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MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education

"Moscow Polytechnic University"

APPROVE
Vice-President
for International Affairs
_____ /Yu.D. Davydova/
"27" февраля 2025

Dean of the Faculty
of Economics and Management
_____ /A.V. Nazarenko/
"27" февраля 2025

WORKING PROGRAM OF THE DISCIPLINE

"Entrepreneurship"

Field of study
38.03.02 Management

Educational program (profile)
"Business Process Management"

Qualification (degree)
Bachelor

Form of study
Part-time

Moscow 2025

Developer(s):

Associate Professor of the Department of Management
Ph.D., Associate Professor  /O.N. Korotun/

Agreed:
Head of the Department of Management,
Ph.D., Associate Professor  /E.E. Alenina/

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1. Goals, objectives and planned learning outcomes of the discipline

The goal of mastering the discipline “Entrepreneurship” is to help students develop a holistic system of thinking, knowledge and skills in the content, organization of entrepreneurial activity, its functions, types, characteristics of the external and internal environment of entrepreneurial activity, organizational and legal forms of enterprises (organizations), business planning, stages of business creation and registration, risks and ethics in entrepreneurship.

The main objectives of mastering the discipline “Entrepreneurship” include:

- equip students with knowledge in the field of entrepreneurial activity;
- give an idea of the basic laws governing business activities;
- master the features of the external and internal business environment;
- teach how to draw up business plans;
- reveal the essence of the occurrence and calculation of risks of entrepreneurial activity.

Training in the discipline “Entrepreneurship” is aimed at developing the following competencies in students:

Code and name of competencies	**Indicators of Competency Achievement**
OPK - 4. Ability to identify and evaluate new market opportunities, develop business plans for the creation and development of new activities and organizations	IOPK-4.1. Knowledge of methods for identifying and assessing new market opportunities, developing business plans for creating and developing new areas of activity for organizations. IOPK-4.2. Ability to identify and evaluate new market opportunities, develop business plans for the creation and development of new areas of activity of organizations. IOPK-4.3. Possession of the skills and methods of identifying and assessing new market opportunities, developing business plans for the creation and development of new areas of activity of organizations.

2. Place of discipline in the structure of the educational program

The discipline belongs to the mandatory part of block B1 “Disciplines (modules)”.

The discipline “Entrepreneurship” is logically, substantively and methodologically interconnected with the following disciplines and practices of the educational program:

- Quality management
– Process management
– Self-management and time management
– Strategic management
– Small Businesses Management

3. Structure and contents of the discipline

The total labor intensity of the discipline is 6 credit units (216 hours).

3.1 Types of educational work and labor intensity

(according to forms of study)

3.1.1. Part-time form of education

No.	**Type of educational work**	**Quantity hours**	**Semesters**	
			3	**4**
1	**Auditory lessons**	**72**	36	36
	Including:			
1.1	Lectures	36	18	18

1.2	Seminars/practical classes	36	18	18
2	**Independent work**	**144**	72	72
3	**Interim examination**			
	Test/differential test/exam		Test	Exam
	Total	**216**	108	108

3.2 Thematic plan for studying the discipline

(according to forms of study)

3.2.2. Part-time form of education

No. p/p	**Sections/topics disciplines**	**Labor intensity, hour**					
		Total	**Classroom work**				**Independent work**
			Lectures	Seminars/practical classes	Laboratory work	Practical wrk	
1.1	Topic 1. Concept and goals of entrepreneurship		4	4			16
1.2	Topic 2. Types of business activities		4	4			16
1.3	Topic 3. Organization of business activities		4	4			16
1.4	Topic 4. Registration of business activities		4	4			16
1.5	Topic 5. Business planning and management		4	4			16
1.6	Topic 6. State support for entrepreneurship		4	4			16
1.7	Topic 7. Innovation in entrepreneurship		4	4			16
1.8	Topic 8. Problems of entrepreneurship		4	4			16
1.9	Topic 9. Risks in entrepreneurship		4	4			16
Total			**36**	**36**			**144**

3.3 Contents of the discipline

Topic 1. Concept and goals of entrepreneurship

The essence of entrepreneurship. Signs, functions and goals of entrepreneurial activity. Internal and external environment of entrepreneurship. Subjects and objects of entrepreneurial activity.

Topic 2. Types of business activities

Production business activity. Commercial entrepreneurial activity. Financial, consulting and auditing and innovative business activities

Topic 3. Organization of business activities

Selecting an entrepreneurial idea. Features of justification for an entrepreneurial project. Organization of a new enterprise.

Topic 4. Registration of business activities

Features of state registration of business activities. Legislative regulation of the status of a legal entity. State registration of an enterprise. Licensing of business activities

Topic 5. Business planning and management

Business planning. Basic principles of planning. Basic requirements for a business plan.

Topic 6. State support for entrepreneurship

The need for state regulation of business activities. Methods of government regulation. Forms of state support for business in Russia.

Topic 7. Innovations in entrepreneurship

Features of innovative entrepreneurial activity. Principles of state support for innovation activities. Specifics of the implementation of innovative projects in the Russian Federation.

Topic 8. Problems of entrepreneurship

Financing of business activities. Problems of legal support for entrepreneurial activity. Marketing problems of entrepreneurial activity.

Topic 9. Risks in entrepreneurship

The essence and types of business risks. Methods for taking into account risks in innovative entrepreneurship.

3.4 Topics of seminars/practical and laboratory classes

3.4.1. Seminars/practical sessions

Topic 1. Concept and goals of entrepreneurship	Seminar session 1
Topic 2. Types of business activities	Seminar session 2
Topic 3. Organization of business activities	Seminar session 3
Topic 4. Registration of business activities	Seminar session 4
Topic 5. Business planning and management	Seminar session 5
Topic 6. State support for entrepreneurship	Seminar session 6
Topic 7. Innovations in entrepreneurship	Seminar session 7
Topic 8. Problems of entrepreneurship	Seminar session 8
Topic 9. Risks in entrepreneurship	Seminar session 9

4. Educational, methodological and information support

4.1 Main literature

1. Cheberko, E. F. Fundamentals of entrepreneurial activity: textbook and workshop for universities / E. F. Cheberko. - Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2023. - 213 p. - (Higher education). — ISBN 978-5-534-16938-6. — Text: electronic // Educational platform Urayt [website]. — URL:https://urait.ru/bcode/532051

2. Bobrova, O. S. Basics of business: textbook and workshop for universities / O. S. Bobrova, S. I. Tsybukov, I. A. Bobrov. — 2nd ed. - Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2023. - 382 p. - (Higher education). — ISBN 978-5-534-13842-9. — Text: electronic // Educational platform Urayt [website]. — URL:https://urait.ru/bcode/511416

3. Kuzmina, E. E. Organization of entrepreneurial activity: a textbook for universities / E. E. Kuzmina. — 5th ed., revised. and additional - Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2023. - 469 p. - (Higher education). — ISBN 978-5-534-16461-9. — Text: electronic // Educational platform Urayt [website]. — URL:https://urait.ru/bcode/531106

4.2 Additional literature

1. Lopareva, A. M. Business planning: a textbook for universities / A. M. Lopareva. — 4th ed., revised. and additional - Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2023. - 272 p. - (Higher education). — ISBN 978-5-534-08683-6. — Text: electronic // Educational platform Urayt [website]. — URL:https://urait.ru/bcode/531501

2. Lopareva, A. M. Business planning: a textbook for secondary vocational education / A. M. Lopareva. — 4th ed., revised. and additional - Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2023. - 272 p. - (Professional education). — ISBN 978-5-534-08704-8. — Text: electronic // Educational platform Urayt [website]. — URL:https://urait.ru/bcode/531502

4.3 Electronic educational resources

1. An electronic educational resource on the discipline is under development.

5. Logistic support

Auditorium for lectures and seminars of the general fund. Study tables with benches, a blackboard, a portable multimedia complex (projector, projection screen, laptop). Teacher's workplace: table, chair.

6. Guidelines

6.1 Methodological recommendations for teachers on organizing training

A presentation (from the English word - presentation) is a set of color pictures-slides on a specific topic, which is stored in a special format file with the PP extension. The term “presentation” (sometimes called “slide film”) is associated primarily with the information and advertising functions of pictures, which are designed for a certain category of viewers (users).

In order for the presentation to be well received by the audience and not cause negative emotions (subconscious or fully conscious), it is necessary to follow the rules of its design.

A presentation involves a combination of information of various types: text, graphics, music and sound effects, animation and video clips. Therefore, it is necessary to take into account the specifics of combining pieces of information of different types. In addition, the design and display of each of the listed types of information is also subject to certain rules. So, for example, the choice of font is important for textual information, brightness and color saturation are important for graphic information, and optimal relative position on the slide is necessary for the best possible perception of them together.

In addition to the correct arrangement of text blocks, we must not forget about their content - the text. Under no circumstances should it contain spelling errors. You should also take into account the general rules of text formatting.

After creating a presentation and its design, you need to rehearse its presentation and your speech, check how the presentation as a whole will look (on a computer screen or projection screen), how quickly and adequately it is perceived from different places in the audience, under different lighting, noise, in an environment as close as possible to real performance conditions.

6.2 Guidelines for students on mastering the discipline

A lecture is a systematic, consistent, monologue presentation by a teacher of educational material, usually of a theoretical nature. When preparing a lecture, the teacher is guided by the work

program of the discipline. During lectures, it is recommended to take notes, which will allow you to subsequently recall the studied educational material, supplement the content when working independently with literature, and prepare for the exam.

You should also pay attention to categories, formulations that reveal the content of certain phenomena and processes, scientific conclusions and practical recommendations, positive experience in oratory. It is advisable to leave margins in your working notes in which to make notes from the recommended literature, supplementing the material of the lecture you listened to, as well as emphasizing the special importance of certain theoretical positions.

Conclusions from the lecture summarize the teacher's thoughts on educational issues. The teacher provides a list of used and recommended sources for studying a specific topic. At the end of the lecture, students have the opportunity to ask questions to the teacher about the topic of the lecture. When delivering lectures on the discipline, electronic multimedia presentations can be used.

Guidelines for students when working at the seminar

Seminars are implemented in accordance with the working curriculum with sequential study of the topics of the discipline. In preparation for the seminars, the student is recommended to study the basic literature, familiarize himself with additional literature, new publications in periodicals: magazines, newspapers, etc. In this case, you should take into account the recommendations of the teacher and the requirements of the curriculum. It is also recommended to finalize your lecture notes by making appropriate notes from the literature recommended by the teacher and provided for by the curriculum. Abstracts should be prepared for presentations on all educational issues brought up for the seminar.

Since the student's activity in seminar classes is the subject of monitoring his progress in mastering the course, preparation for seminar classes requires a responsible attitude. During interactive classes, students must be active.

Guidelines for students on organizing independent work

Independent work of students is aimed at independent study of a separate topic of the academic discipline. Independent work is mandatory for each student, its volume is determined by the curriculum. When working independently, the student interacts with the recommended materials with the participation of the teacher in the form of consultations. To perform independent work, methodological support is provided. The electronic library system (electronic library) of the university provides the possibility of individual access for each student from any point where there is access to the Internet.

7. Appraisal Fund

7.1 Methods for monitoring and assessing learning outcomes

Indicator of the level of competence development

Entrepreneurship				
Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education 38.03.02 "Management"				
In the process of mastering this discipline, the student forms and demonstrates the following: **competencies**:				
Code and name competencies	**Code and content of the competency achievement indicator**	**Technology for developing competencies**	**Form of assessment tool****	**Degrees of levels of mastering competencies**
OPK - 4. Ability to identify and evaluate new market opportunities, develop business plans for the creation and	IOPK-4.1. Knowledge of methods for identifying and assessing new market opportunities, developing business	lecture, independent work, seminar classes	DS, T, Z, E	**Basic level:** Knowledge of contents of entrepreneurship, its modern forms and types. **Advanced level**

development of new activities and organizations	plans for creating and developing new areas of activity for organizations. IOPK-4.2. Ability to identify and evaluate new market opportunities, develop business plans for the creation and development of new areas of activity of organizations. IOPK-4.3. Possession the skills and methods of identifying and assessing new market opportunities, developing business plans for the creation and development of new areas of activity of organizations.			- Acquisition of modern methods of enterprise and personnel management, marketing and logistics in entrepreneurship.

7.2 Grading scale and criteria for assessing learning outcomes

Form of intermediate examination in the third semester: test.

Interim certification of students in the form of a test is carried out based on the results of completing all types of academic work provided for by the curriculum for a given discipline (module), while taking into account the results of ongoing monitoring of progress during the semester. Assessment of the degree to which students have achieved the planned learning outcomes in the discipline (module) is carried out by the teacher leading classes in the discipline (module) using the method of expert assessment. Based on the results of the interim assessment, the student is given a "pass" or "fail" rating.

Only students who have completed all types of academic work provided for by the work program in the discipline "Entrepreneurship" are allowed to take the intermediate certification (passed the intermediate control)

Grading scale	Description
Passed	All types of educational work provided for by the curriculum have been completed. The student demonstrates compliance with the knowledge, skills and abilities given in the tables of indicators, operates with acquired knowledge, skills and abilities, and applies them in situations of increased complexity. In this case, minor errors, inaccuracies, and difficulties during analytical operations and the transfer of knowledge and skills to new, non-standard situations may be made.
Not passed/ failed	One or more types of educational work provided for by the curriculum have not been completed. The student demonstrates incomplete compliance of knowledge, abilities, and skills with those given in the tables of indicators; significant mistakes are made; a lack of knowledge, abilities, and skills is evident in a number of indicators; the student experiences significant difficulties in operating knowledge and skills when transferring them to new situations.

Form of intermediate examination in the fourth semester: exam.

Interim certification of students in the form of an exam is carried out based on the results of completing all types of academic work provided for by the curriculum for a given discipline (module), while taking into account the results of ongoing monitoring of progress during the semester. Assessment of the degree to which students have achieved the planned learning outcomes in the discipline (module) is carried out by the teacher leading classes in the discipline (module) using the method of expert assessment. Based on the results of the intermediate certification for the discipline (module), a grade of "excellent", "good", "satisfactory" or "unsatisfactory" is given.

Only students who have completed all types of academic work provided for by the work program in the discipline "Entrepreneurship" are allowed to take the intermediate certification (passed the intermediate control)

Grading scale	**Description**
Excellent	an "excellent" grade is given to a student if he has deeply and firmly mastered the program material of the course, presents it comprehensively, consistently, clearly and logically, is able to closely connect theory with practice, copes freely with assignments and questions, and does not have difficulty answering when assignments are modified , correctly substantiates decisions made, has versatile skills and techniques for performing practical tasks;
Good	a "good" grade is given to a student if he firmly knows the course material, presents it competently and to the point, without allowing significant inaccuracies in answering the question, correctly applies theoretical principles when solving practical issues and problems, and has the necessary skills and techniques for their implementation;
Satisfactory	a "satisfactory" grade is given to a student if he has knowledge only of the basic material, but has not mastered its details, allows inaccuracies, insufficiently correct formulations, and violations of the logical sequence in presentation of program material, has difficulty performing practical tasks;
Failed	An "unsatisfactory" grade is given to a student who does not know a significant part of the program material, makes significant mistakes, is uncertain, solves practical problems with great difficulty, or cannot cope with them independently.

7.3 Evaluation tools

List of assessment tools for the discipline "Entrepreneurship"

OS No.	Name of the assessment tool	Brief description of the evaluation tool	Submission of the assessment tool to the Federal Fund

1	Report	A product of a student's independent work, which is a public speech presenting the results obtained in solving a specific educational, practical, educational, research or scientific topic	Topics of reports, messages
2	Test	A system of standardized tasks that allows you to automate the procedure for measuring the level of knowledge and skills of a student.	Test task fund
3	Test	Final form of knowledge assessment. In higher education institutions they are held during examination sessions.	Questions for testing
4	Exam	Final form of knowledge assessment. In higher educational institutions they are held during the session.	Exam questions

7.3.1. Current control

Topics of reports on the discipline
"Entrepreneurship"
(formation of OPK-4 competence)

1. Development of entrepreneurship in Russia
2. The emergence of entrepreneurship in Kuban
3. Problems of entrepreneurship development in the transition period
4. The role of entrepreneurship in the development of society
5. Advantages and disadvantages of organizational and legal forms of commercial organizations
6. Efficiency of small business firms
7. Business with foreign capital
8. Public-private partnership in business
9. Entrepreneurial idea and its implementation
10. State regulation of entrepreneurship
11. Legal framework for ensuring entrepreneurship
12. Natural monopolies
13. Antimonopoly regulation and market
14. Business ethics
15. Business partnerships
16. Limited liability company
17. Production cooperatives
18. Unitary enterprises

Report evaluation criteria

No.	Criterion	Grade			
		ex.	chorus	satisfaction	unsatisfactory

1	Structure of the report	The report contains semantic parts balanced in volume	The report contains three semantic parts, unbalanced in volume	One of the semantic parts is missing from the report	The report does not show the presence of semantic parts
2	Contents of the report	The content reflects the essence of the problem under consideration and the main results obtained	The content does not fully reflect the essence of the problem under consideration or the main results obtained	The content does not fully reflect the essence of the problem under consideration and the main results obtained	The content does not reflect the essence of the problem under consideration or the main results obtained
3	Material comprehens ion	The student has complete command of the material presented, is problem oriented, and answers questions freely	The student knows the material presented, is oriented in the problem, finds it difficult to answer some questions	The student is not fluent enough in the material being presented and is poorly oriented in the problem	The student does not know the material being presented and has poor understanding of the problem
4	Topic relevance	The presented material fully corresponds to the stated topic	The presented material contains elements that are not relevant to the topic	The material presented contains a large number of elements that are not related to the topic.	The material presented is slightly relevant to the topic

Discipline test
"Entrepreneurship"
(formation of OPK-4 competence)

What does not apply to the principle of free choice of activity?
A) development of an activity plan
B) setting prices for products and services
C) payments for obligations to employees
D) disposal of profits
ANSWER: C
What are the elements of the external business environment?
A) production areas
B) control system
C) marketing program
D) legislative framework
ANSWER:D
What are the principles of entrepreneurial activity?
A) increasing workers' incomes
B) maintaining competition and limiting monopoly
C) assessment of the market situation

D) disposal of profits
ANSWER:B
What is the main advantage of management consulting?
A) development of pricing policy
B) formation of a mechanism for managing competition
C) regulation of trade operations
D) effective methods of strategic planning
ANSWER:D
What types of consulting firms are there?
A) small multifunctional
B) providing special technical services
C) medium multifunction
D) large highly specialized
ANSWER:B
What activities are not included in consulting projects?
A) analytical and research activities
B) appraisal activities
C) rental and leasing operations
D) forecasting
ANSWER: C
What happens as production volumes increase?
A) decrease in production profitability
B) an increase in gross unit costs.
C) regulation of trade operations
D) reduction in gross unit costs
ANSWER:D
What is not required to organize a new enterprise?
A) financial resources
B) leasing operations
C) non-residential premises
D) qualified founders
ANSWER:B
What is the main task of the first stage of organizing an enterprise?
A) developing a business plan
B) setting strategic and tactical goals of the enterprise
C) justification for the entrepreneurial idea
D) choice of legal form of the enterprise
ANSWER: C
On what basis can the authorized capital not be increased?
A) in case of lack of working capital
B) licensing requirements
C) the emergence of new participants
D) agreement
ANSWER:D
What is a license?
A) permission to reorganize a legal entity
B) permission to carry out a specific type of activity
C) permission to enter information into the state register
D) permission to liquidate a legal entity
ANSWER:B
The license is valid for a period of at least:

A) two years
B) three years
C) five years
D) ten years
ANSWER: C
Business planning does not provide the organization with:
A) improving management efficiency
B) no risks
C) coordinating the actions of employees at different levels
D) improving the level of customer service
E) strengthening control over the implementation of planned plans
ANSWER:B
How is it possible to take into account changes in environmental factors?
A) choice of legal form
B) determining the overall economic goal
C) adjusting the business plan
D) an increase in the amount of financial resources
ANSWER: C
The sales forecast is considered the basis for justifying:
A) reorganization of a legal entity
B) licensing requirements
C) analysis of socio-economic processes
D) sales plan
ANSWER:D
Which enterprises primarily benefit from state production and technical support?
A) producing consumer goods
B) producing agricultural products
C) implementing high-tech projects
D) selling construction materials
ANSWER: C
Why is the Investment Tax Credit (ITC) not issued?
A) carrying out R&D
B) coordinating the actions of employees at different levels
C) implementation of socially significant projects
D) technical modernization of production
E) implementation activities
ANSWER:B
Which organizations do not include consulting centers?
A) industrial associations
B) technology parks
C) tax authorities
D) regional governments
ANSWER: C
Which enterprises primarily benefit from state production and technical support?
A) producing consumer goods
B) producing agricultural products
C) implementing high-tech projects
D) selling construction materials
ANSWER: C
What happens at the second stage of assessing the competitiveness of innovative products?
A) all levels are summed up for all parameters

B) technical and operational parameters are ranked
C) technical and operational parameters are compared
D) an ideal product model is created
ANSWER:B
What is internal venture based on?
A) on the creation of a new legal entity by an enterprise
B) on the creation of technology parks
C) on the creation of a department for innovation implementation within the enterprise
D) on creating a business incubator
ANSWER: C
The most suitable offline promotion method can be considered:
A) advertising in print media
B) banners in large stores
C) exhibition
D) television and radio advertising
ANSWER: C
Why are offline exhibitions used less than online exhibitions?
A) due to the participation of a large number of companies
B) participation in them costs almost twice as much
C) no need for an expensive stand
D) Samples can be provided to visitors as gifts
ANSWER:B
What does not determine the specifics of Internet marketing?
A) interactivity
B) high level of personalization
C) personal meetings with consumers
D) huge market coverage
ANSWER: C
The following cash flows are not considered for the target startup:
A) optimistic
B) most likely
C) systemic
D) pessimistic
ANSWER: C
A more complex modification of the scripting method becomes:
A) summation of all parameters
B) building a network diagram
C) comparison of technical and operational parameters
D) creating an ideal product model
ANSWER:B
The reservation method does not include the following steps:
A) identification of basic risk factors
B) selection of measures to eliminate risk factors
C) setting a discount rate based on profitability
D) determining the amount of funds to eliminate the risk
ANSWER: C

7.3.2. Interim certification

Questions for tests and exams for the discipline

"Entrepreneurship"
(formation of OPK-4 competence)

1. Essence, signs of entrepreneurship.
2. Entrepreneurship goals.
3. Subjects and objects of entrepreneurial activity.
4. Functions of entrepreneurship.
5. External environment of entrepreneurship.
6. Typology (types) of entrepreneurship.
7. The process of entrepreneurial activity.
8. Entrepreneurial idea, its selection and evaluation.
9. Financial support for entrepreneurial activities.
10. Entrepreneurship growth trend.
11. Ways to grow entrepreneurship.
12. Competition among entrepreneurs. Types of competitive behavior.
13. Methods of competition.
14. Competitive systems (market models).
15. Antimonopoly regulation of business activities.
16. Entrepreneurship in the financial sector.
17. Innovative entrepreneurship.
18. Individual entrepreneurship.
19. Collective entrepreneurship.
20. State entrepreneurship.
21. Types of organizational and legal forms of enterprises.
22. Factors influencing the choice of organizational and legal form of an enterprise.
23. Establishment of an enterprise.
24. Registration of enterprises and individual entrepreneurs.
25. Production business activity.
26. Commercial and intermediary business activities.
27. Reorganization of enterprises.
28. Acquisition of enterprises. Holding companies.
29. Privatization of enterprises.
30. Status, rights and obligations of an entrepreneur, enterprise.
31. Forms of entrepreneurial activity (individual, collective, state).
32. Unfair competition.
33. Enterprise as an economic entity. Branch and representative office of the organization.
34. Unitary enterprises.
35. State and municipal enterprises.
36. Joint stock companies.
37. Full partnership.
38. Partnership of faith.
39. Limited Liability Company.
40. Production cooperative.
41. Property liability of an entrepreneur, enterprise.
42. Types of associations of enterprises and entrepreneurs.
43. Small business. Small businesses.
44. Reorganization of enterprises.
45. Enterprise bankruptcy procedures.
46. External enterprise management.
47. Forms of cooperation (cooperation) of enterprises and organizations in the field of production.
48. Forms of cooperation between enterprises in the commercial and intermediary sphere.

49. Forms of cooperation between organizations in the financial sector.
50. Bankruptcy proceedings as a bankruptcy procedure for an enterprise.
51. Liquidation of the enterprise

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
FEDERAL STATE AUTONOMOUS EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION
"MOSCOW POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY"
(MOSCOW POLYTECH)

Faculty of Economics and Management, Department of Management
Discipline: Entrepreneurship
Direction of training: 38.03.02 “Management”
Course: _, group _____, form of study: full-time, part-time and part-time

EXAMINATION TICKET No. 1.

1. Question assessing the competence of OPK-4
2.Question assessing the competence of OPK-4

Approved at the meeting of the department “___” _____ 202_, minutes No. __.

Head Department of Management _____ /Alenina E.E./