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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"**

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"15" февраля 2024

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"15" февраля 2024

# WORKING PROGRAM OF THE DISCIPLINE

## "Innovation Management"

Field of study
**38.03.02 Management**

Educational program (profile)
**"Business Process Management"**

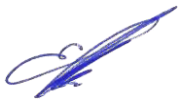
Qualification (degree)
**Bachelor**

Form of study
**Part-time**

Moscow 2024

**Developer(s):**

Art. teacher  /N.E. Sokolova/

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

**Content**


1. Goals, objectives and planned learning outcomes in the discipline ..... 4
2. Place of discipline in the structure of the educational program ..... 5
3. Structure and content of the discipline..... 6
   3.1. Types of educational work and labor intensity ..... 6
   3.2. Thematic plan for studying the discipline ..... 7
   3.3. Contents of the discipline ..... 9
   3.4. Topics of seminars/practical and laboratory classes ..... 10
4. Educational, methodological and information support..... 11
   4.1. Regulatory documents and GOSTs..... 11
   4.2. Main literature..... 11
   4.3. additional literature ..... 11
   4.4. Electronic educational resources..... 11
   4.5. Licensed and freely distributed software..... 11
   4.6. Modern professional databases and information reference system……12
   5. Logisticsprovision ..... 12
6. Guidelines ..... 12
   6.1. Methodological recommendations for teachers on organizing training ..... 12
   6.2. Guidelines for students on mastering the discipline ..... 13
7. Appraisal Fund ..... 16
   7.1. Methods for monitoring and assessing learning outcomes..... 16
   7.2. Scale and criteria for assessing learning outcomes ..... 18
   7.3. Evaluation tools ..... 23

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

The discipline “Innovative Management” is aimed at students receiving higher education, aimed at obtaining the competence necessary to perform a new type of professional activity in the field of effective functioning of the sales management system of the organization as a whole and for its structural divisions, acquiring the “Manager” qualification.

**Course objectives:**

– studying innovation management as a scientific and methodological toolkit for project management;

– developing skills to solve professional problems using innovative management approaches;

– formation in students of competencies established by the educational program in accordance with the Federal State Educational Standard for Higher Education in this discipline.

**Course objectives:**

– develop the ability to analyze legislation and the practice of its application

– develop the ability to analyze innovation processes on basisgeneralizing world experience and taking into account Russian reality.

**A list of planned learning outcomes for the discipline (module), correlated with the planned results of mastering the professional training program.**

As a result of mastering the discipline (module), students develop the following competencies and the following learning outcomes must be achieved as a stage in the formation of relevant competencies:

| Code and name of competencies | Indicators of Competency Achievement |
|---|---|
| **UK-11.**Able to form an intolerant attitude towards manifestations of extremism, terrorism, corrupt behavior and counteract them in professional activities | **IUK-11.1.**Has a developed sense of justice and a well-formed legal culture, respect for law and law. Knows the main provisions of Russian legislation on countering extremist activities, terrorism, corruption |
| | **IUK-11.2.**Understands the essence, models and forms of manifestation of extremism, terrorism, corruption in various areas of personal and professional activity |
| | **IUK-11.3.**Complies with the rules of public interaction, adequately applies the rules of law and methods of preventing and countering extremist activities, terrorism, corruption |

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

The discipline "Innovation Management" is one of thedisciplines of the part

formed by participants in educational relations (B.1.2.) of the undergraduate educational program.

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

– Project management
– Project activities
– Undergraduate practice

## 3. Structure and content of the discipline.

The total labor intensity of the discipline is _3_ credit(s) units (108 hours).

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

3.1.1. Part-time education

| No. p/p | Type of educational work | Number of hours | Semesters | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 6 | - |
| **1** | **Auditory lessons** | **36** | **36** | - |
| | Including: | | | - |
| 1.1 | Lectures | 18 | 18 | - |
| 1.2 | Seminars/practical sessions | 18 | 18 | - |
| 1.3 | Laboratory exercises | - | - | - |
| **2** | **Independent work** | **72** | **72** | - |
| **3** | **Interim certification** | - | - | - |
| | Test/differential test/exam | **test** | **test** | - |
| | **Total** | **108** | **108** | |

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

3.2.2. Part-time education

| No. | Sections/topicsdisciplines | Labor intensity, hour | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Classroom work | | | | IndependentI'm working |
| | | | Lecture | Seminars/practicals | Laboratoryclasses | PracticalPreparation | |
| **1** | Topic 1. Subject and content of the discipline. Basic Concepts | 12 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 8 |
| 2 | Topic 2. Methodology of the theory of innovation management | 12 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 8 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **3** | Topic 3. Innovation processes: types, stages, essence, content | 12 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 8 |
| **4** | Topic 4. National innovation systems. | 12 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 8 |
| **5** | Topic 5. Organization and management of innovative activities. | 12 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 8 |
| **6** | Topic 6.Basic principles of forecasting scientific and technological development | 12 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 8 |
| **7** | Topic 7.Design of business processes for innovation activities. | 12 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 8 |
| **8** | Topic 8.Investment in innovation. Risks of innovation activity. | 12 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 8 |
| **9** | Topic 9. Management of innovative projects and programs | 12 | 2 | 2 | | | 8 |
| | **Total** | 108 | 18 | 18 | | | 72 |

## 3.3. Contents of the discipline

**Topic 1. Subject and content of the discipline. Basic concepts.**

Subject of study. Scientific and technical achievements and scientific and technical innovations: relationship and interdependence. Innovation (innovation) as an object of management. The essence, difference and relationship of the concepts “product”, “technology”, “innovation” (“novation”), “innovation” (“innovation”), “discovery”, “invention”, “modification”, “innovation process”.

Goals and objectives of the academic discipline. The place and role of the discipline in the system of higher professional education. Formation of an innovative culture. Relationship with other academic disciplines.

**Topic 2. Methodology of the theory of innovation management**.

Basic concepts, methods and research tools. The concept of innovation. Classification characteristics of innovations, innovations and innovative processes, and their characteristics.

**Topic 3. Innovation processes: types, stages, essence, content.**

Features of product, technological and modifying innovations. Life cycles of innovation The essence and structure of the innovation process. Cyclical nature of innovation processes.

**Topic 4. National innovation systems**

National innovation systems and knowledge economy. Basic provisions of the concept of national innovation systems. Goals, objectives and structure of NIS. Russian and foreign experience in constructing NIS. The main elements of the innova-

tion system: their role, functions and interaction. Goals, objectives, forms and methods of formation and implementation of state innovation policy. Russian legislation on innovation activity. Priority directions for the development of science, technology and engineering. Critical technologies. National projects in the field of innovative development. International innovation activity. A system of international organizations promoting innovative and technological development.

**Topic 5. Organization and management of innovation activities**

Commercialization of the results of scientific and technical activities: essence and features at different stages of the life cycle. The essence of diffuse processes and their main directions. Transfer of results of scientific and technical activities at the level of organizations and states. Protection of intellectual property.

**Topic 6. Basic principles of forecasting scientific and technological development**.

Goals and objectives of forecasting scientific and technological development. Long-term forecasting of economic development. Forecasting and making innovative decisions.

**Topic 7. Design of business processes for innovation activities**.

Organization of monitoring of the innovation process. Types of tools used at various stages of the life cycle of an innovation project. Unified information model of the project and CALS technology. Tools for planning and monitoring the progress of an innovative project. Tools for financial analysis and resource management of an innovative project.

**Topic 8. Investments in innovation. Risks of innovation activity.**

Ways to organize financing of innovative activities. Forms of financing. Sources of financing and lending. Indicators of commercial effectiveness of innovation. Uncertainty and risks of innovation. Classification of risks of innovation activity. Risk analysis methods. Risk management in innovation activities.

**Topic 9. Management of innovative projects and programs**

Project management as the main technology for implementing innovation. Project concept. Development of an innovative project and ensuring its implementation. Project as an object of management. Project planning and management based on a process approach. Classification of projects. Structure of the project and its environment. Features of innovative projects. Project life cycle. Main stages and phases of the project. Project execution team. The key role of the project manager. Interaction between the leader and the team. Motivation of project participants.

### 3.4. Topics of seminars/practical and laboratory classes

3.4.1. Seminars / Practical classes.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Topic 1. Subject and content of the discipline. Basic Concepts* | *Practicallesson 1* | *Test tasks 1-5* |
| *Topic 2. Methodology of the theory of innovation management* | *Practicallesson 2* | *Test tasks 6-10* |
| *Topic 3. Innovation processes: types, stages, essence, content* | *Practicallesson 3* | *Test tasks 11-15* |
| *Topic 4. National innovation systems.* | *Practicallesson 4* | *Test tasks 16-20* |
| *Topic 5. Organization and management of innovative activities.* | *Practicallesson 5* | *Test tasks 21-25* |
| *Topic 6.Basic principles of forecasting scientific and technological development* | *Practicallesson 6* | *Test tasks 26-30* |
| *Topic 7.Design of business processes for innovation activities.* | *Practicallesson 7* | *Test tasks 31-35* |
| *Topic 8.Investment in innovation. Risks of innovation activity.* | *Practicallesson 8* | *Test tasks 36-40* |
| *Topic 9. Management of innovative projects and programs* | *Practical lesson 9* | *Test tasks 41-45* |

## 4. Educational, methodological and information support

### 4.1. Main literature:

1. Innovative management in human resource management: a textbook for universities / A.P. Panfilova [and others]; under the general editorship of A.P. Panfilova, L.S. Kiseleva. - Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2024. - 313 p. - (Higher education). — ISBN 978-5-534-14222-8. — Text: electronic // Educational platform Urayt [website]. — URL:https://urait.ru/bcode/543893

### 4.2. Additional literature:

1 Maltseva S.V. Innovative management: a textbook for universities / S.V. Maltseva; executive editor S. V. Maltseva. - Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2024. - 517 p. - (Higher education). — ISBN 978-5-534-17988-0. — Text: electronic // Educational platform Urayt [website]. — URL:https://urait.ru/bcode/535842.

2. Innovative management: a textbook for universities / under the general editorship of L. P. Goncharenko. — 2nd ed., revised. and additional - Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2024. - 479 p. - (Higher education). — ISBN 978-5-534-17994-1. — Text: electronic // Educational platform Urayt [website]. — URL:https://urait.ru/bcode/535990.

3. Tebekin, A.V. Innovative management: a textbook for bachelors / A.V. Tebekin. — 2nd ed., revised. and additional - Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2022. - 481 p. — (Bachelor. Academic course). — ISBN 978-5-9916-3656-8. — Text: electronic // Educational platform Urayt [website]. — URL:https://urait.ru/bcode/508049.

### 4.3 Electronic educational resources:

An electronic educational resource on the discipline is under development.

### 4.4. Licensed and freedistributed software.

Office applications, Microsoft Office 2013 (or lower) – Microsoft Open License. License No. 61984042

### 4.5. Modern professional databases and information reference systems

1. http://www.gov.ru Server organs state authorities RussianFederation.
2. http://www.mos.ru Official server of the Moscow Government.
3. http://www.minfin.ru Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation.
4. http://www.garant.ru GARANT Legislation with comments.
5. http://www.gks.ru Federal State Statistics Service.
6. http://www.rg.ru Russian newspaper.
7. http://www.prime-tass.ru PRIME-TASS Economic Information Agency.
8. http://www.rbc.ru RBC (RosBusinessConsulting).
9. http://www.businesspress.ru Business press.
10. http://www.ereport.ru World economy.
11. http://uisrussia.msu.ru University information system of Russia.
12. http://www.forecast.ru TsMAKP (Center for Macroeconomic Analysis and Short-Term Forecasting).
13. http://www.cfin.ru Corporate management.
14. http://www.fin-izdat.ru Publishing house "Finance and Credit"
15. http://economist.com.ru The Economist magazine.
16. http://www.vopreco.ru Journal "Economic Issues".
17. http://www.mevriz.ru Magazine "Management in Russia and Abroad"
18. http://systems-analysis.ru/ Laboratory of Systems Analysis
19. https://gtmarket.ru/concepts/7111 System analysis
20. http://minpromtorg.gov.ru/ Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation.
21. http://www.rg.ru Russian newspaper.

## 5. Material and technical support of discipline.

Auditoriums for lectures and seminars of the general fund: educational 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.

Current control (carried out by the lecturer and teacher): correctness of answers to

questions on the topics covered; assessment of existing opinions and approaches to solving specific problems; essay preparation; intermediate testing in individual sections of the discipline.

When performing routine monitoring, it is possible to use test material. Samples of control questions and tasks for conducting ongoing monitoring are given in the appendix. When implementing a bachelor's degree program, an organization has the right to use e-learning and distance learning technologies. All materials are posted in the Moscow Polytechnic Library.

When training people with disabilities, e-learning and distance educational technologies must provide for the possibility of receiving and transmitting information in forms accessible to them.

## 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 later recall the studied educational material and supplement the content when working independently with literature.

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.

**Methodological instructions 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. 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.

If there are students with disabilities, they will be provided with printed and (or) electronic educational resources in forms adapted to their health limitations.

**Guidelines for making presentations.**

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).

Multimedia computer presentation is:

- dynamic synthesis of text, image, sound;
- the most modern software interface technologies;
- interactive contact between the speaker and the demonstration material;
- mobility and compactness of information media and equipment;
- ability to update, supplement and adapt information;
- low cost.

**Rules for designing computer presentations**

*General Design Rules*

Many designers claim that there are no laws or rules in design. There are tips, tricks, tricks. Design, like any kind of creativity, art, like any way of some people communicating with others, like a language, like a thought, will bypass any rules and laws.

There are certain guidelines that should be followed, at least for beginning designers, until they feel the strength and confidence to make up their own rules and guidelines.

*Font design rules:*

– Serif fonts are easier to read than sans serif fonts;

– It is not recommended to use capital letters for body text.

– FontContrast can be created through: font size, font weight, style, shape, direction and color.

– *Rules for choosing colors:*

– The color scheme should consist of no more than two or three colors.

– There are incompatible color combinations.

– Black color has a negative (gloomy) connotation.

– White text on a black background is hard to read (inversion is hard to read).

*Presentation Design Guidelines*

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.

Let's consider recommendations for the design and presentation of various types of materials on the screen.

*Formatting text information:*

– font size: 24–54 points (heading), 18–36 points (plain text); the font color and the background color should contrast (the text should be easy to read), but not hurt the eyes;

– font type: for the main text a smooth sans-serif font (Arial, Tahoma, Verdana), for the title you can use a decorative font if it is easy to read;

– Italics, underlining, bold font, and capital letters are recommended to be used only for semantic highlighting of a text fragment.

– *Design of graphic information:*

– drawings, photographs, diagrams are intended supplement text information or convey it in a more visual form;

– It is advisable to avoid drawings in the presentation that do not carry a semantic load, if they are not part of the style;

– the color of the graphic images should not sharply contrast with the overall style of the slide;

– illustrations are recommended to be accompanied by explanatory text;

– if a graphic image is used as a background, then the text on this background should be clearly readable.

– *Contents and arrangement of information blocks on the slide:*

– there should not be too many information blocks (3-6);

– the recommended size of one information block is no more than 1/2 the size of the slide;

– It is desirable to have blocks with different types of information on the page (text, graphs, diagrams, tables, pictures) that complement each other;

– Key words in the information block must be highlighted;

– It is better to place information blocks horizontally, blocks related in meaning - from left to right;

– the most important information should be placed in the center of the slide;

– the logic of presenting information on slides and in a presentation must correspond to the logic of its presentation.

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.

## 7. Appraisal Fund

### 7.1. Methods for monitoring and assessing learning outcomes

| **In the process of mastering this discipline, the student develops and demonstrates the following competencies:** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **COMPETENCIES** | | **List of components** | **Technology for developing competencies** | **Form of assessment tool**** | **Degrees of mastery levels competencies** |
| **INDEX** | **FORMULATION** | | | | |
| **UK-11.** | Able to form an intolerant attitude towards manifestations of extremism, terrorism, corrupt behavior and counteract them in professional activities | **IUK-11.1.**Has a developed sense of justice and a well-formed legal culture, respect for law and law. Knows the main provisions of Russian legislation on countering extremist activities, terrorism, corruption<br>**IUK-11.2.**Understands the essence, models and forms of manifestation of extremism, terrorism, corruption in various areas of personal and professional activity<br>**IUK-11.3.**Complies with the rules of public interaction, adequately applies the rules of law and methods of preventing and countering extremist activities, terrorism, corruption | lecture, seminars | DS, T, Z | **A basic level of:** Able to analyze and evaluate socially responsible business activities units, prepare non-financial reporting, formulate management decisions at tactical and strategic levels **Elevated level** able to analyze and evaluate socially responsible business activities units, make up non-financial reporting, forming management e solutionstactical and strategic level depending on the requirements of the external environment. |

### 7.2. Scale and criteria for assessing learning outcomes

In the process of mastering the educational program, competencies, including their individual components, are formed step by step as students master disciplines (modules) and practices in accordance with the curriculum and calendar schedule of the educational process.

An indicator for assessing competencies at various stages of their formation is the achievement by students of the planned learning outcomes in the discipline (module).

| **UK-11. Able to form an intolerant attitude towards manifestations of extremism, terrorism, corrupt behavior and counteract them in professional activities** | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Index** | **Evaluation criteria** | | | |
| | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** |
| **IUK-11.1**.Has a developed sense of justice and a well-formed legal culture, respect for law and law. Knows the main provisions of Russian legislation on countering extremist activities, terrorism, corruption | The student demonstrates a complete absence or insufficient compliance of the following knowledge:<br>-principles of the modern legal system of Russia, concepts and basic provisions of constitutional, civil, administrative, labor, and other branches of law;<br>-the foundations of legal regulation of future professional activities. | The student demonstrates incomplete compliance with the following knowledge:<br>-principles of the modern legal system of Russia, concepts and basic provisions of constitutional, civil, administrative, labor, and other branches of law;<br>-the foundations of legal regulation of future professional activities.<br>Significant mistakes are made, insufficient knowledge is manifested, and for a number of indicators the student experiences significant difficulties in handling knowledge when transferring it to new situations. | The student demonstrates partial compliance with the following knowledge:<br>-principles of the modern legal system of Russia, concepts and basic provisions of constitutional, civil, administrative, labor, and other branches of law;<br>- the fundamentals of legal regulation of future professional activities, but minor errors, inaccuracies, and difficulties in analytical operations are allowed | The student demonstrates full compliance with the following knowledge:<br>-the most important principles of the modern legal system of Russia, concepts and basic provisions of constitutional, civil, administrative, labor, and other branches of law;<br>- the foundations of legal regulation of future professional activities, freely operates with acquired knowledge. |
| **IUK-11.2.**Understands the essence, models and forms of manifestation of extremism, terrorism, corruption in various areas of personal and professional activity | The student is unable or insufficiently able to analyze and solve problems related to the application of legal norms governing relations in the professional sphere | The student demonstrates incomplete compliance with the following skills: analyze and solve problems related to the application of legal norms governing relations in the professional sphere.<br>Significant mistakes are made, insufficient skills are manifested, according to a number of indicators, the student experiences significant difficulties in operating skills when transferring them to new situations. | The student demonstrates partial compliance with the following skills: analyze and solve problems related to the application of legal norms governing relations in the professional sphere.<br>The skills have been mastered, but minor errors, inaccuracies, and difficulties in analytical operations and transfer of skills to new, non-standard situations are allowed. | The student demonstrates full compliance with the following skills: analyze and solve problems related to the application of legal norms governing relations in the professional sphere.<br>Fluently operates with acquired skills and applies them in situations of increased complexity. |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **IUK-11.3**. Complies with the rules of public interaction, adequately applies the rules of law and methods of preventing and countering extremist activities, terrorism, corruption | The student does not know or has insufficient knowledge of methods for searching and applying regulations governing professional activities, demonstrates a lack of understanding of the terminology used; makes significant mistakes. | The student knows the methods of searching and applying regulations governing professional activities, but makes significant mistakes.<br>The student experiences significant difficulty in applying skills in analyzing new situations. | The student partially knows the methods of searching and applying regulations governing professional activities, the skills have been mastered, but minor errors, inaccuracies, difficulties in analytical operations, transfer of skills to new, non-standard situations are made | The student has full knowledge of special legal terminology, methods of searching and applying regulations governing professional activities, and freely applies the acquired skills in situations of increased complexity |

***Interim certification form: test.***

The final 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 intermediate certification for the discipline (module), a grade of "pass" or "fail" is assigned.

Only students who have completed all types of academic work provided for by the work program in the discipline "Innovation Management" are allowed to take the final certification.

| ***Grading scale*** | ***Description*** |
|---|---|
| *Passed* | *All types of educational work provided for by the curriculum have been completed. The student demonstrates compliance of knowledge, abilities, and skills with those given in the tables of indicators, operates with acquired knowledge, abilities, skills, 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 accepted* | *One or more types of educational work provided for by the curriculum have not been completed. The student demonstrates incomplete compliance of knowledge, abilities, skills with those given in the tables of indicators, significant mistakes are made, a lack of knowledge, abilities, skills is manifested in a number of indicators, the student experiences significant difficulties in operating knowledge and skills when transferring them to new situations.* |

## 7.3. Assessment tools for the discipline "Innovation Management"

| OS No. | NamedNot evaluative facilities | Brief description of the evaluation tool | Performanceassessment tool in FOS |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Report, message (DS) | The product of the student's independent work, which is publicspeech to present 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 | Test (W) | Final form of knowledge assessment. In higher education institutions they are held during examination sessions. | Test questions for testing |

7.3.1. Current control

**Topics of reports on the discipline "Innovation Management" (formation of UK-11 competence)**

1. Goals and objectives of state regulation of innovation activities.
2. Development of a system of state regulation of innovation activity in Russia.
3. Comparative analysis of systems of state regulation of innovation activity in Russia and the USA.
4. Comparative analysis of systems of state regulation of innovation activity in Russia and Japan.
5. Comparative analysis of systems of state regulation of innovation activity in Russia and Germany.
6. Comparative analysis of systems of state regulation of innovation activity in Russia and France.
7. Comparative analysis of systems of state regulation of innovation activities in Russia and Great Britain.
8. Organizational and economic aspects of the system of state regulation of innovation activity.
9. Main directions and measures to strengthen the influence of the state on the

innovative activities of corporations.

10. State support for corporate innovation programs and projects.
11. State incentives for financial and credit organizations as investors in innovative enterprises.
12. An innovative project as an investment object.
13. Organizational structure of innovation project management.
14. External factors and conditions for implementing innovative activities.
15. Improving methods of financing innovative projects.
16. Goals and objectives of state regulation of innovation activities.
17. Features of the system of state regulation of innovation activity in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation.
18. Industry specific features of innovation management in the Russian Federation.
19. Organizational structure of innovation project management.
20. External factors and conditions for implementing innovative activities.
21. Improving methods of financing innovative projects.
22. Bank credit as a source of financing innovative projects.
23. Goals and objectives of regional innovation policy.
24. Methods of stimulating active innovation activity in the city of Moscow.

## Report evaluation criteria

| No. | Criterion | Grade | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Great** | **Fine** | **satisfactorily** | **unsatisfactory** |
| 1 | Structure report | The report contains semantic parts balanced in volume | in the report there are 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 | Content report | The content reflects the essence of the problem under consideration and 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 issue under consideration. problems and main results | The content does not reflect the essence of the problem under consideration or the main results |
| 3 | Possession material | The student is fully aware of what is being presented material, understands the problem, answers questions freely | Student owns The material presented, he orients himself in the problem, finds it difficult to answer some questions | Student is not enough fluent in the material presented, poorly oriented in problem | The student does not know the material presented, Poorly oriented problem |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Correspondence topic | Set out<br>The material fully corresponds to the stated topic | Set out<br>The material contains elements that are not relevant to the topic | The presented material contains<br>A large number of elements not related to the topic | The material presented in Minor degree<br>Matches the theme |

7.3.2. Interim certification

**Test assignments in the discipline "Innovation Management"**
**(formation of UK-11 competence)**

1. Innovative activities in the field of applied technological research are aimed at...
   - creation of an intellectual product
   - creation and development of innovations – processes
   - generalization of the potential of scientific knowledge

2. Basis of material production
   - scientific knowledge
   - material and technical base
   - person capital

3. After exploratory research work is carried out...
   - applied research and development
   - design and technical work
   - development of design documentation

4. At the fourth stage...
   - creating samples of new products and conducting experiments
   - formation of funding sources
   - the process of commercialization of an innovation from launch into production and entry into the market and further through the main phases of the product life cycle

5. The path of knowledge movement to new results is...
   - choice of alternatives
   - factor analysis
   - hypothesizing
   - implementation of the experiment

6. The third stage of the innovation process
   - OCD and RCC
   - conducting exploratory research
   - conducting applied research

7. Second stage of the innovation process
   - conducting applied research
   - conducting exploratory research
   - OCD and RCC

8. Components of an integrated system of innovation activity investments
   - innovation management
   - technology economics education science
   - New Product

9. The main element of a holistic system of innovation activity
   - investments
   - the science
   - innovation
   - Human

10. Exploratory research is being completed...
   - release of new products
   - putting forward hypotheses
   - experimental testing of new methods

11. Technological leadership in the production of high-tech products means...
   - indicator of high potential of scientific knowledge
   - increasing the competitiveness of the product
   - improving the state of the country's economy

12. The purpose of applied research
   - search and promotion of scientific and technical ideas on the materialization of existing knowledge and discoveries
   - creation of a new product and development of new technologies
   - determination of quantitative characteristics of the method of satisfying one or another need of the economy and social production

13. First stage of the innovation process
   - conducting applied research
   - conducting exploratory research
   - OCD and RCC

14. The innovation process is...
   - putting forward hypotheses in areas of research and testing them against facts;
   - creation, distribution of products and technologies that have scientific and technical novelty and satisfy new social needs;
   - selection and analysis of facts to formulate and solve a scientific problem to

create an innovation

15. The knowledge potential of innovation activities includes...
- R&D and PTR
- R&D and defense industry
- Physicotechnical Institute and Research Institute

16. An intelligent product is...
- body of scientific, theoretical knowledge
- potential of scientific knowledge based on the results of the Physicotechnical Institute and exploratory research, which has no market value
- the result of human intellectual activity

17. The most important result of exploratory research
- finding a fruitful idea and its theoretical justification
- scientific substantiation of methods for using theoretical knowledge and discoveries in practice
- scientific justification for investments in the innovation sector

18. The actual costs are higher and the implementation time... longer.
- OCD
- research
- defense industry

19. Preliminary projects and preliminary technical design are developed at the stage ...
- OCD and RCC
- exploratory research applied research

20. Name the main feature of innovation.
- novelty
- high profitability
- originality

21. When innovation management became independent direction?
- 1950s
- 1990s
- 1970s

22. When can an innovation be considered an innovation?
- embodied in products that are perceived by consumers
- when an entrepreneur decides to implement
- (for the first time) a new idea

23. Is collegial decision-making a principle of modern innovative management?
    - Yes
    - No

24. Diffusion of innovations involves:
    - dissemination of a completely new innovation
    - dissemination of an innovation that has already been mastered and used
    - dissemination of any innovations

25. Which of the following prerequisites for innovation are internal?
    - growth in potential demand
    - reduction in product quality
    - increase in staff turnover
    - social environment

26. Who first used the concept of "innovation"?
    - Kondratiev
    - Schumpeter
    - Janson
    - Toffler

27. What is the basis of targeted innovation activity?
conducting an economic analysis of the enterprise's activities and identifying problems
    - creation and development of activities of design research and development groups
    - constantly identifying favorable opportunities to create
    - specific innovations
    - improvement of the organizational management structure
    - creation of various industrial property objects

28. What factors hinder innovation?
    - decentralization, autonomy, formation of target problem groups
    - normal psychological climate in the work team
    - lack of funds to finance innovative projects

29. What are the differences between an innovation project and an investment project?
    - higher degree of uncertainty
    - higher probability of making high profits
    - availability of scientific and technical developments
    - involvement of unique resources in project implementation

30. Qualitative criteria for selecting an innovative project include
- financial criteria
- scientific and technical criteria
- assessment of market prospects
- all listed

31. What is the disadvantage of using a project profile as a method for evaluating an innovation project?
- complexity of calculation
- difficulty in collecting the necessary information
- lack of consideration of the significance of each factor
- a) and b)

32. What question does a manager need to answer when evaluating an innovative project from the point of view of the “advantage” factor?
- Is this project worth pursuing?
- Is it worth pursuing this project now?
- Is this project worth pursuing given market changes in the foreseeable future?

33. The results of an innovative project are most often
- intangible assets
- intellectual property
- a) and b)

34. The main goal of the innovation process is
- creation and use of innovations
- increasing the efficiency of the enterprise
- carrying out organizational changes
- a) and b)

35. Depending on the degree of coverage of the stages of the innovation process, there are
- complete innovation projects / incomplete innovation projects
- innovative projects, including R&D / innovative projects, including R&D / innovative projects for the development of an innovation and its commercialization

36. The plurality of organizational forms of innovation activity is due to:
- highly competitive external environment;
- innovative activity of organizations, its strategy;
- location
- solvency

37. In comparison with large ones, small innovative enterprises create products for every ruble invested in scientific research:
- more
- less

38. The most effective intra-company form of organizing innovation activity is:
- sequential;
- parallel;
- integral.

39. The merger of two companies (with division of management responsibilities) for the purpose of developing a new product is:
- alliance;
- violent company;
- consortium;
- joint venture;
- FIG;
- business incubator.

40. The support of innovative firms and entrepreneurs is provided by:
- alliance;
- violent company;
- consortium;
- joint venture;
- FIG;
- business incubator.

41. Depending on the purpose of creation and the predominant source of funds, business incubators are: (choose the wrong answer):
- corporate;
- public;
- university;
- religious;
- private.

42. Which of the following indicators characterizes the company's ability to implement innovation processes:
- innovative activity;
- Innovation potential;
- innovation strategy;
- capacity of the portfolio of innovative ideas;
- innovation lag.

43. A set of measures for the effective use of the innovative potential of an enterprise to ensure long-term development is:

- innovative marketing strategy;
- reactive innovation;
- innovation strategy;
- basic innovation.

44. What determines the capacity of a “portfolio of innovative ideas”?

- level of intellectual potential;
- level of innovation potential;
- level of investment potential.

8 The methodology for assessing the innovative potential of an organization is based on two approaches: systemic and...

- situational;
- diagnostic;
- tactical;
- target

**Test evaluation criteria**

| Score in points | % completed | Traditional assessment |
|---|---|---|
| 9-15 | 60-100 | Passed |
| 0-8 | 0-59 | Not accepted |

**Questions to prepare for the test in the discipline "Innovation management" (formation of UK-11 competence)**

1. The concept and economic essence of innovation.
2. Classification of innovations.
3. Innovation (innovation) as an object of management.
4. Concepts of innovative development.

5. The influence of the technological structure on the strategic choice of organization development.
6. Goals, objectives, forms and methods of formation and implementation of state innovation policy.
7. The concept of innovation infrastructure.
8. Goals and objectives of forecasting scientific and technological development.
9. Features of product, technological and modifying innovations
10. Intra- and inter-firm organizational forms of innovation activity
11. Essence and structure of the innovation process.
12. The main stages of the product life cycle and their characteristics.
13. Basic provisions of the concept of national innovation systems.
14. Commercialization of the results of scientific and technical activities: essence and features at different stages of the life cycle.
15. The main factors determining the competitiveness of products and technology.
16. The innovative potential of an enterprise (organization) as the most important factor of competitiveness.
17. Strategies for innovative development of enterprises and approaches to themformation and implementation.
18. Methods and approaches to overcoming resistance to innovation and conflict resolution.
19. Design of business processes for innovation activities.
20. Team formation and leadership in the implementation of innovative projects and programs for innovative development of enterprises.
21. Project concept. Development of an innovative project and ensuring its implementation.
22. Features of regulation of innovation processes in macro andmicro levels of management.
23. Concept and definition of an innovation program as an object of management. State and international programs to support innovation activities
24. The concept and economic essence of innovation.
25. Classification of innovations.
26. Innovation (innovation) as an object of management.
27. Concepts of innovative development.
28. The influence of the technological structure on the strategic choice of organization development.
29. Goals, objectives, forms and methods of formation and implementation of state innovation policy.
30. The concept of innovation infrastructure.
31. Goals and objectives of forecasting scientific and technological development.
32. Features of product, technological and modifying innovations

33. Intra- and inter-firm organizational forms of innovation activity
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35. Basic provisions of the concept of national innovation systems.
36. Commercialization of the results of scientific and technical activities: essence and features at different stages of the life cycle.
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40. Design of business processes for innovation activities.
41. Team formation and leadership in the implementation of innovative projects and programs for innovative development of enterprises.
42. Project concept. Development of an innovative project and ensuring its implementation.
43. Features of regulation of innovation processes in macro- andmicro levels of management.
44. Concept and definition of an innovation program as an object of management.
45. State and international programs to support innovation activities.
46. Marketing of an innovative project.
47. Innovation as a specific product. Features of promoting innovations on the market.
48. Scientific and technical examination of innovative projects: directions,forms, methods, tools.
49. Uncertainty and risks in innovation.
50. Tools for financial analysis and resource management of an innovative project