

# BUNIN YELETS STATE UNIVERSITY

## WORKING PROGRAM OF THE DISCIPLINE B1.C.04.03 Economic Theory

**Specialty:** 38.03.0.02 *Management*

**Orientation (profile):** *Organization management and logistics*

**Qualification (degree):** *Bachelor's degree*

**Form of study:** *full-time*

**Institute of** Economics, Management and Service Technologies

**Department of** Economics and Management named after N. G. Nechaev

	full-time form	full-shape	time correspondence
Course	1,2		
Semester / trimester	1,2,3		

Lectures	144		
Laboratory classes			
Practical (seminar) classes	162		
including practical training			
Consultations Form			
of intermediate certification	Exam-0,9		
Control	27		
Other forms of work			
Independent work	242,1		

**Total hours:** 576

**Labor intensity:** 16 зачетных credits.

Developer of the work program:

Candidate of *Economic Sciences*, Associate Professor N. S. Trubitsyna

## I.ORGANIZATIONAL AND METHODOLOGICAL SECTION

**The purpose of studying the discipline** is to form knowledge about the fundamental foundations of economic theory, a holistic systematic view of micro-and macroeconomic problems, the features of the functioning of the transition economy, and the specifics of the history of economic doctrines.

### **Objectives of studying the discipline:**

- develop analytical and pragmatic thinking in the study of economic phenomena;
- contribute to mastering the basic concepts, categories, principles of economic processes, both at the macro- and micro levels, as well as the scientific economic base necessary for making practical economic decisions;
- to develop skills and abilities to use theoretical provisions for analyzing specific economic situations, the ability to navigate political, social and economic processes.

**Place of the discipline in the structure of the OPOP:** implemented as part of the mandatory part of the block B1. Disciplines (modules).

### **Planned results of training in the discipline:**

Code of competence	Indicators of achievement of competence	Planned results of training in the discipline
<b>UC-10</b>	<b>Know:</b> - the conceptual framework of economic science and the basic principles of economic functioning; - goals and mechanisms of the main types of social economic policy.	<b>Knows:</b> - the main categories, laws and principles of the functioning of the economy; - features of the functioning of various types of economic systems, the main trends in the development of the modern economy.
	<b>Be able to:</b> - use methods of economic and financial planning to achieve the set goal; - использовать financial tools to manage personal finances (personal budget).	<b>Can do:</b> - use theoretical knowledge in the field of economic and financial planning; - use methods of saving your personal budget planning.
	<b>Own:</b> - skills in applying economic tools for financial management, taking into account economic and financial risks in various areas of life.	<b>Owens:</b> - skills in applying methods for evaluating economic indicators when making economic decisions.
<b>MIC-1</b>	<b>Know:</b> - economic and socio-economic indicators that characterize the activities of economic entities; - basic principles of implementing economic, managerial and financial processes in various fields.	<b>Knows:</b> - modern concepts of economic science, models, theories of leading schools and trends in the development of macro-and microeconomics; - basic principles of economic processes in various fields.
	<b>Be able to:</b> - collect and analyze data necessary for calculating economic and socio-economic	<b>Can do:</b> - solves practical problems in the field of micro-and macroeconomics;

	indicators that characterize the activities of economic entities; - apply economic, managerial and financial tools in solving professional problems.	- apply economic, managerial and financial tools in solving micro-economic and macro-economic problems.
	<b>Own:</b> - skills in collecting and analyzing data necessary for calculating economic and socio-economic indicators that characterize the activities of economic entities.	<b>Owns:</b> - skills in determining the expected results of solving macroeconomic and microeconomic problems; tasks.

**II. CONTENT AND SCOPE OF THE DISCIPLINE**  
**with an indication of the number of hours allocated for students ' contact work**  
**with a teacher (by type of training sessions) and for independent work**

**Full-time education**

n /	a Name of sections and	topics Total	Classroom classes			Sam. rab.
			LK	PZ	LB	
	<b>Section 1. Problems of functioning of economic entities</b>	<b>134,7,7</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>54-26</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>, 7</b>
1.	Topic 1. Introduction to Economic Theory	15	6	6-3	-	3
2.	Topic 2. Economic systems	15	6	6-3	-	3
3.	Topic 3. Market: rationing conditions, - mechanisms of action, structure	15	6	6-3	-	3
4.	Topic 4. Theory of supply and demand	15	6	6-3	-	3
5.	Topic 5. Elasticity and market adaptation of producers and consumers of products	15	6	6-3	-	3
6.	Topic 6. Fundamentals of the theory of consumer behavior	15	6	6-3	-	3
7.	Topic 7. Business and entrepreneurship. Firms in a market economy	15	6	6-3	-	3
8.	Topic 8. Competition and its forms	15	6	6-3	-	3
9.	Topic 9. Factor markets	14,7,7	6	6-2	-	2. 7
	<i>Exam</i>	<i>0.3</i>				
	<i>Control</i>	<i>9</i>				
	<i>Total for 1 semestre</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>54</i>		<i>26.7,7</i>
	including practical training	-				
	<b>Section 2. Macroeconomic development problems</b>	<b>206.77</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>54-98</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>, 7</b>
10.	Topic 1. National accounting. The system of macroeconomic indicators	24	4	6-14	-	14
11.	Topic 2. Macroeconomic instability, economic cycles	24	4	6-14	-	14
12.	Topic 3. General macroeconomic equilibrium, model AD-AS	24	4	6-14	-	14
13.	Topic 4. Classical and neoclassical theories of macroeconomic equilibrium	24	4	6-14	-	14
14.	Topic 5. Keynesian model of macroeconomic equilibrium	24	4	6-14	-	14
15.	Topic 6. Macroeconomic problems formation	22	4	6-12	-	12

	of the labor market					
16.	Topic 7. Money and the monetary system	22	4	6-12	-	12
17.	Topic 8. Inflation and anti-inflationary regulation	22	4	6-12	-	12
18.	Topic 9. Public finances. Fiscal policy, its goals and tools	20,7	4	6-10	-	, 7
	<i>Exam</i>	0,3				
	<i>Control</i>	9				
	<i>Total for 2<sup>ce</sup> placesessions</i>	216	36	54		116,7
	including practical training	-				
	<b>Section 3. History of economic exercises</b>	<b>206,77</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>54-98</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>, 7</b>
19.	Topic 1. The birth of the economy. Economic thought of the Ancient East, the Ancient world and medieval Europe.	24	6	6	-	12
20.	Topic 2. Mercantilism	24	6	6-12	-	12
21.	Topic 3. William Petty's economic views	24	6	6-12	-	12
22.	Topic 4. The emergence of classical political economy	24	6	6-12	-	12
23.	Topic 5. Adam Smith and his role in the formation of classical political economy	24	6	6-12	-	12
24.	Topic 6. The economic doctrine of David Riccardo and his contribution to the formation of classical political economy	22	6	6-10	-	10
25.	Topic 7. Economic theory of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels	22	6	6-10	-	10
26.	Topic 8. Anglo-American school of monopolistic and imperfect competition	22	6	6-10	-	10
27.	Topic 9. The economic doctrine of John Maynard Keynes	20.7	6	6-8	-	, 7
	<i>Exam</i>	0.3				
	<i>Control</i>	9				
	<i>Total for 3<sup>ce</sup> semestre</i>	216	54	54		98.7
	including practical training	-				
	<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>260,1</b>

**Full-time and part-time education (not implemented)**

**Part-time education (not implemented)**

### **III. EVALUATION MATERIALS FOR CONDUCTING AN INTERMEDIATE ATTESTATION OF STUDENTS IN THE DISCIPLINE**

Current certification is conducted in the form of a test paper( in the traditional or test form), an abstract.

**Standard version of the control work**

In the traditional form:

Option 1.

1. Conditions for the formation of market relations
2. Give definitions of the following concepts: supply, supply value, supply law, supply curve
3. Task: Determine the elasticity of demand with unlimited supply in comparison with demand, if the price increased by 5%, and revenue decreased by 10.75%.
4. Problem: The apple demand function has the following form  $Q_d = 30 - P$ , where  $Q_d$  is the amount of demand for apples per day (kg), and  $P$  is the price in rubles per 1 kg. The supply function is described by the following equation  $Q_s = 15 + 2P$ , where  $Q_s$  is the value of the supply of apples per day (kg). Find the equilibrium price and the equilibrium volume, and show it graphically. If the price of apples drops to 3 rubles, what will be the situation on the market? Determine the amount of consumption in this case.

Option 2.

1. Types of economic systems
2. Define the following concepts: price, demand price, supply price, equivalent price, floor price, ceiling price
3. Task: In Lipetsk, 1 kg of cod costs 45 minutes of working time, and in Samara-80 minutes. Potatoes are "more expensive" in Samara - 8 minutes compared to 5 minutes in Lipetsk. Based on these data, determine the absolute and comparative advantage of cities for each type of product.
4. Task: The owner of the company paid employees 50 thousand francs. The interest payment for the loan was 100 thousand francs; depreciation charges – 50 thousand francs; costs for raw materials, heating, lighting, repairs, etc. – 30 thousand francs. The total income of the company was 300 thousand francs. The owner of the company can get a job on his own and receive 60 thousand francs. From investing their capital in another company, the owner of the company could receive 20 thousand francs. Define: 1) accounting costs; 2) economic costs; 3) accounting profit; 3) economic profit.

Option 3.

1. Supply and demand for factors of production
2. Reproduction of fixed capital
3. How much money should I put in the bank at the moment in order to get 400,000 rubles after 5 years, if it is known that the bank rate is 10% per annum, and compound interest is accrued 4 times a year.
4. Annual interest rate  $i = 8\%$ . How is the share currently valued if it brings in 120 rubles annually for 6 years, and then repays at face value for 2 thousand rubles?

Option 4.

1. Demand. The law of demand. Demand curve
2. The concept of elasticity. Price elasticity of demand

3. When the demand changes depending on the price  $Q_d = 110 - P$  and the supply function  $Q_s = 2P - 50$ . What will the introduction of a 20% sales tax lead to?

4. The individual offer of the company has the form:

$$q_i^S = -5 + 0.5P$$

Determine the market supply function if the market has:

1) 5 companies.

2) 8 companies.

Draw situations graphically.

In the test form:

1. "Things in themselves are neither good nor bad, but only in our estimation" (W. Shakespeare. "Hamlet").

Determine which economic concept is used in economic theory to explain this idea: *есть в экономической теории для объяснения этой мысли:*

a) the price;

b) benefit;

c) utility;

d) the economic cycle.

2. The production capability curve illustrates:

a) the impact of scarcity and opportunity cost on the community;

b) the advantages of producing one product instead of another;

c) changes in the price of various products;

d) the alternative cost of production of one and another product.

3. At present, the main current of economic thought treats economics as a science:

a) on the system of objective economic relations between classes of people that are formed in the process of

production, distribution, exchange and consumption of goods;

b) on the search for an effective form of organization of social welfare, the science of wealth; *зайства, науки о богатстве;*

c) studying economic behavior through the prism of stereotypes of social agents;

d) on the rational behavior of economic agents in the process of production, distribution and consumption of goods in a world of limited resources;

e) there is no definition.

4. Which of the options includes fundamental questions of the economy?

a) Who produces, how it produces, and what is consumed.

b) What is produced, how it is produced, and by whom it is consumed.

c) How it is produced, by whom it is produced, and how it is consumed.

d) Who produces, what is consumed, and by whom it is consumed.

5. The following are not considered subjects of ownership:

a) the state

b) legal entities and individuals

c) resources

6. The demand for a product is determined by how much...

- a) this product is available on the market at any price
  - b) buyers can afford to buy
  - c) customers want to buy, whether they can do it or not
  - d) buyers can and want to buy at the offered prices
7. The law of supply, if prices are rising and other conditions are unchanged, is expressed in:
- a) falling supply volumes
  - b) the growth of the supply volume
  - c) supply growth
  - d) reduced supply
8. The equilibrium price on the market of goods is the price of:
- a) which is most beneficial to consumers
  - b) covering the costs of producers for the production of goods
  - c) at which manufacturers can sell the largest amount of their products
  - d) when the volume of demand is equal to the volume of supply
9. Revenue increased, but demand for product "A" declined. This means that:
- a) there is a Giffen effect
  - b) product "A"- the lowest category
  - c) the demand for product "A" is elastic
  - d) this can't be happening
10. The role of prices in interconnected markets:
- a) information system
  - b) normalizing system
  - c) incentive system
  - d) everything is correct
11. The coefficient of price elasticity of demand is equal to:
- a) change in total revenue (Y%) divided by increase in demand (Q%)
  - b) change in demand volume ( $Q^d\%$ ) divided by price change (P%)
  - c) decrease in total revenue (Y%) divided by price increase (P%)
  - d) a decrease in the price divided by an increase in the volume of demand
12. If a one-percent reduction in the price of a product leads to a two-percent increase in the volume of demand for it, then this demand:
- a) absolutely inelastic
  - b) absolutely elastic
  - c) inelastic
  - d) elastic
13. The labor market is completely competitive. Consider a competitive firm that uses labor as the sole variable factor of production. The price of finished products of this company is 10 rubles apiece. The marginal product of labor MPL for a given firm is described by the function  $MPL=100-2L$ , where L is the amount of labor in hours. Find the value of the company's demand for labor at a salary rate of 80 rubles per hour:
- a) 32 hours
  - b) 46 hours
  - c) 54 hours

- d) 10 hours
  - e) there is no correct answer
14. A duopoly is a situation where:
- a) one buyer is opposed by one seller;
  - b) there are two firms operating in the industry;
  - c) one seller is opposed by two buyers;
  - d) two firms are opposed by one buyer.
15. In monopolistic competition, the source of marketpower is:
- a) lack of competition;
  - b) barriers to entry into the industry;
  - c) product differentiation;
  - d) availability of excess production capacity.
16. Which of the markets is most close to the conditions of perfect competition?
- a) oil;
  - b) electricity;
  - c) grains;
  - d) cafe services.
17. The adjective "domestic" in the phrase "gross domestic product" indicates that when calculating this indicator, only the following products are taken into account:
- a) produced by firms located in the territory of the country;
  - b) consumed by domestic households;
  - c) produced from domestic resources;
  - d) produced using domestic labor resources.
18. Transfers do not include:
- a) pension;
  - b) salary of state employees;
  - c) scholarship;
  - d) unemployment benefits.
19. The aggregate demand curve reflects the ratio between:
- a) the price level and actual total expenses for the purchase of goods and services;
  - b) the price level and the GDP produced;
  - c) the price level and planned total expenses for the purchase of goods and services;
  - d) the volume of GDP produced and consumed.
20. The emergence of a new technology will lead to a shift.
- a) to the right of the aggregate demand curve only;
  - b) to the right only of the aggregate supply curve;
  - c) to the right of both the aggregate demand curve and the aggregate supply curve;
  - d) the aggregate demand curve to the right, and the aggregate supply curve to the left
21. The GDP deflator is measured by:
- a) in monetary units;
  - b) in units of production volume;
  - c) as a percentage;
  - d) in the number of times.
22. The added value does not include:



- a) salary;
- b) the cost of raw materials and supplies;
- c) profit;
- d) depreciation;
- e) all answers are correct.

23. People are considered unemployed if they:

- a) do not have a place of work and are not looking for work;
- b) are engaged in household activities;
- c) found a job, but haven't started it yet.
- d) are in military service;
- e) there is no correct answer.

24. Oken's law describes the relationship between:

- a) the level of actual unemployment and the percentage deviation of actual GDP from potential;
- b) the level of natural unemployment and the percentage deviation of actual GDP from potential;
- c) the level of cyclical unemployment and the percentage deviation of actual GDP from potential;
- d) the level of frictional unemployment and the percentage deviation of actual GDP from potential;
- e) there is no correct answer.

25. The following companies have the greatest liquidity:

- a) a bank note;
- b) a government bond;
- c) a car;
- d) a house.
- e) it is impossible to say definitely.

26. The equation of the quantitative theory of money:

- a) does not take into account the speed of money circulation;
- b) establishes a relationship between the amount of money and the interest rate;
- c) establishes a relationship between the amount of money and the volume of production;
- d) does not take into account the price level;
- e) there is no correct answer.

27. The Lorentz curve can be used to measure:

- a) the level of wages
- b) changes in the prices of factors of production
- c) the rate of price growth by product group
- d) unemployment by industry sector
- e) differentiation of incomes of the population

28. Unlike microeconomics, macroeconomics:

- a) studies household behavior
- b) does not use speculative hypotheses
- c) operates primarily with aggregated concepts
- d) uses the concepts of economic equilibrium

e) studies the behavior of firms

### **Approximate topics of research papers**

1. Economic theory in the system of scientific significance
2. Models of human socio-economic behavior and their description in various economic schools
3. Transformation of the subject of economic theory in various economic schools
4. The problem of efficiency in the economy
5. The problem of economic research using mathematical methods
6. Economic systems as a form of self-organization of the economic life of society
7. Russian model of transition economy
8. Property in the system of economic relations. Historical genesis of types and forms of ownership
9. Experience and problems of privatization in Russia
10. Social aspects of privatization
11. The problem of economic coordination and transaction costs
12. The American market economy model
13. Japanese market economy model
14. German market economy model
15. Swedish Market Economy Model
16. The market as a product of the development of human civilization
17. Market and external effects. Forms of overcoming negative externalities
18. Economic uncertainty and risks
19. Elasticity of supply and demand in the market
20. Problem analysis of trends in the development of the Russian economy
21. Market infrastructure: audit firms in the modern economy
22. Market Infrastructure: Consulting Firms in the Modern economy
23. Commodity exchanges in the market system
24. Wholesale trade in the market system
25. Forms of retail trade organization in the modern economy
26. Pricing system in a market economy
27. Consumer behavior in market and command economies
28. Consumer and modern advertising
29. Firm in the system of social reproduction. Main trends in the development of firms in modern conditions
30. The role of marketing in entrepreneurship
31. The role of management in entrepreneurship
32. Business plan as the basis of a firm's market behavior
33. The problem of balancing large, medium and small businesses in the Russian economy
34. Competition: evil or good?
35. The market of monopolistic competition and features of its formation in Russia
36. Oligopolistic trends in the development of the Russian transition economy

37. Monopolies in the Russian economy
38. The problem of antimonopoly regulation of the Russian transition economy
39. The problem of antimonopoly regulation in developed market countries
40. The concept and theories of capital
41. Impact of natural resources on the economy
42. Capital market and its formation in Russia
43. State investment policy during the transition period
44. Russian Banking System
45. Formation of the Russian food market
46. Land market and problems of its formation in Russia
47. Formation of the labor market in Russia
48. Costs and their impact on the firm's operations
49. Break-even analysis of production
50. Investments: essence, structure, meaning

Intermediate certification of students is carried out in the form of an exam using the following assessment materials: list of questions for the exam.

### **Questions for the exam (1 semester of full-time study)**

1. The system of human needs
2. The concept of good
3. Economic resources
4. Subject of economic theory
5. The problem of choice in the economy. Alternative cost
6. Economic efficiency
7. Production capability curve. The law of growth of imputed costs
8. Social division of labor. Principles of absolute and comparative advantages
9. Methods of research of economic processes
10. Features of functioning of economic systems
11. The concept of ownership
12. Theory of property rights
13. Types and forms of ownership
14. Privatization. Problems of privatization in Russia
15. Transaction costs
16. Content of market relations
17. Macroeconomic cycle in a market economy
18. Advantages and disadvantages of the market
19. Demand. The law of demand. Demand curve
20. Non-price determinants that affect demand.
21. Offer. The law of supply. Supply curve. Non-price determinants that affect the offer.

22. Equilibrium price and equilibrium market volume. Price changes due to shifts in the supply and demand curves
23. Structure of the modern market economy
24. The concept of elasticity. Price elasticity of demand
25. Factors of price elasticity of demand
26. Cross-elasticity of demand over price. Income elasticity of demand
27. Price elasticity of the offer
28. Consumer in the economy. Functional and non-functional consumer demand
29. Theory of marginal utility. The Cardinalist approach
30. An ordinalist approach to utility assessment. Indifference curves and budget lines
31. Production of the company in the short term. The Law of diminishing Returns
32. Explicit and implicit costs of the firm, economic and accounting profit
33. Short-term costs of the firm
34. Costs of the firm in the long run. Zoom effect
35. Competition as a socio-economic phenomenon
36. Features of the Perfect Competition market
37. Supply and demand of the firm in the market of perfect competition in the short-term period
38. Supply and demand of the firm in the market of perfect competition in the long-term period
39. Monopoly in the market economy system
40. Determining the price and volume of output in a simple monopoly
41. Two-way monopoly
42. Multi-price monopoly. Price discrimination
43. Features of the monopolistic competition market
44. Behavior of a firm in conditions of monopolistic competition.
45. Features of the oligopolistic market
46. Behavior of an oligopolistic firm. Models of behavior of oligopolistic firms
47. Features of the resource market
48. Supply and demand for economic resources
49. The essence of fixed capital
50. Reproduction of fixed capital
51. The essence of working capital
52. Discounted cost
53. Land as an economic resource and features of its reproduction
54. Land rent and market price of land
55. Features of the labor market. Supply and demand in the labor market
56. Wages as the price of labor. Forms of state regulation of the labor market
57. State functions in a market economy
58. States as producers of public goods

**Questions for the exam  
(2 semester full-time study)**

1. Formation of macroeconomics as a science
2. Subject and objectives of macroeconomics
  1. Features of the macroeconomic method for studying economic processes
2. Content and functions of the national accounting department. The concept of national wealth
3. Gross national product
4. GNP calculation method
5. Nominal, real and potential GNP
6. SNA indicators calculated on the basis of GNP
7. GNP as a synthetic indicator of well-being. Net economic well-being
8. Economic cycles. Causes and phases of cycles
9. Types of economic cycles
10. Features of cyclical development of the transition economy
11. The concept of macroeconomic equilibrium
12. Aggregate demand and its components
13. Price and non-price factors affecting aggregate demand
14. Aggregate supply and factors influencing it
15. Equilibrium price level and real GNP
16. Classical model of macroeconomic equilibrium
17. Features of the neoclassical approach to macroeconomic equilibrium
18. General provisions of the Keynesian theory of effective demand
19. Macroeconomic analysis of consumption and savings
20. Macroeconomic analysis of savings and investments
21. Investment multiplier
22. Consumption functions. The Keynesian Cross
23. Keynesian approach to solving the problem of macroeconomic equilibrium. The Thrift Paradox
24. Crisis of the theory of effective demand. Neo-Keynesianism
25. Economic growth and its indicators
26. Unemployment as a socio-economic phenomenon
27. Types of unemployment
28. Short- and long-term Phillips curve
29. Money as a product of exchange development
30. Money Functions
31. The monetary system. Types of money. Monetary aggregates
32. Offer of money. Money Multiplier
33. Demand for money
34. Money market. Money market regulation tools
35. Banking system
36. Types of banking operations
37. Credit market and types of credit
38. Inflation and its types
39. Theory of inflation
40. Macroeconomic causes of inflation

41. Socio-economic consequences of inflation
42. Anti-inflationary policy of the state
43. The essence and functions of the tax system
44. Classification and types of taxes
45. Budget and tax policy. Laffer Curve
46. Features of the Russian tax system
47. State budget and public debt
48. Global trade
49. Features of the Russian tax system
50. State budget and public debt

**Questions for the exam**  
**(3 semester full-time study)**

1. The birth of the economy.
2. Economic views of Aristotle.
3. Political economy and economics.
4. The origin and essence of mercantilism.
5. The mechanism of gold-bearing flows.
6. Rational elements of the mercantilist theory.
7. William Petty and his economic views.
8. The main provisions of the "Treatise on Taxes and duties" by W. Petty.
9. Formation of the school of classical political economy.
10. David Hume and his economic views.
11. Francois Quesnay and his economic views.
12. Adam Smith and his main economic work.
13. Division of labor in Smith's theory.
14. Smith's views on labor costs.
15. Smith's views on class and income.
16. Capital in Smith's Economic Theory.
17. David Ricardo and his main book.
18. David Ricardo's Theory of Value.
19. The doctrine of salary and Profit by David Ricardo.
20. Ricardo's views on land rents.
21. The theory of money in the teachings of Ricardo.
22. Characteristics of economic thought in Europe in the 20-30s of the 19th century.
23. Jean Baptiste Say School.
24. Say on factors of production and income.
25. Say's law.
26. Antoine Cournot and his contribution to the development of economic thought.
27. The economic theory of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels.
28. The emergence of the neoclassical trend.
29. Austrian School of Economics.
30. Lausanne School of Economics.
31. The Cambridge School and Alfred Marshall's contributions to Economics.

32. The Anglo-American school of Monopolistic and Imperfect Competition.
33. The economic doctrine of John Keynes.
34. Characteristics of the neoliberal direction.
35. Characteristics of neoconservatism.
36. Milton Friedman and his economic views.
37. Friedman's concept of fighting inflation.
38. Economic theory of supply (ETP).

## IV. LIST OF LITERATURE REQUIRED FOR MASTERING THE DISCIPLINE

### 4.1. Basic literature

1. Economic theory: a textbook for universities Maksimova [et al.]; under the general editorship of V. F. Maksimova Street. - 3rd ed., reprint. and add-ons. - Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2023. - 542 p. - (Higher education). — ISBN 978-5-534-16624-8. - Text : electronic // Educational platform Yurayt [website]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/531392> (accessed: 20.04.2024.04.2024).

2. Dneprov M. Yu., Mikhaylyuk O. V., Nikolaev V. A. Ekonomicheskaya teoriya : uchebnik dlya vuzov [Economic theory: a textbook for universities]. - Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2024. - 216 p — - (Higher education). — ISBN 978-5-534-09630-9. - Text : electronic // Educational platform Yurayt [website]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/541566> (accessed: 20.04.2024.04.2024).

### 4.2. Additional literature

1. Huseynov R. M. , Semenikhina V. A. Ekonomicheskaya istoriya : uchebnik dlya bakalavrov [Economic History: a textbook for bachelors]. - Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2022. - 686 p — - (Bachelor's degree. Applied course). — ISBN 978-5-9916-1840-3. - Text : electronic // Educational platform Yurayt [website]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/509102> (accessed: 20.04.2024.04.2024).

## V. LIST OF RESOURCES OF THE INFORMATION AND TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK "INTERNET" REQUIRED FOR MASTERING THE discipline

№ Item No	. Link to the information resource	Name of the development in electronic form	Availability
1.	<a href="http://www.aup.ru/Административно-управленческий">http://www.aup.ru/Административно-управленческий</a>	<b>portal.</b> It includes an electronic library of business literature and documents, a business forum on various aspects of the theory and practice of organization, planning and management of enterprises. The sec-	Free access

		tions also contain ready-made business plans, statistical reference books, and analytical reviews.	
2.	<a href="http://window.edu.ru/">http: // window. edu. ru /</a>	<b>The information system "Single window of access to educational resources"</b> provides free access to the catalog of educational Internet resources and a full-text electronic educational and methodical library for general and professional education	Free access

## VI. MODERN PROFESSIONAL DATABASES AND INFORMATION REFERENCE SYSTEMS

1	<a href="http://www.biblioclub.ru.biblioclub.ru">http://www.biblioclub.ru.biblioclub.ru</a>	Electronic Library System (EBS) University Library online	Registration via any university computer. In the future, unlimited individual access is provided from any point where there is access to the Internet
2	<a href="http://www.garant.ru">..garant.ru</a>	<a href="http://www.garant.ru">www.garant.ru</a> Legal information Portal	Free access
3	<a href="http://www.elibrary.ru">www.elibrary.ru</a>	Russian information portal in the field of science, technology, medicine and education	Free access
4	<a href="http://www.consultant.ru">www.consultant.ru</a>	Russian Computer Reference and legal system	Free access

## VII. LICENSED AND FREELY DISTRIBUTED SOFTWARE software

When implementing an academic discipline, the following licensed and freely distributed software is used:

- Microsoft Windows;
- Microsoft Office;
- LibreOffice, etc..

## VIII. EQUIPMENT AND TECHNICAL MEANS OF TRAINING, REQUIRED FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF AN EDUCATIONAL PROJECT PROCESS BY DISCIPLINE

Training sessions are held in classrooms equipped with specialized furniture, including stationary or portable teaching equipment (projector, screen, computer / laptop).



Independent work is carried out in classrooms equipped with computer equipment with the ability to connect to the Internet and provide access to the electronic information and educational environment of the university.