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**REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN  
MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND INNOVATIONS  
FERGANA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE**



**5230100-Students of the "Economics" field of study  
from specialty subjects  
On conducting final State Certification tests**

**EVALUATION CRITERIAS**

Farg‘ona – 2023 y.

## ABSTRACT

Program 5230100 - Economics is compiled on the basis of specialization subjects in the curriculum approved in the 2020/2021 academic year.

Compiler:



d.e.c., professor E.A.Muminova  
FarPI, head of the "Economy" department.

This program is the year 2023 of the faculty "Management in Production".  
\_\_\_\_\_. № - was discussed and recommended for approval at the meeting of the  
Council No.

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25. Extensive and intensive factors of growth
26. Population migration and its classification
27. Impact of labor migration on economic growth
28. Industrial and Postindustrial growth stages
29. Population income and its composition.
30. Reasons for growth slowdown
31. Standard of living of the population and its indicators
32. Methodological foundations of the theory of social development
33. Objective conditions of sustainable economic growth
34. How is the picture of economic growth described according to Oaken's law
35. Methods of determining economic growth
36. Statistical and dynamic models of economic growth
37. Economic growth and developing countries
38. Domard model of economic growth
39. Economic growth between developed and developing countries
40. Classification of human capital
41. Intergenerational economic growth model
42. GDP is a factor of economic growth
43. Economic growth and developed countries
44. Intellectual property and capital
45. State of development of human capital in Uzbekistan
46. How do you understand real per capita income growth?
47. Tell the factors of economic growth
48. Expressing the picture of growth through an extensive factor
49. Dynamic balance
50. Reasons for slowing economic growth and its analysis
51. Funds and their role in economic growth.
52. The role of macroeconomic principles in the formation of market relations in Uzbekistan.
53. Forecasting demographic processes.
54. Social development and its indicators.
55. Creation of legal norms and their importance in our republic in the conditions of transition to a market economy.
56. Economic reforms in Uzbekistan and their main content.
57. Inter-sectoral balance (TAB) and determination of gross domestic product in it.
58. The impact of changes in social institutions on economic growth
59. Supply factors of economic growth.
60. The main macroeconomic factors affecting aggregate demand
61. The impact of labor productivity on economic growth
62. Impact of human capital stock on economic growth
63. Matrix models of economic growth
64. Conditions of macroeconomic stability
65. Application of correlation and regression analysis in economic growth analysis

## INTRODUCTION

*5230100 - Economy (by branches and sectors) is a direction in the field of economy, which includes real sector enterprises, finance, tax, banking, public services, state bodies, economic security, production, service and all related to the development and implementation of solutions to economic and organizational issues on the basis of the laws and concepts of modern development in terms of determining the socio-economic development prospects of socio-economic sectors and industries, state, joint-stock and private companies (firms), production associations covers a complex set of issues.*

*There may be additions and changes in the fields of professional activity of bachelors based on the modern achievements of science, technology and technology in the field, the requirements of personnel customers and the demands of students. It is assumed that possible additions and changes are taken into account in the development of the qualification requirements and training plans of a specific educational field.*

*5230100-Students of the "Economics 1" field of study in the Final State Attestation based on the curriculum of the field of study in 3 specialties: "Dynamic Macroeconomics", "Strategic Management" and "Economic Growth" options are made from subjects, each option includes 3 questions and one problem. These disciplines basically cover the following information in detail.*

### **"Dynamic macroeconomics" subject:**

1. Dynamic macroeconomic analysis
2. Tools of dynamic macroeconomic analysis
3. Comparative analysis of data for different periods
4. Cross-country or cross-country analysis
5. Comparison of the economic situation in countries based on cross-country analysis
6. Concept of the real sector of the economy
7. The role and importance of the real sector in the economy
8. Real sector and economic growth. Real aggregates
9. Nominal aggregates
10. Marginal propensity to consume (MRS) and save (MPS).
11. Stimulating and restrictive fiscal policy
12. Public expenditure multiplier in closed and open economy
13. Mechanism of tax multiplication
14. Tax multiplier
15. Neoclassical model of investments
16. One-period model and multi-period model
17. A model for accounting for the costs of adjusting to the desired reserves of capital
18. Impact of tax policy on investment decisions of firms. Tobin's theory

19. Sorting projects according to the marginal efficiency of capital and determining the function of investment demand
20. Quantitative theory of money. Fisher effect.

**On the subject of "Strategic Management":**

1. Content of strategy and strategic management
2. Evaluation of cost competitiveness of the firm
3. Corporate strategies of diversification
4. Defining the strategic vision and mission of the company.
5. Strategy for companies in a state of depression.
6. Strategy and ways to achieve competitive advantage.
7. Tasks and methods of strategy development, types of approach
8. Adapt the marketing strategy to the existing will.
9. Strengths and weaknesses of the company.
10. Analysis of the company's situation.
11. New Network Entry Strategies.
12. Competitive strategy in the international market.
13. Diversification strategies to non-peer network.
14. Corporate strategy of diversification.
15. Strategic analysis of diversified companies.
16. Strategy and competitive advantage.
17. Evaluation of competitive forces and competitive strategy in the network
18. Analysis of the company's situation.
19. Strategic analysis of diversified companies.
20. Strategic management process.

**On the subject of "Economic growth":**

1. The subject of the science of economic growth
2. Domar model of economic growth
3. Methods of state regulation of the economy
4. Harrod model of economic growth
5. New Keynesian theories
6. Explain R. Solow's model of economic growth
7. Connection of the science of "Economic growth" with other sciences
8. Theories of economic growth
9. Expression of the picture of growth through an extensive factor
10. National economy and its structural structure
11. Industrial and post-industrial growth stages
12. How do you understand real per capita income growth?
13. Types of innovative investment economic growth and its characteristic features
14. What does the picture of economic growth (g) mean
15. Factors of structural changes of convergence and divergence in the economy
16. Methods of state regulation of the economy

52. Stages of strategy implementation.
53. Internal factors to be taken into account when creating a company strategy.
54. External factors to be taken into account when creating a company strategy.
55. SWOT analysis in strategic management.
56. Explain the impact of government policy on company strategy
57. Evaluate the impact of demographic factors on the company's strategy
58. The role and importance of marketing in the implementation of the company's strategy.
59. What is the importance of product (service) quality and price when the company chooses its strategy?
60. The role and importance of innovation in the implementation of the company's strategy.
61. Give information about a focused strategy.
62. Advantages and disadvantages of differentiation strategy.
63. Give information about Porter's strategic coordination.
64. Give information about the cost reduction strategy.

**Questions for the final state certification exam in the subject "Economic growth".**

1. The subject of the science of economic growth
2. Domar model of economic growth
3. Methods of state regulation of the economy
4. Harrod model of economic growth
5. New Keynesian theories
6. Explain R. Solow's model of economic growth
7. Connection of the science of "Economic growth" with other sciences
8. Theories of economic growth
9. Expressing the picture of growth through an extensive factor
10. National economy and its structural structure
11. Industrial and post-industrial growth stages
12. How do you understand real per capita income growth?
13. Types of innovative investment economic growth and its characteristic features
14. What does the picture of economic growth (g) mean
15. Factors of structural changes of convergence and divergence in the economy
16. Methods of state regulation of the economy
17. New classical theories
18. "Technological impulse" hypothesis and technological schemes in economic growth
19. Global and regional aspects of the urbanization process
20. Human capital and its development
21. Indicators used in the analysis of the national economy Oaken's law and its use in the analysis of economic growth
23. Growth and urbanization in Uzbekistan
24. Content, types and indicators of economic growth

8. Adapt the marketing strategy to the existing will.
9. Strengths and weaknesses of the company.
10. Analysis of the company's situation.
11. New Network Entry Strategies.
12. Competitive strategy in the international market.
13. Diversification strategies to non-peer network.
14. Corporate strategy of diversification.
15. Strategic analysis of diversified companies.
16. Strategy and competitive advantage.
17. Evaluation of competitive forces and competitive strategy in the network
18. Analysis of the company's situation.
19. Strategic analysis of diversified companies.
20. Strategic management process.
21. Evaluation of strategic management activities.
22. Analysis of the company's situation.
23. Analysis of the general situation and competition in the network.
24. Strategic management process
25. Defining the strategic vision and mission of the company.
26. Strategic management and strategic planning.
27. Corporate strategy and its development.
28. Tasks and methods of strategy development, types of approach.
29. Corporate strategies of diversification.
30. Evaluation of the network and its competition.
31. Analysis of the company's situation.
32. The subject of "Strategic Management" and the management process
33. Analysis of competition in the network.
34. Basic elements of strategic management.
35. Company development strategies, mission and goals.
36. Strategy formation: analysis of the enterprise's strategic external environment.
37. Strategic analysis of the firm's environment.
38. Strategy formation: analysis of the strategic internal environment of the enterprise.
39. Strategic analysis of the company's internal environment.
40. Factors determining the company's strategy.
41. Types of strategies.
42. Integration strategies.
43. Main competitive strategies.
44. Analysis of the main models of strategy development and planning in the enterprise.
45. Strategy creation hierarchy.
46. Competitive strategies in international markets.
47. Strategies for leading and vulnerable businesses.
48. Diversification strategies.
49. Strategy implementation.
50. The mission of the company and its necessity.
51. Purpose and tasks of strategic management.

17. New classical theories
18. "Technological impulse" hypothesis and technological schemes in economic growth
19. Global and regional aspects of the urbanization process
20. Human capital and its development

**5230100 -Evaluation of students of the "Economics" field of study on the conduct of the Final Admission Attestation tests in the specialty subjects**

**CRITERIA**

5230100 - The students of the "Economics" field of education are evaluated in the evaluation criteria developed for conducting the Final Admission Attestation tests, taking into account the following requirements.

1. At the Final Attestation of the Examination, a test is held to determine the level of knowledge in specialized subjects, the evaluation criterion is organized in a point system. The test is conducted in written form, the theoretical and residual knowledge of the entrant in the specialized subjects is evaluated. Specialization questions include 3 questions and one problem for each student. Special options consisting of complex issues have been formed.

**90-100 points ("excellent" grade):**

Correct and detailed answers to the given questions are written in all respects, the basic words and phrases are fully covered, the student's independent thoughts and opinions are stated, and the given problem is fully solved, based on formulas, the calculations are logical. It is placed in the cases where it is presented in a sequence, the entries are clear, formalized to the required level, the sentences are clearly structured, various spelling mistakes are not allowed, the length of the answers is not less than 5 pages for each question.

**70-89 points (good grade):**

Answers to the given questions are correct and thorough, basic words and expressions are partially covered, and the solution of the given problem is based on formulas, it is formalized at the required level, the work process is described in a logical sequence, the records are formalized in accordance with the actual requirements, orthographic the number of errors is not more than 3-5, and the answer is not less than 4 pages.

**60-69 points (satisfactory grade):**

The given questions were answered correctly, basic words and phrases were not covered, but some shortcomings were allowed in the way the general content of the concepts of the questions was formed, and the solution of the given problem was

partially solved, with serious orthographic and with stylistic errors, answers are placed in cases where the length is not less than 3 pages.

**1-59 points (unsatisfactory rating):**

Correct answers to the given questions are not written, logical sequence is not followed, key words and phrases are not used, and the given problem is not solved at all..

**(APPLICATIONS)**

**General questions for the final state certification exam in "Dynamic Macroeconomics":**

1. Dynamic macroeconomic analysis
2. Tools of dynamic macroeconomic analysis
3. Comparative analysis of data for different periods
4. Cross-country or cross-country analysis
5. Comparison of the economic situation in countries based on cross-country analysis
6. The concept of the real sector of the economy
7. The role and importance of the real sector in the economy
8. Real sector and economic growth. Real aggregates
9. Nominal aggregates
10. Marginal propensity to consume (MRS) and save (MPS).
11. Stimulating and restrictive fiscal policy
12. Public expenditure multiplier in closed and open economy
13. Mechanism of tax multiplication
14. Tax multiplier
15. Neoclassical model of investments
16. One-period model and multi-period model
17. A model for accounting for the costs of adjusting to the desired reserves of capital
18. Impact of tax policy on investment decisions of firms. Tobin's theory
19. Sorting projects according to the marginal efficiency of capital and determining the function of investment demand
20. Quantitative theory of money. Fisher effect.
21. Inflationary costs
22. Functions of money, their forms
23. Composition of the money credit sector
24. Financial organizations
25. Consumer choice and its features
26. Long-term in the conditions of stimulating monetary policy
27. Actual and planned costs
28. Net export function
29. Increasing intensity of capital

interest rate change?

24. Country A produces 70 light sport aircraft in a year. 20 of them are for domestic consumption and 50 for export. Under free trade conditions, the price of 1 plane is 6000 thousand US dollars. In order to stimulate the industry, the government allocates a subsidy of 15% of the value of each aircraft. As a result, the domestic price of the plane increased to 6,450,000 US dollars, and the export price decreased to 5,550,000 US dollars. Export volume increased to 70 aircraft. Determine the consequences of the introduction of subsidies.

25. If: personal consumption expenses - 245, rent - 14, depreciation - 27, interest rates - 13, income from private property - 31, net export - 3, salary of hired workers - 221, taxes - 18, profits of corporations - 56, public purchases - 72, gross private investments - 60, transfer payments - 12, social insurance contributions - 20. then find the indicators of SMM, MD, SMM, Personal income SHD according to income and expenses .

26. If the consumption function is in the form  $S = 18 + 0.35Y$  and the state expenses are 70 conditional monetary units (sh.p.b.); find the GDP if the investment function is  $I = 23 + 0.5Y$  and the net export is 25 sh.p.b.

27. If the consumption function is in the form  $S = 25 + 0.4Y$ , and the state expenses are 85 conditional monetary units (sh.p.b.); find the GDP if the investment function is  $I = 30 + 0.25Y$  and the net export is 55 sh.p.b.

28. Let's say that at the same time in the country, according to statistics:  
-A household with an income of \$1,000 spends \$800 on consumption.  
-The propensity to consume for a household with an income of \$2,000 is 1.25 times smaller than for a household with an income of \$1,000. Using the given data, write the Keynesian function of consumption and saving.

29. An initial capital investment of \$500,000 is required to implement a project that may generate \$0, \$100, \$200, \$400,000 in future years, respectively. If the interest is 10%, what is the net income of the project?

**Questions for the final state certification exam in the subject "Strategic Management":**

1. Content of strategy and strategic management
2. Evaluation of cost competitiveness of the firm.
3. Corporate strategies of diversification.
4. Defining the strategic vision and mission of the company.
5. Strategy for companies in a state of depression.
6. Strategy and ways to achieve competitive advantage.
7. Tasks and methods of strategy development, types of approach.

15. If the indicator of limited propensity to save is 0.2, the volume of autonomous consumption is 700, the limited tax rate is 0.25, and the level of income is 7000, find: a) consumption and savings size; b) limited propensity indicators for consumption and savings.

16. Suppose consumption in the economy is given by the following equation  $S = 55 + 0.73U_d$ . Here the income ( $U_d$ ) is 500 billion. equal to soum. Based on these conditions, determine the marginal propensity to consume and save, the amounts of consumption and savings, and the average propensity to consume and save.

17. If the indicator of limited propensity to save is 0.2, the volume of autonomous consumption is 700, the limited tax rate is 0.25, and the level of income is 7000, then find: a) consumption and savings size; b) limited propensity indicators for consumption and savings.

18. Investments ( $I$ ) 50 shs., government expenditures ( $G$ ) - 200, net exports ( $X_n$ ) - 70, autonomous consumption expenditures ( $S$ ) - 100 shs., limited propensity to save ( $MRS$ ) - 0.25, determine the equilibrium level of GDP.

19. If the indicator of limited propensity to save is 0.2, the volume of autonomous consumption is 700, the limited tax rate is 0.25, and the level of income is 7000, then find: a) consumption and savings size; b) limited propensity indicators for consumption and savings.

20. Cash reserves of the commercial bank are 250 mln. constitutes a monetary unit. Deposits 980 mln. equal to a monetary unit. Mandatory reserves are 20%. How might the money supply change if a bank decides to use excess reserves to make loans?

21. Mandatory reserves are equal to 20%. A commercial bank has another 5% of deposits as an excess reserve. The amount of deposits is 20,000. What is the maximum amount that the bank can use for lending?

22. The economy is represented by the following data:  $C = 400 + 0.9Y_d$  (consumption);  $I = 300 - 2000R$  (investments);  $X_n = 100 - 0.05Y - 1000R$  (net export);  $M = (0.4Y - 100R)P$  (nominal money supply);  $G = 100$  (government spending);  $t = 0.5$  (tax rate);  $M_s = 180$  (fixed grade level). Find the equilibrium levels of income and interest rate in this case.

23. Consumption function in an open economy:  $C = 300 + 0.8Y_d$ ; - investment function  $I = 200 - 1500r$ ; - tax rate  $t = 0.2$ ; - state expenses  $G = 200$ ; - money demand function  $M = (0.5Y - 200r)P$ ; - money offer  $M = 550$ ; - price level  $P = 1$ ; - net export function  $X_n = 100 - 0.04Y - 500r$ . Determine the equation of the IS and LM curves, as well as the equilibrium value of income  $Y$  and the interest rate  $r$ . If the price level were to double, how would the LM curve and the equilibrium value of income and the

30. Balance of payments
31. The trajectory of the demand curve
32. Price and non-price factors of aggregate demand
33. Investment costs
34. Inflationary processes in the economy
35. The role of banks in ensuring money circulation
36. Primary and secondary functions of the bank
38. The main instruments of monetary policy of the Central Bank
39. Investors in investment projects
40. Investments as a component of gross expenses
41. Composition of the balance of payments
42. Balance of current operations in macroeconomic models
43. Interactions between current account and capital movement account
44. Means and methods of regulating the balance of payments
45. Foreign exchange market and factors determining the exchange rate
46. Devaluation and revaluation
47. Relative and real interest rates
48. Factors affecting the exchange rate
49. Types of monetary policy
50. Default preference. Marginal Rate of Replacement ( $MRS$ )
51. The concept of macroeconomic balance
52. Theories of international trade
53. Neoclassical theory of international trade
54. Nature and objectives of foreign trade policy
55. The main indicators of economic growth measurement
56. Forecasting macroeconomic indicators
57. Classical theory of demand for money
58. Keynes theory of demand for money
59. Macroeconomic indicators as an information object
60. Economic systems and their models
61. Improvement of the structural structure of the real sector and factors affecting it
62. Indicators representing the production results of the national economy
63. Modeling of macroeconomic processes
64. Main categories of the population
65. Consequences of unemployment
65. State policy of eliminating unemployment in Uzbekistan
66. Types of inflation
67. Causes and consequences of inflation. Costs of inflation
68. Phillips curve.

#### Issues

1. GDP is equal to 6000 monetary units, consumer spending is equal to 4200 monetary units, government spending is equal to 900 monetary units, and net export is equal to

120 monetary units.

Calculate the following:

- a) volume of gross and net investments;
- b) the volume of import if the export is equal to 450 monetary units;
- c) SIM if the amortization is equal to 200 monetary units

2. The economy is covered by the following indicators:

- 1. Consumer expenses (S) = 2300;
- 2. Gross investments (I) = 700;
- 3. State expenses (G) = 800;
- 4. Transfer fees (TR) = 100;
- 5. Interest payment on the state debt (N) = 100;
- 6. Taxes (T) = 800.

Calculate:

- a) personal savings;
- b) state funds;
- c) if it is known that the deficit will be financed by 80% by issuing bonds, the value of state bonds issued to cover the state budget deficit and the amount of additional money.

3. The economy is covered by the following indicators:

- 1. Consumer expenses (S) = 1200;
- 2. Gross investments (I) = 500;
- 3. State expenses (G) = 300;
- 4. Transfer fees (TR) = 200;
- 5. Interest payment on public debt (N) = 100;
- 6. Taxes (T) = 400.
- 7. Net exports (Xn) = -100.

What are the following equal to?

a) private funds; b) state funds; c) foreign funds?

4. Savings (S) in the country's economy depend on the real interest rate (R):  $S = 100 + 400R$ . If the nominal interest rate is 40% and the inflation rate is 30%, then what will the savings be worth?

5. Determine the unemployment rate based on the following information:

The total population is 450,000 people, including:

Children under 16 years old - 80 thousand people;

- pensioners - 60 thousand people,

10,000 of them still work;

- unemployed - 13 thousand people;

- 5 thousand people in long-term military service;

- lyceum and college students - 20 thousand people;

- housewives - 5 thousand people.

6. Natural unemployment rate in the economy is 6%, real unemployment is 10%. Production volume - 600 mln. soum. The coefficient of sensitivity of GDP to changes in the unemployment rate is equal to 3. Identify the GDP discontinuity.

7. At the beginning of the year, the money supply in the economy is 172 billion. amounted to 0.8 soums, the rate of money circulation remained unchanged. The price level will not change. At the end of the year, the amount of money increased by 1.5 times. Determine the amount of growth (decrease) of the economy in percent.

8. The population is 27 million. people, 14 million Persons - children under 16 years of age and persons in special state institutions; 1 mln. left the workforce. 2 mln. 400,000 people are unemployed; 0.1 mln. a person is looking for part-time jobs and work. Based on these data, determine the number of labor force and unemployment rate.

9. The number of people aged 16 and older in the country is 25 million. If the number of people in the country is 100,000, and 20% of the population is out of the labor force, but 10% of them are working, determine the number of the labor force and the economically active population, as well as the level of employment.

10. The number of elderly people in the country is 150 million. equal to a person. The number of employed people is 90 million. per person, the unemployment rate is 25 percent. Determine the labor force and the number of unemployed.

11. The economy is represented by the following information: if the total population is 750 people, the number of people of non-working age is 140, the number of unemployed is 20, the number of employed population is 380, find the number of unemployed.

12. The population is 300 million people. The number of employed people is 122 million. 170 million people, working-age population. people, frictional unemployed 6 mln. people, structurally unemployed 2 mln. people, and 5 million people are seasonally unemployed. established a person. The actual rate of unemployment is 4% higher than its natural rate. Potential GDP is equal to 2500 conditional units. The sensitivity coefficient of GDP to cyclical unemployment dynamics is 2.4. 256 Find: A) the actual level of unemployment; B) real GDP volume.

13. The natural rate of unemployment is 6%, the actual rate of unemployment is 7.33%, the potential GDP grows by 3% per year, the coefficient of sensitivity of GDP to the periodic unemployment dynamics is equal to 3. At what rate should the real level of production grow in order to ensure full employment of resources at the level of healthy unemployment in the next year?

14. The unemployment rate is 8%, the workforce is 10 million. people, the population is 19 million people, the natural rate of unemployment is 5%. Find:

a) number of unemployed;

b) Relative and absolute disruption of GDP.