ru

11.	Digital library system ЗНАНИЙМ (ZNANIUM) – www.znanium.com
12.	Digital library UNECON – opac.unecon.ru

6. TECHNICAL FACILITIES

There are special rooms for lectures, seminars, coursework, group and individual consultations, current and interim assessments, as well as rooms for self-study.

The premises are equipped with equipment and teaching aids.

The rooms for students' independent work are equipped with computers with Internet connection and access to the university's electronic learning environment.

Name of classroom	Classroom location
Classroom 607 (for conducting lecture-type classes and seminar-type classes, course design (course work), group and individual consultations, ongoing monitoring and intermediate certification), is equipped with a multimedia complex. Specialized furniture and equipment: Educational furniture for 144 seats, teacher's workplace, chalkboard 1 pc., podium, pedestal m/m Multimedia projector Panasonic PT-VX610E - 1 pc., Broadcast amplifier ZA-1240 A - 1 pc., ScreenMedia Champion 244x183cm SCM-4304 - 1 pc., JBL CONTROL 25 WH speaker system - 2 pcs., Sets of demonstration equipment and visual aids: multimedia applications for lecture courses and practical classes, interactive visual aids.	191002, St. Petersburg, Kuznechny lane, 9/27, lit. A
Classroom 602 (for conducting lecture-type classes and seminar-type classes, course design (course work), group and individual consultations, ongoing monitoring and interim certification), is equipped with a multimedia complex. Specialized furniture and equipment: Educational furniture for 30 seats, teacher's workplace, chalk board 1 pc. Portable Multimedia Kit: HP 250 G6 1WY58EA laptop, LG PF1500G Multimedia Projector. Sets of demonstration equipment and visual aids: multimedia applications for lecture courses and practical classes, interactive visual aids.	191002, St. Petersburg, Kuznechny lane, 9/27, lit. A
Classroom 626A (for lecture-type classes and seminar-type classes, course design (course work), group and individual consultations, ongoing monitoring and interim certification), equipped with a multimedia complex. Specialized furniture and equipment: Educational furniture for 25 seats, teacher's workplace, chalk board 1 pc. there is nothing, the caretaker is sitting Sets of demonstration equipment and educational and visual aids: multimedia applications for lecture courses and practical classes, interactive educational and visual aids.	191002, St. Petersburg, Kuznechny lane, 9/27, lit. A
Classroom 208 (for lecture-type classes and seminar-type classes, course design (course work), group and individual consultations, ongoing monitoring and interim certification), equipped with a multimedia complex. Specialized furniture and equipment: Educational furniture for 32 seats, teacher's workplace, chalkboard 1 pc., desk 10 pcs., bench 10 pcs., bedside table m/m computer I3-8100/ 8Gb/500GB/ Philips224E5QSB - 20 pcs., Computer i5-7400 3 Gh/8Gb/1Tb/Dell e2318h - 1 pc, Multimedia projector 1 NEC ME401X - 1 pc., Electric screen 153x200 cm Matte White - 1 pc., HP ProCurve Switch 2610-24 (24 ports 10/100+2 10/100/1000) - 1 pc. Sets of demonstration equipment and visual aids: multimedia applications for lecture courses and practical classes, interactive visual aids.	191002, St. Petersburg, Kuznechny lane, 9/27, lit. A

7. METHODOLOGICAL GUIDELINES FOR STUDENTS

The following documents should be made available to the trainee before the start of the course:

- training and methodological documentation;

- local normative acts regulating the main issues of the organisation and implementation of educational activities, including those regulating the procedure for current monitoring and interim assessment of students;
- the schedule of consultations of the teaching staff.

The level and depth of mastering the discipline is determined by the active and systematic work of students in lectures, seminars, independent work, including in terms of identifying the most significant and relevant problems for further study. A special condition for qualitative mastering of the discipline is an effective organisation of work, which allows distributing the academic workload evenly in accordance with the schedule of the educational process.

When preparing for classes, students have the opportunity to attend consultations with the staff of UNECON according to the timetable set out in the schedule of consultations.

The students' in- and out-of-classroom work should aim to form:

- the fundamentals of the learner's world view and scientific understanding;
- basic knowledge relevant to the training area and the declared professional field, forming the target and professional basis for training;
- professional competences oriented towards the needs of the labour market;
- an individual trajectory by mastering a unique set of professional competences that complement the learner's competence model, through a focus on specific professional specialised areas of knowledge defined by labour market representatives;
- meta-skills for learners, such as teamwork and leadership, data analysis, digital skills, project design and implementation, intercultural interaction.

8. SPECIFICATIONS FOR TEACHING DISABLED PERSONS

Students with disabilities, if necessary, are taught on the basis of an adapted work programme using special teaching methods and didactic materials that take into account the particularities of their psychophysical development, individual capacities and health status.

In order for disabled persons and persons with disabilities to master the curriculum, the University shall ensure that:

- for the visually impaired and visually impaired: availability of information on the timetable in accessible places and adapted forms for learners who are blind or visually impaired; presence of an assistant to assist the learner as needed; production of alternative formats of teaching materials (large print or audio files);
- for the hearing-impaired and hearing-impaired: adequate sound reproduction of information;

– for persons with disabilities and persons with mobility impairments: the possibility of unimpeded access for students to classrooms, restrooms and other areas of the department, as well as their stay in these areas.

Learners with disabilities and persons with disabilities are provided with printed and/or electronic educational resources in forms adapted to their disabilities. The education of students with disabilities may be organised with other students or in separate groups or organisations.

ASSESSMENT RESOURCES

1.1 Control tasks and assignments for interim attestation

1. The origin and main stages of the development of economic science.
2. Economic laws and categories.
3. The subject and method of modern economic theory.
4. The structure of economic theory and the tasks solved at each of its levels.
5. The importance of production in the economic development of society. Types of production and
6. Limited resources and unlimited needs. Curve
7. Factors of production: the essence, methods of connection and substitution.
8. The production function and its varieties. Taking into account the time factor in the economy.
9. Objectives of production activity and economic forms of the received
10. Property as an economic category and the basis of the economic system.
11. The role of property in economic reform. Privatization and
12. Types of ownership and forms of management. The "bundle of rights" of property.
13. The economic system. Institutions that form the economic system.
14. Types of economic systems and their characteristics.
15. Subsistence farming as the primary form of production organization.
16. Conditions of origin, main features and models of commodity production.
17. Money. The essence, functions and forms of money. The monetary system and its evolution.
18. The market as an economic concept and management system. Characteristic
19. Subjects and objects of the market. Functions performed by market entities and reasons
20. Conditions and principles of the market economy. Market functions.
21. Classification and segmentation of markets. Market infrastructure.
22. The concept, essence and types of competition. Competition functions.
23. The market mechanism of price formation. Quantitative and qualitative
24. Elasticity of supply and demand.
25. The mechanism of functioning of the imperfect competition market. Kinds
26. Entrepreneurial activity: the economic content and conditions of its

27. The main forms of entrepreneurship organization in the modern economy.
 28. Formation of entrepreneurial capital: types, methods and sources.
 29. The essence and evolution of capital concepts. Circulation and turnover
 30. The essence of production costs. Dependence of production costs on volume
 31. Average production costs in the short and long term.
 32. Marginal costs and productivity. The law of diminishing returns.
 33. The essence, functions and types of profit. Factors determining profit.
 34. Wages, essence, functions and types.
 35. Land rent and its types. The price of land.
 36. Features of the macroeconomic approach to the study of economic
 37. The main macroeconomic problems and their characteristics.
 38. The system of macroeconomic indicators and their measurement.
- National
39. Macroeconomic equilibrium and its types.
 40. Consumption and saving in the national economy.
 41. Formation of state revenues and expenditures.
 42. Savings and investments. The essence, functions, classification of investments.
 43. The essence, indicators, factors and types of economic growth. Limits and
 44. Factors that ensure economic growth and their characteristics.
 45. Cyclicity in the economy. Causes of cyclical fluctuations. Types of economic
 46. Phases of cyclic oscillations. Indicators characterizing changes in the
 47. The countercyclical policy of the state. Smoothing Tools
 48. The role of man in the modern economy. Theory of human capital.
 49. The labor market and its features. Demand, supply and balance in the labor market.
 50. Income inequality. The problem of the formation of the middle class.
 51. Unemployment. Causes of unemployment. Types of unemployment.
 52. Methods of combating unemployment and the effectiveness of their use.
- Monetary aggregates.
53. The money market. Supply and demand for money. Money supply.
 54. Credit: essence, functions and types. The credit and banking system and its structure.
 55. The role of banks in lending to economic entities. The special role of the Central
 56. Monetary policy: essence and types.
 57. The economic essence of inflation and its types. The inflation index.
- Reasons

58. Economic and social consequences of inflation. The relationship between unemployment and
59. Anti-inflationary policy of the state. Essence, goals, tools,
60. The essence and functions of finance in the national economy.
- Principles of construction
61. The state budget as a special form of public finance. Structure
62. Causes, types and methods of financing the budget deficit.
63. Taxes. Functions, types, tax rates. Laffer curve.
64. Fiscal policy of the state and its role in state regulation
65. The stages of formation and the main features of the world economy.
66. International division of labor and its evolution. International specialization
67. Internationalization, integration and globalization of socio-economic
68. institutions and instruments of regulation of the global economy.
69. Increasing economic instability and its impact on the development of world markets
70. Socio-economic consequences of unemployment. Oaken's law.

1.2 Topics for written task

Is not provided by the work programme of the discipline.

1.3 Interim checkpoints

Number	Type	Method of conduct	Topic number
1	Control work	written	1-8
2	Control work	written	9-19
3	Monitoring	with the help of technical means and information systems	1-19

1.4 Other assessment objects

Is not provided by the work programme of the discipline.

1.5 Self-study

Name of self-study	Topic number
Doing homework	1-19
Exam preparation	1-19

1.6 Grading scale

Scales of assessment and procedures for assessing learning outcomes of the discipline are regulated by the Regulations on the current control of progress and interim attestation of students in higher education programmes and the Regulations on the scoring and rating system.

A grading and rating system is used to assess the learning outcomes of the

discipline:

The final control of the discipline is an examination (or a differentiated test), the final grade being formed in accordance with the scale given in the table below:

Points	Grade
≤ 54	fail
55-69	satisfactory
70-84	good
≥ 85	excellent

Grading scale

2 (points to 54)	Demonstrates a lack of understanding of the problem. Many of the requirements of the assignment are not met. An initial perception of the material is demonstrated. The work is incomplete and/or plagiarised.
3 (points 55-69)	Demonstrates a partial understanding of the problem. Most of the requirements of the task have been met. Mastery of the elements of the assigned material. The material is mostly clear and coherent.
4 (points 70-84)	Demonstrates considerable understanding of the issue by the discipline. All requirements of the assignment are fulfilled. The content of the completed tasks is disclosed and examined from different perspectives.
5 (points 85-100)	Demonstrates full understanding of the problem. All requirements of the assignment are fulfilled. Demonstrates proficiency in the discipline. The completed assignments are holistic, complete, structured, present different points of view and demonstrate creativity.