



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Federal state autonomous educational institution
of higher education
«Far Eastern Federal University»
(FEFU)

SCHOOL OF BIOMEDICINE

«AGREED»

Head of education program
«General medicine»



(signature) Khotimchenko Yu.S.
(Full name)
«09» of July 2019

«APPROVED»

Director of the Department of Clinical
Medicine





(signature) Geltser B.I.
(Full name)
«09» of July 2019

WORKING PROGRAM OF ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE (WPAD)

«Economics»

Education program

Specialty 31.05.01 «General medicine»

Form of study: full time

year 2, semester 4
lectures 18 hours
practical classes 18 hours
laboratory works not provided
total amount of in-classroom works 36 hours
independent self-work 36 hours
control works ()
pass-fail exam year 2, semester 4
exam not provided

The working program is drawn up in accordance with the requirements of the Federal state educational standard of higher education (level of training), approved by the order of the Ministry of education and science of the Russian Federation from 09.02.2016 № 95.

The working program of the discipline was discussed at the meeting of the Department of fundamental and clinical medicine. Protocol No. 8, 09 of July 2019

Author: associate professor Ivanuyk R.V.

RESUME

The discipline "Economics" is intended for students enrolled in the educational program 31.05.01 "General Medicine". Discipline is implemented on the 2nd year, in the 4th semester as a basic discipline.

The development of the working program of the discipline was made in accordance to the Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education in the specialty 31.05.01 "General medicine" and the curriculum for the training of specialists in the specialty 31.05.01 "General medicine".

The total complexity of the discipline is 2 credit units, 72 hours. The curriculum provides 18 hours of lectures, practical classes (18 hours), independent self-work of students (36 hours).

The contents of the discipline covers the following range of issues: introduction to the economy, supply and demand; consumer behavior; theory of firm production; competition and monopoly, markets of manufacturing factors; national economy: goals and results; macroeconomic problems of economic cycles, inflation and unemployment, the role of state in market economy, international economic relations and international economic relations, history of economical studies.

The course "Economics" is closely related to such disciplines as: "Jurisprudence", "History"

The course program is based on the basic knowledge gained by students:
the ability to analyze the main stages and patterns of the historical development of society for the formation of citizenship (GC-3)

ability to use the basics of economic and legal knowledge in professional activities (GPC-3)

The goal of studying the discipline "Economics" is to create a base of theoretical knowledge, practical skills in the field of economics, which is necessary for a modern highly qualified specialist to effectively solve professional problems.

Objectives of the discipline:

- formation of students' holistic view of the mechanisms of functioning and development of a modern market economy, both at micro and macro levels.

- mastering the conceptual apparatus of economic theory for more complete and accurate understanding of the essence of the processes taking place.

- the formation of skills to analyze the functioning of the national economy, the main macroeconomic markets, the relationships between economic agents in the country's economy.

- the study of the market laws, behavior patterns of consumers and firms in different market conditions as a basis for subsequent successful business.

- familiarity with the main problems of the functioning of a modern market economy and methods of state economic policy.

- the study of specifics of the world economy functioning in its socio-economic aspects for a fuller understanding of the place and prospects of Russia.

As a result of studying this discipline, the following general cultural competences are formed among students

Code and formulation of competence	Stages of competence formation	
GPC-3 - the ability to use the basics of economic and legal knowledge in professional activities	Knows	functioning patterns of the modern economic system at the micro and macro levels
	Able to	collect, compile and analyze the necessary economic information, including the results of the latest research of domestic and foreign economists on economic problems, to solve specific theoretical and practical problems
	Masters	skills for analyzing and determining development trends of specific economic processes at micro and macro levels

I. STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF THEORETICAL PART OF THE COURSE (18 HOURS)

Module I. Introduction to economics

Theme 1. Introduction to the economics

The concept of economics. The subject of economic theory. The interaction of the system of economic relations and productive forces. The concept and types of economic systems of society. Method and function of economic theory.

Production and demands. The system of needs and interests. The concept of goods and benefits. Properties of the goods and the classification of goods. Money, their origin, function and role in the modern economy. The amount of money required for circulation. Circulation of goods and resources in the economy

Characteristics of production resources and production factors. Limited production resources. The problem of economic choice in the economy. Production capabilities of the economy and their boundaries.

The essence and structure of property relations. Forms of ownership and their evolution. Economic content and legal form of ownership. Property objects. Ownership and ownership. The Coase's theory of "bundle of sticks".

Market: the concept, conditions and causes. Functions of the market. Market structure. Market infrastructure.

Module II. Microeconomics

Theme 2. Supply and demand. Consumer behavior

The concept and law of demand. Demand curve. Determinants of demand. Elasticity of demand. The concept and law of the proposal. Supply curve Factors determining the proposal. The elasticity of the proposal. The interaction of supply and demand. Equilibrium price and its role.

The theory of consumer behavior. Budgetary restrictions. Demand and usefulness of the product. Indifference curves and budget constraints. Consumer balance. Income effect and substitution effect.

Theme 3. Theory of production company

Entrepreneurial (commercial) activities of enterprises (firms). Entrepreneurship, its forms. Firms, their types, objective function

Costs of the company and their types. The concept of income and profits, and their forms. Production function (isoquantum) and direct costing (isocost). Interchangeability, replacement of production factors. The activity of the enterprise in the short and long term. Conditions for maximizing profits and minimizing losses. The effectiveness of the enterprise. External effects (externalities)

Topic 4. Competition and monopoly

Competition and monopoly: general concepts. Types and methods of competition. Perfect (pure) competition and its characteristics. Imperfect competition: monopolistic competition. Oligopolistic competition. Pure monopoly and their characteristics.

Monopoly power. Forms and types of monopolies. Natural monopoly. Price discrimination. The consequences of monopoly. Antitrust regulation.

Theme 5. Markets of production factors

The demand for factors of production in general. Factors and principles of pricing. Types and pricing system.

Labor market. The pricing mechanism in the labor market. The equilibrium price of labor. Income effect and substitution effect. Wages with

imperfect competition. The influence of trade unions. Forms and payroll systems.

Land market (natural resources). Features of the land market. Demand and supply of land. Economic rent. Differential rent. The price of land.

Capital market: physical and loan. Demand and supply of capital, and factors affecting them. The market of physical capital and its features. The market of loan capital and its features. Interest rate and investment. Capital investment market. Stock market and its functions. The concept of securities and their types. Entrepreneurial activity and economic profit

Module III. Macroeconomics

Theme 6. National economy: goals and results

The main objectives and features of macroeconomic research. Subjects of economic activity and economic turnover model.

The main macroeconomic indicators. Methods for measuring gross domestic (national) product (GDP and GNP). Macroeconomic equilibrium. Nominal and real GDP. GDP deflator.

Aggregate demand and aggregate supply. Say's law. Keynesian approach to the problem of demand. Total costs and production balance. Structure and regulation of the national market. Interdependencies: "income - consumption", "income - savings".

Consumption, savings and investments. General factors affecting consumption and savings. Modern theories of consumption and savings. Investment and national production. Multiplier and accelerator.

Theme 7. Macroeconomic problems of economic cycles, inflation and unemployment

The concept, factors and methods for determining economic growth. Cyclical economic development. The essence of economic cycles and different approaches to their characteristics. Cycle phases of long waves in economic

dynamics. Forms and types of crises, and their impact on the national economy. State counter-cyclical regulation.

The essence and causes of inflation. The law of monetary circulation. Types and forms of inflation. Measurement of inflation. The consequences of inflation.

Unemployment: causes, types, level, economic and non-economic costs. The problem of full employment. Okun's law. Unemployment and economic growth.

Macroeconomic problems of inflation and unemployment, and the state policy in the field of solving these problems.

Theme 8. Monetary circulation, monetary and financial policy

Money, money circulation and monetary policy. Monetary aggregates M1, M2, MH. Liquidity. Equilibrium factors in the money market. Essence, subjects and objects of the money market. Demand and supply of money. The main methods of stabilizing monetary circulation.

Essence, sources, functions, principles of lending and forms of credit. The content, tools and objectives of monetary policy. The structure of the credit system. Modern problems of monetary circulation. Banking system and its structure. Active and passive banking. Fictitious capital and securities market. Types of securities. The structure of the securities market.

Financial system and financial policy. State budget, its formation and use. Budget deficit - surplus, public debt, stabilization policy. Fiscal policy. Principles of taxation. Types and functions of taxes. Fiscal policy and its forms. The impact of taxes and government spending on economic growth. Models of stabilization policy. The effectiveness of fiscal policy, its measurement.

Theme 9. General balance and well-being. The role of the state in a market economy.

Equilibrium at the micro level. The concept and features of balance. Partial and general balance. Pareto optimality: quantitative certainty. Equilibrium commodity. The balance of producers and consumers.

The concept of welfare. Income distribution and inequality. Lorenz curve, Gini's coefficient, decile and quintile coefficients: their calculations and value for the analysis of the country's economy. Externalities and public goods.

The need, role and forms of state regulation in a market economy at the micro level. Methods of state regulation. The main directions of state regulation. Grants and subsidies. Antitrust regulation. Stabilization policy of the state and its types.

II. STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF PRACTICAL COURSE PART

Practical classes (18 hours)

Theme 1. Introduction to economics (2 hours)

The concept of economics. The subject of economic theory. The interaction of the system of economic relations and productive forces. The concept and types of economic systems of society. Methods and functions of economic theory.

Production and needs. The system of needs and interests. The concept of goods and benefits. Properties of the goods and the classification of goods. Money, their origin, function and role in the modern economy. The amount of money required for circulation. Circulation of goods and resources in the economy

Characteristics of production resources and production factors. Limited production resources. The problem of economic choice in the economy. Production capabilities of the economy and their boundaries.

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Market: the concept, conditions and causes. Functions of the market. Market structure. Market infrastructure.

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The theory of consumer behavior. Budgetary restrictions. Demand and usefulness of the product. Indifference curves and budget constraints. Consumer balance. Income effect and substitution effect.

Theme 3. Theory of production company (2 hours)

Entrepreneurial (commercial) activities of enterprises (firms). Entrepreneurship, its forms. Firms, their types, objective function

Costs of the company and their types. The concept of income and profits, and their forms. Production function (isoquantum) and direct costing (isocost). Interchangeability, replacement of production factors. The activity of the enterprise in the short and long term. Conditions for maximizing profits and minimizing losses. The effectiveness of the enterprise. External effects (externalities)

Theme 4. Competition and monopoly (2 hours)

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Monopoly power. Forms and types of monopolies. Natural monopoly. Price discrimination. The consequences of monopoly. Antitrust regulation.

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The demand for factors of production in general. Factors and principles of pricing. Types and pricing system.

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imperfect competition. The influence of trade unions. Forms and payroll systems.

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Theme 6. National economy: goals and results (2 hours)

The main objectives and features of macroeconomic research. Subjects of economic activity and economic turnover model.

The main macroeconomic indicators. Methods for measuring gross domestic (national) product (GDP and GNP). Macroeconomic equilibrium. Nominal and real GDP. GDP deflator.

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The essence and causes of inflation. The law of monetary circulation. Types and forms of inflation. Measurement of inflation. The consequences of inflation.

Unemployment: causes, types, level, economic and non-economic costs. The problem of full employment. Okun's law. Unemployment and economic growth.

Macroeconomic problems of inflation and unemployment, and the state policy in the field of solving these problems.

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Essence, sources, functions, principles of lending and forms of credit. The content, tools and objectives of monetary policy. The structure of the credit system. Modern problems of monetary circulation. Banking system and its structure. Active and passive banking. Fictitious capital and securities market. Types of securities. The structure of the securities market.

Financial system and financial policy. State budget, its formation and use. Budget deficit - surplus, public debt, stabilization policy. Fiscal policy. Principles of taxation. Types and functions of taxes. Fiscal policy and its forms. The impact of taxes and government spending on economic growth. Models of stabilization policy. The effectiveness of fiscal policy, its measurement.

Theme 9. General balance and well-being. The role of state in a market economy (2 hours)

Equilibrium at micro level. The concept and features of balance. Partial and general balance. Pareto optimality: quantitative certainty. Equilibrium commodity. The balance of producers and consumers.

The concept of welfare. Income distribution and inequality. Lorenz curve, Gini's coefficient, decile and quintile coefficients: their calculations and value for the analysis of the country's economy. Externalities and public goods.

The need, role and forms of state regulation in a market economy at micro level. Methods of state regulation. The main directions of state regulation. Grants and subsidies. Antitrust regulation. Stabilization policy of the state and its types

III. TRAINING AND METHODOLOGICAL SUPPORT OF INDEPENDENT SELF-WORK OF STUDENTS

The educational and methodological support of the student independent self-work in the discipline "Jurisprudence" is presented in Appendix 1 and includes:

- the schedule for execution of independent work on the discipline including approximate norms of time for execution for each task;
- characteristics of the tasks for independent work of students and methodological recommendations for their implementation;
- requirements for the reports and presentation of the results of independent work;
- criteria for assessing execution of independent work.

IV. CONTROL OF ACHIEVEMENT OF THE COURSE GOALS

No .	Controlled sections / topics of disciplines	Codes and stages of the formation of competencies		Evaluation tools - name	
				Current control	Intermediate certification
1	Module I. Introduction to the economics Module II. Microeconomics Module III Macroeconomics	GPC-3 ability to use the basics of economic and legal knowledge in professional activities	Knows	OA-1 Interview	Exam questions -1-70
			Able to	PW-1 Test	PW-1 Test
			Masters	OA-3 Report	OA-2 Colloquium

Control and methodological materials as well as criteria and indicators necessary for the assessment of knowledge and skills and characterizing the stages

of the formation of competencies in the process of mastering the educational program are presented in Appendix 2.

V. LIST OF EDUCATIONAL LITERATURE AND INFORMATION SUPPORT OF THE DISCIPLINE

Basic literature

(electronic and print publications)

1. Population Aging, Fertility and Social Security / Springer International Publishing AG 2017 <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-3-319-47644-5#authorsandaffiliationsbook>
2. The Socio-Economic Impact of Migration Flows / Springer International Publishing Switzerland 2014 <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-3-319-04078-3#editorsandaffiliations>
3. Economic Foundations for Social Complexity Science / Springer Nature Singapore Pte Ltd. 2017 <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-981-10-5705-2#editorsandaffiliations>
4. Modern Classical Economics and Reality / Springer Japan 2016 <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-4-431-55004-4#authorsandaffiliationsbook>
5. Social Preference, Institution, and Distribution / Springer Science+Business Media Singapore 2016 <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-981-10-0137-6#authorsandaffiliationsbook>

Additional literature

(printed and electronic publications)

1. Green Economy Reader / Springer International Publishing Switzerland 2016 <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-3-319-38919-6#editorsandaffiliations>

2. Nudge Theory in Action / The Editor(s) (if applicable) and The Author(s) 2016 <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-3-319-31319-1#editorsandaffiliations>

3. The Politics of Inclusive Development / The Editor(s) (if applicable) and The Author(s) 2016 <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1057/9781137550866#about>

4. Civilian Strategy in Civil War / Palgrave Macmillan, a division of Nature America Inc. 2014 <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1057/9781137402998#about>

5. Health Care Provision and Patient Mobility / Springer-Verlag Italia 2014 <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-88-470-5480-6#editorsandaffiliations>

LIST OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES AND SOFTWARE

The location of the computer equipment on which the software is installed, the number of jobs	List of licensed software
Multimedia auditorium Vladivostok Russian island, Ayaks 10, building 25.1, RM. M723 Area of 80.3 m2 (Room for independent work)	Windows Seven enterprise SP3x64 Operating System Microsoft Office Professional Plus 2010 office suite that includes software for working with various types of documents (texts, spreadsheets, databases, etc.); 7Zip 9.20 - free file archiver with a high degree of data compression; ABBYY FineReader 11 - a program for optical character recognition; Adobe Acrobat XI Pro 11.0.00 - software package for creating and viewing electronic publications in PDF; WinDjView 2.0.2 - a program for recognizing and viewing files with the same format DJV and DjVu.

In order to provide special conditions for the education of persons with disabilities all buildings are equipped with ramps, elevators, lifts, specialized places equipped with toilet rooms, information and navigation support signs.

VI. METHODOICAL INDICATIONS ON THE STUDY OF DISCIPLINE

Methodical recommendations when working on the lecture notes during the lecture.

In the course of lectures it is necessary to take notes of the educational material, to pay attention to categories, wording, revealing the content of certain phenomena and processes, scientific findings and practical recommendations. It is advisable to leave the working notes of the fields, on which to make notes from the recommended literature, supplementing the material of the lecture heard, as well as emphasizing the particular importance of certain theoretical positions. It is recommended to ask the teacher for clarifying questions in order to explain the theoretical positions, the resolution of controversial situations. In preparation for a report or essay, it is necessary to study the main literature, get acquainted with additional literature, new publications in periodicals: magazines, etc. At the same time consider the recommendations of the teacher and the requirements of the curriculum. To refine the lecture notes, making in it the relevant notes from the literature recommended by the teacher and the prescribed curriculum. Make a plan-outline of teacher's speech, ask for methodological assistance from professor. Think over examples to ensure that the theory under study is closely related to real life. Timely and high-quality performance of independent work is based on compliance with these recommendations and the study of the recommended literature. A student can supplement the list of references with modern sources that are not represented in the list of recommended literature, and further use their own prepared study materials when writing term papers and dissertations.

Methodical recommendations for students in preparation for practical classes

An important part of the educational process at the university is practical classes. A practical class is a lesson conducted under the guidance of teacher in an educational audience, aimed at deepening scientific and theoretical knowledge and mastering certain methods of independent work. In the process of such studies, practical skills are developed. Before practical training, you should study the lecture notes and the literature recommended by the teacher, paying attention to the

practical application of theory and methodology for solving typical problems. At practical classes, the main thing is to clarify the connection of the problems to be solved with theoretical principles. The logical connection of lectures and practical classes is that information obtained at the lecture, in the process of independent work on a practical lesson, is interpreted and processed, with the help of a teacher analyzed to the smallest details, and then firmly assimilated.

Methodical recommendations for students' independent work

The purpose of a self-study is an independent, more in-depth study by students of certain issues of the course using recommended additional literature and other information sources. When studying the discipline, the following types of independent work of students are used: - search (selection) of literature (including electronic sources of information) on a given topic, a comparative analysis of scientific publications. - preparation of essays, -preparation of reports for participation in scientific student conferences. Essay - a form of written work. As a rule, the essay is an independent bibliographic study of a student, which is descriptive and analytical in nature. The volume of the essay may reach 10-15 pages. The preparation of the essay implies an independent study by a student of several literary sources (monographs, scientific articles, etc.) on a topic not covered in detail in a lecture, the systematization of the material and a brief summary. The purpose of writing an essay is to instill the skills of a brief and concise presentation of the collected materials and facts in accordance with the requirements for scientific reports, reviews and articles. The student's work on the essay includes the following operations: - clarification of the essence of the topic (by its name). - Identification of literary sources on this topic. - familiarization with the content of sources aimed at understanding its external and internal structure. - work on the selection of the main semantic components of the text (keywords and sentences). - selection of the most important information from the selected fragments. - preparation of "bundles" of the selected material in accordance with the logic of statement of facts. - writing an essay. Structural abstract should include: - title part (introduction). - the actual abstract part (statement of the main

provisions of the plan with the corresponding names and numbering). - the final part (conclusions). - reference part (list of references). - table of contents (content). The text of the essay should have a connected, integral construction. The content of the essay should permeate the main idea, which combines all the information elements of the sources, as well as cited facts. In this case, it is allowed to save individual structural elements of the original. However, a simple rewriting of literary sources is not allowed. Language should be short, clear, accessible. The abstract is evaluated on the basis of the following criteria: - is the goal set in the work. - Has the student managed to independently draw up a logical plan for the topic and implement it. - What is the scientific level of the essay. - whether sufficient factual material has been collected. - whether it was possible to open the topic. - whether the connection of the topic in question is shown with the modern problems of science and society, with the student's specialty. - what is the author's contribution to the systematization, structuring of the material, in drawing up a conclusion. – what are the objective of the work. Subjects of essays are given in the framework of a topic of each practical class. Possibilities of writing an essay on the topic proposed by the student (in consultation with the teacher). An essay in the classroom (scientific conferences) can be presented in the form of a report. An essay should be completed one month before the beginning of the examination session. Students who have not submitted an essay in due time or who have received an “unsatisfactory” grade are not allowed to pass the exam.

Methodical recommendations for students to study suggested literature

These guidelines reveal the recommended mode and nature of various types of educational work (including independent work on the recommended literature), taking into account the specifics of the full-time student chosen. The study of the discipline should begin with the familiarization with the present working program, devoting special attention to the goals and objectives, structure and content of the course. To prepare for classes, current control and interim certification, students can use the electronic library of the university

VII. MATERIAL AND TECHNICAL SECURITY OF DISCIPLINE

Mastering the discipline "Economics" involves the use of the following logistics: Multimedia audience, equipped with broadband Internet access. Computer class. All computers are connected to the FEFU corporate computer network and located in one single domain.

For execution of independent self-work, students in FEFU residential buildings are provided with Wi-Fi.

LOGISTICS OF DISCIPLINE

For practical work, as well as for the organization of independent work, students have access to the following laboratory equipment and specialized classrooms that meet the current sanitary and fire regulations, as well as safety requirements during training and scientific and industrial works:

Name of the equipped rooms and rooms for independent work	List of main equipment
The computer class of the School of biomedical AUD. M723, 15 work places	Screen, electrically 236*147 cm to trim the screen; Projector DLP technology, 3000 ANSI LM, WXGA with 1280x800 resolution, 2000:1 Mitsubishi EW330U; Subsystem of specialized mounting equipment course-2007 Tuarex; Subsystem of videocommunity: matrix switch DVI and DXP 44 DVI Pro advertising; extension cable DVI over twisted pair DVI 201 TX/RX advertising; Subsystem of audiocommentary and sound; speaker system for ceiling si 3ct LP Extron on from; digital audio processor DMP 44 LC the Extron; the extension for the controller control IPL T CR48; wireless LAN for students is provided with a system based on 802.11 a/b/g/N 2x2 MIMO(2SS) access points. Monoblock HP Loope 400 all-in-one 19.5 in (1600x900), core i3-4150t, 4GB DDR3-1600 (1x4GB), 1TB HDD 7200 SATA, and a DVD+ / -RW, GigEth, Wi-Fi and BT, the USB port of roses/MSE, Win7Pro (64-bit)+Win8.1Pro(64-bit), 1-1-1 Wty
Multimedia auditory	Monoblock Lenovo C360G-i34164G500UDK; projection Screen Projecta Elpro Electrol, 300x173 cm; Multimedia projector, Mitsubishi FD630U, 4000 ANSI Lumen 1920 x 1080; Flush interface with automatic retracting cables TLS TAM 201 Stan; Avervision CP355AF; lavalier Microphone system UHF band Sennheiser EW 122 G3 composed of a wireless microphone and receiver; Codec of videoconferencing LifeSizeExpress 220 - Codeconly - Non-AES; Network camera Multipix MP-HD718; Two LCD panel, 47", Full HD, LG M4716CCBA; Subsystem of audiocommentary and sound reinforcement; centralized uninterrupted power supply
Reading rooms of the Scientific library of the University open access Fund (building a - 10)	Monoblock HP Loope 400 All-in-One 19.5 in (1600x900), Core i3-4150T, 4GB DDR3-1600 (1x4GB), 1TB HDD 7200 SATA, DVD+/- RW,GigEth,wifi,BT,usb kbd/mse,Win7Pro (64-bit)+Win8.1Pro(64-bit),1-1-1 Wty Speed Internet access 500 Mbps. Jobs for people with disabilities equipped with displays and Braille printers.; equipped with: portable reading devices flatbed texts, scanning and reading machines videovelocitly with

	adjustable color spectrums; increasing electronic loops and ultrasonic marker
Accreditation-simulation center of the school of Biomedicine	



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SCHOOL OF BIOMEDICINE

**TRAINING AND METHODOLOGICAL SUPPORT OF INDEPENDENT
WORK OF STUDENTS
on discipline «Economics»
Specialty 31.05.01 «General medicine»
Form of study: full time**

**Vladivostok
2016**

Schedule of independent work on the discipline:

No.	Date / Deadline	Type of independent work	Estimated norms of time for execution (hour)	Form of control
1	1-10 week	Work with the essay, study of literature on the discipline, preparation for the practical classes, preparation for the test, writing essays, solving tests	12 hours	Essay, Control work
2	11-18 week	Work with the essay, study of the literature on the discipline, preparation for the practical classes, preparation for the test, preparation of essays, decision tests	12 hours	Essay, Control work
3	session	Preparation for credit	12 hours	Credit

Independent self-work of students consists of preparation for practical classes, work with suggested literature, writing reports on the topic of a seminar classes, preparation of presentations.

The teacher offers each student individual and differentiated tasks. Some of them can be carried out in a group (for example, several students may make a report and presentation on one topic with the division of their duties - one prepares the scientific-theoretical part, and the second one analyzes the practice).

Tasks for self-fulfillment

1. The study of theoretical educational materials in textbooks, literary and online sources on their own.
2. Writing an essay on a topic proposed by the teacher or independently chosen by the student and agreed by the teacher.
3. Preparation for the test control by sections.
4. Preparation for the final certification for the course as a whole: computer testing, oral or written examination.

Guidelines for the implementation of an essay

The procedure of the essay preparing consists of the following steps:

1. Having determined the topic, make a rough outline of an essay. Then proceed to the selection of literature. Systematic catalogs of scientific libraries, periodical information publications ("Economic Issues", "World Economy and International Relations", "Russian Economic Journal", "The Economist", "Herald of St. Petersburg University" and others. and foreign publications), Internet, etc.

2. The process of studying literature is advisable to be accompanied by records in one form or another, fixing the author's main idea and the system of his evidence, as well as factual material that deserves attention. This greatly facilitates further work, makes it unnecessary to refer several times to the same source.

3. Before proceeding to the text writing e, it is necessary to thoroughly consider the logic of presentation, the system of arguments to prove the main idea. Write the full text version of the work. At this stage it is necessary to remember a number of important points:

a) should not perform literal copying, rewriting of literature read. The presentation should be carried out independently and indicate that the author has understood the essence of the issues under consideration, has his own point of view and can clearly and convincingly present it. This does not exclude the possibility of quoting, but each quotation must be accompanied by an indication of the source.

b) each factual example (number, table, diagram) must have a footnote, which indicates the source from which it was borrowed. If the calculation is made by the author independently, then it is indicated on the basis of which data the calculation was made.

b) two extremes should be avoided. First, the bare theorizing, isolation from real life. Secondly, undue enthusiasm for factual knowledge without proper theoretical understanding of the primary material.

r) the presentation should be conducted in a competent economic language, without stylistic and logical errors. The design of the text of the work must comply with established standards.

Basic requirements for the content of essay:

1. Title page.
2. Plan or content of work
3. Introduction
4. Main part
5. Conclusion
6. List of references.

The procedure the essay submission and its evaluation:

1. The depth of theoretical analysis, the ability to understand the main problems of this topic, knowledge and understanding of the main points of view and discussion problems, the ability to determine where the cutting edge of science is in a particular issue.

2. Availability of a comparative analysis of ways to solve your chosen problem in Russia with its solution in any other country

3. Independence of presentation, creative approach to the problem, the ability to present and argue their point of view.

4. The relationship of theoretical and practical information, the use of the latest statistical and factual material.

5. Completeness of the solution of all the tasks that the author himself set in the work

6. Logical and literacy presentation of the material. Quality design work.

Recommended essay topics:

1. Models of economic systems.
2. Risk insurance as an essential part of market infrastructure.
3. Privatization and privatization of property. Worldwide experience.
4. Problems of property transformation in Russia.
5. Risk (venture) entrepreneurship.

6. Shares and joint stock companies in the new business model.
7. Place and role of small enterprises in the economic development of society.
8. Information economics and the emergence of a new type of economic growth.
9. Bureaucratization of economics: causes, effects and methods of struggle.
10. State anti-crisis policy.
11. Conversion of military production: the nature, problems and prospects.
12. Deficit economy and cycle deformation.
13. The economic nature of deficit and methods of its regulation.
14. Protectionism and its role in economic processes.
15. Economic security of Russia.
16. The standard of living of the population of Russia: problems and prospects.
17. Problems of the middle-class formation in Russia.
18. The problem of the poor and the rich in modern Russia and possible solutions.
19. Home improvement as the most important agent of a market economy.
20. Family economics and its problems.
21. Problems of formation and use of human capital

Essay evaluation criteria

<i>Excellent</i>	<p>The work is characterized by semantic integrity, coherence and consistency of the problem.</p> <p>A student is able to express a reasoned opinion on a formulated problem, accurately determining its content and components.</p> <p>The student not only knows how to use educational literature, but also analyze primary sources and research on the chosen topic. The student has the skills of independent research work on the topic of study; methods and techniques of literature analysis.</p> <p>The abstract does not contain factual errors associated with understanding the problem.</p> <p>The abstract is equipped with the necessary bibliographic section and is designed in compliance with the requirements of the FEFU students' written work.</p> <p>During the oral defense of the essay, the student demonstrates fluency in the material, confident and reasoned answers to questions.</p>
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<i>Good</i>	<p>The work is characterized by semantic integrity, coherence and consistency of presentation; No more than 1 error was made in explaining the meaning or content of the problem. For argumentation, references are given to original sources and studies.</p> <p>Demonstrated research skills. There are no actual errors in understanding the problem. One or two mistakes in the design of the work.</p>
<i>Satisfactory</i>	<p>Student conducts a sufficiently independent analysis of the problem selected for consideration. Involved the main sources on the subject. There are no more than 2 errors in the meaning or content of the problem, the design of the work</p>
<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	<p>An essay is a retold or completely rewritten text of some sources, textbooks or studies without comment, analysis. The structure and theoretical components of the topic are not disclosed. Allowed three or more than three errors in the semantic content of the disclosed problem, in the design of the essay.</p> <p>In the course of the oral defense of the essay, the student demonstrates a weak possession of material; he/she cannot completely and reasonably answer questions.</p>



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Federal state autonomous educational institution
of higher education
« Far Eastern Federal University »
(FEFU)

SCHOOL OF BIOMEDICINE

**ASSESSMENT FUND
on discipline «Economics»
Specialty 31.05.01 «General medicine»**

Form of study: full time

**Vladivostok
2016**

Passport of assessment fund

Completed in accordance with the Regulations on the Funds of Evaluation Assets of Educational Programs of Higher Education - Bachelor's Programs, Specialties, FEFU Magistrates, approved by order of the Rector No. 12-13-850 of May 12, 2015.

Code and formulation of competence	Stages of competence formation	
GPC-3 - the ability to use the basics of economics and legal knowledge in professional activities	Knows	patterns of functioning of the modern economic system at the micro and macro levels
	Able to	collect, compile and analyze the necessary economic information including the results of the latest research of domestic and foreign economists on economic problems, to solve specific theoretical and practical problems
	Masters	skills for analyzing and determining the development trends of specific economic processes at the micro and macro levels

CONTROL OF THE COURSE GOAL ACHIEVEMENTS

No .	Controlled sections / topics of disciplines	Codes and stages of the formation of competencies		Evaluation tools - name	
				Current control	Intermediate certification
1	Module I. Introduction to the economics Module II. Microeconomics Module III Macroeconomics	GPC-3 ability to use the basics of economic and legal knowledge in professional activities	Knows	OA-1 Interview	Exam questions -1-70
			Able to	PW-1 Test	PW-1 Test
			Masters	OA-3 Report	OA-2 Colloquium

**Scale of assessment of the level of competence formation in the discipline
"Economics"**

Code of competence	Stages of competence formation		Criteria	Indicators	points
GPC-3 ability to use the basics of economic and legal knowledge in professional activities	knows (threshold level)	Basics of economic and legal knowledge in professional activities	Knowledge of the basics of economic and legal knowledge in professional activities	Formed knowledge modern fundamentals of economic and legal knowledge in professional activities	65-71
	Able to (advanced)	Use the basics of economic and legal knowledge in professional activities	Ability to use the basics of economic and legal knowledge in professional activities	Able to confidently use the basics of economic and legal knowledge in professional activities	71-84
	masters (high)	Skills of using the basics of economic and legal knowledge in professional activities	Ability to independently use the basics of economic and legal knowledge in professional activities	Formed ability to independently use the basics of economic and legal knowledge in their professional activities. Demonstration	85-100

Evaluation tools for current certification

Control tests are designed for students studying the course "Economics".

When working with tests, it is proposed to choose one option or several answers from three to four proposed.

Tests are designed for both individual and collective decision. They can be used in the process and classroom, and independent self-work. The selection of tests necessary for the control of knowledge in the process of intermediate certification is done by each teacher individually.

The results of the test tasks are assessed by the teacher on a five-point scale for issuing attestation or according to the "passed" - "failed" system. The grade "excellent" is set if the number of correct answers is more than 90% of the tests proposed by the teacher. The grade "good" is given if the number of correct answers is more than 70% of tests. The grade "satisfactory" is given if the number of correct answers is more than 50% of the tests proposed by teacher.

Control test examples

Variant 1.

Test 1. Economic theory studies:

- a) the functioning of sectors of the economy.
- b) the principles of business communication.
- c) the laws of economic development.
- d) economic statistics.
- e) production management theory.

Test 2. The market is:

- a) the place where the goods are purchased and sold.
- b) these are all producers and consumers of goods and services.
- c) this is the relation of supply and demand.
- d) this a sphere of exchange within the country and between countries.
- e) this is the sphere of circulation in which the connection between producers and consumers in the form of sale and purchase is carried out.

Test 3. The law of demand states that:

- a) the higher the income, the greater the demand.
- b) the lower the price, the greater the demand.
- c) the better the design, the greater the demand for the product.
- d) the smaller the supply of goods, the greater the demand for it.
- e) the higher the price of the goods - substitutes, the greater the demand for this product.

Test 4. The concept of imputed costs can be defined as:

- a) the monetary price of any production resource.
- b) the amount of labor that must be used to produce a unit of product.
- c) the ratio of prices of imported goods to the prices of exported goods.
- d) the volume of a single product, which must be lost in order to increase the production of another product.

Test 5. Perfect market conditions are not met if:

- a) the demand curve for the company's products is a horizontal line.
- b) the demand curve has a negative slope.
- c) the curve of average and marginal costs are V-shaped.

Test 6. Salary differentiation cannot be explained:

- a) the difference in abilities and level of training of different groups of workers.
- b) geographical, artificial and social constraints of labor mobility.
- c) “equalizing differences”, which are designed to compensate for the shortcomings of certain jobs.
- d) the capabilities and personal desire of the owner of the means of production.
- e) prestige, attractiveness of work.

Test 7. Macroeconomics is:

- a) the scope of interaction of different manufacturers.
- b) the sphere of interaction between a “particular seller” and a “specific buyer”.
- c) the sphere of interaction between the “aggregate producer” and the “aggregate consumer”.

Test 8. Give the definition of inflation:

- a) inflation is a rise in prices that exceeds the growth of real GDP.
- b) inflation is a rise in prices due to an imbalance of supply and demand.
- c) inflation is a decrease in the purchasing power of money, their depreciation, which is manifested in an increase in the general price level.

Test 9. If the adult population is 87 million people, of which 79 million people are employed in the economy. The unemployment rate is (%):

- a) 7.8. b) 14.6. c) 9.2. d) 11.4. e) can not be determined.

Variation 2

Test 1. Objective conditions for the emergence and functioning of a market economy:

- a) freedom of enterprise.
- b) the social division of labor.
- c) economic independence.
- d) economic isolation of economic entities.
- e) exchange of production results.

Test 2. The main problem of economic theory:

- a) the problem of unemployment and employment.
- b) the problem of inflation.
- c) the problem of unbalanced economic development.
- d) the problem of the elevation of needs and limited resources.
- e) the problem of shortage of various resources.

Test 3. Rising prices for materials necessary for the production of product X, will cause:

- a) shift of the demand curve up (or to the right).
- b) shift the supply curve up (or left).
- c) the shift of the demand curve and the supply curve up.
- d) shift of the supply curve down (or to the right).
- d) the shift of the demand curve and the supply curve down.

Test 4. The average total cost of production reaches the minimum value for the volume of production when:

- a) $AVC = TFC$.
- b) profit will be maximum.
- c) $MC = AVC$.
- d) $MS = PBX$.

Test 5. A monopolist can react sharply to the threat of an invasion of new firms by:

- a) the production of more of the same type of product.

- b) maximize own profit.
- c) the implementation of strategic investments.

Test 6. The nominal wage is:

- a) the price paid for the use of labor.
- b) the amount of goods and services that can be purchased for the amount of money received over a certain period.
- c) the amount of money received over a certain period of time (working hour, working day, working week, etc.)

Test 7. What is GDP:

- a) the sum of all final goods and services.
- b) the sum of all goods and services sold.
- c) the sum of all goods and services produced.
- d) the sum of all finished goods and services.
- e) the sum of all final goods and services produced and sold in the territory of the country by both its own and foreign manufacturers.

Test 8. What factors cause a cost inflation:

- a) excess of demand over supply in full employment.
- b) the state budget deficit.
- c) the excess of the increase in wages over the increase in labor productivity.
- d) increase in the price of natural and other resources.

Test 9. Which statement regarding frictional unemployment is wrong?

- a) state power cannot reduce the level of frictional unemployment, since it, along with structural unemployment, forms natural unemployment.
- b) the more mobile labor, the lower the level of frictional unemployment.
- c) the level of frictional unemployment cannot exceed the level of natural unemployment.
- d) the level of frictional unemployment is not affected by the short-term dynamics of GDP.

Test 10. The ability of money not to influence real macroeconomic processes is called:

- a) monetary illusion.
- b) the neutrality of money.
- c) monetary multiplication.
- d) stability of the monetary system.

Variant 3

Test 1. Real salary is:

- a) the amount of goods and services that can be purchased for the money received.
- b) nominal wages minus income tax.
- c) actually received salary as opposed to planned.

Test 2. Deflator GNP is equal to:

- a) the ratio of real GNP to nominal GNP.
- b) the ratio of nominal GNP to real GNP.
- c) the ratio of nominal GNP to nominal GDP.

Test 3. Which of the following markets mostly meets the conditions of perfect competition:

- a) steel.
- b) hairdressing services.
- c) cars.
- d) stocks and bonds.
- e) gasoline.

Test 4. Which of the following expressions provides marginal costs:

- a) $\Delta TVC / Q$.
- b) $\Delta TVC / \Delta Q$.
- c) TFC / Q .
- d) $\Delta TFC / \Delta Q$.
- e) $(P \cdot Q) / \Delta Q$.

Test 5. In what case the amount of demand for Pepsi-Cola would change?

- a) The prices of other soft drinks will change.

- b) The price of Pepsi will change.
- c) The incomes of the population will increase.
- D) Pepsi-cola will increase advertising costs.

Test 6. The production capacity curve illustrates:

- a) the minimum possible production volumes with full use of all available resources.
- b) the maximum possible production volumes with full use of all available resources.
- c) the difference in prices for the means of production and commodities.
- d) the law of diminishing returns from the resource.
- e) the possible ratios of the production of two goods.

Test 7. Which of the following markets does not apply to the classification of markets for economic purposes:

- a) the market for goods and services.
- b) securities market.
- c) labor market.
- d) car market.
- e) currency market.

Test 8. Who remains at the expense of unanticipated inflation:

- a) fixed income recipients.
- b) debtors.
- c) creditors.
- d) owners of savings.

Test 9. What is the unemployment rate at full employment:

- a) is 0 (zero).
- b) the level of frictional unemployment + the level of structural unemployment.
- c) the level of structural unemployment + the level of cyclical unemployment.
- d) the level of cyclical unemployment.

e) the level of frictional unemployment.

Test 10. Monetary balances in settlement accounts of enterprises:

a) are included in the monetary aggregate M1.

b) are included in the monetary aggregate M2.

c) included in the monetary aggregate M3.

d) the answers "a", "b", "c" are correct.

e) are not taken into account when determining the money supply.

Variant 4

Test 1. Investing in human capital is:

- a) the cost of education.
- b) the cost of maintaining health.
- c) the cost of training.
- d) the cost of food and clothing.
- e) the cost of maintaining the home and car.

Test 2. In the short term, the company produces 500 units of products. Average variable costs make 2 dollars, average constant costs - 0,5 dollars. The general costs will make, dollars:

- a) 2.5. b) 1250. c) 750. g) 1100.

Test 3. When nominal GDP grows:

- a) real GDP may rise or fall.
- b) the price level is also rising.
- c) real GDP is also growing.
- d) real GDP falls.

Test 4. Monopolist, not differentiating price:

- a) will never produce product volumes for which $MR > 0$.
- b) they will never produce product volumes at which demand is inelastic in price.
- c) will never produce product volumes at which demand is price elastic.
- d) can produce for any elasticity of demand, while the criterion for optimal output is $MR = MS$.

Test 5. The demand for gasoline is less elastic than the demand for cars, because:

- a) gasoline and cars are complementary goods.
- b) gasoline has practically no substitute products.
- c) it is easier for consumers to refuse to buy gasoline than to buy a car.
- d) coefficient of elasticity of demand for the price for cars below the coefficient of elasticity for gasoline.

Test 6. A simple market model is based on the assumption that the main variable that influences buying and selling decisions is:

- a) expectations of price changes.
- b) cash income.
- c) market price.
- d) consumer preferences.
- e) the presence of natural factors.

Test 7. Economic organization of production means:

- a) a high level of investment.
- b) improvement of management methods.
- c) increased economic efficiency of production.
- d) reduction in total costs.
- e) the achievement of the maximum volume of production.

Test 8. What actions can the central bank take to reduce inflation?

- a) conduct a series of operations for the purchase of government securities.
- b) set the discount rate above the interbank loan rates.
- c) reduce the time of payment documents.
- d) reduce the required reserve requirements.

Test 9. When the natural rate of unemployment occurs:

- a) when the number of job seekers is greater than the number of free places.
- b) when the number of job seekers is equal to the number of free places.
- c) when the number of job seekers is less than the number of free places.

Test 10. What will be the result of lower prices for bonds:

- a) an increase in interest rates.
- b) to reduce the demand for bonds.
- c) to lower interest rates.
- d) to increase the demand for money.

Test 11. Which of the following operations will reduce the amount of money in circulation:

- a) The Central Bank (C.B.) reduces the required reserve ratio.

- b) C.B. buys state bonds from the public and banks.
- c) C.B. lowers the discount rate.
- d) C.B. sells state bonds.

Variant 5

Test 1. What parameters are indicators of economic efficiency of production:

- a) the maximum production volume.
- b) the total amount of profit.
- c) labor productivity.
- d) the amount of investment.
- e) level of profitability.

Test 2. The price of item X has decreased from 100 to 90 rubles, as a result of which the demand has increased from 50 to 60 units. Therefore, it can be argued that the demand for X in this price range:

- a) falls.
- b) has a single elasticity.
- c) inelastic for the price.
- d) is flexible in price.

Test 3. In the short run, a profit-maximizing firm will cease production if it turns out that:

- a) the price is less than the minimum PBX.
- b) normal profit is less than industry average.
- c) the total income is less than the variable.
- d) total revenue is less than TVC.
- e) AVC is less than price.

Test 4. What are the means of conducting non-price competition:

- a) advertising.
- b) price leadership.
- c) holding fairs.

- d) organization of exhibitions.
- e) improving product quality.

Test 5. Effective wages are:

- a) a salary that raises the level at which workers are willing to work.
- b) salary, including payments for long service.
- c) salary plus additional payments: for social insurance, for work on holidays, vacation pay, bonuses, etc.

Test 6. In what conditions a monopoly is approved on the market:

- a) the market is the only seller of any product.
- b) the share of each seller in the market is insignificant.
- c) there are no close substitutes for this product.
- d) no one can arbitrarily influence the market.
- e) this market is limited with barriers.

Test 7. The endogenous variables of the BP-AS model are:

- a) unemployment rate and inflation rate.
- b) price level and exchange rate.
- c) inflation rate and price level.
- d) level of GDP and price level.
- e) GDP level and GDP deflator.

Test 8. What is the curve showing the relationship between inflation and unemployment.

- a) Phillips.
- b) Lorentz.
- c) Laffer.
- d) indifference.

Test 9. Which of the following people is unemployed:

- a) a student who would like to work, but has not yet started a job search.
- b) a student who agreed to start work after 6 weeks and stopped looking for work.

c) a pensioner who looks through advertisements in newspapers every week for suitable work.

d) a person who is looking for a job for 6 months and then stops searching, having decided to wait for the improvement of the economic situation.

e) a person who lost his job 3 months ago and still continues to search for a new one.

f) a person temporarily dismissed from work and waiting to return to the same job and therefore not starting a job search.

Test 10. Operations that allow the bank to accumulate the necessary resources for the provision of banking services:

- a) active operations.
- b) passive operations.
- c) intermediary operations.

Evaluation tools for intermediate certification

Credit questions

1. The subject and method of economic theory.
2. Economic relations and economic laws.
3. Needs and economic interests.
4. Economic reality and economic policy.
5. Types of economic systems.
6. The concept of ownership and its place in the system of economic relations.
7. Property as an economic and legal category.
8. Forms of ownership.
9. Objects of property.
10. Resources and factors of production.
11. Production capacity curve.
12. Market: functions, types, functioning mechanism

13. Subjects and objects of the market.
14. Positive and negative sides of the market.
15. Competition and its types.
16. Product and its properties
17. Classification of goods.
18. Public goods and their differences from goods for individual use.
19. The origin and essence of money.
20. Money and their functions
21. Money circulation and its components.
22. Monetary equilibrium (Fisher formula).
23. The concept of discounting, nominal and real values.
24. Demand and factors affecting its value.
25. Offer and factors affecting its value.
26. Elasticity of demand for price and income.
27. Market (equilibrium) price.
28. The theory of marginal utility.
29. The method of indifference curves.
30. The method of budget lines.
31. Competition and monopoly: general concepts.
32. Perfect competition and monopolistic competition.
33. Oligopolistic competition.
34. Pure monopoly.
35. Natural monopoly and price discrimination
36. The concept and classification of enterprises.
37. Costs and their types.
38. Profit and its types.
39. The curves of average and marginal costs
40. Production function
41. Direct equal cost
42. Total product curve

43. The behavior of the enterprise in the long term.
44. The effect of scale production.
45. Conditions for maximizing profits.
46. Conditions for minimizing losses.
47. Terms of bankruptcy.
48. The effectiveness of the enterprise.
49. Negative externalities
50. Positive externalities
 51. Demand for factors of production in general
 52. Characteristics of the labor market.
 53. Unemployment, its types and level
 54. Wages and its varieties
 55. Land market.
 56. The physical capital market
 57. Loan capital market
 58. Entrepreneurial activity, risks and economic profit.
 59. Objectives and features of macroeconomic research
 60. The economic turnover model
 61. Macroeconomic indicators: an overview
 62. Characteristics of GNP, BBH and national income
 63. Income and expenditure flows in the system of national accounts (scheme).
 64. Calculation of GNP expenditures
 65. Calculation of GNP income
 66. Nominal and real GNP. Deflator GNP.
 67. Aggregate demand and aggregate supply: an overview.
 68. Consumption and savings. Types of savings.
 69. Investments, their types and factors affecting investment demand.
 70. Multiplier and accelerator.
 71. Inflation of demand and its consequences.

72. Inflation offers.
73. Keynesianism and monetarism in matters of inflation.
74. The economic functions of the state.
75. State budget and public debt.
76. Cyclical development of the economy and its causes.
77. Types of cycles.
78. Countercyclical regulation.
79. Government regulatory instruments
80. Redistribution of income. Lorenz curve, Gini's coefficient
81. Supply and demand for money. Money market
82. Money, their function, monetary aggregates
83. Banks and banking system. The role of banks in a market economy.
84. Securities market.
85. Fiscal policy of the state.
86. Taxes, their types and principles of taxation.
87. Monetary policy.
88. Credit, its form and value.
89. State property and interference in pricing.
90. The world economy, the stages of its development. Features of the modern stage.
91. Forms of international economic relations.
92. Marginalism. Formation of the neoclassical direction of economic thought.
93. The economic studies of John Keynes.
94. The contribution of Russian scientists into the development of the world economic concepts.