

*Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education  
"Peoples' Friendship University of Russia"*

*Faculty of Economics*

Recommended by ISSC

**THE WORKING PROGRAM OF THE DISCIPLINE**

**Economy and management of the national economy**

**Recommended for direction of training**

38.06.01 "ECONOMY"

**Focus of the program (profile)**

Economy and management of the national economy

Moscow - 2021

## **1.1. Goals and objectives of the discipline**

**The purpose of the discipline** - training of scientific workers in the specialty 08.00.05 "Economics and management of the national economy", providing various spheres of the national economy with scientific and pedagogical personnel and highly qualified practitioners who know modern scientific methods of economic analysis and management decision-making.

The purpose of studying the discipline is the formation of scientific and theoretical knowledge and practical and applied skills related to the adoption of economic and managerial decisions in the development of the national economy, production and economic activities of domestic and foreign enterprises, industries and industrial-industrial complexes operating in conditions of market-institutional relations, as well as preparation for passing the candidate's minimum in the specialty 08 00 08 - "Economics and management of the national economy."

### **Discipline objectives:**

- in-depth study of the methodological and theoretical foundations of economics and management of the national economy;
- the formation of skills and abilities of independent research and scientific-pedagogical activity in the field of economics and management of the national economy;
  - to teach practical skills for calculating and assessing indicators of economic development of the national economy, enterprises, industries and complexes, and on this basis - making effective management decisions.

## **2. The place of discipline in the structure of OOP**

The academic discipline "Economics and National Economy Management" refers to the variable part of the main educational program for the training of scientific and pedagogical personnel in graduate school in the direction of training 38.06.01 "Economics", the profile of training "Economics and National Economy Management", full-time and part-time forms of education.

When studying the discipline, continuity and close relationship with the disciplines of undergraduate and graduate programs: Microeconomics, Macroeconomics, Statistics, Management, Finance, etc. The study of the discipline is also based on the knowledge gained in graduate school in the course of mastering the program material of such previous academic disciplines as: "History and Philosophy of Science", "Social psychology of professional activity of a teacher-researcher", "Modern economic theory", etc.

This discipline creates a theoretical and practical basis for the subsequent study of the following disciplines of the curriculum: "Problems

economics of industry and entrepreneurship ”,“ Economics and organization of enterprises and sectors of the national economy ”.

### 3. Requirements for the level of mastering the content of the discipline

*Discipline-Formed Competencies...* The process of mastering the academic discipline "Economics and National Economy Management" is aimed at developing the following universal, general professional and professional competencies among graduate students: UK-1, OPK-1, PC-1, PC-2, PC-3, PC-4 and PC- 8, in accordance with the main professional educational program of higher education - the program for the training of scientific and pedagogical personnel in graduate school in the direction of training 38.06.01 "Economics", the profile of training

"Economics and National Economy Management".

The code competence	Content of competence
UK-1	Ability to critically analyze and evaluate modern scientific achievements, generate new ideas when solving research and practical problems, including number in interdisciplinary fields.
OPK-1	The ability to independently carry out research activities in the relevant professional field using modern research methods and information and communication technologies.
PC-1	Ability to use research results, knowledge of patterns and development trends to solve problems in the field of economics, organization and management enterprises, industries, complexes.
PC-2	Ability to analyze, evaluate and use the provisions of management theory and economic theory in solving management tasks for the development of the national economy.
PC-3	Ability to conduct performance assessments management activities, socio-economic the results of the management decisions taken.
PC-4	The ability to propose and logically substantiate methods and tools for improving the national economy at all its levels and in all sectors, taking into account the goals and objectives of the country's development, as well as the system of influencing external and internal factors.
PC-8	The ability to make a forecast of the main social economic indicators of enterprises, industry, region and economy as a whole

As a result of studying the discipline "Economics and National Economy Management", a graduate student must demonstrate the following results:

**have an idea:**

- the structure of the national economy, the role and place of enterprises, industries and complexes in the system of the national economy;
- on the main trends and problems of the development of enterprises, industries and complexes in the modern conditions of the country's market economy;
- about modern ways of using information and communication technologies in the chosen field of activity;

**know:**

- the main problems and debatable issues of economics and management of the national economy, its enterprises, industries and complexes;
- the most important theoretical and methodological approaches to the development of a market economy and the improvement of its state regulation;
- conceptual and methodological problems and debatable issues of economics and management of the national economy in the content of research of domestic and foreign scientific schools;

**be able to:**

- on the basis of empirical data and factual information, identify the priority range of problems of economic development and management of the national economy of the Russian Federation;
- to be free to navigate the debatable issues and aspects of the modern economy and management of the national economy;
- determine the main calculation and analytical indicators at the micro and macro levels of research in economics and management and make optimal management decisions;
- to present the results of the research in oral and written forms, to argue the author's point of view on the directions and methods of solving modern problems of the economy and management of the national economy of Russia;

**own:**

- knowledge about the place of the economy and management of the national economy in the system of the humanities and in the aggregate of problems of economic development and management of the national economic complex of the Russian Federation;
- skills in the development and adoption of cost-effective management decisions related to the development of the national economy of Russia and other states of the world community.

#### 4. The scope of the discipline and types of educational work

Full-time and part-time forms of education.

labor intensity discipline is 2 credits.

Type of educational work	Total hours	Semesters			
		I	II	III	IV
<b>Classroom lessons (total)</b>	24	24			

Including:					
<i>Lectures</i>	17	17			
Practical lessons (PZ)					
<i>Seminars (C)</i>	8	8			
Laboratory work (LR)					
<b>Independent work (total)</b>	48	48			
Including:					
abstract	17	17			
<i>Other types of independent work (analysis articles, essays, etc.)</i>	20	20			
Type of intermediate certification (test, exam)	exame	exame			
General labor intensity hour	72	72			
credits	2	2			
units					

## 5. Discipline content

### 5.1. Contents of discipline sections

№.	The name of the discipline section	Section Contents
1.	<i>Section 1.</i> The national economy as a national state economy cheskaya system. Structural transformations in the national economy.	<i>Topic 1.</i> Role and functions state regulation in the functioning of economic systems. Formation of state economic strategies. Patterns of globalization of the world economy and its impact on functioning national-state economic system - the national economy. <i>Topic 2.</i> State management of structural transformations in the national economy. Industrial policy in the Russian Federation at the macro and micro levels. Principles of specialization and placement of industrial enterprises. <i>Topic 3.</i> Formation of mechanisms for sustainable development of the economy of industrial sectors, complexes, enterprises. Institutional transformation in industry.
2.	<i>Section 2.</i> Sectoral structure and directions of restructuring manufacturing industry.	<i>Topic 4.</i> Sectoral structure of Russian industry: factors, indicators, dynamics. Problems and directions of industrial restructuring. <i>Topic 5.</i> Features and level of development of the industry (optional: mechanical engineering, light industry, etc.).
3.	<i>Section 3.</i> Economy, organization of management of industries and enterprises of the fuel and energy complex.	<i>Topic 6.</i> Methodological and methodological approaches to solving problems in the field of economics, organization of management of industries and enterprises of the fuel and energy complex. <i>Topic 7.</i> Problems of increasing energy security and economically sustainable development of the fuel and energy complex. Energy efficiency.

4.	<p><i>Section 4.</i> Mechanisms and methods of anti-crisis regulation and management in modern</p>	<p><i>Topic 8.</i> The model of the functioning of business entities in the conditions of the modern external environment. Diagnostics of the crisis state of enterprises.  <i>Topic 9.</i> Content, mechanisms and methods of anti-crisis</p>
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	conditions.	management in industrial organizations. State anti-crisis regulation. <i>Topic 10...</i> Cluster policy and project approach to industrial development in conditions of economic instability.
5.	<i>Section 5. Planning in system management enterprises, industries, complexes.</i>	Topic 11. The essence and role of planning in the management system of enterprises, industries, complexes. Intrafirm and strategic planning tools for industrial enterprises, industries and complexes. <i>Topic 12.</i> Tools and methods of management of industrial enterprises, industries, complexes. Methodology for the development of business processes and business planning in industries.

## 5.2. Sections of disciplines and types of classes

№	The name of the discipline section	Lekts.	Lab. bus y	Semin	CPC	Just an hour.
1.	<i>Topic 1.</i> The role and functions of state regulation in the functioning of economic systems. Formation of state economic strategies. Impact of globalization on the functioning national-state economic systems - the national economy.	2		1	4	7
2.	<i>Topic 2.</i> State management of structural transformations in the national economy. Industrial policy in the Russian Federation at the macro and micro levels. Principles of specialization and placement industrial enterprises.	2			4	6
3.	<i>Topic 3.</i> Formation of mechanisms for sustainable development of the economy of enterprises, industries, complexes. Institutional transformation in industry.	1		1	4	6
4.	<i>Topic 4.</i> Sectoral structure of Russian industry: factors, indicators, dynamics. Problems and directions of restructuring industry.	1		1	4	6
5.	<i>Topic 5.</i> Features and level of development of the industry (optional: mechanical engineering, light industry, etc.).	1			4	5

6.	<i>Topic 6. Methodological and methodological approaches to solving problems in the field of economics, management organization industries and enterprises of the fuel and energy complex.</i>	1			4	5
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7.	<i>Topic 7.</i> Promotion problems energy security and economically sustainable development of the fuel and energy complex. Energy efficiency.	1			4	5
8.	<i>Topic 8.</i> The model of the functioning of business entities in the modern external environment. Crisis diagnostics enterprises.	1		1	4	6
9.	<i>Topic 9.</i> Content, mechanisms and methods of anti-crisis management in industrial organizations. State anti-crisis regulation.	2		1	4	7
10.	<i>Topic 10.</i> Cluster policy and project approach to industrial development in conditions of economic instability.	1		1	4	6
11.	<i>Topic 11.</i> The essence and role of planning in the management system of enterprises, industries, complexes. Intrafirm and strategic planning tools for industrial enterprises, industries and complexes.	2		1	4	7
12.	<i>Topic 12.</i> Tools and Techniques management industrial enterprises, industries, complexes. Methodology for the development of business processes and business planning in industries.	1		1	4	6
	Total	sixteen		eight	48	72

## 6. Laboratory workshop - not provided.

### 7. Practical lessons (seminars)

#### 8. 5.2. Sections of disciplines and types of classes

№	The name of the discipline section	Semin
1.	<i>Topic 1.</i> The role and functions of state regulation in the functioning of economic systems. Formation of state economic strategies. The impact of globalization on the functioning of the national-state economic system - the national economy.	1
2.	<i>Topic 2.</i> State management of structural transformations in the national economy. Industrial policy in the Russian Federation at the macro and micro levels. Principles of specialization and placement of industrial enterprises.	
3.	<i>Topic 3.</i> Formation of mechanisms for sustainable development of the economy of enterprises, industries, complexes. Institutional transformation in industry.	1

4.	<i>Topic4</i> .Sector structure of industry in Russia: factors, indicators, dynamics, problems of the direction of restructuring industry.	1
5.	<i>Topic 5.</i> Features and level of development of the industry (by choice: mechanical engineering, light industry, etc.).	
6.	<i>Topic 6.</i> Methodological and methodological approaches to solving problems in the field of economics, organization of management of industries and enterprises fuel and energy complex.	
7.	<i>Topic7.</i> Problems of increasing energy security and economically sustainable development of the fuel and energy complex. Energy efficiency.	
8.	<i>Topic 8.</i> The model of the functioning of business entities in the modern external environment. Crisis diagnostics enterprises.	1
9.	<i>Topic 9.</i> Content, mechanisms and methods of anti-crisis management in industrial organizations. regulation.	1
10.	<i>Topic 10.</i> Cluster policy and project approach to industrial development in conditions of economic instability.	1
11.	Topic 11. The essence and role of planning in the management system enterprises, industries, complexes. Instruments intra-company and strategic planning for industrial enterprises, industries and complexes.	1
12.	<i>Topic12.</i> ToolsManagement methods industrial enterprises, industries, complexes. Methodology for the development of business processes and business planning in industries.	1
Total		8

## 8. Logistics of the discipline

To conduct classes in the discipline, you need:

- classrooms for lectures and practical classes (according to the number of students in a group);
- multimedia projector;
- stationary screen.

№ aud.	Name	Logistics support
17	Training the audience	Multimedia projector - 2 pcs., Sound podium - 1 pc., screen - 2 pcs.
19	Computer class	Pentium 4-1700 / 256MB / cd / audio computers - 21 pcs., Panasonic PT-LC75 multimedia projector - 1 pc. , screen - 1 PC.

## 9. Information support of the discipline

A) *Software*: Microsoft Office, Mentor,

**B) Databases**, information and reference and search engines:

1. <http://lib.rudn.ru/> - website of the RUDN University library. Sections:
  - Electronic catalog - the base of books and periodicals in the collection of the RUDN University library.
  - Electronic resources - including Licensed resources of UNIBTs (NB): University Library ONLINE, LexisNexis, SPRINGER, RUDN Bulletin, Columbia International Affairs Online (CIAO), East View, eLibrary.ru, Grebennikon, Library PressDisplay, Polpred.com, SwetsWise, BIBLIOPHIKA, Electronic library of dissertations of the RSL
2. Search engines - [www.yandex.ru](http://www.yandex.ru), [www.google.ru](http://www.google.ru), [www.rambler.ru](http://www.rambler.ru), Swets Wise online content.
3. Legal basis - [www.garant.ru](http://www.garant.ru); [www.fsforum.ru](http://www.fsforum.ru)...
4. Course of video lectures (CD of presentations on the topics is attached).

## **10. Educational and methodological support of the discipline**

### ***Recommended main literature:***

1. Federal Law of June 28, 2014 No. 172-FZ "On Strategic Planning in the Russian Federation".
2. Agarkov A.P. Economics and management at the enterprise: Textbook / A.P. Agarkov, R.S. Golov, V.Yu. Teplyshev. - M.: Dashkov and K, 2018. -- 400 p.
3. Andreev O.R., Pervushin L.V. Economics and enterprise management. - M.: Alfa-Kniga, 2019.
4. Economic policy alternatives  
slowdown in economic growth. /Collection of articles based on the materials of the scientific conference "Lomonosov Readings" dedicated to the 260th anniversary of the Moscow State University named after M.V. Lomonosov // Ed. A.A. Auzan, V.V. Gerasimenko. - M.: Faculty of Economics, Moscow State University named after M.V. Lomonosov, 2018
5. G.V. Atamanchuk The theory of public administration: textbook. - M.: "OmegaL", 2015. - 525 p.
6. Balashov, A.P. Fundamentals of control theory: textbooks. - M. Vuzovskiy textbook: INFRA-M, 2015. - 280 p.
7. Baldin, KV Information systems in the economy [Electronic resource]: textbook for universities / KV Baldin, VB Utkin. - Electron. text data. - 7th ed. - M.: Dashkov and K, 2015. -- 395 p. - Access mode:<http://www.iprbookshop.ru/24785>\*
8. E.N. Veduta Cross-sectoral-cross-sectoral balance: a mechanism for planning the economy: Textbook for universities.-Moscow: Academic project, 2016.
9. E.N. Veduta Strategy and economic policy of the state. 2nd ed. M.: INFRA-M, 2016.
10. Vigna P., Casey M. The Era of Cryptocurrencies. How Bitcoin and blockchain are changing the global economic order. M.: "Mann, Ivanov and Ferber", 2017.

## 11. Glazyev S.Yu. Emergency measures for strengthening economic

- security of Russia and putting the Russian economy on a trajectory of advanced development. Moscow: Institute for Economic Strategies, Russian Biographical Institute, 2015.
12. Goncharenko L.P. Innovation policy / Goncharenko L.P. - Textbook M. : KNORUS, 2014, 350 p.
  13. Dalinchuk N.S. Technology for creating clusters in industry: monograph. - Orel: Publishing house OrelGIET, 2014. -- 145 p.
  14. Ergin, D. In Search of Energy. Resource wars, new technologies and the future of energy / D. Ergin. - M. : Alpina Publisher, 2017. -- 720 p.
  15. Zhiltsov, E.N. Economics and management of the social sphere: Textbook for bachelors / E.N. Zhiltsov, E.V. Egorov. - M. : Dashkov and K, 2016. -- 496 p.
  16. Ivanov I.N. The economics of an industrial enterprise. - M. : INFRA-M, 2017. -- 395 p.
  17. Ilyina, I.N. Regional economics and management of territorial development: Textbook and workshop for undergraduate and graduate programs / I.N. Ilyina, K.S. Leonard, D.L. Lopatnikov and others - Lyubertsy: Yurayt, 2016. -- 351 p.
  18. Kantor, E.L. Economics of extractive enterprises and industries: Monograph / E.L. Kantor-M. : SRC INFRA-M, 2016. - 231 p.
  19. Economic Theory Course: General Foundations of Economic Theory. Microeconomics. Macroeconomics: uch. allowance // A.V. Sidorov [and others]. - M. : Business and Service, 2015.
  20. Macroeconomics: Textbook // Blanchard O. - translated from English. - M. : Publishing House of the Higher School of Economics. - 2015. -- 672 p.
  21. Mankiw N., Taylor M. Macroeconomics. - SPb. - 2016.
  22. N.A. Nevskaya Macroeconomic planning and forecasting. 2 hours - M. : YURAYT, 2017.
  23. Novoselov, A.L. Economics, organization and management in the field of subsoil use: Textbook and workshop / A.L. Novoselov, O.E. Medvedeva, I. Yu. Novoselova. - Lyubertsy: Yurayt, 2016. -- 625 p.
  24. Osipov, V.S. Actual problems of institutional economics: Theory and practice: textbook / V.S. Osipov, I.I. Smotritskaya. - M. :Unity-Dana, 2015. -- 127 p.
  25. Fundamentals of State and Municipal Management / Roy OM / tutorial. - 4th ed. Third generation standard. - SPb. : Peter, 2013. -- 448 p.
  26. Polikarpova, T.I. Economic theory: textbook and workshop ... / T.I. Polikarpov. - 4th ed., Rev. and add. - M. : Ed. Yurayt, 2017. -- 247 p.
  27. Popov, R.A. Regional management and territorial planning: textbook for universities / R.A. Popov. - M. : Infra-M, 2014. -- 286 p. \*
  28. Development of the Russian economy: problems and solutions. //Ed. Yu.M. Osipova, S.Yu. Sinelnikova, A.A. Antropova. - M. : Faculty of Economics, Moscow State University named after M.V. Lomonosov, 2016. -- 148 p.
  29. Regional economy and spatial development. V. 2 v. V. 2. Regional management and territorial development: a textbook for

- bachelor's and master's / under general. ed. L. E. Limonova. - Moscow: Yurayt, 2015 .-- 460 p. \*
30. Rumyantseva, E.E. New Economic Encyclopedia (+ DVD-ROM) / E.E. Rumyantsev. - M.: INFRA-M. - 2016. - 896 p.
  31. Swan M. Blockchain. Scheme of the new economy. M.: Publishing house "Olimp-Business", 2017.
  32. Sklyarenko V.K., Prudnikov V.M. Enterprise economy. 2nd ed. - M.: Infra-M, 2017 .-- 192 p.
  33. Strategic management: a textbook for masters / I.K. Larionov [and others]. - M.: Dashkov and K, 2014 .-- 235 p.
  34. Ha-Chung Chang. How the economy works. Publishing house Mann, Ivanov and Ferber, 2016.
  35. Shchegoleva N.G., Lenkov I.N. Study of integration processes with the participation of the Russian Federation (on the example of BRICS and the EAEU). Monograph - M.: Moscow Financial and Industrial University Synergy, 2016, 168 p.
  36. Economics and Management of Enterprises and Industries / Ed. A.G. Novikova - M.: Infra-M, 2014.
  37. Economics of the organization (enterprise, firm) / OV Antonova [and others]; ed. B.N. Chernysheva, V. Ya. Gorfinkel. - M.: KNORUS, 2016 .-- 294 p.
  38. Economy of the company: textbook / N.P. Ivaschenko, ed. - M.: Prospect, 2016 .-- 527 p.
  39. Economy of Russia: Textbook // Gudkova T.V., Kaimanakov S.V., Kulkov V.M., Tenyakov I.M. - Moscow: Faculty of Economics, Lomonosov Moscow State University, 2017 .-- 156 p.
  40. The economic system of modern Russia: ways and goals of development. // Ed. A.A. Porokhovskiy. - M.: Faculty of Economics, Moscow State University named after M.V. Lomonosov, 2015.

***D) Further reading:***

1. Buklemishev OV, Danilov Yu. A. Modern trends in the institutional structure of financial regulation. - Moscow: Faculty of Economics, Lomonosov Moscow State University, 2017 .-- 152 p.
2. Kartaev FS Choice of the regime of monetary policy and economic growth. - Moscow: Faculty of Economics, Lomonosov Moscow State University, 2017 . - 232 p.
3. Russia on the way to Russia: conceptual search and economic strategy: Collection of theses of speeches // Ed. Yu.M. Osipova, S. S. Nipa, T. S. Sukhina. - Moscow: Faculty of Economics, Lomonosov Moscow State University, 2017.

4. Socio-economic problems of the development of individual branches of the service sector. // Collection of articles. / Ed. ON THE. Voskolovich, I.N. Molchanov. - Moscow: Faculty of Economics, Lomonosov Moscow State University, 2017.-- 199 p.
5. Transformation of business models in the digital economy. Collection of materials of the scientific and practical conference // ed. Ivaschenko N.P. - M.: Faculty of Economics, Moscow State University named after M.V. Lomonosov, 2018.-- 96 p.
6. Formation of institutions of the innovation cycle in competitive sectors of the economy of foreign countries and Russia. // Ed. V.P. Kolesova, M.N. Osmova. Collection of scientific articles - M.: Faculty of Economics, Moscow State University named after M.V. Lomonosov, 2015.
7. Chernavsky S.Ya. Reforms of the regulated sectors of the Russian energy sector. - Moscow, St. Petersburg: Nestor-History. - 2013.

***E) Information reference resources of the INTERNET information and telecommunications network:***

1. <http://www.economy.gov.ru...> - The Government of the Russian Federation. Ministry of Economic Development and Trade [Electronic resource].
2. <http://www.gks.ru/> - Federal State Statistics Service [Electronic resource] / Federal State Statistics Service. - 1999–2014. - Access mode
3. <https://www.onepetro.org/> - site of the industry electronic library (oil and gas)
4. <http://www.biblioclub.ru> - Electronic library system "University Library - online".
5. <http://www.iqlib.ru> - Internet library of educational publications.

**11. Methodical instructions for students in basic disciplines (modules)**

The main types of classroom studies in the discipline are lectures and seminars. The lectures are designed to provide a systematic basis for scientific knowledge in the academic discipline, to focus the attention of graduate students on the most important and topical issues, linking them with the content of the professional training of graduate students.

When studying the discipline, traditional educational technologies are used (orientation lecture, independent study of sections of the discipline, control and formation of an independent direction of the graduate student's work, counseling, exam).

In the educational process in the discipline, new learning technologies are also used, the basis of which is the competence-based approach, as a key category of the modern educational paradigm; communicative competence as a necessary condition for the implementation of intercultural professional communication, the use of socially oriented technologies for mastering a scientific specialty (teamwork, case-study,

business games, problem-based learning, experiential learning, one-to-one learning, interdisciplinary learning, anticipatory independent work, etc.).

During classroom lessons, interactive practical exercises are held in the form of presenting the results, independently conducted research on the topic of the dissertation, and discussing them under the guidance of a teacher. At the same time, the following are evaluated:

- the quality of identification and analysis of key problems on the research topic;
- argumentation of the proposed options for effective resolution of the identified problems of improving the national economy at all its levels and in all sectors, taking into account the goals and objectives of the country's development, the system, existing external and internal factors;
- high-quality execution of the written work, and / or its qualified presentation, if a report is supposed (defense).

### **3.2. Teaching and methodological support of independent work graduate students.**

Due to the limited budget of time provided by the curriculum for classroom work of graduate students, the work program of the course provides for a specific list of questions that are submitted for independent study.

Preference is given to individual training with elements of advanced independent work. Independent work also involves an in-depth study of individual theoretical issues on the recommended literature in libraries or in the INTERNET resources.

Thus, the independent work of graduate students is aimed at consolidating and deepening the development of educational material, the development of practical skills and includes the following types of independent work:

- anticipatory independent work;
- work with recommended educational literature;
- study of sections submitted for independent study;
- execution of tasks of calculation and analytical work in the framework topics of dissertation research;
- preparation for the exam.

At the same time, the main emphasis is placed on the organization and educational and methodological support of creative problem-oriented independent work of graduate students, aimed at developing a complex of intellectual universal (general cultural) and professional competencies, increasing their creative potential.

Creative Problem-Oriented Self-Work (TCPA) includes:



- search, processing and presentation of structured information on a given discipline problem;
- research work, analysis of scientific publications on a given topic and participation in scientific conferences;
- performing computational and analytical work, drawing up diagrams and models on the topics of the course that coincide with the problems of the dissertation research.

**Laboratory workshop...** Not provided.

**Practical lessons...** Not provided.

## **12. Assessment funds for conducting intermediate certification of students in the discipline) module)**

The main control of knowledge is carried out in the process:

- participation in seminars (reports, discussions, discussions).
- intermediate certification (at least twice a year) in \_\_\_\_\_ during all course;
- candidate exam in this scientific specialty.

### **Evaluation criteria**

The current certification is carried out according to the passed material. During the current certification of graduate students, the personal qualities of a graduate student's work are separately assessed (research work, participation in conferences, seminars, olympiads; activity in discussing scientific reports, participation in creative disputes; individual scientific report; preparation of reviews and reviews).

A postgraduate student is allowed to take the exam when submitting a report on the proposed toolkit of his own scientific research within the framework of the dissertation

topics and the implementation of calculation and analytical work on the topic "Scientific and practical research of topical problems, issues and directions of economic development and management of the national economy of the Russian Federation." At the exam, the postgraduate student reports on the work performed and answers the teacher's questions on the calculation and analytical work.

Formation of the final grade in the discipline using the point-rating assessment of the student's work in the semester.

Digital expression	Verbal expression	Description
5	Excellent	The full scope of work has been completed, the student's answer is complete and correct. The student is able to generalize the material, draw his own conclusions, express your opinion, give illustrative examples

4	Okay	75% of the work done, the student's answer is correct, but incomplete. Illustrative
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		examples summarizing student opinion is not enough clearly expressed.
3	Satisfactory	50% of the work done, the answer is correct in the main points, no illustrative examples, no the student's own opinion, there are errors in details and / or they are simply missing
2	Unsatisfactory	Completed less than 50% of the work, in response to significant errors in the main aspects of the topic.

The result of checking the competencies at different stages of formation, obtained by the student in the course of mastering this discipline, is an assessment set on a 5-point scale in accordance with the following criteria:

Similar requirements are imposed when evaluating written works (tests, essays, abstracts, reports, messages and presentations).

### **Topics for essays, abstracts, reports, messages and presentations.**

1. Dynamics, structure of the national economy, factors of economic growth.
2. Organization of the state regulation of the national economy (justification structural and investment, innovative, foreign economic, monetary, fiscal, antimonopoly policy, employment policy, etc.).
3. Social factors and social consequences of economic development; economic foundations and tools of social policy.
4. Analysis of patterns and trends in the development of modern entrepreneurship.
5. State regulation and support of entrepreneurial activity (essence, principles, forms, methods); the main directions of the formation and development of the system of state regulation and support of entrepreneurship.
6. Innovation management. Content and characteristics of innovation. The concept of an innovative economy.
7. Regional investment and innovation policy.
8. The budgetary structure of the Russian Federation. Regional budget and financial policy. Budgetary regulation, budgetary process, characteristics of methods of budgetary equalization (transfers, subsidies, subventions, loans).
9. Theoretical foundations of the regional economy. Regional economy and regional policy. The role of the region in the national economy.
10. Socio-economic development of territories.
11. Economic assessment of the potential of the regions (natural resource, economic, scientific potential).
12. Regional development trends. Problems of sustainable

- balanced development of regions; monitoring of economic and social development of regions.
13. Regional socio-economic policy; analysis features and assessment of the effectiveness of regional economic policy in the Russian Federation.
  14. Forecasting and planning in market conditions.
  15. Organizational forms of work on projects.
  16. Functional sections of project management.
  17. Cluster Approach to Economic Strategy: Historical and theoretical analysis.
  18. Clusters: evolution of the development of the concept, factors of success and economic benefits.
  19. Industry cluster: life cycle stages and types of state support.
  20. Functioning and development mechanisms of the production cluster.
  21. Model of strategic behavior of a company in a cluster.
  22. Clustering as an enhancement tool competitiveness enterprises.
  23. Methodology for determining the synergistic effect regional cluster.
  24. Formation of clusters in the fuel and energy complex of Russia.
  25. Cluster approach to strategic development of food industry enterprises.
  26. Formation of intersectoral clusters in light industry.
  27. Agro-industrial cluster: problems and development prospects.
  28. Cluster approach to the problem of the development of the grain industry in Russia.
  29. Using the mechanisms of public-private partnership in the formation of clusters in the agro-industrial complex of the region.
  30. Tourist and recreational cluster and the principles of its development.
  31. Theoretical and methodological foundations of cluster structures in the social sphere.
  32. Development of innovative activities based on the cluster approach.
  33. Formation of innovative clusters in high-tech industries.
  34. Innovation clusters in the development of the regional economy.
  35. Prospects for the development of innovative and technological clusters in Russia.
  36. Prospects for the formation of an innovation and investment cluster on the basis of the Skolkovo scientific and technological complex.

**LIST OF QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION OF THE CANDIDAT MINIMUM  
IN THE DIRECTION: 08.00.05 - ECONOMY AND MANAGEMENT OF THE  
PUBLIC ECONOMY - "ECONOMY, ORGANIZATION MANAGEMENT  
ENTERPRISES, INDUSTRIES, COMPLEXES "**

1. Privatization and nationalization of property

2. Industrial policy: characteristics and directions of implementation
3. Institutional transformations in the agro-industrial complex: stages and their characteristics
4. Influence of transport factors on the distribution of productive forces
5. Development of new information technologies, providing effective business functioning: digitalization of the economy
6. Development of modeling and forecasting of innovative activities in economic systems.
7. Mechanisms for the formation of corporate entities in the Russian economy, taking into account the globalization of the world economy.
8. Development of a strategy and conceptual provisions promising innovation and investment policy of economic systems.
9. Social policy, its strategy, priorities; social development of economic systems and social security.
10. Analysis and solution of the problems of formation and development of theory and practice of managing organizations as social economic systems.
11. Branch of the economy as an object of government.
12. Management of oil and gas resources in the Russian Federation and in the world
13. Management of the fuel and energy complex in the Russian Federation and in the world
14. Institutional framework for functioning national, regional and sectoral economic systems.
15. Organization of management of investment projects and programs. 16. The concept of sustainable development of the economy, industries, enterprises.
17. Production structure of the enterprise, organization production cycle.
18. Formation and use of the main and current capital enterprises.
19. Risk management - a risk-based approach management enterprise.
20. State policy of cluster development: conceptual foundations and world experience.
21. Methods for assessing the synergistic effect in economic systems with cluster and corporate models of integration.

A prerequisite for admission to the exam in the specialty is the preparation of an essay, which should show the readiness of the applicant to graduate school for scientific work. The topic of the abstract is agreed in advance with the director (deputy director) of the corresponding institute. The abstract for the entrance examination in the specialty must have the character of research. It is drawn up in the form of a manuscript of 20-25 pages, the composition of the abstract is arbitrary, in accordance with the requirements for scientific work.

When preparing an abstract, you should pay attention to:

- detailed substantiation of the topic;

- a review of the literature on the subject with the appropriate generalization and formulation of the research problem;
- research part - analysis of factual material;
- conclusion summarizing the results of the study.

In the abstract, the author must demonstrate a clear understanding of the problem, knowledge of the controversial issues related to it, the ability to select and analyze factual material, the ability to draw informed conclusions from it, and outline the prospect of further research.

Abstract structure:

- title list (author, topic, title scientific specialties, year);
- plan;
- introduction;
- 2-3 sections with the analysis of the material;
- conclusion with conclusions;
- list of used literature;
- applications (if necessary).

An abstract on the specialty is submitted to the corresponding institute for reviewing during the working hours of the selection committee (June 1 - August 31)

The assessment for the abstract is taken into account in the derivation of the overall assessment.

by special discipline.

### **List of questions in the discipline "Economics and management of the national economy"**

1. Economic relations arising in the process of development of the national economy.
2. Methods, mechanisms, tools and technologies for the functioning of economic systems.
3. Economic relations in the field of the agro-industrial complex and its branches: agriculture, food and processing industries.
4. Economic relations in the field of the agro-industrial complex and its branches: agricultural engineering.
5. Economic relations in the field of the agro-industrial complex and its branches: forestry, water and fisheries.
6. Economic relations in the field of the agro-industrial complex and its branches: wholesale and retail trade in food and agricultural products.
7. Economic relations in the field of the agro-industrial complex and its branches: services to enterprises and organizations of the complex, industrial and social infrastructure.
8. Economic problems of the current state and forecasting development of the construction complex.
9. Restructuring of national economies.
10. Improvement of technological and reproductive structures

- investment.
11. Transport as a specific branch of human activity.
  12. Industrial relations in the field of transport.
  13. Patterns functioning in sphere transport, planning, management and development.
  14. Informatization as specific branch of human activity
  16. Industrial relations in the field of communications and informatization.
  15. Patterns functioning, planning, management and development of enterprises in the field of communications and informatization.
  16. Analysis of current trends and development forecasts economy, management of the service sector.
  17. Organizational and economic forms of activity in the service sector.
  18. Typology forms economic mechanism of enterprises, institutions, organizations and complexes of service industries.
  19. Methods of management and state regulation in the service sector.
  20. Innovative development of the national economy.
  21. Management of the main parameters of innovative processes in modern economy
  22. Methods and tools for assessing the results of innovation.
  23. The economy of the Russian Federation as a system of interacting regions.
  24. Economic differentiation and integration into national space.
  25. Structural elements of the national economy.
  26. Regional economic policy and mechanisms for its implementation.
  27. The economic foundations of federal relations.
  28. Planning, organizing and managing flows material, information, financial and human resources.
  29. Trends and patterns of people's labor activity.
  30. Social and labor relations.
  31. Reproduction of labor resources and labor force.
  32. Legal and organizational mechanisms of labor management.
  33. Socio-economic mechanisms of labor management.
  34. Population as a subject and object of economic relations.
  35. Concepts and socio-economic criteria for the development of human resources.
  36. Economic assessment of natural resources.
  37. Socio-economic efficiency of use natural resources.
  38. Scenarios for the development of socio-ecological-economic systems.
  39. Methods of management of natural resources and environmental protection.
  40. Household management systems on a proactive, risky basis in order to generate entrepreneurial income.
  41. The theory of the formation and development of entrepreneurship.
  42. Forms, methods of business management.

43. Market structure and development, their research and segmentation.
44. Market positioning of products and companies.
45. Competitiveness and competition.
46. Methods and forms of marketing management  
in organizations.
47. Theory and practice of managing tax-social organizations  
and economic systems.
48. The basics of pricing and government influence on the pricing process.
49. State pricing policy and methods of ensuring its implementation.
50. Socio-economic consequences of the implementation of state pricing policy.
51. Quality management based on organizational and economic mechanisms of  
standardization, certification, metrology and quality management systems.
52. Organizational and economic mechanisms for the regulation of land relations  
and land management.
53. Economics of recreation, specially protected natural  
territories, tourist and recreational areas.
54. Organizational and economic forms of activity  
enterprises, institutions, organizations and complexes of the sphere of  
recreation and tourism.

## **7.2. Questions for the test in the discipline "Economics and management of the national economy ":**

1. Economic relations arising in the development of the national farms.
2. Methods, mechanisms, tools and technologies for the functioning of economic systems
3. Economic relations in the field of the agro-industrial complex and its branches: agriculture, food and processing industries
4. Economic relations in the field of the agro-industrial complex and its branches: agricultural engineering.
5. Economic relations in the field of the agro-industrial complex and its branches: forestry, water and fisheries
6. Economic relations in the field of the agro-industrial complex and its branches: wholesale and retail trade in food and agricultural products
7. Economic relations in the field of the agro-industrial complex and its branches: services to enterprises and organizations of the complex, industrial and social infrastructure.
8. Economic problems of the current state and forecasting the development of the construction complex.



9. Restructuring of national economies.
10. Innovative technologies.
11. Perfection technological and reproductive structures investment.
12. Transport as a specific branch of human activity.
13. Industrial relations in the field of transport.
14. Regularities of functioning in sphere transport, planning, management and development.
15. Informatization as a specific branch of human activity.
16. Industrial relations in the field of communications and informatization.
17. Patterns functioning, planning, management and development of enterprises in the field of communications and informatization.
18. Analysis of current trends and forecasts development economy, management of the service sector.
19. Organizational and economic forms of activity in the service sector.
20. Typology of forms economic mechanism of enterprises, institutions, organizations and complexes of service industries.
21. Methods of management and state regulation in the service sector.

### **7.3. Questions for the exam in the discipline "Economics control national economy ":**

1. Economic resources, indicators of their use.
2. Types of markets, models of their formation, market structures.
3. Production costs (cost). Transaction costs.
4. The nature of the firm. Types of enterprises. Horizontal and vertical integration.
5. Economic indicators at the macro level.
6. State revenues and expenditures, fiscal policy, external debt.
7. Sectoral and territorial structure of the Russian economy.
8. Human capital. Indicators of the efficiency of labor use.
9. The role of marketing in a market economy.
10. Labor market. Employment. Unemployment. Types of unemployment.
11. Micro-level economic indicators.
12. Production costs and production costs.
13. Methods for a comprehensive analysis of production costs.
14. Taxes: essence, structure, procedure for establishment and collection.
15. Market mechanism of management: essence, basic elements.
16. Demand, supply, market equilibrium. Elasticity. Prices of goods and resources.
17. Stocks and bonds market.
18. The essence of entrepreneurship. The external environment of the company. Business plan of the enterprise. Planning for innovation.
19. Economic systems, their essence, characteristics.
20. Inflation: causes, types, anti-inflationary measures.

21. International financial and credit institutions, their functioning.

22. Capital management.
23. State regulation of the economy.
24. The essence of finance, financial management mechanism.
25. Labor market and employment management.
26. Factors of production and the theory of marginal productivity.
27. Essence of investments, directions of methods financing investment.
28. Rationing stocks of material and technical resources.
29. Economic profit. Principle of maximization economic arrived.
30. Enterprise planning. Strategic planning.
31. Functions Pricing. Pricing Methods. Pricing and non-price competition.
32. Working capital management.
33. World economic system, integration processes, economic globalization.
34. The system of personnel management in the organization, its effectiveness.
35. The economic cycle and its phases.
36. Foreign economic activity of the enterprise.
37. The structure of needs: types, hierarchy, satisfaction.
38. Motives of human activity. Conceptual behavior in the economy.
39. Cost price products: essence, classification, planning, management.
40. The role of the state in a market economy.

#### **7.4. Typical examples of exam test questions:**

1. The division of the country's territory into subjects of the Federation refers to the type of zoning based on:
  - 1) administrative and territorial characteristics
  - 2) highlighting the key problems of regional development
  - 3) allocation of territorial economic complexes
2. Market functions do not include:
  - 1) regulatory;
  - 2) intermediary;
  - 3) distribution;
  - 4) control.
3. In Russia, the model of quantitative dependence the growth of national income from the growth of production assets and the efficiency of their use was developed by: (?) N.I. Kondratyev;
  - 1) G.A. Feldman;
  - 2) L.N. Yurovsky;
  - 3) V.A. Bazarov.
4. The main indicator of the country's economic growth is:
  - 1) national income;

- 2) gross regional product;
  - 3) net income of the state;
  - 4) gross domestic product.
5. The balance of the national economy consists of the following individual cost balances:
- 1) labor resources;
  - 2) fixed assets;
  - 3) cash income and expenses of the population;
  - 4) production facilities.
6. Economic goods move in the following circle:
- 1) consumption - exchange - production - distribution;
  - 2) production - distribution - exchange - consumption;
  - 3) distribution - consumption - production - exchange;
  - 4) exchange - production - distribution - consumption.
7. Management has been recognized as a science and area research:
- 1) at the end of the 15th century;
  - 2) at the end of the 17th - beginning of the 18th century;
  - 3) at the end of the XIX - beginning of the XX century;
  - 4) in the middle of the 20th century.
8. Scientific management methods do not include:
- 1) School of Scientific Management;
  - 2) administrative school of management;
  - 3) A. Maslow's school;
  - 4) school of human relations.
9. The essence of the systematic approach to management is as follows:
- 1) management should be seen as an ongoing process;
  - 2) managerial behavior should be different in various situations;
  - 3) it is necessary to observe the subordination of individual interests to common ones;
  - 4) an organization is viewed as an open system in which all of its parts are interconnected and a change in one of them affects the others.
10. At the macroeconomic level, the state performs the following economic functions:
- 1) state planning;
  - 2) ensuring money circulation in the national economy;
  - 3) Ensuring the economic security of society.
  - 4) there is no right answer.
11. In the economic mechanisms at the macroeconomic level can use the following centers of responsibility:
- 1) strategic planning;
  - 2) general economic state regulation;
  - 3) current planning;
  - 4) there is no right answer.

12. The level of actual economic efficiency is measured:
- 1) the difference between results and costs;
  - 2) the sum of results and costs;
  - 3) the product of costs and benefits;
  - 4) the relationship between results and costs.
13. The coefficient of efficiency of the productive forces of the national economy is defined as:
- 1) the relationship between the productive force of society and its consumption potential; (?) the relationship between the consumer potential of society and its productive force;
  - 2) the product of the consumption potential of society and its productive force);
  - 3) there is no right answer.
14. The highest efficiency in the national economy is achieved when:
- 1) production potential is greater than consumption potential;
  - 2) consumption potential is greater than production potential;
  - 3) both potentials are equal to each other;
  - 4) there is no right answer.

The exam is the final form of discipline control and allows you to assess the level of competence formation

### **Exam questions**

#### **1. Glossary (dictionary)**

1. **Economic system** - a complex of subsystems and elements and their properties (and, consequently, all types of economic activities of people) in the process of their interaction, aimed at the production, exchange, distribution and consumption of goods and services, as well as the regulation of such activities in accordance with the requirements of economic laws and goals of society, generates a new integrative integrity.

2. **Productive forces** - the factors that ensure the transformation of the substance of nature in accordance with the needs of people, create material and spiritual benefits, determine the growth of the productivity of social labor, due to their level and nature, they affect the evolution of certain types and forms of ownership in different ways.

3. **Relations of production** - objective relations between people, which arise and develop in all spheres of social reproduction, are a social form of development of productive forces and at the same time affect their evolution.

4. **Industry structure** - This is the composition of industries or enterprises of its components and the proportions of their production (or sales) in the total volume of production (sales) of the industry.

5. **Pure (perfect) competition** - this is the competition that arises between enterprises selling the same goods.

6. **Oligopoly** - a market model in which there are several sellers, the share of each of which is so large in total sales in the market that a change in the amount of products offered by each of the sellers leads to a change in price.

7. **Economy sector** - a large part of the economy with similar general characteristics, economic goals, functions and behavior, which allows it to be separated from other parts of the economy for theoretical or practical purposes.

8. **Entrepreneurial activity** - an independent activity carried out at its own risk, aimed at the systematic receipt of profit from the use of property, the sale of goods, the performance of work or the provision of services by persons registered in this capacity in the manner prescribed by law.

9. **Industry** (from the Russian. to hunt, trade) - a set of enterprises (factories, combines, factories, mines, mines, power plants) engaged in the production of tools (both for other sectors of the national economy and for the industry itself), the extraction of raw materials, materials, fuel, energy production and further processing of products obtained in industry or produced in agriculture - the production of consumer goods. Industry is the most important branch of the national economy, exerting a decisive influence on the level of development of the productive forces of society.

10. **Sectoral structure of industry** - the composition and share ratio of various industries and types of production included in it, as well as the dynamics of changes in these shares.

## ***2.2. Methodical recommendations for graduate students***

### ***2.2.1. Methodological instructions for the implementation of practical classes and seminars***

**In practical training** graduate students must demonstrate the ability to work effectively with sources of information and apply (individually and collectively) techniques for quantitative analysis of information.

#### **The main tasks of the practical lesson:**

- help graduate students to systematize, consolidate and deepen their theoretical knowledge;
- show graduate students the connection between theory and practice and teach how to apply theory to solving practical problems;
- mastering the software, mastering the methods of their application;
- solving problems, filling out various forms of documents;
- to teach graduate students the techniques of solving problems specific to this academic discipline;
- master the methodology of working with scientific material and the most typical practical skills for this discipline;

- help graduate students to develop skills of independent work;
- to teach graduate students to work with official documentation and diagrams, to use reference literature.

*In seminars* messages, reports, abstracts made on the basis of the results of the study of educational material and scientific research conducted under the guidance of a teacher are discussed.

Seminars are held on the main and most complex issues (topics, sections) of the curriculum.

The main goal of the seminar is to deepen, systematize and consolidate the theoretical knowledge gained by graduate students in lectures and in the process of independent work on educational material, as well as to instill in them the skills of working with literature, in summarizing materials, written and oral presentation, in the ability to defend the developed provisions and conclusions ... In addition, seminars are one of the means of quality control of a student's independent work.

***The main objectives of the workshop are to:***

- deepen and consolidate the knowledge gained from lectures in the course independent work on educational material;
- check the effectiveness and efficiency of independent work on educational material;
- to develop postgraduate students educational classes in this academic discipline;
- to instill in graduate students the skills of searching, generalizing and presenting educational material;
- to develop the ability to formulate, substantiate and present their own judgments on the issue discussed, the ability to defend their views, to conduct a discussion.

***2.2.2. Methodical recommendations for performing independent work***

The independent work of graduate students, provided for by the curriculum, is an important component of the educational process; it should correspond to a deeper assimilation of the course being studied, to form research skills and orientate graduate students to the ability to apply theoretical knowledge in practice, to ensure the formation of a culture of mental work, independence and initiative in search and acquisition. knowledge.

The foundations for ensuring independent work are laid down in curricula and programs through the rational distribution of academic disciplines by semester, the proper sequence of their passage and ensuring the time necessary to complete homework and master the educational material. The quality of independent work depends on its organization and support.

Independent work of graduate students, provided by the curriculum.

Independent work in the study of the discipline includes the following types of work:

- ongoing work on educational material; regularly preparing for the next lectures and practical classes by studying additional literature specified in the program and recommended by the lecturer; studying and supplementing their lecture notes; study of program materials that are provided for self-study;
- preparation of abstracts, reports (essays) for speaking in practical classes, for participation in thematic discussions;
- work with regulatory documents and legal framework;
- search and review of scientific publications and electronic sources of information, preparation of an opinion on the review;
- work with tests and questions for self-examination;
- writing abstracts;
- processing and analysis of statistical data, regulatory materials, factual materials and drawing up conclusions based on the analysis.
- preparation for tests and exams;
- execution of educational and research work;
- participation in research work.

The use of the time of independent work is planned by graduate students at their discretion in accordance with the volume of educational material, individual abilities and personal work experience. Scheduling can be done every day. The time allotted in this case should ensure the development of the current lecture material, the fulfillment of all planned tasks and a constant readiness for practical and control work.

**2. Methodical instructions for a teacher, graduate student, student** Should indicate the means, methods of training, methods of training activities, the use of which for the development of certain sections most effective, disclose recommended character various types of educational work.

***Some methodological techniques for teaching the discipline***

Special methodological techniques tested by the author over the course of many years of teaching the discipline can be very effective. These include, in particular, the following:

- emphasis on typical mistakes made during calculations by specialists, clarification of the nature of these errors and clarification of the justification for correct approaches;
- active use of tabular methods of presenting information and carrying out calculations;
- active use of analogies;



- conducting microtests to determine the personal attitude of listeners to certain provisions and factors that influence decision-making.

### ***Lectures***

In the form of lectures, theoretical knowledge is given, related, for example, to the conditions and rules for conducting planned economic calculations and justifying management decisions. The transition from theoretical positions and conclusions to practical decision-making tools.

To ensure the study of the material presented in the discipline, categories and concepts are broken down into a sequence of separate easily digestible concepts and rules. Many of the concepts and rules are illustrated with techniques and calculation exercises. Ability to select important information related to the problem under consideration and the tools used to justify the decision.

### ***Practical lessons***

Many provisions and concepts can be illustrated with calculation examples that allow students to more effectively assimilate the material being studied. In practical lessons, such a methodological technique as the consideration of interrelated tasks, exercises, situations is actively used; carrying out various planning and economic calculations, comparisons, justifications, etc. In general, the work on each exercise includes important components:

- making calculations;
- analysis of the results obtained;
- a reasoned decision in the form of a report, reference, etc.

Practical lessons are conducted in the form of individual and group calculations and discussions. In the process of completing tasks and exercises, students should familiarize themselves with the environmental factors that influence the decision, acquire skills in applying performance criteria, learn use the tools planning and economic evaluation of projects.

### ***Independent work***

The hours provided by the discipline program for self-study are used to consolidate and deepen the lessons learned during the classroom. occupation of knowledge, study of basic and additional literature. In addition, independent work of students involves the implementation of the tasks provided for in the program.

### ***Test***

Control works, if they are determined by the curriculum, are carried out by students independently. At the beginning of the study of the discipline, the teacher distributes the tests among the students of the study group, sets the deadlines. The student performs the test work during the hours of independent work. The defense of the test is carried out in the penultimate lessons of the academic discipline. Control grade

the work is taken into account when setting the final grade for the academic discipline.

***Methodological recommendations on the criteria for assessing the quality of classes Lecture control***

The task of control is to establish: whether a given lecture meets the specified requirements, whether it is necessary at all, or is it more expedient to give graduate students the opportunity to study this material from the book.

***In preparation for the control of the lecture, it is required:***

- to get acquainted with the thematic plan for studying the discipline and establish the place of this lecture in the discipline, which classes preceded it and which ones will be after this lecture;
- check the availability of a set of didactic materials on this discipline at the department, in particular for this lecture.

***During the control, it is recommended to assess the extent to which the lecturer succeeded in:***

- correctly determine the structure and purpose of the lecture, distribute the material in time by issues, highlight the main semantic connections;
- choose an appropriate method of presenting the material, taking into account the preparation and composition of the audience, ensure the problematic nature of the presentation;
- clearly, clearly and consistently state the material, draw conclusions or a short summary after each question and provide a logical transition from question to question;
- to guide the audience's attention by tempo, voice, intonation (use rhetorical questions, animating moments, etc.);
- to show clear graphics on the board, the ability to correctly use the board field, visual aids (presentations, posters, diagrams, etc.), technical teaching aids, to achieve the necessary illustrativeness of the material presented;
- maintain feedback with the audience, guide the work of graduate students on notes, change the pace and order of presentation, depending on the perception of the material by the audience;
- maintain the conceived order and plan of employment, complete it clearly and on time, answer questions and give an assignment for the next lesson, indicate the prospect of further study of the material;
- arouse the keen interest of the audience.

***During the control of the lecture, the controller must record for himself (in his notes):***

- 1) whether the topic and purpose of the lesson are correctly formulated in the program and thematic plan, whether the type and structure of this lesson are correctly defined;
- 2) assessment of how fully and at the proper level the content of the program material is disclosed in the lesson, what are the obvious and expected results of the lesson; whether the set goal has been achieved, i.e. how consciously and firmly the

learners have assimilated knowledge;

- 3) the results of the analysis of the teacher's activities from the point of view of the requirements of didactics; whether the principles of scientific nature, problematicity, systematicity and consistency, accessibility and visibility, connection with practice, training at a high level of difficulties have been observed;
  - 4) the results of the analysis of the activities of graduate students, the degree of their activity during the lesson, whether there is interest in this topic;
  - 5) an overall assessment of the lesson, suggestions for the department and specifically for the teacher to improve the methodology for conducting such a lesson, recommendations, what new is advisable to add to the original documentation, the methodology for conducting classes.
- When analyzing and evaluating the lesson, it is recommended to use the system of criteria developed at the university.

### ***Methodological recommendations for monitoring progress***

***Intermediate control*** carried out during the entire period of study of the discipline. It involves observing the work of graduate students in practical classes, where graduate students must show the ability to work effectively with sources of information and apply (individually and collectively) techniques for quantitative analysis of investment and financial decisions. In addition, the participation of graduate students in the discussion of business situations in the classroom is assessed. Postgraduate students receive a separate mark for completing control / test tasks.

***Final control*** - based on the results of studying the discipline, graduate students take a test. Postgraduate students who have reported on all forms of intermediate control provided for by the program are admitted to the test.

***Final score*** in the discipline is exhibited taking into account the result of the performance of control / test work, the activity of graduate students in practical classes and the results of the test.

### ***Methodical recommendations for graduate students***

#### ***Methodological instructions for the implementation of practical classes and seminars***

**In practical training** graduate students must demonstrate the ability to work effectively with sources of information and apply (individually and collectively) techniques for quantitative analysis of information.

#### **The main tasks of the practical lesson:**

- help graduate students to systematize, consolidate and deepen their theoretical knowledge;
- show graduate students the connection between theory and practice and teach how to apply theory to solving practical problems;
- mastering the software, mastering the methods of their application;
- solving problems, filling out various forms of documents;
- to teach graduate students the techniques of solving problems specific to this academic discipline;

- master the methodology of working with scientific material and the most typical practical skills for this discipline;
- help graduate students to develop skills of independent work;
- to teach graduate students to work with official documentation and diagrams, to use reference literature.

***In seminars*** messages, reports, abstracts made on the basis of the results of the study of educational material and scientific research conducted under the guidance of a teacher are discussed.

Seminars are held on the main and most complex issues (topics, sections) of the curriculum.

The main goal of the seminar is to deepen, systematize and consolidate the theoretical knowledge gained by graduate students in lectures and in the process of independent work on educational material, as well as to instill in them the skills of working with literature, in summarizing materials, written and oral presentation, in the ability to defend the developed provisions and conclusions ... In addition, seminars are one of the means of quality control of the independent work of graduate students.

***The main objectives of the workshop are to:***

- to deepen and consolidate the knowledge gained at lectures and in the course of independent work on educational material;
- check the effectiveness and efficiency of independent work on educational material;
- to develop the methodological skills of postgraduate students in conducting training sessions in this academic discipline;
- to instill in graduate students the skills of searching, generalizing and presenting educational material;
- to develop the ability to formulate, substantiate and present their own judgments on the issue discussed, the ability to defend their views, to conduct a discussion.

### ***2.2.2. Methodical recommendations for performing independent work***

Independent work of graduate students is an important part of the educational process and aims to consolidate and deepen the knowledge gained in lectures and other classes, develop skills in working with literature, actively search for new knowledge, prepare for upcoming classes, tests and exams, form a culture of mental work, independence and initiatives in the search and acquisition of knowledge.

The foundations for ensuring independent work should be laid in curricula and programs through the rational distribution of academic disciplines by semester, the proper sequence of their passage and ensuring the time required to complete homework and master the educational material. The quality of independent work depends on its organization and support.

Independent work of graduate students, provided by the curriculum.

Independent work of graduate students includes:

- ongoing work on teaching material; regularly preparing for the next lectures and practical classes by studying additional literature specified in the program and recommended by the lecturer; studying and supplementing their lecture notes; study of program materials that are provided by the departments for independent study;
- performing control (reporting) work and other homework;
- preparation for colloquia, tests, tests and exams;
- execution of educational and research work;
- implementation of term papers;
- participation in research work.

The use of the time of independent work is planned by graduate students at their discretion in accordance with the volume of educational material, individual abilities and personal work experience. Scheduling can be done every day. The time allotted in this case should ensure the development of the current lecture material, the fulfillment of all planned tasks and a constant readiness for practical and control work.

### 3. Point-rating system for assessing the quality of knowledge

The maximum number of points in a discipline is 100.

Points are distributed as follows:

#### Discipline summary table

Section / Section Topic	Forms of control mastering the program			Topic scores	Points section
	Work in class and	Work on worksh op re / int. occupations	Test		
<i>Section 1.</i> National economy as a national-state economic system. Structural transformation vaniya in the national economy.	10	5	5	20	20
<i>Section 2.</i> Sectoral structure and directions restructuring manufacturing industry.	10	5	5	20	20
<i>Section 3.</i> Economy, Organization management of industries and enterprises of the fuel and energy complex.	10	5	5	20	20
<i>Section 4.</i> Mechanisms methods	10	5	5	20	20

crisis management and management in modern conditions.					
Section 5. Planning system management of enterprises, industries, complexes.	10	5	5	20	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

***Compliance of grading systems (previously used grades of final academic performance, ECTS grades and point-rating grading systems for current performance)***

BRS points	Traditional grades RF	ECTS grades
95-100	5	A
86-94		B
69-85	4	C
61-68	3	D
51-60		E
31-50	2	Fx
0-30		F
51-100	Offset	Passed

**Questions for self-examination and discussion by topic**

**Typical examples of exam test questions:**

The division of the territory of the country into the subjects of the Federation refers to \_\_\_\_\_ type

zoning based on:

- 4) administrative and territorial characteristics
- 5) highlighting the key problems of regional development
- 6) allocation of territorial economic complexes Market

functions do not include:

- 5) regulatory;
- 6) intermediary;
- 7) distribution;
- 8) control.

In Russia model the quantitative dependence of the growth of national income on the growth of production assets and the efficiency of their use was developed by:

(?) N.I. Kondratyev;

- 4) G.A. Feldman;
- 5) L.N. Yurovsky;
- 6) V.A. Bazarov.

The main indicator of the country's economic growth is:

- 5) national income;
- 6) gross regional product;

7) net income of the state;



8) gross domestic product.

The balance of the national economy consists of the following individual cost balances:

- 5) labor resources;
- 6) fixed assets;
- 7) cash income and expenses of the population;
- 8) production facilities.

Economic goods move in the following circle:

- 5) consumption - exchange - production - distribution;
- 6) production - distribution - exchange - consumption;
- 7) distribution - consumption - production - exchange;
- 8) exchange - production - distribution - consumption.

Management has been recognized as a science and an independent field of study:

- 5) at the end of the 15th century;
- 6) at the end of the 17th - beginning of the 18th century;
- 7) at the end of the XIX - beginning of the XX century;
- 8) in the middle of the 20th century.

Scientific management methods do not include:

- 5) School of Scientific Management;
- 6) administrative school of management;
- 7) A. Maslow's school;
- 8) school of human relations.

The essence of the systematic approach to management is as follows:

- 5) management should be seen as an ongoing process;
- 6) managerial behavior should be different in various situations;
- 7) it is necessary to observe the subordination of individual interests to common ones;
- 8) an organization is viewed as an open system in which all of its parts are interconnected and a change in one of them affects the others.

At the macroeconomic level, the state performs the following economic functions:

- 5) state planning;
- 6) ensuring money circulation in the national economy;
- 7) Ensuring the economic security of society.
- 8) there is no right answer.

In the economic mechanisms at the macroeconomic level

can use the following centers of responsibility:

- 5) strategic planning;
- 6) general economic state regulation;
- 7) current planning;
- 8) there is no right answer.

The level of actual economic efficiency is measured:

- 5) the difference between results and costs;
- 6) the sum of results and costs;

- 7) the product of costs and benefits;
- 8) the relationship between results and costs.

The coefficient of efficiency of the productive forces of the national economy is defined as:

- 4) the relationship between the productive force of society and its consumption potential; (?) the relationship between the consumer potential of society and its productive force;
- 5) the product of the consumption potential of society and its productive force);
- 6) there is no right answer.

The highest efficiency in the national economy is achieved when:

- 5) production potential is greater than consumption potential;
- 6) consumption potential is greater than production potential;
- 7) both potentials are equal to each other;
- 8) there is no right answer.

### **Self-study assignments by topic**

To prepare for practical exercises with business games, individual assignments for independent work are given.

### **Topics of abstracts / reports**

1. Characteristics and prospects for the development of energy complex Russia.
2. Features of the placement of industrial enterprises in the conditions Soviet and market economy.
3. Characteristics and development prospects of the Russian fuel complex.
4. Sectoral and territorial structure of Russian industry, its features.
5. Characteristics and prospects for the development of the machine-building complex of Russia.
6. Commodity market, its structure, differentiation of goods in the market.
7. Characteristics and prospects for the development of the chemical industry in Russia.
8. Oligopoly, especially oligopolistic interactions enterprises.
9. Characteristics and prospects for the development of light and food industry of Russia.
10. Concentration of production, its connection with the monopolization of the country's economy.
11. Characteristics and prospects for the development of ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy of the country.
12. Government action and commodity markets industries material production.
13. Principles and factors of placement of the industry, features location of the RF industry.

14. The main directions of the regional use of raw materials and fuel and energy resources
15. The relationship of the product market and industry
16. Production specialization  
example manufacturing industry.
17. STP and its role in the development of social production.
18. Combination of production, its form in different industries industry.
19. Prospects for the development of individual industries.
20. The main objectives of the state program "Development industry and increasing its competitiveness ”.

Evaluation criteria for the abstract:

Criteria	Indicators
1. Novelty refereed text Max. - 20 points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- relevance of the problem and topic;</li> <li>- novelty and independence in production problems in the formulation of a new aspect selected for the problem analysis; - Availability author's position, independence of judgment.</li> </ul>
2. Degree of disclosure of the essence of the problem Max. - 30 points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- compliance of the plan with the topic of the abstract;</li> <li>- compliance of the content with the topic and plan of the abstract;</li> <li>- completeness and depth of disclosure of the basic concepts of the problem;</li> <li>- the validity of the ways and methods of working with the material;</li> <li>- ability to work with literature, systematize and structure material;</li> <li>- the ability to generalize, compare different points of view question, to argue the main provisions and conclusions.</li> </ul>
3. Justification of the choice of sources Max. - 20 points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- circle, fullness of use literary sources on the issue;</li> <li>- attraction of the latest work on problem (journal publications, materials collections scientific papers, etc.).</li> </ul>

<p>four. Compliance design requirements Max. - 15 points</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- correct formatting of references to the literature used;</li> <li>- literacy and culture of presentation;</li> <li>- knowledge of the terminology and conceptual apparatus of the problem;</li> <li>- compliance with the requirements for the volume of the abstract;</li> <li>- culture of making: compliance requirements for work</li> </ul>
<p>5.Literacy Max. - fifteen</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- lack of morphographic syntactic mistakes, stylistic errors;</li> </ul>

points	- absence of typing, abbreviations of words, Besides generally accepted; - literary style
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#### Evaluation of the abstract

The abstract is evaluated on a 100 point scale, points are translated into grades of academic performance as follows:

Number of points	Assessment
86-100	Excellent
70-75	Good
51-69	Satisfactorily
Less than 51	Unsatisfactory

#### **Questions for the exam in the discipline "Economics and management of the national economy":**

1. Economic resources, indicators of their use.
2. Types of markets, models of their formation, market structures.
3. Production costs (cost). Transaction costs.
4. The nature of the firm. Types of enterprises. Horizontal and vertical integration.
5. Economic indicators at the macro level.
6. State revenues and expenditures, fiscal policy, external debt.
7. Sectoral and territorial structure of the Russian economy.
8. Human capital. Indicators of the efficiency of labor use.
9. The role of marketing in a market economy.
10. Labor market. Employment. Unemployment. Types of unemployment.
11. Micro-level economic indicators.
12. Production costs and production costs.
13. Methods for a comprehensive analysis of production costs.
14. Taxes: essence, structure, procedure for establishment and collection.
15. Market mechanism of management: essence, basic elements.
16. Demand, supply, market equilibrium. Elasticity. Prices of goods and resources.
17. Stocks and bonds market.
18. The essence of entrepreneurship. The external environment of the company. Business plan of the enterprise. Planning for innovation.
19. Economic systems, their essence, characteristics.
20. Inflation: causes, types, anti-inflationary measures.
21. International financial and credit institutions, their functioning.
22. Capital management.
23. State regulation of the economy.
24. The essence of finance, financial management mechanism.
25. Labor market and employment management.
26. Factors of production and the theory of marginal productivity.
27. Essence of investments, directions, methods of financing



- investment.
28. Rationing stocks of material and technical resources.
  29. Economic profit. Principle of maximization economic arrived.
  30. Enterprise planning. Strategic planning.
  31. Functions Pricing. Pricing Methods. Pricing and non-price competition.
  32. Working capital management.
  33. World economic system, integration processes, economic globalization.
  34. The system of personnel management in the organization, its effectiveness.
  35. The economic cycle and its phases.
  36. Foreign economic activity of the enterprise.
  37. The structure of needs: types, hierarchy, satisfaction.
  38. Motives of human activity. Conceptual behavior in the economy.
  39. Cost price products: essence, classification, planning, management.
  40. The role of the state in a market economy.

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