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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/
"17" февраля 2024

Dean of the Faculty
of Economics and Management
_____ /A.V. Nazarenko/
"15" февраля 2024

WORKING PROGRAM OF THE DISCIPLINE

"Small Businesses Management"

Field of study
38.03.02 Management

Educational program (profile)
"Business Process Management"

Qualification (degree)
Bachelor

Form of study
Part-time

Moscow 2024

Developer(s):

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

The main goal of mastering the discipline “Small Business Management” is the acquisition by students of comprehensive knowledge, skills and the formation of competencies in the field of the organizational and economic mechanism of functioning of small businesses.

The main objectives of the discipline “Small Business Management” include students’ mastery of knowledge in the following areas:

- the content of the concept of “entrepreneurship” and the history of its development;
- socio-psychological characteristics of the entrepreneur’s personality;
- principles and technology of creating a small enterprise;
- principles and technology of small business management.

Training in the discipline “Small Business Management” is aimed at developing the following competencies in students:

Code and name of competencies	Indicators of Competency Achievement
PK-6. Able to formulate possible solutions based on target indicators developed for them, as well as carry out analysis, justification and selection of solutions	**IPK-6.1.**Knows visual modeling languages; systems theory; subject area and specifics of the organization’s activities to the extent sufficient to solve business analysis problems; theory of interpersonal and group communication in business interaction; conflict theory; methods of collecting, analyzing, systematizing, storing and maintaining business analysis information up to date; information technologies (software) used in the organization, to the extent necessary for business analysis purposes. **IPK-6.2.**Able to identify, register, analyze and classify risks and develop a set of measures to minimize them; formalize the results of business analysis in accordance with the selected approaches; identify connections and dependencies between elements of business analysis information; apply information technology to the extent necessary for business analysis purposes; analyze internal (external) factors and conditions affecting the organization’s activities; analyze the requirements of stakeholders in terms of quality criteria determined by the selected approaches; evaluate the effectiveness of the solution in terms of selected criteria; evaluate the business opportunity to implement the solution in terms of selected target indicators; model the scope and boundaries of work; plan, organize and conduct meetings and discussions with stakeholders; use effective communication techniques. **IPK-6.3.**Possesses the skills of identifying, collecting and analyzing business analysis information to formulate possible solutions; descriptions of possible solutions; analysis of decisions from the point of view of achieving target indicators of decisions; assessing the resources needed to implement solutions; assessing the effectiveness of each solution option as a ratio between the expected level of resource use and expected value; choosing a solution for implementation as part of a group of experts.

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

The discipline refers to the part formed by the participants in the educational relations of block B1 “Disciplines (modules)”.

The discipline “Small Business Management” is logically, substantively and methodologically interconnected with the following disciplines and practices of the EP:

- Entrepreneurship;
- Management of distributed communities;
- Management and assessment of the effectiveness of business processes.

3. Structure and content of the discipline

The total labor intensity of the discipline is 3 credit units (108 hours).

3.1 Types of educational work and labor intensity
(according to forms of study)

3.1.1. Part-time and part-time education

No.	Type of educational work	Quantity hours	Semesters	
1	**Auditory lessons**	**36**	36	
	Including:			
1.1	Lectures	18	18	
1.2	Seminars/practical sessions	18	18	
2	**Independent work**	**72**	72	
3	**Interim certification**			
	Test/differential test/exam	**Exam**	Exam	
	Total	**108**	108	

3.2 Thematic plan for studying the discipline
(according to forms of study)

3.2.1. Part-time and part-time education

No. p/p	Sections/topics disciplines	Labor intensity, hour					
		Total	**Classroom work**				**Independent work**
			Lectures	Seminars/practical sessions	Laboratory exercises	Practical training	
1.1	Topic 1 History of development, concept and essence of small business		2	2			8
1.2	Topic 2 Modern forms of organizing small businesses in Russia		2	2			8
1.3	Topic 3 Modern problems, trends and prospects for the development of small business		2	2			8
1.4	Topic 4 Innovative potential of small businesses		2	2			8
1.5	Topic 5 Risks, reliability and adaptability of small businesses		2	2			8
1.6	Topic 6 Business plan for small businesses		2	2			8
1.7	Topic 7 Features of management decision-making in small businesses		2	2			8
1.8	Topic 8 Planning the main financial indicators of small businesses		2	2			8
1.9	Topic 9 Management Tools for Small Businesses		2	2			8
Total			**18**	**18**			**72**

3.3 Contents of the discipline

Topic 1 History of development, concept and essence of small business

Small and medium-sized businesses are a key basic component of a market economy, and also represent one of the most promising forms of production and economic relations. The main areas of small business operation include, first of all, wholesale and retail trade, transport, catering, consulting activities, construction and agriculture. Small and medium-sized businesses not only perform the key functions of a manufacturer of consumer goods, but also play an important role as an agent of market relations, as well as an employer and taxpayer.

Possessing the mobility and adaptability necessary in market conditions, small businesses can significantly strengthen the economic stability of both individual regions and entire regions of our country.

Topic 2 Modern forms of organizing small businesses in Russia

Small enterprises, like any other, are formed, first of all, in accordance with federal laws, as well as other legislative and regulatory acts

Small business activities have many varieties and can be classified according to several criteria, such as purpose and type, functions, size, legal and organizational forms, forms of ownership, etc.

As for the form of ownership and the number of owners, from this point of view, small businesses are divided into private and public, collective and individual. From the point of view of organizational and legal forms, there are both commercial and non-profit small and medium-sized enterprises. The most widespread organizational and legal forms of small businesses are production cooperatives, as well as business societies and partnerships.

Topic 3 Modern problems, trends and prospects for the development of small business

The pace of development of small businesses in the Russian Federation is relatively low compared to countries with highly developed market economies. At the same time, the functioning of small businesses in Russia is influenced by both internal factors, determined primarily by the state of the small business itself, and external ones, which depend on the internal economic situation, political situation, government support for small businesses, etc.

The peculiarity of small businesses is that they operate in the local market, which, unlike the markets of large enterprises, is characterized by a significantly higher degree of uncertainty. Also, small businesses are characterized by stronger subordination in the system of government relations compared to large businesses.

Small businesses face significantly greater risks in the process of implementing projects and introducing innovative technologies. Its operations are also heavily impacted by rising rents for premises and equipment, as well as high taxes and a lack of equity risk capital. In addition, the development of small businesses is negatively affected by: underdeveloped production infrastructure, weak information base and lack of specialized equipment.

Topic 4 Innovative potential of small businesses

Small business makes a significant contribution to the economic stability of our country, and also plays a big role in increasing Russia's competitiveness in the field of scientific and technological progress.

The innovative potential of small businesses is determined by the fact that small and medium-sized enterprises actively participate in scientific, production and research developments. Small firms operate much more successfully in unpromising industries and are more willing to engage in risky developments. The implementation process in small businesses is much faster; they set up mass production faster. The latter is explained by more effective teamwork, which is due to a small number of employees united by common goals and objectives.

The central problem for the development of small and medium-sized enterprises is attracting investment, which is especially important for knowledge-intensive industries and modern innovative

developments that require significant investments at the stage of design and creation of experimental versions of innovative technology and products.

Topic 5 Risks, reliability and adaptability of small businesses

In a market economy, risk is one of the key elements of business. This is also stated in the Civil Code of the Russian Federation, which states that businessmen carry out their activities at their own peril and risk.

Business risks depend on many factors. Risks arising in the field of entrepreneurial activity can be divided into: industrial, associated with the enterprise's fulfillment of its immediate tasks and goals, as well as financial, which indicate the ability or impossibility of the enterprise to fulfill its monetary obligations to partners. In addition, there are commercial risks, determined primarily by external factors and associated with the sale of goods and services on the market. Insurance risks are the risks of insured events that cannot be predicted and calculated, but their monetary equivalent can be measured.

Topic 6 Business plan for small businesses

A business plan plays a huge role in the operation of a small business. A business plan contains the basic provisions governing the functioning of a small enterprise, and also includes all the components of an effective marketing program. It is difficult for small businesses to implement large-scale projects with large investments of funds. At the same time, such enterprises can use specific models for constructing business plans, using existing software strategies.

Topic 7 Features of management decision-making in small businesses

Making the right decision in a timely manner is the main task of any manager. The wrong decision can be especially costly for small businesses whose financial resources are severely limited. In this case, competent management is of great importance, since well-thought-out and coordinated decisions are the basis for the successful management of small business activities.

Topic 8 Planning the main financial indicators of small businesses

In small businesses, drawing up a plan involves creating a cash flow forecast, a balance sheet of assets and liabilities, an expense and profit plan.

The purpose of financial modeling in a small business is the need to quickly and reliably assess the future performance of the upcoming business in order to get an answer whether this project is worth pursuing.

A financial model is necessary in all cases when it comes to attracting financing, since it is an integral part of the business plan and is necessary for negotiations with a potential investor.

Topic 9 Management Tools for Small Businesses

Ensuring the competitiveness of small and medium-sized organizations, their adaptability and mobility is a key task of strategic planning. The latter is impossible without an analysis of the internal and external environment of small businesses, which makes it possible to find out all the strengths and weaknesses of a small business.

3.4 Topics of seminars/practical and laboratory classes

3.4.1. Seminars/practical sessions

Topic 1 History of development, concept and essence of small business	Seminar session 1
Topic 2 Modern forms of organizing small businesses in Russia	Seminar session 2
Topic 3 Modern problems, trends and prospects for the development of small business	Seminar session 3
Topic 4 Innovative potential of small businesses	Seminar session 4
Topic 5 Risks, reliability and adaptability of small businesses	Seminar session 5
Topic 6 Business plan for small businesses	Seminar session 6
Topic 7 Features of management decision-making in small businesses	Seminar session 7

Topic 8 Planning the main financial indicators of small businesses	Seminar session 8
Topic 9 Management Tools for Small Businesses	Seminar session 9

4. Educational, methodological and information support

4.1 Main literature

1. Kuzmina E. E. Organization of entrepreneurial activity: textbook for universities - 4th ed., revised. and additional - M.: Yurayt Publishing House, 2021. - 455 p. - (Higher education). — ISBN 978-5-534-14024-8. — Text: electronic // Educational platform Urayt [website]. — URL:https://urait.ru/bcode/468235

2. Kuptsova E. V. Business planning: textbook and workshop for secondary vocational education - M.: Yurayt Publishing House, 2021. - 435 p. - (Professional education). — ISBN 978-5-534-11053-1. — Text: electronic // Educational platform Urayt [website]. — URL:https://urait.ru/bcode/476085

4.2 additional literature

1. Golov R.S., Agarkov A.P., Mylnik A.V. Organization of production, economics and management in industry: textbook. M.: Publishing and trading corporation "Dashkov and K°", 2017. 858 p.https://opac.nsuem.ru/mm/2016/000226491.pdf

4.3 Electronic educational resources

An electronic educational resource on the discipline is under development.

5. Logistics 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

Small Business Management					
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**:					
COMPETENCIES		**List of components**	**Technology for developing competencies**	**Form of assessment tool****	**Degrees of levels of mastering competencies**
INDEX	**FORMULATION**				
PK-6	Able to formulate possible solutions based on target indicators developed for them, as well as carry out analysis, justification and selection of solutions	**IPK 6.1.** - the basic regulatory framework for financial management; - methods for assessing the profitability of funds and investment projects; - methods for assessing and reducing investment risks; **IPK 6.2.** - analyze situations and assess the financial position of the enterprise; - assess the degree of profitability of funds and projects; **IPK 6.3.** - skills in working with regulatory documentation and methods for assessing the financial position of an enterprise, the profitability of projects, and the degree of risk; - skills in working with models for predicting the likelihood of bankruptcy at an enterprise.	lecture, independent work, seminar classes	DS, T, Z	**A basic level of** - has the skills to work with regulatory documentation and methods for assessing the financial position of an enterprise, the profitability of projects, and the degree of risk; - has the skills to work with models for predicting the likelihood of bankruptcy at an enterprise. **Increased level** - has the skills to work with regulatory documentation and methods for assessing the financial position of an enterprise, the profitability of projects, and the degree of risk; - has the skills to work with models for predicting the likelihood of bankruptcy at an enterprise. The student is able to apply these skills in new non-standard situations (when analyzing emerging risks).

7.2 Scale and criteria for assessing learning outcomes

Scales for assessing the results of intermediate certification and their description:

Form of intermediate certification: 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 "Small Business Management" are allowed to take the intermediate certification (passed the intermediate control)

Grading scale	**Description**
Great	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;
Fine	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;
Satisfactorily	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;
Unsatisfactory	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 "Small Business Management"

OS No.	Name of the assessment tool	Brief description of the evaluation tool	Submission of the assessment tool to the Federal Fund
1	Report, message (DS)	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 (T)	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	Exam (E)	Final form of knowledge assessment. In higher educational institutions they are held during the	Questions for the exam

		session.	

7.3.1. Current control

Topics of reportsby discipline
"Small Business Management"
(formation of competence PK-6)

1. The evolution of the concept of “entrepreneurship” and its modern interpretation
2. Basic theories of entrepreneurship.
3. The role and importance of entrepreneurship in a modern market economic system.
4. Classification of entrepreneurship.
5. Entrepreneurship: essence, types and functions.
6. Entrepreneurial environment.
7. General conditions, principles and stages of creating your own business.
8. Entrepreneurial idea (essence, sources, goals).
9. Basic ways of organizing an enterprise (creating a new enterprise, franchising, purchasing an existing enterprise).
10. Restrictions and termination of business activities.
11. Entrepreneurship as a form of realizing the economic freedom of business entities.
12. Psychology of entrepreneurship and its features.
13. Goals and social responsibility of business entities.
14. Essence, types and forms of ownership. Types and types of enterprises.
15. Organizational and legal forms of enterprises and their features.
16. Modern organizational and functional forms of enterprises (leasing, factoring, venture, engineering, consulting).
17. Marketing strategies of the enterprise.
18. Product policy of the entrepreneur. Product quality and delivery to consumers.
19. Pricing policy of the entrepreneur.
20. Financial condition, financial policy - as a factor of competitiveness.
21. World experience in the development of entrepreneurship and its significance for the development of Russian entrepreneurship.
22. Features and forms of international entrepreneurship (transnational corporations, franchising, free economic zones, offshore entrepreneurship, joint entrepreneurship).
23. Business risks: causes and main types.
24. Business risk management system.
25. Essence, functions and forms of enterprise management
26. Stages and methods of making management decisions by an entrepreneur.
27. Business plan: principles, types, functions.
28. Contents and technology for developing a business plan.
29. Essence, classification, criteria of small business.
30. Small business and its place in a market economy.
31. Goals, objectives, and forms of state regulation of entrepreneurship.
32. State regulation of entrepreneurship in economically developed countries.
33. The tax system and its impact on the efficiency of entrepreneurship.
34. Antimonopoly activity of the state in the system of regulation of business activities.
35. The role of state regulation of entrepreneurship in ensuring economic security.
36. The main elements of the infrastructure for supporting small businesses: leasing companies, business incubators, technology parks, agencies and small business development centers.
37. State support programs for small businesses in Russia
38. Socio-economic factors in the formation and development of Russian small business.

39. The main elements of the regional infrastructure for supporting small businesses. Special tax regimes.

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	Mastery of the material	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	Matching theme	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
"Small Business Management"
(formation of competencies PC-6)

Management decisions are divided into two groups:
A) external and internal
B) programmable and non-programmable
C) effective and ineffective
ANSWER: B

Which method of profit planning is based on the current plan for the receipt and payment of cash from the operating activities of the enterprise developed by the organization?
A) CVP method "the relationship between sales volume, expenses and profit"
B) target profit generation method
C) cash flow forecasting method

ANSWER: C

Which method of profit planning is based on standards, such as the rate of return on equity; rate of return on operating assets; rate of profit on sold products alone?

A) extrapolation method

B) direct counting method

C) normative method

ANSWER: C

Which section of the financial model contains information about the project's vulnerability to various factors?

A) cash flows

B) project effectiveness

C) sensitivity analysis

ANSWER: C

The two basic indicators that are absolutely necessary to calculate the effectiveness of a project include:

A) present value

B) inflation

C) payback period

ANSWER: C

Which section of the financial model contains information about all the costs associated with the operation of the company?

A) initial data

B) capital investments

C) operating costs

ANSWER: C

The process of constructing an abstract representation (financial model) of a real or expected financial situation is:

A) financial modeling

B) profit modeling

C) cost modeling

ANSWER: A

What management decisions are made based on the fact that the probabilities of various scenarios are unknown?

A) decisions under conditions of certainty

B) decisions under uncertainty

C) decisions under risk

ANSWER: B

What management decisions are made based on the fact that the manager can accurately determine the result of each alternative decision possible in a given situation?

A) decisions under conditions of certainty

B) decisions under uncertainty

C) decisions under risk

ANSWER: A

How many levels of management decision-making are considered in the methodology according to M. Woodcock and D. Francis?

A) 4

B) 5

C) 7

ANSWER: A

Which creative technique for finding alternatives to solving problems in an organization is based on combining two completely different ideas that previously seemed incompatible?

A) brainstorming
B) synectics
C) bisociation
ANSWER: C

Which logical technique for finding alternatives to solving problems in an organization is based on ranking objects according to selected indicators?
A) cause and effect diagrams
B) ABC analysis
C) multi-card technique
ANSWER: B

How can decisions be interpreted?
A) as a process
B) as an act of choice
C) as a result of choice
D) as a reason for choice
ANSWER: C

In accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation, small businesses can be considered organizations whose income does not exceed:
A) 120 million rubles
B) 800 million rubles
C) 400 million rubles
ANSWER: B

The composition of the business plan and the degree of its detail depend on:
A) the size of the future project (company)
B) the area in which the project (company) will operate
C) provisions established by law
ANSWER: B

Is it necessary for a company to have a business plan?
A) mandatory, based on the law
B) mandatory, based on business practice
C) not necessary, but useful
ANSWER: C

The process of detecting, recognizing and describing risks is:
A) risk management
B) risk forecasting
C) risk identification
ANSWER: C

The adoption and implementation of management decisions that are aimed at reducing the likelihood of damage or minimizing losses is:
A) risk management
B) risk forecasting
C) risk identification
ANSWER: A

Determining the likelihood of the occurrence or development of an emergency or other unpleasant situation based on an analysis of the possible causes of its occurrence (occurrence), as well as its source in the past and present, is:
A) risk management
B) risk forecasting
C) risk identification
ANSWER: B

Experts in the field of economics believe that small businesses, unlike medium and large businesses, will receive bank loans and investment funds:

A) more difficult

B) simpler

C) about the same

ANSWER: A

Compared to medium and large businesses, in small businesses the risk appetite is significantly:

A) higher

B) below

C) no different

ANSWER: A

The level of bureaucracy in small businesses compared to medium and large businesses is significantly:

A) higher

B) below

C) no different

ANSWER: B

The speed of introduction and development of inventions and new technologies in small businesses compared to medium and large businesses is significantly:

A) higher

B) below

C) no different

ANSWER: A

What does registration in the “Unified Register of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises” give to an organization?

A) “small business” status

B) government support and benefits

C) gives nothing

ANSWER: B

In accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation, small businesses can be considered organizations whose number of personnel does not exceed:

A) 15 people

B) 100 people

C) 750 people

ANSWER: B

7.3.2. Interim certification

Questions for the discipline exam
"Small Business Management"
(formation of competencies PC-6)

1. Small business as an important component of a market economy.
2. The state and forms of state support for small businesses in economically developed countries
3. Conditions and procedure for registration and licensing of business activities.
4. The role of small business in the socio-economic development of the Russian Federation (federal and regional cross-section).
5. Legislative and regulatory acts to regulate the support and development of small businesses in the Russian Federation.

6. The main goals of state policy in the field of development of small and medium-sized businesses in the Russian Federation (based on materials from Federal Law - 209)
7. Criteria for small and medium-sized businesses
8. The concept of microenterprise.
9. Essential features and main elements of the economic mechanism of functioning of a small enterprise.
10. Economic potential of small business organizations: composition, structure and sources of formation.
11. The main stages that take place when creating a new enterprise.
12. The concept of the business environment. The impact of risks on business activities.
13. Characteristics of a business agreement. Types of business agreements.
14. Sources of financing for small businesses
15. Functions, tasks and role of banks in the field of small business lending?
16. Taxes and fees included in the operating expenses of small businesses.
17. Conditions for the transition to a simplified taxation system for small businesses.
18. Characteristic typology and structure of business plans for small businesses.
19. The main directions of state investment policy in the Russian Federation in the field of small business.
20. Economic indicators characterizing the production activities of a small enterprise.
21. Venture entrepreneurship and its role in the development of the innovative sector of the economy.
22. The essence of leasing and its importance for the development of small businesses
23. The essence of franchising and its importance for the development of small businesses
24. Integration of large and small businesses: main forms, role in the development of small businesses.

Ticket form

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

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

TICKET No. 1.

1. Question assessing competencePK-6
2.Question assessing competencePK-6

Approved at the department meeting “__” August 202_, protocol No. 1.

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