

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

**Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education
«National Research Lobachevsky State University of Nizhny Novgorod»**

Институт экономики

УТВЕРЖДЕНО

решением Ученого совета ННГУ

протокол № 10 от 02.12.2024 г.

Working programme of the discipline

Higher education level

Bachelor degree

Area of study / speciality

38.03.01 - Economics

Focus /specialization of the study programme

World Economy

Mode of study

full-time

Nizhny Novgorod

Year of commencement of studies 2025

1. Место дисциплины в структуре ОПОП

Дисциплина Б1.В.ДВ.03.02 Региональное развитие относится к части, формируемой участниками образовательных отношений образовательной программы.

2. Планируемые результаты обучения по дисциплине, соотнесенные с планируемыми результатами освоения образовательной программы (компетенциями и индикаторами достижения компетенций)

Формируемые компетенции (код, содержание компетенции)	Планируемые результаты обучения по дисциплине (модулю), в соответствии с индикатором достижения компетенции		Наименование оценочного средства	
	Индикатор достижения компетенции (код, содержание индикатора)	Результаты обучения по дисциплине	Для текущего контроля успеваемости	Для промежуточной аттестации
ПК-3: Способен анализировать и интерпретировать данные отечественной и зарубежной финансовой, бухгалтерской и иной информации, выявлять тенденции изменения экономических и социально-экономических показателей и использовать полученные сведения для принятия управленческих решений	ПК-3.1: Формирует, анализирует и интерпретирует финансово-экономическую информацию ПК-3.2: Выявляет тенденции и использует результаты анализа информации для принятия управленческих решений	ПК-3.1: Знать основные понятия и показатели, которыми оперирует региональная экономика. Уметь грамотно находить и анализировать информацию, на базе которой принимаются решения в регионе Владеть навыками анализа экономических показателей региона Know the basic concepts and indicators used by the regional economy. Be able to competently find and analyze information on the basis of which decisions are made in the region Possess the skills of analyzing the economic indicators of the region ПК-3.2: Уметь устанавливать тенденции в развитии региона Владеть навыками анализа тенденции в развитии региона Be able to identify trends in the development of the region Possess the skills to analyze trends in the development of the	Доклад-презентация Кейс-задание Тест	Зачёт: Контрольные вопросы Тест

		region		
ПК-7: Способен собрать необходимые для научного исследования данные, проанализировать их, подготовить информационный обзор и/или аналитический отчет, используя отечественные и зарубежные источники информации	ПК-7.1: Собирает данные для проведения научного исследования, проводит их анализ	<p>ПК-7.1:</p> <p>Знать экономические показатели, используемые в рамках региональной экономики</p> <p>Уметь собрать данные для анализа</p> <p>Владеть навыками анализа данных</p> <p>Know the economic indicators used in the regional economy</p> <p>Be able to collect data for analysis</p> <p>Possess data analysis skills</p>	<p>Доклад-презентация</p> <p>Кейс-задание</p> <p>Тест</p>	<p>Зачёт:</p> <p>Контрольные вопросы</p> <p>Тест</p>

3. Структура и содержание дисциплины

3.1 Трудоемкость дисциплины

	очная
Общая трудоемкость, з.е.	4
Часов по учебному плану	144
в том числе	
аудиторные занятия (контактная работа):	
- занятия лекционного типа	16
- занятия семинарского типа (практические занятия / лабораторные работы)	16
- КСР	1
самостоятельная работа	111
Промежуточная аттестация	0
	Зачёт

3.2. Содержание дисциплины

(структурированное по темам (разделам) с указанием отведенного на них количества академических часов и виды учебных занятий)

Наименование разделов и тем дисциплины	Всего (часы)	в том числе			Самостоятельная работа обучающегося, часы
		Контактная работа (работа во взаимодействии с преподавателем), часы из них			
		Занятия лекционного типа	Занятия семинарского типа (практические	Всего	

			занятия/лабораторные работы), часы		
	О Ф О	О Ф О	О Ф О	О Ф О	О Ф О
Модуль 1. Региональная экономика, как основа регионального развития /Module 1 Regional economy as the basis of regional development	38	4	4	8	30
Модуль 2. Региональное развитие: основные понятия, показатели, подходы к оценке /Module 2 Regional development: basic concepts, indicators, approaches to assessment	48	6	6	12	36
Модуль 3. Региональная политика, как основа регионального развития /Module 3 Regional policy as a basis for regional development	57	6	6	12	45
Аттестация	0				
КСР	1			1	
Итого	144	16	16	33	111

Contents of sections and topics of the discipline

Модуль 1. Региональная экономика, как основа регионального развития /Module 1 Regional economy as the basis of regional development

Region: definition and types, Regional Economy , Regional Policy, Regional particularities in Russian Federation, Integration Associations As a type of regions, Nizhny Novgorod region

Модуль 2. Региональное развитие: основные понятия, показатели, подходы к оценке /Module 2 Regional development: basic concepts, indicators, approaches to assessment

Regional Development , Indexes of Regional Development, Sustainable development and its goals, Competitiveness , Investment Climate in regions

Модуль 3. Региональная политика, как основа регионального развития /Module 3 Regional policy as a basis for regional development

Regional Management , Regional Policy, Special Economic Zones,

4. Учебно-методическое обеспечение самостоятельной работы обучающихся

Самостоятельная работа обучающихся включает в себя подготовку к контрольным вопросам и заданиям для текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации по итогам освоения дисциплины приведенным в п. 5.

Для обеспечения самостоятельной работы обучающихся используются:

Электронные курсы, созданные в системе электронного обучения ННГУ:

Regional Economy / Региональная экономика, <https://e-learning.unn.ru/course/view.php?id=3747>.

5. Assessment tools for ongoing monitoring of learning progress and interim certification in the discipline (module)

5.1 Model assignments required for assessment of learning outcomes during the ongoing monitoring of learning progress with the criteria for their assessment:

5.1.1 Model assignments (assessment tool - Report-presentation) to assess the development of the competency ПК-3:

1. Definition, objects and aims of regional economy. Methods in regional economy.
2. Transnational regions (by the example of The European Union or BRICS, NAFTA etc.).
3. Links of regional economy and policy with the other economic sciences.
4. Regions in Russian Federation.
5. Regional economics
6. Natural resources and economic potential of a region (by the example of European, Russian region etc).
7. Types of regions in the world economy
8. Regional development: Definition, objects and criteria of regional development
9. Human development index
10. Regional disparities and problems
11. The main problems in regional development.
12. Regional management: Definition, Principles and methods
13. The structure of regional management (by the example of European, Russian region etc.).
14. Regional policy: definition, objects and criteria of regional policy
15. The main tendencies of regional policy
16. Regional policy and regional problems in European Union (your country).
17. Competitiveness of regional economy.
18. Regional programs and Strategy of regional development.
19. Special economic zones: Definition, Types, Life cycle of Special economic zones in the world
20. Methods of government regulation in Special economic zones.
21. Regional budget: definition, revenues and expenditures. Peculiarities of taxation in different regions of the world
22. Regional tax system (by the example of European, Russian region etc.).
23. Fiscal Federalism. (by the example of Canada, Germany, USA etc.).
24. Support of regional investment activity Investment climate and attraction of foreign investments by regional and local authorities
25. Regional labor market: employment and unemployment, migration.
26. Regional demography and its support.
27. Environmental problems in regional economy
28. Sustainable development.

5.1.2 Model assignments (assessment tool - Report-presentation) to assess the development of the competency ПК-7:

Regional Economy of ... (case of ...region at students option

A presentation in the Power Point format (up to 15 slides) includes:

1. Title slide,
2. Analysis of dynamics factors and statistical indicators,
3. Conclusions.
4. The official UNN presentation slide template should be used.

Case study includes:

1. Determine and define the research questions
2. Select the cases and determine data gathering and analysis techniques
3. Prepare to collect the data
4. Collect data in the field
5. Evaluate and analyze the data
6. Prepare the report

Assessment criteria (assessment tool — Report-presentation)

Grade	Assessment criteria
pass	answer is given; knowledge is demonstrated; some mistakes are allowed if the student corrects mistakes by himself
fail	no answer or a wrong answer; lack of knowledge

5.1.3 Model assignments (assessment tool - Case task) to assess the development of the competency ПК-3:

TATARSTAN

The Republic of Tatarstan is a federal subject (a republic) of the Russian Federation, located in the Volga Federal District. Its capital is the city of Kazan. The republic borders Kirov, Ulyanovsk, Samara, and Orenburg Oblasts, the Mari El, Udmurt, and Chuvash Republics, and the Republic of Bashkortostan. The area of the republic is 68,000 square kilometres (26,000 sq mi).

The republic is located in the center of the East European Plain, approximately 800 kilometers (500 mi) east of Moscow. It lies between the Volga River and the Kama River (a tributary of the Volga), and extends east to the Ural mountains.

Population: 3,786,488 (2010 Census)

Tatarstan is one of the most economically developed regions of Russia. The republic is highly industrialized, and ranks second to Samara Oblast in terms of industrial production per km². Tatarstan's GDP per capita was \$12,000 in 2014, with GDP in 2014 at about \$44 billion. The region's main source of wealth is oil. Tatarstan produces 32 million tonnes of crude oil per year and has estimated oil reserves of more than 1 billion tons. Industrial production constitutes 45% of the Republic's gross regional domestic product. The most developed manufacturing industries are petrochemical industry and machine building. The truck-maker KamAZ is the region's largest enterprise and employs about one fifth of Tatarstan's work force. Kazanorgsintez, based in Kazan, is one of Russia's largest chemical companies. Tatarstan's aviation industry produces Tu-214 passenger airplanes and helicopters. The Kazan Helicopter Plant is one of the largest helicopter manufacturers in the world. Engineering, textiles, clothing, wood processing, and food industries are also of key significance in Tatarstan.

Tatarstan consists of three distinct industrial regions. The northwestern part is an old industrial region where engineering, chemical and light industry dominate. In the newly industrial northeast region with its core in the Naberezhnye Chelny–Nizhnekamsk agglomeration, major industries are automobile construction, the chemical industry, and power engineering. The southeast region has oil production with engineering under development. The north, central, south, and southwest parts of the republic are rural regions. The republic has huge water resources—the annual flow of rivers of the Republic exceeds 240 billion m³. Soils are very diverse, the best fertile soils covering one third of the territory. Due to the high development of agriculture in Tatarstan (it contributes 5.1% of the total revenue of the republic), forests occupy only 16% of its territory. The agricultural sector of economy are represented mostly by large companies as "Ak Bars Holding" and "Krasniy Vostok Agro".

The republic has a highly developed transport network. It mainly comprises highways, railway lines, four navigable rivers — Volga (Ídel), Kama (Çulman), Vyatka (Noqrat) and Belaya (Ağidel), and oil pipelines and airlines. The territory of Tatarstan is crossed by the main gas pipelines carrying natural gas from Urengoy and Yamburg to the west and the major oil pipelines supplying oil to various cities in the European part of Russia.

The most important facilities of higher education include Kazan State University, Kazan State Medical University, Kazan State Technological University, World Information Distributed University, Kazan State Technical University, Kazan State Finance and Economics Institute and Russian Islamic University, all located in the capital Kazan.

Question:

What are the main competitive advantages of The Tatarstan Republic?

5.1.4 Model assignments (assessment tool - Case task) to assess the development of the competency IIK-7:

Case task

Analyze the socio-economic development of the region (of your choice) according to the following indicators:

- GRP ;
- GRP per capita;
- volume of industrial production;
- volume of industrial products;
- the volume of investments in fixed assets;
- price level;
- budget of the region;
- the level of the minimum wage and level of life;
- average salary in the region;
- dynamics of the total population of the region;
- birth/death rate and migration ;
- the share of the population with incomes below the minimum wage in the total population;
- the unemployment rate.

Analyze the problems of socio-economic development of the territory and develop ways to solve them. The results should be presented in a presentation

Case task

Build a rating of the competitiveness of the regions of the Volga Federal District

Find similar indicators for your region / country and make calculations, draw conclusions based on the results of calculations

Volga Federal district

	Area territory	The population	Average number of people	Per capita income	Consumer spending	Average monthly nominal	Gross regional product				Fixed assets in the economy	Production,
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	thousand square km	thousand people	employed, thousand people	(per month), RUR.	average per capita (per month), RUR.	wage of employees RUB	million rubles.	Educational organizations number	Regional budget income million rubles	Regional budget outcome million rubles	million. rubles	Mining	Manufacturing output
Volga Federal district	1037,0	29673,6	13980,3	26300	18416	25632	9171075,0	12128			23031982	1704140	6901449
Bashkortostan Republic	142,9	4071,1	1759,9	27744	21621	25928	1248817,7	1786	177799,7	179677,8	2519215	197716	954489
Mari El Republic	23,4	685,9	304,4	18533	12399	21947	144140,6	337	27378,7	29843,8	358656	395	133177
Mordovia Republic	26,1	807,4	362,9	17878	10881	22029	170905,6	386	38064,0	46907,2	528791	427	129686
Tatarstan Republic	67,8	3868,7	1806,6	32163	23232	29147	1671397,1	2016	242485,6	248936,7	3921931	428271	1315418
Udmurtia	42,1	1517,2	732,8	24465	15265	24694	441959,1	344	66931,8	74335,4	1040617	163351	251940
Chuvash Republic	18,3	1236,6	551,7	18492	12967	21369	235088,8	592	44363,7	47271,8	715778	633	146595
Perm Krai	160,2	2634,4	1246,0	32053	20376	28528	967858,0	329	126934,2	132909,4	2900859	245600	869553
Kirov oblast	120,4	1297,5	625,2	22170	15309	22118	250340,3	717	54608,9	58688,9	712522	905	178274
Nizhny Novgorod oblast	76,6	3260,3	1650,9	30837	20749	26481	1018351,5	1349	152928,5	163884,7	2579755	1335	1073471
Orenburg oblast	123,7	1994,7	1022,3	22948	15931	24591	731287,6	912	92141,0	96594,0	1820589	382541	264387
Penza oblast	43,4	1348,7	658,9	21829	15445	23192	297671,4	230	48652,9	51469,0	970828	516	162587
Samara oblast	53,6	3206,0	1503,7	27732	20351	26849	1151955,3	498	160370,2	173301,3	2735586	241848	868213
Saratov oblast	101,2	2487,5	1171,8	20070	13810	22528	562261,6	1137	86999,3	92718,0	1551306	27829	327860
Ulyanovsk oblast	37,2	1257,6	583,3	22782	14915	22846	279040,4	495	45641,2	53142,4	675549	12774	225799

	Agricultural products output - total, mln. RUB	construction of residential houses, thousand square m	Retail trade turnover, million rubles.	Balanced financial result (profit minus loss) of organizations, million rubles	Export mln S	Import mln S	EMISSIONS OF POLLUTANTS (thousand tons	Investments in fixed capital, mln rubles	Expenses for innovations, mln Rub	
production and distribution of electricity, gas and water										
880087	1183395	16888,9	4883113	1095389	33262,7	9387,3	2426	2447593	124921,5	Volga Federal district

114567	159470	2690,7	784663	80295	3269,2	517,9	435	316718	8103,8	Bashkortostan Republic
10802	48039	439,7	76579	4460	305,5	78,9	22	38902	144,1	Mari El Republic
11669	53555	324,5	77889	2768	64,2	104,6	32	52354	818,5	Mordovia Republic
125198	217060	2405,6	776236	308585	9839,9	2246,2	294	617180	11435,4	Tatarstan Republic
34295	67282	648,5	207024	60422	603,0	242,9	148	30341	1065,2	Udmurtia
20844	43955	832,8	139873	958	37,9	165,4	27	54620	1356,4	Chuvash Republic
102438	46537	1154,1	478047	176458	5829,2	553,4	299	216991	11930,0	Perm Krai
36640	36723	726,6	174877	9059	753,4	141,0	96	56365	1399,6	Kirov oblast
93738	73587	1259,1	625137	90207	2267,8	1903,6	133	228950	56870,6	Nizhny Novgorod oblast
77206	106100	1190,1	278368	150469	1191,8	297,7	490	168789	626,8	Orenburg oblast
21141	76123	931,0	191367	1332	186,1	142,5	39	88702	3338,2	Penza oblast
114506	87658	2211,7	589988	192680	4607,2	2100,6	261	298746	16357,8	Samara oblast
91883	131907	1140,0	314122	15677	919,7	458,4	118	138834	3533,0	Saratov oblast
25160	35398	934,8	168942	3935	387,7	434,2	33	90100	7941,9	Ulyanovsk oblast

Calculate the HDI indicators for the countries listed below (add your own country), find the indicators for your country and make calculations, draw conclusions based on the results of calculations. The results should be issued in the form of a report

	Life expectancy at birth	Expected years of schooling	Mean years of schooling	Gross national income (GNI) per capita
Country	(years)	(years)	(years)	(PPP \$)
Botswana	64,5	12,6	9,2	14 663
Brazil	74,7	15,2	7,8	14 145

Brunei Darussalam	79,0	14,9	9,0	72 843
Bulgaria	74,3	15,0	10,8	16 261
Burkina Faso	59,0	7,7	1,4	1 537
Burundi	57,1	10,6	3,0	691
Cabo Verde	73,5	13,5	4,8	6 049
Cambodia	68,8	10,9	4,7	3 095
Cameroon	56,0	10,4	6,1	2 894
Canada	82,2	16,3	13,1	42 582
Central African Republic	51,5	7,1	4,2	587
Chad	51,9	7,3	2,3	1 991
Chile	82,0	16,3	9,9	21 665
China	76,0	13,5	7,6	13 345
Colombia	74,2	13,6	7,6	12 762
Comoros	63,6	11,1	4,8	1 335
Congo	62,9	11,1	6,3	5 503
Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	59,1	9,8	6,1	680
Costa Rica	79,6	14,2	8,7	14 006
Côte d'Ivoire	51,9	8,9	5,0	3 163
Croatia	77,5	15,3	11,2	20 291
Cuba	79,6	13,9	11,8	7 455

Cyprus	80,3	14,3	11,7	29 459
Czech Republic	78,8	16,8	12,3	28 144
Denmark	80,4	19,2	12,7	44 519
Djibouti	62,3	6,3	4,1	3 216
Dominica	77,9	12,8	7,9	10 096
Dominican Republic	73,7	13,2	7,7	12 756
Ecuador	76,1	14,0	8,3	1. 36

Assessment criteria (assessment tool — Case task)

Grade	Assessment criteria
pass	answer is given; knowledge is demonstrated; some mistakes are allowed if the student corrects mistakes by himself
fail	no answer or a wrong answer; lack of knowledge

5.1.5 Model assignments (assessment tool - Test) to assess the development of the competency ПК-3:

1. Which of the following problems are studied by the regional economy as a science:

- 1) problems of functioning of transnational corporations;
- 2) problems of development of economic regions of the country;
- 3) problems of state border protection;
- 4) problems of investment lending of the World Bank;
- 5) problems of production placement on the territory of the country

5.1.6 Model assignments (assessment tool - Test) to assess the development of the competency ПК-7:

1. What indicators are used to calculate the human development index?

- a) life expectancy at birth, subsistence minimum per capita, purchasing power of monetary incomes of the population;

b) provision of the population with durable goods, provision of housing for the population, the level of average wages;

c) real GDP per capita, achieved level of education, life expectancy at birth;

d) literacy index, Gini coefficient, food security of the population.

2. What are the main factors affecting the socio-economic development of the region?

a) general economic, scientific, technical, demographic;

b) market, competitive, production;

c) general political, natural-ecological, demographic.

3. The signs of problem regions include:

a) Preferential lending to individual economic entities.

b) The special importance of the geopolitical position of the region for the strategic interests of the country.

c) The division is carried out exclusively on a territorial basis.

d) The diversity of individual areas, which vary greatly in their economic potential.

4. The main objectives of the analysis of socio-economic development of the region are:

a) To assess the state of the environment and the degree of use of environmentally hazardous areas, industries.

b) To identify imbalances and unused opportunities for economic growth for the subsequent justification of options for the socio-economic development strategy of the region.

c) Assess the financial situation of the territory, the part of the regional budget revenues available to the region, the expenditure of money from the regional budget.

d) Assess the achieved level of development of industry, agriculture and market infrastructure.

5. When determining the degree of social orientation of the economy of the region:

a) The dynamics of the structure of material production, the structure of industry, production assets, the degree of their depreciation is evaluated.

b) It is estimated by the share of production of consumer goods in the total volume of production

c) The capacity of the regional labor market, the dynamics and structure of unemployment are estimated.

d) Assess the state of the environment and the degree of use of environmentally hazardous areas, industries.

Assessment criteria (assessment tool — Test)

Grade	Assessment criteria
pass	answer is given; knowledge is demonstrated; some mistakes are allowed if the student corrects mistakes by himself
fail	no answer or a wrong answer; lack of knowledge

5.2. Description of scales for assessing learning outcomes in the discipline during interim certification

Шкала оценивания сформированности компетенций

Уровень сформированности компетенций (индикатора достижения компетенций)	плохо	неудовлетворительно	удовлетворительно	хорошо	очень хорошо	отлично	превосходно
	не зачтено		зачтено				
<u>Знания</u>	Отсутствие знаний теоретического материала. Невозможность оценить полноту знаний вследствие отказа обучающегося от ответа	Уровень знаний ниже минимальных требований. Имели место грубые ошибки	Минимально допустимый уровень знаний. Допущено много негрубых ошибок	Уровень знаний в объеме, соответствующем программе подготовки. Допущено несколько негрубых ошибок	Уровень знаний в объеме, соответствующем программе подготовки. Допущено несколько несущественных ошибок	Уровень знаний в объеме, соответствующем программе подготовки. Ошибок нет.	Уровень знаний в объеме, превышающем программу подготовки.
<u>Умения</u>	Отсутствие минимальных умений. Невозможность оценить наличие умений вследствие отказа обучающегося от ответа	При решении стандартных задач не продемонстрированы основные умения. Имели место грубые ошибки	Продemonстрированы основные умения. Решены типовые задачи с негрубыми ошибками. Выполнены все задания, но не в полном объеме	Продemonстрированы все основные умения. Решены все основные задачи с негрубыми ошибками. Выполнены все задания в полном объеме, но некоторые с недочетами	Продemonстрированы все основные умения. Решены все основные задачи. Выполнены все задания в полном объеме, но некоторые с недочетами	Продemonстрированы все основные умения. Решены все основные задачи с отдельными несущественными недочетами, выполнены все задания в полном объеме	Продemonстрированы все основные умения. Решены все основные задачи. Выполнены все задания, в полном объеме без недочетов
<u>Навыки</u>	Отсутствие базовых навыков. Невозможность оценить наличие навыков вследствие отказа обучающегося от ответа	При решении стандартных задач не продемонстрированы базовые навыки. Имели место грубые ошибки	Имеется минимальный набор навыков для решения стандартных задач с некоторыми недочетами	Продemonстрированы базовые навыки при решении стандартных задач с некоторыми недочетами	Продemonстрированы базовые навыки при решении стандартных задач без ошибок и недочетов	Продemonстрированы навыки при решении нестандартных задач без ошибок и недочетов	Продemonстрирован творческий подход к решению нестандартных задач

Scale of assessment for interim certification

Grade		Assessment criteria
pass	outstanding	All the competencies (parts of competencies) to be developed within the discipline have been developed at a level no lower than "outstanding", the knowledge and skills for the relevant competencies have been demonstrated at a level higher than the one set out in the

		programme.
	excellent	All the competencies (parts of competencies) to be developed within the discipline have been developed at a level no lower than "excellent",
	very good	All the competencies (parts of competencies) to be developed within the discipline have been developed at a level no lower than "very good",
	good	All the competencies (parts of competencies) to be developed within the discipline have been developed at a level no lower than "good",
	satisfactory	All the competencies (parts of competencies) to be developed within the discipline have been developed at a level no lower than "satisfactory", with at least one competency developed at the "satisfactory" level.
fail	unsatisfactory	At least one competency has been developed at the "unsatisfactory" level.
	poor	At least one competency has been developed at the "poor" level.

5.3 Model control assignments or other materials required to assess learning outcomes during the interim certification with the criteria for their assessment:

5.3.1 Model assignments (assessment tool - Control questions) to assess the development of the competency ПК-3

- l. Definition, objects and aims of regional economy. Methods in regional economy.
- m. Transnational regions (by the example of The European Union or BRICS, USMCA etc.).
- n. Links of regional economy and policy with the other economic sciences.
- o. Regions in Russian Federation.
- p. Natural resources and economic potential of a region (by the example of European, Russian region etc).
- q. Types of regions in the world economy
- r. Regional disparities and problems in regional development.
- s. Regional management: Definition, Principles and methods.
- t. The structure of regional management (by the example of European, Russian region etc.).
- u. Regional policy: definition, objects and criteria of regional policy (by the example of European, Russian region etc.).
- v. Regional policy: by the example of European, Russian region etc..
- w. Regional programs and Strategy of regional development.
- x. Special economic zones: Definition, Types, Life cycle of Special economic zones in the world
- y. Fiscal Federalism. (by the example of Canada, Germany, USA etc.).
- z. Investment climate and Regional Investments policy

5.3.2 Model assignments (assessment tool - Control questions) to assess the development of the competency ПК-7

- Competitiveness of regional economy.
- Regional development: Definition, objects and criteria of regional development
- Sustainable development
- Regional budget and Peculiarities of taxation in different regions of the world (by the example of European, Russian region etc.).

- Regional Social Policy, labor market, demography: definition, structure, methods.

Assessment criteria (assessment tool — Control questions)

Grade	Assessment criteria
pass	answer is given; knowledge is demonstrated; some mistakes are allowed if the student corrects mistakes by himself
fail	no answer or a wrong answer; lack of knowledge

5.3.3 Model assignments (assessment tool - Test) to assess the development of the competency ПК-3

1. Which of the following problems are studied by the regional economy as a science:

- 1) problems of functioning of transnational corporations;
- 2) problems of development of economic regions of the country;
- 3) problems of state border protection;
- 4) problems of investment lending of the World Bank;
- 5) problems of production placement on the territory of the country

5.3.4 Model assignments (assessment tool - Test) to assess the development of the competency ПК-7

1. What indicators are used to calculate the human development index?

- a) life expectancy at birth, subsistence minimum per capita, purchasing power of monetary incomes of the population;
- b) provision of the population with durable goods, provision of housing for the population, the level of average wages;
- c) real GDP per capita, achieved level of education, life expectancy at birth;
- d) literacy index, Gini coefficient, food security of the population.

2. What are the main factors affecting the socio-economic development of the region?

- a) general economic, scientific, technical, demographic;
- b) market, competitive, production;
- c) general political, natural-ecological, demographic.

3. The signs of problem regions include:

- a) Preferential lending to individual economic entities.

- b) The special importance of the geopolitical position of the region for the strategic interests of the country.
 - c) The division is carried out exclusively on a territorial basis.
 - d) The diversity of individual areas, which vary greatly in their economic potential.
4. The main objectives of the analysis of socio-economic development of the region are:
- a) To assess the state of the environment and the degree of use of environmentally hazardous areas, industries.
 - b) To identify imbalances and unused opportunities for economic growth for the subsequent justification of options for the socio-economic development strategy of the region.
 - c) Assess the financial situation of the territory, the part of the regional budget revenues available to the region, the expenditure of money from the regional budget.
 - d) Assess the achieved level of development of industry, agriculture and market infrastructure.
5. When determining the degree of social orientation of the economy of the region:
- a) The dynamics of the structure of material production, the structure of industry, production assets, the degree of their depreciation is evaluated.
 - b) It is estimated by the share of production of consumer goods in the total volume of production
 - c) The capacity of the regional labor market, the dynamics and structure of unemployment are estimated.
 - d) Assess the state of the environment and the degree of use of environmentally hazardous areas, industries.

Assessment criteria (assessment tool — Test)

Grade	Assessment criteria
pass	answer is given; knowledge is demonstrated; some mistakes are allowed if the student corrects mistakes by himself
fail	no answer or a wrong answer; lack of knowledge

6. Учебно-методическое и информационное обеспечение дисциплины (модуля)

Основная литература:

1. Grinevich Y. A. Regional economy and policy = Региональная экономика : tutorial manual / Y. A. Grinevich ; Lobachevsky State University of Nizhny Novgorod. - Nizhny Novgorod : UNN Publishing House, 2017. - 51 p. - Текст : электронный., <https://e-lib.unn.ru/MegaPro/UserEntry?Action=FindDocs&ids=823120&idb=0>.

Дополнительная литература:

1. Аверин Александр Владимирович. Enhancing the effectiveness of regional economic policy in the field of support and development of small businesses : Монография / Финансовый университет при Правительстве Российской Федерации. - 1. - Москва : ООО "Научно-издательский центр ИНФРА-М", 2022. - 426 с. - Дополнительное профессиональное образование. - ISBN 978-5-16-017374-0. - ISBN 978-5-16-109927-8., <https://e-lib.unn.ru/MegaPro/UserEntry?>

Action=FindDocs&ids=832590&idb=0.

2. Региональное управление и территориальное планирование : учебник и практикум для вузов / Ю. Н. Шедько [и др.] ; под редакцией Ю. Н. Шедько. - 3-е изд. - Москва : Юрайт, 2025. - 576 с. - (Высшее образование). - ISBN 978-5-534-15585-3. - Текст : электронный // ЭБС "Юрайт"., <https://e-lib.unn.ru/MegaPro/UserEntry?Action=FindDocs&ids=919918&idb=0>.

Программное обеспечение и Интернет-ресурсы (в соответствии с содержанием дисциплины):

1. The official web site of Federal State Statistics Service – URL: http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/en/main/
2. The official web site of Government of Russian Federation – URL: <http://government.ru/en/>
3. The official web site of Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) – URL: <http://www.oecd.org/>
4. The official web site of the Central Bank of Russian Federation – URL: <http://www.cbr.ru/eng/>
5. The official web site of the International Monetary Fund – URL: <http://www.imf.org/>
6. The official web site of the Ministry of Finance – URL: <http://old.minfin.ru/en/>
7. The official web site of the UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) – URL: <http://www.unctad.org/>
8. The official web site of the World Trade Organization – URL: <http://www.wto.org/>
9. The official web site of World Bank – URL: <http://www.worldbank.org/>
10. MSWindows 7 (лицензия на ГОУ ВПО ННГУ им. Лобачевского,),
11. MicrosoftOffice 2007 Профессиональный + (лицензия на ГОУ ВПО ННГУ им. Лобачевского,
12. Kaspersky Endpoint Security 10 for Windows (лицензия на ГОУ ВПО ННГУ им. Лобачевского,)

7. Материально-техническое обеспечение дисциплины (модуля)

Учебные аудитории для проведения учебных занятий, предусмотренных образовательной программой, оснащены мультимедийным оборудованием (проектор, экран), техническими средствами обучения, компьютерами.

Помещения для самостоятельной работы обучающихся оснащены компьютерной техникой с возможностью подключения к сети "Интернет" и обеспечены доступом в электронную информационно-образовательную среду.

Программа составлена в соответствии с требованиями ОС ННГУ по направлению подготовки/специальности 38.03.01 - Economics.

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