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**Негосударственное образовательное учреждение высшего образования  
 «Школа управления СКОЛКОВО»**



**РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ  
 Экономическая теория / Economic Theory**

<b>Направление подготовки</b>	38.03.02 Менеджмент
<b>Квалификация выпускника</b>	Бакалавр
<b>Образовательная программа</b>	Управление и предпринимательство
<b>Форма обучения</b>	Очная
<b>Рабочая программа дисциплины разработана</b>	

Трудоемкость		Контактная работа		Самостоятельная работа	Форма контроля	Семестр
з.е.	часы	лекции	семинарские занятия			
4	144	24	24	96	Экзамен	2

**Москва  
 2026**

## 1. АННОТАЦИЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

The course “Economic Theory” aims to form a systematic understanding of fundamental economic principles and models for analyzing economic processes at both micro and macro levels. The discipline studies key concepts such as market mechanisms, consumer behavior, firm equilibrium, national economic indicators, and state policy tools. This knowledge is essential for future specialists, as it provides the analytical foundation required for making informed professional decisions, understanding the economic context of business and trade, and effectively assessing the impact of government regulation in a modern market economy.

## 2. ПЛАНИРУЕМЫЕ РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ ОСВОЕНИЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

В случае успешного освоения курса студенты будут:

### знать

- fundamental economic concepts, categories, and methodology;
- the main principles of economic analysis for microeconomic phenomena and processes;
- basic microeconomic models used to analyze economic and socio-political processes;
- key indicators characterizing the activities of economic entities at the micro level;
- the economic aspects of participants' behavior in the political process and the mechanism of their interaction;
- the main goals, instruments, and limitations of state economic policy;
- the core positions and contributions of leading schools of economic thought.

### уметь

- apply conceptual apparatus and methodological tools of economic science to analyze economic and socio-political processes;
- formulate reasoned judgments on economic phenomena at various levels of economic activity;
- analyze and interpret data from domestic and foreign statistics on socio-economic processes, identifying trends in changes of socio-economic indicators;
- apply principles and methods of economic analysis to explain and predict the economic behavior of subjects;
- use theoretical knowledge to explain processes in the economy and apply them in professional activities;
- work with modern bibliographic databases and search engines to find necessary statistical and economic information.

### владеть

- skills in generalizing, analyzing, and perceiving economic information;
- skills in using knowledge of economics and economic policy to solve professional tasks;
- skills in finding necessary statistical information and processing it;
- skills in analyzing factual data and formulating conclusions about the state of an economic system at the micro level.

Дисциплина направлена на развитие следующих компетенций и их индикаторов:

Код компетенции	Формулировка компетенции и/или ее индикатора (ов)
<b>ОПК-1.</b>	<b>Способен решать профессиональные задачи на основе знаний (на промежуточном уровне) экономической, организационной и</b>

	<b>управленческой теории</b>
ОПК-1-1.	Знает основы математической, экономической, социальной и управленческой теории и использует знания для решения профессиональных задач
ОПК-1-2.	Формулирует профессиональные задачи, используя понятийный аппарат математической, экономической, социальной и управленческой наук
ОПК-1-3.	Применяет инструментарий экономико-математического моделирования для постановки и решения профессиональных задач выявления причинно-следственных связей и оптимизации деятельности объекта управления
<b>ОПК-2.</b>	<b>Способен понимать принципы работы современных информационных технологий и использовать их для решения задач профессиональной деятельности</b>
ОПК-2-1.	Определяет источники данных и выбирает методы и инструменты поиска, корректно осуществляет анализ литературы и документов
ОПК-2-2.	Применяет методы сбора, обработки и анализа данных, необходимых для решения управленческих задач, с использованием современных цифровых технологий, воспринимает, анализирует, запоминает и передает информацию с использованием цифровых средств, а также с помощью алгоритмов при работе с полученными из различных источников данными

### 3. СОДЕРЖАНИЕ И СТРУКТУРА ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Название раздела/темы	Всего часов	Трудоемкость (час.) по видам учебных занятий			
		Контактная работа			Самостоятельная работа
		Всего	Лекции	Семинары	
Topic 1. Subject, methods, and functions of the “Economic Theory” course	8	1	1	0	7
Topic 2. History of economic thought	12	5	2	3	7
Topic 3. Concept of the market and market system	10	4	2	2	6
Topic 4. Market equilibrium	9	3	1	2	6

Topic 5. Markets of factors of production	9	3	2	1	6
Topic 6. Theories of consumer behavior	10	4	2	2	6
Topic 7. Theory of costs and firm equilibrium	10	4	2	2	6
Topic 8. Securities market	9	2	1	1	7
Topic 9. Regional economics	9	2	1	1	7
Topic 10. National economy and macroeconomic indicators	9	3	1	2	6
Topic 11. Models of macroeconomic equilibrium	10	3	2	1	7
Topic 12. Concept and models of economic growth	9	3	1	2	6
Topic 13. Financial policy of the state	10	3	2	1	7
Topic 14. Socio-economic policy of the state	10	4	2	2	6
Topic 15. World economy	10	4	2	2	6
Итого	144	48	24	24	96

**Topic 1. Subject, methods, and functions of the “Economic Theory” course**  
 Concept of economics. Microeconomics and macroeconomics, their structure. Subject and object of the course, scientific methods, functions of the discipline. Basic economic concepts: goods, consumption, property, commodity, money, productive forces, economic agents, economic interests, reproduction process. Commodity production, theories of value.

**Topic 2. History of economic thought**

Economic thought in the period of ancient philosophy. Views of Plato and Aristotle. Economic views of medieval theology representatives. Philosophy of Aurelius Augustine and Thomas Aquinas. The emergence of economic thought from philosophy. Great Geographical Discoveries and Mercantilism. Thomas Mun, William Stafford, Richard Cantillon, Antoine Montchrestien. The Industrial Revolution and the formation of Classical Political Economy.

William Petty, Adam Smith, David Ricardo. Physiocrats. François Quesnay, Anne Robert Jacques Turgot. Marxism. Marginalist Revolution. Carl Menger, William Stanley Jevons, Marie-Esprit-Léon Walras, Alfred Marshall. Keynesian direction of economic thought. John Maynard Keynes, John Hicks, Paul Samuelson. Institutionalism. Thorstein Veblen, John Kenneth Galbraith, John Maurice Clark, Albert Otto Hirschman. Monetarism. Milton Friedman.

### **Topic 3. Concept of the market and market system**

Concept of the market, conditions for its emergence, concept of competition, perfect and imperfect competition markets. Regulated market. Market monopolization and state antitrust policy. Indicators of market monopolization: Lerner index, Herfindahl-Hirschman Index. Types of economic systems by degree of market development.

### **Topic 4. Market equilibrium**

Law of demand, elasticity of demand. Law of supply, elasticity of supply. Market equilibrium and equilibrium price, equilibrium condition.

### **Topic 5. Markets of factors of production**

Labor market, equilibrium conditions. Keynesian and classical models. Land market, economic nature of rent, capital market, equilibrium conditions. Theory of capital, concept and nature of profit. Economic nature, types, and social role of entrepreneurship.

### **Topic 6. Theories of consumer behavior**

Concept of consumption and needs. Types of needs. General principles of consumer choice. Cardinalist and ordinalist theories of consumer behavior. Consumer equilibrium conditions. Consumer rights.

### **Topic 7. Theory of costs and firm equilibrium**

Concept and types of costs. Firm equilibrium in perfect and imperfect competition markets. Cournot equilibrium. Bertrand competition.

### **Topic 8. Securities market**

Concept of the securities market, its role in the economy. Types of securities. Issuers, investors, and intermediaries. Regulation of the securities market. Professional activity. Stock exchange and its role in the economy. Stock indices. Hedging and portfolio investment.

### **Topic 9. Regional economics**

Concept of regional economics. Goals of regional economic analysis. Concept of a region as an administrative and economic system. Concept of an industry and basics of industry analysis. Regional economic policy. Methods of regional economic policy. Economic indicators of regional development.

### **Topic 10. National economy and macroeconomic indicators**

Main goals of macroeconomic regulation. Methods of state economic regulation. System of National Accounts. Problem of double counting. Input-output model as an element of the System of National Accounts. National economy and the world economy.

### **Topic 11. Models of macroeconomic equilibrium**

General and partial economic equilibrium. Neoclassical and neo-Keynesian approaches to modeling general economic equilibrium. Macroeconomic equilibrium in AD-AS and IS-LM models. Cyclical nature of economic development and its features.

### **Topic 12. Concept and models of economic growth**

Factors of economic growth. Classical and Keynesian models of economic growth. Investment multiplier. State policy of economic growth. Features of economic growth in Russia.

### **Topic 13. Financial policy of the state**

Concept of finance. Inflation. Securities market. State and municipal finances. State budget policy. Budget process. Financial control. Monetary policy of the Central Bank, its goals and instruments.

#### **Topic 14. Socio-economic policy of the state**

Concept and goals of state social policy. Lorenz curve. Instruments of social policy. Unemployment, its economic and social consequences. Features and problems of social policy in Russia. Pension Fund of the Russian Federation. Federal Compulsory Medical Insurance Fund. Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation. Regional and municipal social programs. Concept, goals, and instruments of state industrial policy. History of industrial development in Russia. Relevance and features of industrial policy in Russia. Concept, goals, and instruments of state scientific and technical policy. Goals and features of scientific and technical policy in Russia. Concept, goals, and instruments of state structural policy. Relevance and features of structural policy in Russia.

#### **Topic 15. World economy**

Concept of the world economy and international market. International division of labor. Globalization and regionalization of the world market. Foreign trade, exchange rate. International monetary system. Concept, goals, and methods of foreign economic policy. Global economic problems.

### **4. ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА И ПРИМЕРЫ ЗАДАНИЙ ДЛЯ ОЦЕНКИ РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ОСВОЕНИЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ**

#### **4.1 Текущий контроль**

Оценка за курс складывается из следующих видов заданий текущего контроля, каждый из которых обладает своим весом в общей системе:

<b>Компоненты</b>	<b>Процент в итоговой оценке</b>
Practical assignments	60%
Test	30%
Presentation	10%

На курсе используется 10 балльная система оценивания. За каждое задание студент получает от 1 до 10 баллов. Итоговый балл за каждый вид заданий рассчитывается как среднее арифметическое всех полученных баллов за все задания в рамках одного вида (O1, O2, O3). Невыполненное в срок задание оценивается в 0 баллов.

Общая оценка за курс (O) рассчитывается как:

$$O = O1 \times 0,6 + O2 \times 0,3 + O3 \times 0,1.$$

Если по результатам текущего контроля студент получил положительную оценку (не ниже «удовлетворительно»), оценка за промежуточную аттестацию выставляется автоматически.

#### **Practical assignments**

The primary goal of practical assignments is to bridge the gap between theoretical knowledge and its application. These tasks are designed to develop students' abilities to analyze economic realities, solve concrete problems, build and interpret economic models, and formulate well-reasoned conclusions. This component is integrated throughout the course, with specific tasks aligned to the topics covered in lectures and seminars.

#### **Test**

The primary goal of testing is to systematically and objectively assess students' knowledge and understanding of the fundamental concepts, theories, models, and factual information covered throughout the course. Tests efficiently evaluate the breadth of a student's comprehension

across all topics. Tests typically consist of closed-ended questions, such as multiple-choice and single-answer questions, requiring precise knowledge.

### **Presentation**

Students prepare and deliver a presentation (5-7 minutes) accompanied by a written report (3-5 pages) on one of the key schools or theorists in the history of economic thought.

## **4.2 Промежуточная аттестация**

Студентам, набравшим достаточные для удовлетворительной оценки баллы за текущий контроль, оценка за дисциплину выставляется равной оценке за текущий контроль (См. п. 4.1).

Студентам, получившим неудовлетворительную оценку по результатам текущего контроля, необходимо по согласованию с преподавателем сдать один или несколько компонентов текущего контроля. Преподаватель вправе предложить студентам выполнить задание, не повторяющее задание текущего контроля, но проверяющее аналогичные знания, умения и навыки.

## **4.3 Примеры заданий**

### **Примеры практических заданий**

#### **1. Tasks**

##### **1.1 Task 1.**

The demand function for a product is given by  $Q_d = 300 - 10P$ , and the supply function is  $Q_s = 50 + 15P$ . Calculate the equilibrium price and quantity. Illustrate your solution graphically. Furthermore, analyze what would happen to the equilibrium if consumer income increases, causing the demand function to shift to  $Q_d = 400 - 10P$ .

##### **1.2. Task 2.**

Based on the provided data on a firm's output and total costs, calculate and plot the following: Fixed Costs (FC), Variable Costs (VC), Average Total Costs (ATC), Average Variable Costs (AVC), and Marginal Costs (MC). Determine the level of output at which the ATC is minimized.

#### **2. Written analytical work**

2.1. Compare and contrast the American, Western European, and Japanese models of a mixed economy. Analyze their strengths and weaknesses in the context of globalization.

2.2. Choose a real-world example of an oligopolistic market (e.g., the automotive industry, telecommunications, or the market for carbonated soft drinks). Analyze the key features of this market, the nature of competition, and the impact of this market structure on consumers and innovation.

#### **3. Data analysis and interpretation**

Using data from the Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat), track the dynamics of Russia's Real GDP growth rate, unemployment rate, and inflation rate over the last 5 years. Identify the correlations between these indicators and provide a brief economic interpretation of the observed trends

### **Примерные вопросы тестирования**

1. What does economic theory study?

a) money, the banking system, financial capital

b) the production and exchange of goods

c) prices, employment, incomes

d) how society uses limited resources to produce various goods and services in order to satisfy the needs of its members

e) material and spiritual needs

2. What happens according to the law of supply?
  - a) buyers will buy more goods at low prices than at high prices
  - b) buyers will buy more goods at high prices than at low prices
  - c) the quantity of goods offered for sale depends on the demand for them
  - d) sellers will offer more goods if their prices become higher, not lower
3. What does the price elasticity of supply directly depend on?
  - a) on the time period
  - b) on changes in fashion
  - c) on the state's tax policy
  - d) all answer options are incorrect
4. What is a commodity economy?
  - a) an economy with a large volume of goods produced
  - b) production of goods and services for sale
  - c) production of quality products for the producer's internal needs
  - d) an economy that uses modern machinery and equipment
  - e) all previous answers are correct
5. Market demand is not influenced by:
  - a) consumer incomes
  - b) prices of related goods
  - c) prices of resources
  - d) the number of buyers
6. Which form of entrepreneurship is most common in countries with developed market economies?
  - a) sole proprietorship
  - b) partnership
  - c) corporation
  - d) all answers are correct
7. Indicate the main methods of price competition:
  - a) increasing production volumes
  - b) improving product quality
  - c) price concessions
  - d) all answers are correct
8. Indicate the main methods of price competition:
  - a) increasing production volumes
  - b) improving product quality
  - c) price concessions
  - d) all answers are correct
9. What does not apply to state regulation instruments in credit policy?
  - a) tax rates
  - b) bank reserve requirements
  - c) discount rates
  - d) operations on the foreign exchange market
10. What is the cause of economic cycles?
  - a) wars, revolutions and other similar phenomena
  - b) the discovery of new deposits of precious metals, new lands, etc.
  - c) periodic renewal of fixed capital
  - d) all answers are correct

#### **Примерные темы для презентации**

1. Adam Smith and the invisible hand of the market
2. Karl Marx's critique of capitalism



3. Keynesian Economics: the role of the state
4. Monetarism and Milton Friedman's ideas
5. Mercantilism: the first economic school
6. Physiocrats: the wealth comes from the land
7. David Ricardo and comparative advantage
8. Alfred Marshall: supply and demand
9. Joseph Schumpeter: innovation and entrepreneurship
10. Thorstein Veblen and conspicuous consumption
11. The Austrian school: individual choice
12. Economic thought of the ancient world
13. Thomas Malthus and population theory
14. Institutionalism: economics and society
15. Neoclassical synthesis: combining approaches

## **5. УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЕ И ИНФОРМАЦИОННОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ**

### **5.1 Литература**

1. Иохин, В. Я. Экономическая теория : учебник для вузов / В. Я. Иохин. — 3-е изд., перераб. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2025. — 448 с. — (Высшее образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-20323-3. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/559818>
2. Экономическая теория : учебник для вузов / под редакцией С. А. Толкачева. — 4-е изд., перераб. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2025. — 577 с. — (Высшее образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-19005-2. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/560045>

### **5.2 Электронные образовательные ресурсы**

Материалы дисциплины размещены в LMS: <https://l.skolkovo.ru/login/index.php>.

## **6. ЛИЦЕНЗИОННОЕ И СВОБОДНО РАСПРОСТРАНЯЕМОЕ ПРОГРАММНОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ**

Операционная система Simple Linux, браузер Yandex браузер, антивирусное ПО Calmantivirus.

Свободно распространяемое ПО, в том числе отечественного производства:

Офисный пакет Libre Office, Okular PDF Reader, 7-Zip Архиватор, GIMP Редактирования фотографий, Inkscape Векторная графика, Blender 3D графика, Kdenlive Видеоредактор, Audacity Аудиоредактор, VLC Медиаплеер, Thunderbird Почтовый клиент, Flameshot Создание скриншотов.

## **7. МАТЕРИАЛЬНО-ТЕХНИЧЕСКОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ**

Учебная аудитория для проведения занятий лекционного типа, оснащенная мультимедийным оборудованием, учебной мебелью, доской или со стенами с маркерным покрытием.

Учебная аудитория для проведения занятий семинарского типа, оснащенная мультимедийным оборудованием, учебной мебелью, доской или со стенами с маркерным покрытием.

Аудитория (коворкинг) для самостоятельной работы, оснащенная учебной мебелью, ноутбуками.

Материально-техническое обеспечение аудиторий представлено на официальном сайте <https://bbask.ru/sveden/objects/>.