

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

Faculty of Economics

Recommended by ISSC / MO

**THE WORKING PROGRAM OF THE DISCIPLINE
«Economy and organization of enterprises and sectors of the national
economy»**

Recommended for direction of training

38.06.01 "ECONOMY"

Profile 08.00.05 "Economics and National Economy
Management"

Qualification (degree) of the graduate:

Research instructor

Moscow-2021

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 areas of industry and entrepreneurship with 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 production and economic activities of domestic and foreign enterprises, industries and industrial and industrial complexes operating in conditions of market and institutional relations, and also preparation for passing the candidate's minimum in the specialty 08.00.05 – «Economics and management of the national economy».

Course objectives «Economics and organization of enterprises and sectors of the national economy»:

- the formation of an understanding of the laws, features and problems of the formation of the economy at the micro-, macro- and meso-levels, as well as mastering the necessary competencies in the field of scientific analysis methods;

- study of methods, mechanisms, tools for the effective functioning of economic systems and institutional transformations in a market economy, taking into account the trends of globalization of economic processes in industries.

- study of applied problems of the functioning of various economic agents, markets and systems.

- training in scientific direction 08.00.05 «Economics and management of the national economy» in accordance with the nomenclature of scientific specialties that meet the dynamically changing requirements and conditions of the modern labor market, in the main areas of professional activity in the field of economics, mastering modern methods of assessing economic processes and phenomena, as well as systematized ideas, knowledge, skills and abilities in the field of socio-economic development, as well as the necessary skills and abilities of research work;

- preparation for passing the candidate exam in the scientific specialty «Economics and management of the national economy».

2. Place of discipline in the structure of EP VO

The course «Economics and Organization of Enterprises and Branches of the National Economy» refers to the disciplines chosen by graduate students of the Variational part of Block 1 of educational disciplines.

When studying the discipline, continuity and close connection with the disciplines are ensured: 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.

3. Requirements for the results of mastering the content of the discipline

Discipline-Formed Competencies. The process of mastering the course «Economics

and Organization of Enterprises and Branches of the National Economy» is aimed at developing the following universal, general professional and professional competencies among graduate students: PC-2.1, PC-2.2, PC-2.3, OPK-1 in accordance with the main professional educational program of higher education - a program for the training of scientific and pedagogical personnel in postgraduate studies in the direction of training 38.06.01 «Economics», training profile «Economics and management of the national economy».

The code competence	Content of competence
PC-2.1	ability to study economic systems, their genesis, formation, development and forecasting
PC-2.2	possession of skills in identifying theoretical and methodological principles, methods and ways of managing these systems, as well as the most important institutional and infrastructural aspects development of economic systems
PC-2.3	the ability to study the state, develop and introduce into practice methodological tools for improving management relations arising in the process of formation, development (stabilization) and destruction of economic systems
OPK-1	the ability to independently carry out research activities in the relevant professional field using modern research methods and information and communication technologies

As a result of studying the course, the student must:

Know:

- modern trends in the development of the economy of the branches of the national economy
- modern methods and technologies for studying the functioning and development of enterprises, industries, complexes of sectors of the national economy

Be able to:

- identify and resolve urgent problems of companies' activities in sectors of the national economy
- solve scientific and practical problems in the field of economics, organization and management of enterprises, industries, complexes of sectors of the national economy

Own:

- modern methods of developing organizational and economic mechanisms used in improving the organization, management of companies in the sectors of the national economy
- analytical and methodological apparatus for researching enterprises, industries, complexes of the national economy

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

The total complexity of the discipline is 6 credit units 36 auditoriums. hour. and 180 hours. independent work (according to the plan)

Type of educational work	Total hours	Semesters			
		4	5	6	7

Classroom lessons (total)	36	36			
Including:					
<i>Lectures</i>					
<i>Practical lessons (PZ)</i>	36	36			
<i>Seminars (C)</i>					
<i>Laboratory work (LR)</i>					
Independent work (total)	180	180			
General labor intensity hour.	216	216			
Credits units	6	6			

5. Discipline content

5.1 Contents of sections course «Economics and organization of enterprises and sectors of the national economy»

No. p / p	Section name disciplines	Section content (topics)
1.	Section 1 Structural transformations in national economy	Public administration structural transformations in the national economy. Mechanisms for changing the form of ownership (privatization, nationalization, integration, demonopolization, etc.) of economic entities.
2.	Section 2 Business transformation in modern conditions	Business transformation in the digital economy. Extended enterprise concept. Features of the formation and development of integration structures at the present stage. Types of integration formations, advantages, features of functioning, opportunities to ensure efficiency. The concept and capabilities of the digital enterprise.
3.	Section 3 Industrial policy	Industrial policy on macro- and micro-damage. Tools and methods of management of industrial enterprises, industries, complexes. Methodology for the development of business processes and business planning in industries.
4.	Section 4 Innovative politics firms	Theoretical and methodological foundations of innovation in economic systems. Modern approaches to shaping innovative strategies companies. Organizational forms of innovative activities. Intelligent management capital of companies.
5.	Section 5 Financial aspects of activities of enterprises	Cost formation models. Costing and cost analysis system. Financial planning and budgeting in enterprise management system.

6.	Section 6. Competitiveness company modern conditions	Competition in modern conditions of development. The concept of competitive advantages, competitiveness of the company in modern conditions. Levels and factors of formation. Ensuring competitiveness. Strategies competition. Competitiveness in the digital economy.
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5.2. Sections of disciplines and types of classes Sections of disciplines and types of classes

P / p No.	Name of section, subsection, topic	Total hours	Total aud. hours	Including			Self work
				Lectur es	Practical classes	OF	
1	2	3	4	5	6		7
Section 1. Structural transformations in the national economy							
1.	Public administration of structural transformations in the national economy.	16	2		2		14
2.	Mechanisms for changing forms of ownership (privatization, nationalization, integration, demonopolization, etc.)	12	2		2		10
Section 2. Business transformation in modern conditions							
3.	Business transformation in the digital economy.	12	2		2		10
4.	Features of formation and development integration structures at the present stage.	16	2		2		14
5.	The concept and capabilities of the digital enterprise.	10	2		1	1	8
Section 3. Industrial Policy							
6.	Industrial policy on macro- and micro-damage	18	2		2		17
7.	Tools management methods industrial enterprises, industries, complexes.	13	3		2	1	10
8.	Business process development methodology and business planning in industries industry.	16	2		2		14
Section 4. Innovation policy of companies							
9.	Theoretical and methodological foundations innovative activities in economic systems.	12	2		2		10
10.	Modern approaches to formation innovative strategies of companies.	15	3		2	1	12
11.	Intellectual capital management companies.	10	2		2		8
Section 5. Financial aspects of the activities of enterprises							
12.	Cost formation models.	10	2		2		8

13.	Calculation system cost price.	14	2		2		12
14.	Financial planning and budgeting in enterprise management system.	8	2		2		6
Section 6. Competitiveness of the company in modern conditions							
15.	The concept of competitive advantage competitiveness. Areas of increasing the competitiveness of companies	10	2		2		8
16.	Competitiveness strategies in modern conditions	17	2		2		14
17.	Competitiveness of companies in digital the economy	8	2		2		6
	Total	216	36	0	36		180

6.Laboratory workshop: not provided in this course

7.Practical lessons (seminars)

P / p No .	Discipline section number	Practical lessons (seminars)	Labor capacity (hour.)
1.	Section 1	Structural transformations in the national economy	4
2.	Section 2	Business transformation in the digital economy	6
3.	Section 3	Industrial policy	7
4.	Section 4	Companies' innovation policy	7
5.	Section 5	Financial aspects of the activities of enterprises	6
6.	Section 6	Competitiveness of the company in modern conditions	6

8. Logistics of the discipline

To conduct classes in the discipline, you need:

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

No. aud .	Name	Logistics support
327	Training the audience	Multimedia projector - 2 pcs., Sound podium - 1 pc., Screen – 2 PC.
19	Computer class	Computers Pentium 4-1700 / 256MB / cd / audio - 21 pcs., Multimedia

9. Information support of the discipline

The main types of classroom studies in the discipline are lectures and practical exercises. 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 prerequisite 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, experience-based learning, individual training, interdisciplinary training, advanced 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 written work, and / or its qualified presentation, if a report is supposed

A) Software: Microsoft Office, Mentor,

B) Databases, information reference and search systems:

1. RUDN library site - Access mode: <http://lib.rudn.ru/>-with stationary computers
RUDN
2. University Library ONLINE-Mode access: <http://www.biblioclub.ru/>
3. LexisNexis. - Access mode: <http://www.lexisnexis.com/hottopics/lnacademic/>?
4. Book collections by SPRINGER. - Mode access: www.springerlink.com
5. RUDN Bulletin - Access mode: <http://www.elibrary.ru/defaultx.asp>
6. Columbia International Affairs Online (CIAO) – Mode access: <http://www.ciaonet.org/>
7. Universal databases East View. – Mode access: <http://online.ebiblioteka.ru/>
8. Full-text collection of Russian scientific journals. eLibrary.ru - Access mode:<http://elibrary.ru/defaultx.asp>?
9. Electronic library of the Grebennikov Publishing House. Grebennikon. - Access mode: <http://grebennikon.ru/>
10. International portal of electronic newspapers of socio-political topics. Library PressDisplay - Access Mode: <http://library.pressdisplay.com>

11. Reference books - sectoral and regional databases. Polpred.com. - Access mode:<http://www.polpred.com/>
12. On-line access to magazines. Information database for all branches of science and electronic delivery of documents. SwetsWise. - Access mode:<https://www.swetswise.com>
13. University of Chicago Press Journals: American Journal of Education. Comparative Education Review. - Mode access: <http://www.journals.uchicago.edu/action/showJournals?type=byAlphabet>
14. Books from Alpina Publishers. Actual business literature. Access mode: http://www.alpinabook.ru/books/online_biblioteka.php
15. Electronic library of literature on the history of Russia BIBLIOPHIKA - Access mode: <http://www.bibliophika.ru/>
16. Electronic library of dissertations of the RSL - Access mode: <http://diss.rsl.ru/>
Search engines: Yandex (yandex.ru), Google (google.ru)
17. Information and legal system «Consultant Plus» - Access mode: <http://www.consultant.ru/>
18. Information and legal system «Garant» - Access mode: <http://www.aero.garant.ru/internet/>

10. Educational and methodological support of the discipline:

a) main literature

Economy of the company [Text]: Textbook / A.S. Arzyamov [and others]; Under total. ed. N.P. Ivashchenko. - M.: Prospect, 2019. - 528 p. - ISBN 978-5-392-29582-1: 600.00.

Economics of innovative activity of enterprise: Textbook / I.V. Karzanov [and others]. - Electronic text data. - M.: Publishing house of RUDN, 2017. - 195 p.: ill. - ISBN 978-5-209-07983-5. <http://lib.rudn.ru/ProtectedView/Book/ViewBook/6322>.

Economy of an enterprise (organization) [Electronic resource]: Textbook / N.B. Akulenko [and others]; Ed. V. Ya. Pozdnyakova, O. V. Devyatkina. - 4th ed., Rev. and additional; Electronic text data. - M.: INFRA-M, 2013. - 640 p. - (Higher education). - ISBN 978-5-16-003879-7: 475.00 <http://lib.rudn.ru/ProtectedView/Book/ViewBook/3430>.

Fundamentals of Entrepreneurship [Text / electronic resource]: Textbook / N.P. Karpus, L.V. Shirshov. - Electronic text data. - M.: Publishing house of RUDN, 2013. - 161 p. - ISBN 978-5-209-04992-0: 0.00. <http://lib.rudn.ru/ProtectedView/Book/ViewBook/3697>

b) additional literature:

Fundamentals of production and material flow management [Electronic resource]: Textbook / N.Yu. Sopilko [and others]. - Electronic text data. - M.: Publishing house of RUDN, 2019. - 105 p.: ill. - ISBN 978-5-209-09106-6. <http://lib.rudn.ru/ProtectedView/Book/ViewBook/6924...>

Production and economic potential and business activity of business entities [electronic resource] / A.N. Asaul [and others]; Ed. A.N. Asaul. - electronic text data. - SPb: ANO IPEV, 2011. - 312 p. - ISBN 978-5-91460-026-6. <http://lib.rudn.ru/ProtectedView/Book/ViewBook/2926...>

Enterprise Finance [Electronic resource]: A short course of lectures / T.P. Nikolaev. - Electronic text data. - M.: Yurayt, 2011. - (I want to hand over everything). - System requirements: Windows XP or higher. - ISBN 978-5-9916-1102-1. <http://lib.rudn.ru/ProtectedView/Book/ViewBook/2926...>

[/lib.rudn.ru/ProtectedView/Book/ViewBook/1341...](http://lib.rudn.ru/ProtectedView/Book/ViewBook/1341...)

Enterprise economy [Electronic resource]: Tutorial and workshop for academic bachelor's degree / L.A. Chaldaeua. - 5th ed., Rev. and additional; Electronic text data. - M.: Yurayt, 2015. - 435 p. - (Bachelor. Academic course). - ISBN 978-5-9916-5068-
<http://lib.rudn.ru/ProtectedView/Book/ViewBook/5320...>

Anti-crisis management of the enterprise [Text / electronic resource]: Methodical instructions and tasks for the implementation of practical work / A.G. Litvinov. - Electronic text data. - M.: Publishing house of RUDN, 2017. - 24 p. - ISBN 978-5-209-08648-2:46.22.
<http://lib.rudn.ru/ProtectedView/Book/ViewBook/6409>.

11. Methodical instructions for students on mastering the discipline (module)

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;
- fulfillment of tasks on computational and analytical work within the framework of the topic of the 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 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.

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

In practical training 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.

The main tasks of the practical lesson 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.

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 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 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.

Some methodological techniques for teaching the discipline

- 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.

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, and learn to use tools for planning and economic evaluation of projects.

Independent work

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

12. Fund of assessment tools for conducting intermediate appraisals students in the discipline

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

- participation in seminars (reports, discussions, discussions).
- intermediate certification throughout the course.

The current certification is carried out according to the passed material.

Formation of the final grade in the discipline using the point-rating assessment of the work of the graduate student.

The result of checking the competencies at different stages of formation, received by the postgraduate student in the course of mastering this discipline, is an assessment that is set in accordance with the established criteria.

The task includes 2 open-ended questions from the list of questions for credit.

1. The structure of the national economy.
2. The concept and factors of economic growth.
3. State management of structural transformations in the national economy

4. The main mechanisms for changing the forms of ownership.
5. Proportions and structure of the national economy: essence and types.
6. World practice of using public administration tools.
7. Privatization as a mechanism for changing forms of ownership and restructuring the economy of industrial enterprises.
8. Modern trends that lead to the transformation of enterprises in modern conditions.
9. Extended enterprise concept. List of participants. Organization principles.
10. The value of cooperation in the activities of enterprises.
The main types of integration formations in modern conditions.
11. Impact of digitalization on the activities of enterprises.
12. Concept, specificity, possibilities of ensuring the efficiency of a digital enterprise.
13. The concept and content of industrial policy at the macro and micro levels.
14. Industrial policy problems.
15. Industrial enterprise management tools and methods.
16. Improvement of the organizational structure in the corporate management system
17. Features of the organization of corporate management.
18. National innovation systems.
19. Organizational forms of innovation.
20. Open innovation. Approaches to provision.
21. The concept of the intellectual capital of a company, its components and directions of provision.
22. Knowledge management in the company.
23. Cost formation models.
24. Costing and cost analysis system.
25. Financial planning and budgeting in the enterprise management system.
26. Classification of systems for accounting for production costs.
27. Competitive advantage concept. Formation levels.
28. Factors to ensure the competitiveness of the company.
29. Competitiveness of products and services.
30. Modern strategies for ensuring competitiveness.
31. Competitiveness in the digital economy.

Typical examples of exam test questions:

Section 1. Structural transformations in the national economy

Denationalization is:

- a. transfer of state or municipal property for payment or free of charge to private property;
- b. the process of converting private property into public own called;
- c. transition from predominantly state-directed regulation of production to its regulation predominantly on the basis of market mechanisms;
- d. sale of state-owned enterprises to individuals.

Macroeconomic proportions are:

- a. quantitative relationships between various subdivisions and spheres of social production, branches, territorial-production parts of the national economy;
- b. achieving and maintaining such a relationship between the constituent parts of the social economy, which maximally contribute to the implementation of the country's long-term macroeconomic goals;
- c. the ratio of production within the same industry;
- d. solution for a given period of time to basic economic problems

Structural transformation is

- a. creating conditions for the operation of a market system by transforming legal institutions, forming a system of new organizations and institutions of a market type;
- b. changes in the structure of the economy in order to overcome the former state structure by, first of all, transforming property relations;
- c. a system of measures to release from the restrictions of the nationalized economy, aimed at creating conditions for the free movement of prices, market circulation of goods and services;
- d. creating conditions for the operation of the market system by transforming legal institutions, forming a system of new organizations and institutions of the market type, creating a new system of managing the national economy.

Section 2. Business transformation in modern conditions

1. The digital economy is:

- but. electronic commerce;
- a. economic activity using electronic money;
 - b. economic production using digital technologies.

2. The digital enterprise is:

- a. an enterprise with a corporate information system;
- b. enterprise using to improve efficiency activities digital technologies at all levels of government;
- c. an enterprise that has significant computing power for R&D.

3. The specifics of activities in the digital economy:

- a. the effect of digitalization erases the boundaries of industries, changes the structure of markets and the behavior of firms;
- b. the company does not need to be big to compete successfully;
- c. the scale of operations is limited only by the size of the Internet; and
- d. all of the above.

4. Business transformation components:

- a. transformation of business models and product portfolio;
- b. transformation of relationship with the client;
- c. transformation of business culture;
- d. transformation of business processes;
- e. transformation of IT systems;
- f. infrastructure transformation;

g. all of the above.

5. Integration is:

- a. consolidation of funds of market participants to achieve their goals;
- b. the process of combining previously dissimilar parts and parts into a whole, deepening their interaction, developing connections between them;
- c. the process of bringing market actors closer together in order to ensure their joint activities to achieve the maximum possible end results.

Section 3. Industrial Policy

1. Tools management is:

- a. a set of models and methods used to solve management problems and their information, organizational and methodological support
- b. a set of interrelated elements that contribute to the implementation
- c. total complex of operations to ensure the management process with. obtaining new, unfixed input data, information about the object under study;
- d. a set of methods and techniques for the implementation of management activities used to set and achieve the goals of the organization.

Section 4. Innovation policy of enterprises

1. Diffusion of innovations is carried out as

- a. dissemination of innovations in business cycles of scientific and technical, production and organizational and economic activities;
- b. balanced spread of innovations in business cycles of scientific and technical, production and organizational and economic activities;
- d. limited dissemination of innovations in business cycles of scientific and technical, production and organizational and economic activities;
- e. dissemination of innovations in scientific and technical activities.

2. The commercialization of innovation is called

- a. mediation in the intellectual property market;
- b. the process of ensuring the commercial use of innovations in the market;
- c. advertising campaign to promote objects of new equipment and technology;
- d. a transaction for the sale of intellectual property objects;
- e. a set of marketing and organizational measures to ensure the dissemination of innovations in the scientific and technical sphere.

3. The main practical goal of innovation management

- a. increasing the innovative activity of the organization;
- b. growth of the creative potential of the organization;
- c. creation of competitive advantages through the development of new products and technologies;
- d. technological leadership in meeting the urgent needs of a person and society as a whole;
- e. management of innovative transformations.

4. Correct definition of the author of intellectual property:

- a. an individual whose creative labor has created an invention, utility model or

industrial design;

b. a person who owns a patent for an invention, utility model or industrial design and has exclusive rights to use these objects;

c. a person, owner of an invention, patent, technological knowledge, etc., who issues a license to his counterparty to use his rights within certain limits;

d. a person who acquires from the owner of an invention, patent, industrial and commercial knowledge, etc., a license for the right to use them within certain limits.

5. What is the innovative potential of an enterprise?

a. this is an activity aimed at introducing new ideas, scientific knowledge, technologies and types of products in various areas of production and management of society;

b. it is a set of various types of resources, including financial, labor, raw materials and intellectual and others, a measure of readiness to implement an innovative project;

c. it is the end result of intellectual creative work that has received implementation in the form of a new or improved product;

d. this is a strategy of intensive growth, a strategy of uniform development, a diversification strategy, a reduction strategy;

e. creation of a new product; use of new technology production; the use of a new organization of production.

Section 5. Financial aspects of the activities of enterprises

1. Purpose of the financial budget:

a. implementation of periodic planning;

b. planning the balance of receipts and expenditures

c. detailed level of planning;

d. balance of working capital and current liabilities to maintain financial stability.

2. The development budget includes:

a. to the category of long-term;

b. to the category of indicative;

c. to the category of short-term;

d. to the category of medium-term.

3. Calculation is:

a. it is a quantitative measure of a specific object of calculation;

b. a detailed nomenclature of several dozen articles, the list of which depends on the industry characteristics of production;

c. analytical grouping of production costs in management accounts, providing the necessary information for calculating the cost;

d. grouping of costs by costing objects and calculating the cost of costing units.

Section 6. Competitiveness of the company in modern conditions

1. The competitiveness of a company is determined by:

a. determinants of the country diamond;

- b. competitive advantages of the industry;
- c. competitive advantages of the company;
- d. competitive advantages of products.

2. The difference between the competitiveness of an enterprise and the competitiveness of products:

- a. longer evaluation period;
- b. competitiveness of products is one of constituents the competitiveness of the company;
- c. identical concepts.

3. Enterprise competitiveness:

- a. the firm's ability to use available resources and create strategic success factors that provide competitive advantages;
- b. the firm has a large market share;
- c. a set of consumer properties of products that provide the best satisfaction of the needs of the buyer.

4. Competing firms are:

- a. firms with wholly or partially overlapping fundamental niche;
- b. firms producing substitute goods;
- c. firms operating in one market segment
- d. interaction of firms in the market for the highest profit.

5. The use of more modern equipment in the production of products will be:

- a. does not provide benefits;
- b. competitive advantage;
- c. comparative advantage.

A prerequisite for admission to credit 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 teacher. The abstract 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;
- review of literature on the subject with an appropriate generalization and staging research task;
- 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 page (author, topic of the abstract, name of scientific specialty, year);

- plan;
- introduction;
- 2-3 sections with the analysis of the material;
- conclusion with conclusions;
- list of used literature;
- applications (if necessary).

The grade for the abstract is taken into account when deriving the overall grade for a special discipline.

Topics of abstracts / reports

1. Economic development of society
2. Transformation of property relations: search for the optimal structure
3. Formation of mechanisms for sustainable development of the economy of industrial sectors, complexes, enterprises
4. World practice of using public administration tools
5. Privatization and denationalization of property. World experience.
6. The concept and essence of clusters, types, significance in the Russian economy
7. Integrated - supply chains in today's economy
8. Virtual companies (shell structures) as a form of business organizations
9. Joint consumption (uberization) as a new economic model
10. PPP is a special form of interaction between business and government
11. Strategic alliances in business
12. Strategy and organizational structure; design strategically oriented control systems.
13. Internal planning mechanisms and tools industrial enterprises
14. Tools and methods of management of industrial enterprises, industries, complexes.
15. Methods for improving business processes
16. State policy of regulation and support of innovative activities (on the example of a specific country)
17. The role of innovation in ensuring the competitiveness of modern organizations
18. Crowdsourcing as a modern direction for ensuring innovative development
19. Enhancing the organization's innovative activities based on the development of its intellectual capital
20. Formation and development of technoparks in Russia
21. Small innovative enterprises created on the basis of universities;
22. Financial and economic analysis models
23. The role of financial policy of an industrial enterprise
24. Production costs, their composition and structure (for example, a firm, enterprise, organization).
25. The relationship between costs and taxation.
26. Transformation of the concept of competitiveness in the digital economy
27. Integration as a new direction of ensuring competitiveness
28. Service business model
29. Digital Enterprise - New Opportunities and Development Challenges.

30. Transformation of business models of companies in the digital economy.

In the process of studying the discipline, one presentation of a graduate student with a report is provided. The topic and time of presentation with the report are agreed with the teacher.

Evaluation criteria for the report:

Criteria	Indicators		
relevance, argumentation, consistency,	10 points	7 points	3 points
	high level relevance of the topic; novelty and	average level relevance of the problem and themes; self-	low level relevance of samples lemes and themes; self-
answers on questions	independence in the problem statement; the presence of the author's position, independent judgments; Availability full answers to questions	activity in the formulation of the problem; the presence of separate independent judgments; availability of partial answers to questions	activity in posing the problem, lack of independent judgments; availability of answers to individual questions

In the process of studying the discipline, a graduate student will write one essay (score 20 points).

Evaluation criteria for the abstract:

Criteria	Indicators		
The novelty of the summarized text	4 points	3 points	2 point
	high level relevance of the problem and themes; novelty and independence in the formulation of the problem, in formulating a new aspect chosen for analysis of the problem; availability of copyright position, self-active judgments	average level relevance of the problem and themes; independence in posing a problem, in formulating new aspect chosen for analysis of the problem; presence of separate independent judgments	low level relevance of the problem and topic; independence in position Problems, absence independent judgments

<p>Power disclosure entities Problems</p>	<p>7 points</p>	<p>5 points</p>	<p>3 points</p>
	<p>full compliance outline the topic of the abstract; conformity of content zhaniya theme and plan abstract; tall scientific level, completeness and depth disclosing the main concepts of the problem; reasonable way and methods of working with material; tall skill level work with literature, systematization and structuring material; skill generalize, compare different points of view on the question, arguments list the main provisions and conclusions</p>	<p>incomplete compliance of the plan with the topic of the abstract, the content of the topic and the plan of the abstract; a sufficiently high scientific level, completeness and depth of disclosure of the basic concepts of the problem; partially justified methods and methods of working with the material; the skills of working with literature, systematization and structuring of the material; the ability to generalize, compare different points of view on the issue under consideration, argue certain provisions and conclusions</p>	<p>partial conformity plan topic referata; inconsistency content topic and outline of the abstract; low scientific level, completeness and depth disclosure basic concepts Problems; partially reasonable ways events and methods work with material; availability of skills work with literature; ability to generalize, juxtapose different points view on the issue under consideration, to argue for individual provisions and conclusions</p>
<p>Justification of the choice of sources</p>	<p>3 points</p> <p>completeness of the use of literary sources on the problem; attraction of the latest works on the problem (journal publications, materials of collections of scientific papers, etc.)</p>	<p>2 points</p> <p>completeness of the use of literary sources on the problem; attraction of the latest works on the problem (journal publications, materials of collections of scientific papers, etc.)</p>	<p>1 point</p> <p>completeness of the use of literary sources on the problem; attraction of the latest works on the problem (journal publications, materials of collections of scientific works, etc.)</p>
<p>Compliance</p>	<p>3 points</p>	<p>2 points</p>	<p>1 point</p>

with design requirements	correct formatting of references to the literature used; competent scientific presentation; good fluency terminology and conceptual apparatus of the problem; compliance with the requirements for the volume of the abstract	registration of references to the used literature with comments; competent presentation; average mastery of terminology and conceptual apparatus of the problem; compliance with the requirements for the volume of the abstract	registration of links to the used literature with comments; not always literate presentation; average knowledge of the terminology and conceptual apparatus of the problem; non-compliance the requirements for the volume of the abstract
Literacy	3 points	2 points	1 point
	absence of spelling and syntax errors, stylistic errors; absence of typos, abbreviations of words, except for the generally accepted ones; literary style	the presence of individual spelling and syntax errors, stylistic errors; absence of typos, abbreviations of words, except for the generally accepted ones; overall literary style	the presence of significant spelling and syntax errors, stylistic errors; no typos, abbreviations words other than generally accepted

In preparation for the control of the lecture (survey), 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.

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. The midterm assessment task contains test questions and open-ended questions. Test tasks are evaluated on a two-point scale: for each correct answer, the graduate student receives 1 point (with a partial answer, 0.75, 0.5 and 0.25 points are taken into account). Open-ended questions are scored on a 5-point basis. In case of an incomplete answer, points are taken into account.

Description of indicators, criteria for assessing the competence of an oral survey, assignments and intermediate certification

For each individual question of the assignment, the maximum number of points is set at a high level of performance, and in other cases - as a percentage of points:

<i>Job type</i>	<i>Grading scale</i>			
	Below the average (0 points)	Middle (1/2 of the maximum score)	Above average (3/4 of the maximum score)	Tall (maximum score)

Poll by topic (4 points for each topic)	Lack of correct disclosure	Disclosure with errors	Disclosure with comments or incomplete	Correct disclosure without comments and errors
Performing test tasks (2 points for each question)	Fulfillment less than 20%	Completion less than 50%	Completion less than 75%	Completion less than 95%
Disclosure of a theoretical question (5 points for each question)	Lack of correct disclosure	Disclosure with errors	Disclosure with comments or incomplete	Correct disclosure without comments and errors

Methodological materials defining assessment procedures results mastering the discipline «Problems of the Economy of Industry and Entrepreneurship».

When preparing for assignments, you need to look through the lecture notes, recommended literature. With the help of additional sources, work out questions for self-examination and discussion.

Final score in the discipline is exhibited taking into account the results of all the envisaged work, the activity of graduate students in practical classes and the results of the test.

Distribution of points by type of work:

Section / Section Topic	Forms of control over the development of the program				Points	Points section
	Interview	The task	Offset	Abstract		
<i>Section 1. Industry and its role in the system of the national economy PC-2.1, PC-2.2</i>	4	5	5	4	20	20
<i>Section 2. Material structure production. Diversified complexes. PC-2.2</i>	4	5	5	4	20	20
<i>Section 3. Forms public organization of production PC-2.2, PC-2.3</i>	4		5	4	15	15
<i>Section 4. Economy placement industry PC-2.1, PC-2.2, PC-2.3</i>	4		5	4	15	15
<i>Section 5. Product market and industries PC-2.2, PC-2.3</i>	4		5	5	15	15

Section 6. Scientific and technical progress and prospects for the development of the industry PC-2.1	4		5	5	15	15
Total	24	10	30	26	100	100

Correspondence of grading systems (previously used grades of final academic performance, ECTS grades and the point-rating system of grades of current performance)

BRS points	Traditional estimates of the Russian Federation	ECTS grades
95-100	5 (Excellent)	A
86-94		B
69-85	4 (Good)	C
61-68	3 (Satisfactory)	D
51-60		E
31-50		F _x
0-30	2 (unsatisfactory)	F

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