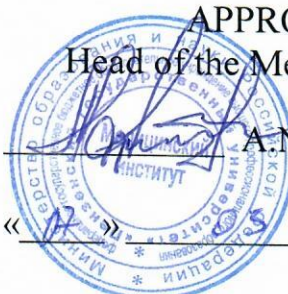


MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

PENZA STATE UNIVERSITY

Medical Institute

APPROVED
Head of the Medical Institute
A.N. Mitroshin
« 17 » _____ 2016



SUBJECT'S SYLLABUS

C1.1.6 Economics

(subject's index according to curriculum, subject's / module's title)

Program (specialty) **31.05.01 General Medicine**
(code, title)

Graduate's qualification (degree) –medical doctor

Study format – ***full-time***

(full-time, extramural, evening)

Penza, 2016

1. Subject mastering goals "Economics"

The main goals of mastering the discipline "Economics" are:

- forming students a general idea of economic patterns functioning of the socio-economic system of society;
- developing knowledge of the specifics of the functioning of the social sphere in modern economy.

The objectives of this course are:

- obtaining a general understanding of the economy of society, relations, arising in the production, distribution, exchange and consumption of material goods and services;
- development of economic thinking and economic culture;
- study of basic economic categories and concepts;
- formation of a system of knowledge in the field of economics;
- development of skills in the analysis of economic processes in the modern world;
- establishing the relationship between economic laws and their practical implementation in life;
- formation of approaches to solving social and economic problems;
- application of the acquired knowledge and research methods for studying real economic life and processes.

2. Subject's place in specialist MPEP's structure

The discipline "Economics" refers to the disciplines of the basic part of the block C1 "Disciplines/Modules".

The main provisions of the discipline should be used in the future with mastering the following disciplines: philosophy, law, security life, for the practice of obtaining primary professional skills and abilities.

3. Student competences developed as a result of subject mastering "Economics"

Studying of the subject is intended to develop elements of the following competences according to FSESHE in the given field:

Competence code	Title of competence	Structural elements of competence (having mastered the subject students should have knowledge, skills, working abilities)
1	2	3
GEC-1	abstract thinking, logical analysis and synthesis skills	Knowledge: basic methods of investigating phenomena and processes
		Skills: to use logical patterns, methods of analysis and synthesis
		Working abilities: independent research and analytical work
GPC-3	use the basis of economic and legal knowledge in professional sphere	Knowledge: the basics of economic knowledge in various spheres of life
		Skills: to identify the problems of economic character in the analysis of specific situations and propose ways to solve them
		Working abilities: methods and methods of analysis economic phenomena and processes

4. Structure and contents of subject (module) “Economics”

4.1. Subject’s (module’s) structure

General workload of the subject totals 2 credit units, 72 hours.

№	Subject's (module's) sections and topics	Semester	Semester's weeks	Types of learning, including students' out-of-class work and workload (in hours)								Current progress monitoring types (by semester's weeks)								
				Work in class				Out-of-class work				Interview	Spoken test	Test marking	Check work marking	Paper marking	Marking of essays and other creative works	Course work (project)	other	
				Total	Lecture	Practice	Laboratory work	Total	Preparing for class work	Papers, abstract, essays etc.	Course work (project)									Preparing for control questions
1.	Section 1. Introduction to Economics																			
2.	Topic 1. Economics and economy	1	1-2	6	2	4		2	2											
3.	Topic 2. Economic subjects, institutions and systems of organization of the economic life of society	1	3-4	6	2	4		2	1	1					4					
4.	Section 2. Microeconomics																			
5.	Topic 3. Laws and mechanism of market functioning	1	5-6	6	2	4		2	2											
6.	Topic 4. Entrepreneurial activity and company activities in the market	1	7-8	6	2	4		3	2	1					8					
7.	Topic 5. Market assessment of factors of production and formation of factor incomes	1	9-10	6	2	4		2	2											
8.	Section 3. Macroeconomics																			
9.	Topic 6. National economy and its basic	1	11-	6	2	4		2	1		1							11		

4.2. Subject's (module's) contents "Psychology and Pedagogy"

Section 1. Introduction to Economics

Topic 1. Economics and economy

Economics. Economic science and its structure. The subject of economics. Economic categories, laws, principles. Methods of economic theory. Levels economic analysis. Stages of economic research. The functions of economic theory. The main stages of the development of economic theory. Mercantilism. Physiocrats. Classical school of political economy. Marxism. Marginalism. Neoclassical theory. Keynesianism. Institutionalism. Monetarism. Economic theory and economics policy. The main economic goals and their contradictions. Needs: classification, formation and development. Good. Production. Resources, factors and costs of production. Labor. Land. Capital. Entrepreneurship. Limited resources. Economic choice. Production possibilities curve and its modification. Alternative cost. Law of increasing opportunity costs. Production results. Efficiency of production. Structure of production. Reproduction, its stages and types. Natural and commodity production. Product and its properties: use value, exchange value. The cost. Economic good, usefulness, value. The law of decreasing marginal utility. Money, their functions and types.

Topic 2. Economic subjects, institutions and systems of organization of the economic life of society

Economic subjects (agents). Households. Firms. The state. Economic interests. Economic relations. Economic Institutions. Transaction costs. Property. Legal and economic aspects of property. Forms of ownership: private individual, private associated (group, collective), public, state, mixed. Economic systems: traditional, command, market, mixed. Models of economic systems. Market, conditions of its existence, essence, functions, structure. Infrastructure of the market. Fiasco of the market. The role of the state in the economy.

Section 2. Microeconomics

Topic 3. Laws and mechanism of market functioning

The mechanism of the market and its elements. The principle of the "invisible hand" of A. Smith. Neoclassical theory (A. Marshall) about the mechanism of the market. The demand and factors of its determining. Consumer preferences and marginal utility. The law of demand. Demand curve. The effect of income and the effect of substitution. Individual and market demand. The sentence and its determinants. The law of supply. The supply curve. Individual and market offer. Elasticity. Interaction of demand and offers. Market equilibrium conditions. Equilibrium price and equilibrium quantity goods. Infringements of market balance. Competition: essence, types. Basic Types market structures. Perfect competition. Imperfect competition. Monopoly. Market power. Natural monopolies. Oligopoly. Antitrust regulation. Monopolistic competition.

Topic 4. Entrepreneurial activity and company activities in the market

Entrepreneurship and business. The essence, goals, objectives and types of entrepreneurial activities. Organizational forms of modern entrepreneurship. Firm as the main link of the market economy, its goals and significance. Capital. Types of capital. Circuit and capital turnover. Basic and working capital. Profit, rate of return. Revenues and profits. Types of costs: external (explicit), internal (implicit), economic. Profit of the firm: accounting, normal, economic. Short-term and long-term period of the firm. The product is generic (gross, cumulative), average, limiting. Constants, variables, general (gross, aggregate), average, marginal costs. The law of diminishing marginal productivity. Effect scale. The optimal size of the enterprise. The principle of profit maximization. A perfectly competitive firm and industry. The effectiveness of competitive markets.

Topic 5. Market assessment of factors of production and formation of factor incomes

Resource markets. Demand for resources (factors of production). Limited product resources in monetary terms (marginal profitability of the resource). Limit costs for resource. Labor market. Demand and supply of labor. Employment. Wage. Nominal and real wages. Forms and systems of wages. Market

of capital. Interest, interest rate. Investments. Discounting. The land market. Rent. Rent. The price of land. Household income. Household expenditure. General information balance and well-being. Externalities and public goods.

Section 3. Macroeconomics

Topic 6. National economy and its basic indicators

National economy as a whole. Circuit of products and income in the economy. System of national accounts, its scheme and functions. Gross domestic product. Gross national product. Final product. Value added. Method of calculation indicators. Nominal and real GNP. Pure national product. National income. Personal and disposable income. Price indices. GDP per capita. Accumulation and consumption. National wealth.

Topic 7. Macroeconomic dynamics and equilibrium

Cyclical economy. The economic cycle: essence, causes, phases and types. Modern features of the course of the economic cycle. Economic crisis: characteristics and types. Inflation: the essence, causes, types, indicators, mechanisms and socio-economic consequences. Unemployment: the essence, causes, forms, measurement. Natural rate of unemployment and full employment. Socio-economic consequences of unemployment. Okun's law. Phillips curve. Countercyclical regulation. Macroeconomic balance. Aggregate demand. Factors and the curve of aggregate demand. Interest rate effect. The effect of wealth. The effect of imported purchases. The aggregate supply and its determinants. Curve of the aggregate sentence: Keynesian, intermediate and classical segments. Model balance: "aggregate demand - aggregate supply". Consumption. Saving. Propensity to consume and save. Investments. Keynesian equilibrium model: "Income - expenses". Effects of the multiplier and accelerator. Equilibrium on commodity and money market. Economic growth, its factors, indicators and types. Regularities and contradictions of economic growth and development.

Topic 8. State regulation of economy

Objective bases of state regulation of economy, its goals and objectives. Methods (administrative and economic) and tools state regulation of the economy. State economic policy and its main directions. The financial system, its functions and structure. Financial policy. Budget and tax policy. Fiscal policy. State budget: the essence, structure and kinds. State income and expenses. Deficit and surplus of the state budget. State debt. Taxes, their types and groups. Principles of taxation. The Laffer curve. The multiplier of the balanced budget. Money market and its mechanism. Equilibrium in the money market. Banks, their types and function. Banking system. Money multiplier. Money-credit policy: essence, goals, methods, tools, types and mechanism. Stabilization policy. Social policy, its directions, means, mechanisms and functions. Inequality in income and social justice. Indicators of income inequality. The Lorentz curve. State regulation of income. Social protection. Social Security. Social insurance. Level and quality of life. Borders of the state regulation, its effectiveness. Fiasco of the state.

Section 4. Megaeconomics

Topic 9. Global economy

The world economy. International economic integration. The world economy: the structure and stages of its becoming. International economic relations. World trade. Specialization and comparative advantages. Foreign trade and trade policy. Trade balance. Protectionist barriers. The international movement of capital, its forms. International credit. Migration of labor. Currency system. Currency: national, stand-by, freely convertible, closed. The exchange rate and factors affecting its change. Payment balance. Globalization: the essence, prerequisites, factors, effects. Regulation of international economic relations.

5. Educational technologies

In the course of class studies both traditional and innovative instructional technologies and methods of teaching are to be used:

- traditional: lectures, seminars, tutorials, discussions ;
- technology of training in group (work in pairs, small groups);
- seminars with active and interactive forms specific lessons (based on the current information), consultations; training discussions;
- computer (and media) technologies (creation of presentations);
- 5) writing papers and essays;

Classes conducted in an interactive form, including using educational technologies make up about 30% of the total classroom classes.

In order to implement an individual approach to teaching students, carrying out educational process on own trajectory within the limits of individual work plan, the study of this discipline is based on the following opportunities: provision of out-of-class work with students, including in electronic educational environment with the use of appropriate software equipment, distance learning. Internet resources, individual consultations, etc.

6. Educational and methodological support of students' out-of-class work.

Assessment means for current progress monitoring, interim attestation of subject mastering results.

When organizing the independent work of the classes, the following educational technologies: the study of special literature and other scientific information, achievements of domestic and foreign economic science; participation in conducting scientific research; collection, processing, analysis and systematization of scientific information on the topic; writing reports on the topic or its sections, essay writing.

The attestation is carried out in the form of a pass-fail-exam in the 1st semester.

6.1. Student out-of-classwork plan

Week №	Topic	Out-of-classwork type	Task	Recommended literature	Amount of hours
1-2	1	Preparing for the classroom on topics	- Preparing a summary on the topic; - Create a scheme for the reproduction process	a) 1 b) 2 c) 1	2
3-4	2	- Preparing for the classroom on the topic; - Preparing an abstract	- Preparing a summary on the topic; -Report on abstracts literature	a) 1,3 b) 2 c) 4	2
4-6	3	- Preparing for the classroom on the topic	Preparing a summary on the topic	a) 2 b) 3 c) 2	2
7-8	4	- Preparing for the classroom on the topic; - Preparing an abstract	- Preparing a summary on the topic; - Analyze the costs of the firm	a) 1,2 b) 1 c) 3	3
9-10	5	Preparing for the classroom on topics	Preparing a summary on the topic	a) 1,3 b) 1 c) 3	2
11-12	6	- Preparing for the classroom on the topic; - Preparing for control questions	- Preparing a summary on the topic; - Repetition of the basic concepts of the material covered;	a) 1,3 b) 2 c) 3	2
13-14	7	- Preparing for the classroom on topics; - Preparing an essay	Preparing a summary on the topic	a) 1,3 b) 1 c) 1,2	2
15-16	8	- Preparing for the classroom on the topic;	Preparing a summary on the topic	a) 1,2 b) 1	3

		- Preparing an abstract		c) 2	
17	9	- Preparing for the classroom on the topic; - Preparing an essay	Preparing a summary on the topic	a) 1,3 b) 1 c) 3,4	3

6.2. Instructional guidelines on students' out-of-class work organization

Methodical recommendations for preparing students for classroom activities

Preparation for practical classes for students should begin with an introduction to the plan and methodological recommendations for the seminar. We should also carefully read the lecture notes, which will allow to understand the meaning and the main content of the issues submitted for discussion better. When preparing, it is necessary to pay attention to the basic concepts under study that need to be considered. The final stage of preparation for the seminar is the work with the main and additional literature recommended for the lesson.

When preparing a report or a message, you should study the literature and lecture notes, make a plan. The speech itself can be prepared in the form of abstracts containing facts and examples for the justification of the question being disclosed. The time of the reporting should be no more than 5-10 minutes.

Seminar classes help to better assimilate the academic discipline, the consolidation of knowledge obtained in lectures and in the study of literature. They instill in the student the skills of independent thinking and oral presentation, contribute to the ability to express and substantiate their position on various issues, to analyze and evaluate contemporary events in the country and the world.

Thus, the preparation for classroom activities includes the following stages:

1. perusal of the lecture's abstract;
2. Reading the relevant chapters of the textbook;
3. reading of the primary sources recommended for the seminar;
4. Summarizing the literature;
5. Introduction to additional literature.

For the full understanding of the terms, follow psychological, pedagogical, social-pedagogical dictionaries, encyclopedias, reference books.

Writing an essay

Essay, from French "essai", is a prose argument composition of a small volume with a free composition. It is a genre of criticism and journalism, a free interpretation of a problem. The essay expresses individual impressions and considerations on a particular subject or matter and it does not pretend to define or exhaustively interpret the subject. As a rule, the essay assumes a new, subjectively coloured work on something and it can be of a philosophical, historical and biographical, journalistic, literary and critical, scientific or fiction character.

The essay of the student is an independent written work on the topic proposed by the teacher (the topic can be suggested by student, but must be agreed with teacher). The purpose of the essay is to develop skills of independent creative thinking and writing and expressing thoughts.

The essay should: contain a clear statement of the problem posed, include an independent analysis of the problem with the use of the concepts and analytical tools considered within the discipline, comprise conclusions summarizing the author's position on the problem posed. Depending on the specific features of the discipline, the forms of the essay can be significantly differentiated. In some cases, it can be an analysis of available statistical data on the problem under consideration, an analysis of materials from media with the use of the studied models, a detailed analysis of the proposed problem with detailed views, selection and detailed analysis of examples illustrating the problem, etc.

The essay should have the following structure:

1. Introduction comprises the essence and rationale for choosing the topic. It consists of several components that are related logically and stylistically.

At this stage it is very important to formulate the question correctly, that will be touched upon in the course of the research.

2. Main part includes theoretical foundations of the problem chosen and an outline of the main issue. This part assumes the development of reasoning and analysing, as well as their justification, based on available data, other arguments and views on this issue. It is the main content of the essay and it causes the main difficulty. Therefore, subheadings are important; the structuring of the argumentation is carried out on the basis of subheadings, it is necessary to substantiate (logically, using data or rigorous reasoning) the proposed argumentation / analysis. Where it is necessary, graphs, diagrams and tables can be used as an analytical tool.

3. Conclusion is a summary. It contains substantiated outputs on the topic, indicating the scope of its application, etc. It summarises the essay, or once again makes explanations, reinforces the essence and meaning of statements in the main part. Methods recommended for drawing conclusions are repetition, illustration, quotation, impressive statement. The conclusion may contain a very important, supplementary essay element, as an indication on the application (implication) of the study, without excluding the relationship with other problems.

When writing an essay, it is extremely important how empirical data and other sources are used (especially the quality of reading). All (actual) data are correlated with specific time and place, so before using them, the student need to make sure that they correspond to the time and place necessary for research. The corresponding specification of data by time and place is one of the ways to prevent an excessive generalization, which can result, for example, in the assumption that all countries are the same in some important aspects (if you think so, then this should be proved, and it should not be an unfounded statement).

Writing an abstract

The abstract should have the following structure:

1. Introduction

The aim of the introduction is to present the main objectives the author set to the reader.

Authors often omit this part of the article and start describing the results obtained. It is hardly justified. The reader wants to know the necessity of the work and its specific features distinguishing the work from similar national and international research.

The introduction should include the review of literature sources found by the author (articles, patents, reports, information from the Internet). Whatever his findings, the author always has predecessors. That's why it is necessary to find the results obtained by them and critically analyse their work. A smart author should review not only the sources stating that his results are correct but also the works which contradict them. The author should respect his predecessors' work: he shouldn't stoop to criticizing them as they don't have the opportunity to defend themselves.

As a rule the introduction should include:

Statement on research hypothesis;

Necessary introductory information;

Explanation of the reasons for the research;

Critical evaluation of early works in this sphere;

Relevance of the topic;

Comprehensive plan.

When working on the introduction it is necessary to apply the methods of aims evaluation. The content can be described briefly as follows:

How clearly is the main aim of the research stated?

Are there clear contradictions in the research materials?

How fully was literature on the topic used?

How fully is relevance of the topic expressed?

Is your research innovative or does it repeat similar articles of other authors?

2. Main part

It is necessary to describe the research process, research facts and discoveries the author used to support or oppose his ideas in detail. Here it is necessary to use references to the sources; usually there should be four-six references per 8 thousand symbols. It is essential to emphasise the research novelty of the proposed ideas. It is desirable to give examples of practical application of the results obtained.

The independent researcher should be able to: choose the objective of the research; use the given tools to carry out the research or to create his own new tools; to understand the results obtained and to evaluate the timeliness and usefulness of the research.

The main element of writing an article is presenting the work results and their explanation. It is possible to present the results in a visual form: charts, tables, diagrams, etc. Authors sometimes introduce a huge amount of mathematical formulae into their articles and they think that the formulae give the article scientific value.

3. Conclusion

The conclusion is not identifiable with the abstract as they have different functions. Conclusion shows what results are obtained, and the abstract shows what has been done to achieve them. Conclusions shouldn't be multiple. It is enough to draw three-five conclusions valuable for science and production. Conclusions should be in the form of key points. To each of them the author could have added the words "I state that...".

Any research article which offers new methods, ideas or analytical review, must contain the author's conclusions in the end: this leads to understanding what can be achieved by using the idea described, or who may be interested in it. Economic articles should have the description of economic effects, in other words, what economic criteria will be influenced by using the methods stated in the article: if it will increase the profitability; if it will raise the income or reduce the expenditures, etc.

4. Literature

It is important to refer to the source correctly in the bibliography. Different editions have different requirements to its arrangement. In any case it is necessary to write the surnames of the authors, journal, year of edition, volume, number, pages. The reader who is interested in your research should have an opportunity to find the given source of information. There are cases when the source can't be found, thus, you can lose trust to the author and his work.

6.3. Materials to carry out current monitoring and interim attestation of students' knowledge

Competence mastering assessment

№	Assessment type	Monitored topics (sections)	Competences that include components under assessment
1	Control questions	Topic 1-6	GEC-1, GPC-3
2	Essay	Topic 4, 7, 9	GEC-1, GPC-3
3	Abstract	Topic 2, 8	GEC-1, GPC-3

Demonstrative control questions

1. Economics, economic science and its structure.
2. Needs: essence, classification, formation and development.
3. Resources, factors and costs of production.
4. Production and its effectiveness. Structure of production.
5. Reproduction and its types.
6. Organizational and legal forms of entrepreneurship.
7. Wages: essence, types, forms.
8. Economic subjects (agents). Economic interests and economic relations.
9. Money, their functions and types.
10. Money circulation. The monetary system. The law of money circulation.
11. Economic entities and economic institutions.
12. Economic relations, their structure.
13. Ownership relations: content and elements.
14. Forms of ownership. Ownership structure in the modern economy.
15. Economic system: content, types, models.

Demonstrative topics of the abstracts

1. Factors of imbalance in the Russian commodity markets.
2. Elasticity of demand and competition of producers.
3. Problems of elasticity of demand for Russian goods.
4. Development of competition in the commodity markets of Russia
5. Monopoly in the Russian economy and the problems of overcoming it.
6. Factor incomes of economic entities: the features of formation in the modern Russia.
7. The labor market in modern Russia.
8. Quantitative and qualitative characteristics of the resource "labor" in modern Russia.
9. Youth and the labor market.
10. The main problems and directions of investment in human capital: foreign experience and Russia.
11. Economic thinking: the role and place in the structure of social consciousness.
12. Change in the economy and the development of economic theory.
13. Economic theory and economic policy: problems of interaction.
14. Factors of production and structure of the Russian economy.
15. Material production and non-production sphere.
16. Formation and development of commodity economy in Russia.
17. The main directions of the evolution of credit money.
18. Electronic money: problems of use in the Russian economy.

Demonstrative topics of the essays

1. Are investments in human capital profitable?
2. The role of education in the process of training modern staff
3. Economic growth and environmental problems
4. Problems of investing human capital
5. What are the reasons for the deficits in the state budget in Russia?
6. Financing education: a function of the state or individuals?
7. How does the Laffer curve reflect the situation in the tax system in Russia?
8. Are regional features of social policy justified?
9. The labor market: is full employment possible?
10. Rational economic behavior.

Pass-fail-exam questions

1. Stages of the formation of economic theory. Economic science and its structure.
2. The subject of economic theory. Methods, stages and levels of economic analysis. Economic categories, laws, principles.
3. Needs, their structure. Consumption and production, their interrelation.
4. Manufacturing. Resources, factors and costs of production.
5. Limited resources. The production capacity curve.
6. Production results. Efficiency of production. Structure of production.
7. Reproduction, its stages and types.
8. The alternative cost. The law of increasing imputed costs.
9. Product and its characteristics in economic theory.
10. Money, their functions and types.
11. Money circulation. The monetary system. The law of money circulation.
12. Economic entities and economic institutions.
13. Economic relations, their structure.
14. Property relations: content and elements.
15. Forms of ownership. Ownership structure in the modern economy.
16. Economic system: content, types, models.
17. Market: essence, conditions of existence, functions, structure. Fiasco of the market.
18. Demand and its factors. Law and demand curve. The effect of income and the effect of substitution.
19. Supply and its factors. The law of supply. The supply curve.

20. Elasticity of demand and supply elasticity.
21. Interaction of supply and demand. Equilibrium price and equilibrium volume production. Violation of equilibrium.
22. Competition: essence, types and functions. Types of market structures.
23. Perfect competition: essence, conditions, methods, efficiency.
24. Oligopoly: essence, conditions, types, models of pricing, methods.
25. Monopoly: essence, conditions, forms and methods.
26. Monopolistic competition: essence, conditions, methods.
27. Entrepreneurship: the essence, goals, forms of organization.
28. Firm as the main link of the economy.
29. Capital: essence and types. Circuit and capital turnover.
30. Basic and working capital. Depreciation. Profit, rate of return.
31. Costs and profits of the firm: economic and accounting approaches.
32. Production and costs of the firm in the short term. The law of diminishing returns.
33. Production and costs of the firm in the long run. The effect of scale.
34. Economic behavior of the firm in conditions of perfect competition.
35. Economic behavior of the firm in conditions of imperfect competition.
36. Features of supply and demand in the resource market. Equilibrium in the market resources.
37. The capital market. Loan interest, interest rate. Supply and demand in the capital market.
38. Investing. Discounting.
39. The land market. Rent. The price of land.
40. Labor market. Wages: essence, forms, systems.
41. Supply and demand in the labor market in conditions of perfect and imperfect competition.
42. Household income and expenditure in a market economy.
43. National economy as a whole. System of national accounts.
44. GDP / GNP and methods for calculating them.
45. National income. National wealth.
46. The economic cycle: essence, causes, types and phases. Anti-crisis policy state.
47. Economic crises, their types and significance.
48. Inflation: the essence, causes, types, mechanisms, socio-economic effects.
49. Unemployment: essence, causes, forms, measurement, socio-economic effects. Okun's law. Phillips curve.
50. Economic growth: essence, factors, indicators, types.
51. Macroeconomic balance: essence and types.
52. Aggregate demand and its determinants.
53. Aggregate supply and its determinants.
54. The essence, causes, goals, objects and methods of state regulation. Economic functions of state.
55. The economic policy of the state. Borders and efficiency of state regulation. Fiasco of the state.
56. Financial system: essence, functions, structure.
57. The state budget: essence, structure, functions. Imbalance of the budget.
58. Taxes and tax system: essence, structure, functions. The Laffer curve. Fiscal policy: essence, types, tools.
59. Money market. Money supply, its aggregates.
60. Credit: essence, functions, types. Credit system.
61. Banks and the banking system. Money multiplier.
62. Monetary policy: the essence, goals, methods, objects, subjects, tools, types.
63. Social sphere. Social policy: essence, directions, structure, objects.
64. Inequality in income. The Lorentz curve. Gini coefficient.
65. World economy: essence, factors and development tendencies.
66. International circulation of goods and services.
67. International circulation of factors of production: capital, labor resources.
68. International Monetary System. Exchange rate. Payment balance.

7. Educational, methodological and informational means provided for

subject “Economics”

a) basic literature:

1. Lipsits I.V. Economics: textbook. M.: Magister, 2016. - 607 p. – URL: <http://znanium.com/bookread2.php?book=550145>.
2. Kapoguzov E.A. Introduction to Economics. Omsk: Omsk State University, 2015. - 284 p. - URL: <http://e.lanbook.com/book/69788>.

b) additional literature:

1. Vechkanov G.S. Economics: textbook. St. Petersburg: Piter, 2012. - 512 p.
2. Pitaykina I.A. Economics: textbook. Penza: PSU, 2016. - 226 p.
3. Lipsits. I.V. Economics. Lecture notes. M.: KnoRus, 2015. - 200 p. - URL: <http://e.lanbook.com/book/53617>.

c) Online resources

1. The United Nations and sustainable development: the official website. - URL: <http://www.un.org/en/development/sustainable>.
2. The World Bank: the official site. - URL: <http://www.worldbank.org>.
3. Rosstat: the official website. - URL: <http://gks.ru>.

d) Software

1. Microsoft Windows
2. Acrobat Reader
3. Kaspersky Antivirus 2016-2017
4. Mozilla Firefox
5. Open Office

8. Material and technical means provided for subject “Economics”

1. Educational rooms for conducting lecture-type classes, seminar classes equipped with furniture, boards;
2. Electronic reading room, access to the electronic library: Lan, ZNANIUM, BOOK.ru, Yurayt, DDB RSL;
3. Rooms for self-study work of students: PSU 10-204, PSU 10-209;
4. Compulsory and additional literature for students in the reading and subscriber hall of the library.

The study program for the discipline “**Economics**” was composed in accordance with the federal state educational standard of higher education and academic plan for the educational program 31.05.01 General Medicine.


The programs developers:

1. Konstantin Korolev, Associate Professor of the Department “Economic theory and international relations”, PhD in economics


It is prohibited to reproduce the present program in any form without the prior written permission of the sub-department that developed the program.

The program was discussed and agreed at the department meeting of the department

Records № 8/02 from « 04 » 03 2016

Head of the Department “Economic theory and international relations”  O.N. Safonova

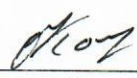
The program is agreed with the Dean of the Medical Faculty

Dean of the Medical Faculty  I.Ya. Moiseeva
(signature, Full name)

The program was approved by the methodological commission of the Medical Institute

Records № 7 from « 5 » 03 2016

Chair of the methodological commission

 O.V. Kalmin
(signature) (Fullname)

**Data on re-approval of the program for consecutive academic years
and record of alterations**

[illegible]