The development of a small agricultural business: trends and priorities

M Otinova1* and T Savchenko1

1 Research Institute of Economics and Organization of the Agro-Industrial Complex of the Central Black Earth Region of the Russian Federation, 26a Serafimovich str., Voronezh 394042 Russia

E-mail: opik-depnii@yandex.ru

Abstract. The relevance of the research topic is determined by the importance of the socio-economic functions performed by a small agrarian business to increase rural employment, provide consumers with quality products, as well as the need to choose priority directions for the development of this sector of the agrarian economy in modern market conditions characterized by the introduction of anti-Russian sanctions and the declared import substitution policy. The purpose of this scientific work is to study the trends and justification of the priority directions for the development of small agribusiness, taking into account the natural resource potential of the regions and the implemented agricultural policy. In the course of the study, general scientific methods of cognition were used: monographic, dialectical, abstract-logical, methods of economic analysis and synthesis, computational-constructive, economic and statistical. The study highlighted the development trends of small agricultural business, identified the problems of its functioning at the present stage. Summarizes the positive experience of the regions of the Central Black Earth Region in the implementation of measures to support the development of small businesses. On the basis of the analysis performed, priority areas for development are identified: improving competitiveness and production efficiency in small business structures; development of consumer cooperation (outsourcing); establishing a system of interaction between small agribusiness and the state; developing organic agricultural production in small business structures; digitization of the rural economy and improvement of information support for rural entrepreneurs; development of youth, socially oriented entrepreneurship. The implementation of the proposed directions for the development of small agrarian business will enhance the efficiency of the agro-industrial complex, the sustainable development of rural areas, and the formation of eco-and socially-oriented behavior among rural entrepreneurs.

1. Introduction

The effective functioning of the agrarian business has a significant impact on the process of overcoming the negative consequences of anti-Russian sanctions for the agro-industrial complex. The revitalization of small businesses in the countryside contributes to the solution of important socio-economic tasks, the main ones of which include the following: saturation of the consumer market with high quality food products; reducing rural unemployment; acceleration of the processes of socio-economic development of rural areas. The need for education and the development of a competitive and efficient small agricultural business is primarily due to the fact that it occupies an important place in the chain of objectively evolving production relations in the agro-industrial production.
In the process of market reform of the agrarian sector, the formation and development of small agrarian business faced many difficulties and contradictions. In particular, economic entities were given the freedom of economic choice of their activities, while the necessary organizational, economic and legal conditions for the development of small agrarian business that were adequate to modern realities were not formed. This led to the fact that many agrarian entrepreneurs perceived equality and freedom of activity as an opportunity to escape from social responsibility. It should be noted that the decrease in the regulatory impact of federal and regional authorities on the functioning of the agro-industrial complex that occurred at that time [1].

The analysis of statistical data and generalization of literary sources shows that despite the implemented state policy aimed at improving the efficiency of small business management in the agricultural sector, the level of development of small agribusiness is characterized by constant fluctuations and low dynamics of indicators. For the period from 2011 to 2016 in the Russian Federation, the number of peasant farms (PFF) decreased by 92.9 thousand or by 30.2%. Such a sharp decline is mainly caused by unfavorable conditions in which the farming sector is put in place (restrictive, discriminatory measures, administrative pressure and, in general, an imbalance in agricultural policy) [2, 3].

Among modern Russian economists, such researchers as I. Ushachev, E. Krylatykh, V. Miloserdov, N. Lysenko, A. Petrikov, V. Uzun, A. Tarasov, V. Bashmachnikov, and other. Theoretical and methodological aspects of state regulation of small businesses in the agro-industrial complex are considered in scientific developments by D. Arzhantsev, O. Bashmachnikova, I. Buzdalov, A. Emelyanov, V. Zakshevsky, V. Kuznetsov, A. Tkach, A. Semkin, and other scientists.

The problems in the development of the Russian agrarian business are complex and multifaceted and require complex, systematic study. With all the variety of aspects of the development of small agrarian business covered in the domestic economic literature, they overwhelmingly touch on certain problems of socio-economic development, theoretical and practical provisions are not sufficiently developed, affecting the equalization of organizational, economic, legal conditions for the functioning of small agribusiness, the creation of adaptive mechanisms for the socio-economic development of small business structures, taking into account the current global challenges.

Require coverage of the identification of priorities for the socio-economic development of small businesses and the rationale for the necessary measures to achieve them.

The purpose of this scientific work is to study the trends and justification of the priority directions for the development of small agribusiness, taking into account the natural resource potential of the regions and the agricultural policy implemented in them. The object of the research is small businesses in the agricultural sector and rural areas.

2. Methods
The methodology the study is based on a systematic approach to the objects and processes under study. In the course of the study, general scientific methods of cognition were used: monographic, dialectical, abstract-logical, design-constructive, as well as methods of economic analysis and synthesis, economical and statistical ones.

3. Results
An integrated approach to the definition of priorities and goals of socio-economic development of small agricultural business in order to reduce the likelihood of strategic risk involves, first, an in-depth analysis of ongoing federal and regional targeted programs aimed at developing the agro-industrial complex, secondly, studying the influence of macroeconomic factors due to global changes in the global political situation.

In conditions of a dynamically changing external environment, ensuring the stable growth and effective functioning of a small agrarian business is particularly significant. This puts forward a
strategic task to form such economic entities that could ensure sustainable economic development for themselves through the continuous balanced formation of all the resources necessary for the implementation of expanded reproduction and the creation of adaptation mechanisms to objectively changing business conditions.

The study of the process of the formation of Russian farming shows that most often peasant farms were formed from large-scale personal subsidiary farms. It is the high-value households of the population that can potentially become farms in the presence of a favorable business environment and internal motivational factors.

Effective development of small agribusiness is possible if there is an effective mechanism of state regulation, which should include the following blocks:

− Stimulating, including economic instruments that activate the organization of their own business. It should be noted that the main motivating factor in the revitalization of entrepreneurial activities in rural areas is to ensure the employment of family members and survival in the countryside, and then the realization of their own opportunities and the receipt of super-profits.
− Institutional ones, which are aimed at creating a competitive environment, regulating the level of transaction costs and the security of doing business, including protection from administrative pressure and unfair competition from large business organizations;
− Infrastructure, which involves the creation of a developed market infrastructure and infrastructure to support small agricultural business.

On the part of the municipal authorities, assistance may be rendered to enhance the sustainable development processes of the agricultural business, which consists of monitoring and evaluating the activities of economic entities in the district, making recommendations on optimizing the production structure in accordance with the district’s needs for certain products and providing information on public procurement.

4. Economic Evaluation of the Functioning of Small Agricultural Business

Conducting a comprehensive economic assessment of the development of small agricultural business allowed identifying problems, identifying trends and prospects for a stable and effective functioning of this form of business.

In the period of institutional reforms and the emergence of a mixed agrarian economy, the importance of small forms of management was underestimated. Crisis processes in agriculture, and as a result, the bankruptcy of agricultural enterprises, the lack of stable earnings in rural areas, led to a sharp increase in production volumes in personal subsidiary farms. Therefore, at this time, the main motivational factor for organizing a farm was elementary survival. Thus, in the period from 2000 to 2010, the share of small agribusiness accounted for about 55% of agricultural production. The reappraisal of the role of this economic sector by the state is characterized by the beginning of the implementation of the Priority National Project “Development of the AIC”. And already in the State Program for the Development of Agriculture and Regulation of Agricultural Products, Raw Materials, and Food Markets for 2013-2020, the number of implemented areas has increased significantly. Small agribusiness was able to receive investment loans for the development of the processing and logistics sector, there was a grant support for beginning farmers, it was decided to develop family livestock farms. Thus, the state seeks to equalize the conditions for the functioning of small and medium businesses.

In the above program documents, along with the development of small agribusiness, one of the priority areas was also the revival of the livestock industry. However, only large agro-industrial groups could take advantage of concessional credit resources for the modernization and construction of livestock farms. Therefore, starting from 2007, the share of products produced by small forms of agribusiness is reduced from 52.8% to 47.5% in Russia. In the regions of the Central Black Earth
Region, small organizations are gradually refocusing their activities on crop production (Table 1) [2, 3]. In 2016, small forms of agribusiness in Russia produced potatoes (93.4%) and vegetables (88.6%). In peasant farms, 28.0% of the total grain harvest was collected (26.3% in 2015), 11.9% of sugar beet (10.6%), and 31.3% of sunflower (29.3%) [2]. In 2016, the small sector produced 64.7% of milk and 31.9% of meat (livestock and poultry for slaughter).

In general, the contribution and importance of small forms of agricultural business in the production of agricultural products in various territories determine the historically established way of life of peasants in a given area and the key areas and strategic priorities of regional policy, in particular in Belgorod and Lipetsk regions. The priority forms of management identified large agro-industrial formations (Table 2).

**Table 1.** The share of agricultural production in small forms of agribusiness in the regions of the Central Black Earth Region, % [2].

| Regions       | 2005  | 2010  | 2011  | 2012  | 2013  | 2014  | 2015  | 2016  |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| **Corn**      |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Belgorod      | 9.2   | 10.3  | 9.2   | 10.4  | 12.4  | 14.0  | 14.9  | 15.8  |
| Voronezh      | 15.4  | 15.7  | 21.3  | 23.1  | 24.0  | 25.7  | 26.9  | 27.2  |
| Kursk         | 14.2  | 15.5  | 15.6  | 16.0  | 16.0  | 17.8  | 17.8  | 16.8  |
| Lipetsk       | 12.8  | 13.4  | 14.0  | 13.9  | 14.3  | 17.4  | 16.1  | 15.6  |
| Tambov        | 20.8  | 22.3  | 21.8  | 23.1  | 20.9  | 22.1  | 21.5  | 21.1  |
| **Sugar beet**|       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Belgorod      | 7.1   | 7.7   | 7.6   | 9.1   | 7.8   | 9.2   | 8.4   | 8.8   |
| Voronezh      | 6.5   | 16.1  | 19.2  | 15.2  | 16.0  | 16    | 13.4  | 13.8  |
| Kursk         | 6.6   | 7.5   | 9.9   | 8.4   | 6.6   | 5.2   | 8.3   | 7.5   |
| Lipetsk       | unavailable | unavailable | 13.6 | 9.7 | 10.9  | 10.1  | 10.4  |
| Tambov        | 2.5   | 15.0  | 13.6  | 10.6  | 7.2   | 8.6   | 8.3   | 9.7   |
| **Sunflower seeds**|       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Belgorod      | 13.8  | 17.1  | 21.1  | 24.1  | 18.2  | 20.4  | 21.8  | 21.7  |
| Voronezh      | 20.7  | 20.7  | 25.8  | 27.6  | 27.7  | 27.8  | 27.4  | 29.8  |
| Kursk         | 17.1  | 14.5  | 14.8  | 14.2  | 22.4  | 20.1  | 19.5  | 22.9  |
| Lipetsk       | 17.6  | 11.1  | 13.9  | 15.8  | 17.4  | 19.4  | 21.2  | 23.1  |
| Tambov        | 25.1  | 27.8  | 25.4  | 29.2  | 28.5  | 29.8  | 28.9  | 29.8  |
| **Potatoes**  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Belgorod      | 99.2  | 96.4  | 96.3  | 91.5  | 94.9  | 94.9  | 92.1  | 93.7  |
| Voronezh      | 99.0  | 96.4  | 94.4  | 96.2  | 97.6  | 97.8  | 97.1  | 97.3  |
| Kursk         | 99.6  | 95.4  | 91.2  | 93.6  | 95.1  | 94.4  | 95.1  | 95.1  |
| Lipetsk       | 94.0  | 85.4  | 87.3  | 85.0  | 84.8  | 81.4  | 81.3  | 80.1  |
| Tambov        | 99.1  | 95.9  | 93.1  | 89.9  | 82.6  | 78.1  | 80.2  | 78.3  |
| **Vegetables**|       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Belgorod      | 87.4  | 90.9  | 84.6  | 84.8  | 83.6  | 80.8  | 76  | 74.6  |
| Voronezh      | 92.7  | 91.0  | 90.4  | 94.2  | 95.1  | 94.9  | 95.1  | 94.5  |
| Kursk         | 96.0  | 96.2  | 95.8  | 96.9  | 96.6  | 96.5  | 95.7  | 93.1  |
| Lipetsk       | 89.7  | 90.2  | 87.4  | 92.7  | 92.6  | 88.4  | 82.6  | 75.3  |
| Tambov        | 91.1  | 93.7  | 89.5  | 87.8  | 81.9  | 88.4  | 87.3  | 87.6  |
| **Cattle and poultry for slaughter (slaughter weight)**|       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Belgorod      | 23.3  | 3.9   | 3.5   | 2.5   | 2.1   | 1.5   | 1.3   | 1.3   |
| Voronezh      | 62.3  | 47.7  | 44.9  | 42.0  | 37.4  | 29.1  | 26.6  | 24.6  |
| Kursk         | 51.0  | 41.7  | 40.8  | 26.1  | 13.5  | 8.5   | 6.7   | 5.6   |
| Lipetsk       | 34.1  | 15.5  | 14.4  | 13.4  | 11.2  | 10.0  | 10.3  | 9.9   |
We have identified the following areas for leveling the level of development of small agricultural business and enhancing entrepreneurial activity in rural areas: improving competitiveness and production efficiency in small business structures; developing consumer cooperation, integration,

5. Priority Directions in the Development of Small Agricultural Business
The theoretical and analytical research allows one to determine the priority directions of small business development in the agricultural sector of the economy, aimed at improving the sustainability of reproduction processes in small agricultural structures, enhancing innovation, increasing the social and environmental responsibility of rural small entrepreneurs, including effective tools and regulatory measures that enable small agricultural businesses to grow and compete successfully with large and medium-sized business structures [12, 13].

We have identified the following areas for leveling the level of development of small agricultural business and enhancing entrepreneurial activity in rural areas: improving competitiveness and production efficiency in small business structures; developing consumer cooperation, integration,
contracting (outsourcing); establishing a system of interaction between small agribusiness and the state; development of organic agricultural production in small business structures; digitization of the rural economy and improvement of information support for rural entrepreneurs; development of youth, socially oriented entrepreneurship.

The successful implementation of these areas will be provided by the following activities:

1. To improve competitiveness and production efficiency in small business forms, it is necessary:
   - Introduce new high-yielding varieties in crop production, diversification of production activities, providing access to new markets. For the successful implementation of this direction, measures are needed that stimulate small entrepreneurs to test and implement the results of R&D in production and sales activities;
   - Develop a system of information and consulting services for small agricultural business on the adaptation of innovative technologies to business conditions;
   - Regulating the placement and specialization of small forms of agribusiness, taking into account potential raw material zones, location of processing enterprises, as well as the degree of participation in the formation of regional and intraregional food and agricultural raw materials markets;
   - Creating research and production associations, in which on the basis of small business structures carried out approbation of domestic innovative developments.

The functions of the state in this case should include:

- Protection against unfair competition from large business organizations;
- ensuring equal access to the markets of resources and sales markets, equal rights to all bidders.

The advantages of small agricultural business, due to the small size of production, in particular, flexibility and maneuverability, rapid adaptation to changes in the external environment, mobility and simplicity of the management structure, characterized by rapid management decisions, allow them to successfully test the achievements of scientific and technological progress. Direct participation in the labor process of family members and a direct interest in the results of labor, determines the modern conduct of the necessary agro-technical measures, which leads to a reduction in production and temporary losses.

Thus, it can be stated that in modern conditions a rural entrepreneur (the head of a peasant farm or the owner of a personal farm), having highly qualified specialists, is able to introduce innovations of various functional significance into their activities, to diversify production.

It should be emphasized that in order to activate the innovative development of small agrarian business, such consulting support is needed for entrepreneurs, which allowed them to promptly promote innovation from its developers to users - entrepreneurial organizations.

Very important for small businesses in the agro-industrial complex is the availability of guidelines for adapting the developed innovative technologies and technology to the climatic conditions and technical capabilities of small business structures. It seems that at the initial stage of design work, it should be possible to use the same innovative products in different agro-climatic conditions, taking into account the scale of agricultural production.

In order to effectively ensure the innovative development of small agrarian business, highly qualified specialists, employees who are able to work on innovative equipment with innovative products are needed. As for farmers, individual entrepreneurs, their average age is generally between 45 and 50 years old. And they do not always go into business for the sake of achieving some professional success, and often due to lack of work or due to low incomes. Undoubtedly, there are active, goal-oriented, innovatively-minded leaders among farmers, but they also need some informational help to reduce the time spent on finding the necessary innovation.
2. Building an effective interaction system based on cooperation, integration and contracting includes:

- Creating multifunctional cooperatives; [16]
- Developing state-cooperative partnership for the construction of processing and logistics complexes;
- Developing territorial, product clusters, including associations of cooperatives, taking into account the possibility of outsourcing transfer of additional business processes and allowing to intensify economic growth and competitiveness of the region as a whole, to induce a significant increase in value added;
- Providing an opportunity to use cooperative organizations guarantee the guarantee funds to support small business.

The creation of a state-cooperative multichannel sales system for agricultural producers, in particular, the opening of cooperative agricultural markets, the reconstruction and modernization of existing wholesale markets, the development of logistics schemes will make it possible to carry out an effective regulatory impact on the development of sales markets for small agricultural entrepreneurs.

At the regional and municipal levels, it is necessary to ensure the formation of a market infrastructure, in particular, namely:

- The organization of points of reception of agricultural products from households;
- Holding seasonal fairs for the sale of goods produced by small forms of agribusiness.

3. The main priorities in the formation of interaction of small agricultural business and municipal authorities is the solution of pressing issues on the socio-economic development of territories, including the improvement and modernization of social infrastructure of the territory where small organizations are located.

Municipal-private cooperation will enhance the investment attractiveness of the region through the formation of a favorable innovation and investment infrastructure, improving the quality of information and consulting support for small agribusiness. To do this, it is necessary to monitor the economic, social, and innovation situation in the rural territory and in the region as a whole, to evaluate jointly the effectiveness and efficiency of the regional programs and projects being implemented [17, 18].

The effective policy of regional and municipal authorities is determined by the chosen forms of interaction between agribusiness and local authorities and instruments that stimulate long-term cooperation of the parties:

- Supporting the initiative of the agricultural business to participate in the development of the social sphere and improve the quality of the environment;
- Expanding the participation of rural entrepreneurs in the preparation of decisions of state authorities aimed at the socio-economic development of rural areas;
- Identifying certain forms of the agrarian business that have the greatest effect on the local economy;
- Providing municipal loans.

4. Ecological innovations are important in ensuring competitive stability and stable functioning of small forms of agricultural business, in particular, aimed at the transition to the production of environmentally friendly, non-GMO products, disposal of waste from livestock farms, and the prevention of black soil degradation [19].

An important condition for increasing the environmental responsibility of the agrarian business is the stimulation by the state of socially responsible, environmentally friendly behavior of rural entrepreneurs. The incentive instruments may include: preferential taxation system; compensation for part of the costs of introducing innovative environmental; energy-saving technologies; preferential loans and subsidizing the purchase of special equipment and biological plant protection products. The
development of eco-production requires international or Russian certificates confirming the quality and environmental safety of products. To obtain them, it is advisable to apply the principle of co-financing (up to 50%). Small businesses that have received such certificates can be given subsidies for the storage and processing of marketable organic products. On the basis of public-private partnership, it is possible to create wholesale distribution centers for organic agricultural production.

Certainly the solution of problems associated with the elimination of environmental damage is associated with serious financial costs that cannot be implemented only at the expense of budget funds; therefore, it is necessary to attract entrepreneurs, providing economically mutually beneficial conditions for the implementation of eco-and socially-oriented innovation projects based on private-municipal partnership, to co-finance infrastructure projects to support eco-production.

5. Digitization of the rural economy and improvement of information support for rural entrepreneurs on obtaining subsidies, concessional loans, taxation, on innovative agricultural products: new seeds, animal breeds, chemical remedies, new resource-saving technologies, etc.

So, for example, in the regions, we consider it expedient to create a remote consulting system for small agrarian business entities.

Improving information, scientific, and practical support includes the following activities:

− Implementation of a comprehensive and systematic monitoring of the development of innovation in the business structures of the agro-industrial complex;
− Organization of information and communication space;
− Creation of electronic databases of innovation infrastructure organizations; innovative entrepreneurial structures in order to find partners, obtain interested parties, as well as information about the services market, innovative products, the needs of the economy in the development;
− Organization of training courses and advanced training for managers of small business structures
− Free consultations for small business organizations in the agro-industrial complex with the help of invited qualified retired specialists
− Providing farmers with technical support in mastering the necessary working methods [20].

6. For the development of youth, socially oriented business, contributing to the increase in rural employment, preservation of the rural way, it is necessary to use the following mechanisms:

− Targeted support to novice farmers, rural individual entrepreneurs;
− Assistance in the development of business at an early stage and adaptation to the social and living conditions of life;
− Preferential taxation of novice farmers, as well as entrepreneurs who employ people with disabilities [21].

6. Conclusion
An economic assessment of the development of small agrarian business was carried out, which resulted in showing the main trends in the reduction of the number of small agricultural business entities, while at the same time enlarging the size of the land plot and maintaining a significant contribution of households to agricultural production. The problems of effective development of small agrarian business, associated with a lack of financial resources, the complexity of marketing products, low staffing; technical backwardness of the production base, administrative barriers, etc.

Despite the strengthening of state support for small agribusiness, non-observance of the principle of transparency in the allocation of grants and subsidies to a specific recipient reduces the interest of small entrepreneurs in obtaining budget funds for the development of their economy [23].

All of the above emphasizes the need to substantiate the priority directions for the development of small agrarian business, including instruments and regulatory measures, which make it possible to
bring small agrarian business to a qualitatively new level of development. Social functions implemented by small agrarian business, consisting in increasing rural employment, forming a class of rural entrepreneurs, preserving and enhancing the natural resource potential of rural areas, developing social infrastructure should be the basis of the developed methods and measures of influence from the state.

The proposed directions for the development of small agricultural business will help create a favorable business environment for the effective functioning of small agricultural business, enhance innovation, increase the social responsibility of rural entrepreneurs, as well as increase the effectiveness and efficiency of implemented strategies and programs for the development of the agricultural sector and the region.

References

[1] Charykova O G ed 2017 Strategic directions for the development of agriculture in the Voronezh region: a collective monograph (Voronezh, Russia: “RITM Publishing House” LLC) p 212
[2] A E Surinov ed 2017 Russian statistical yearbook (Moscow: Rosstat) p 686
[3] Simonyan S R 2013 Modern Problems of Science and Education 6
[4] Surovtseva E S and Kravchenko T S 2017 Economic Analysis: Theory and Practice 16 4(463) pp 622-636
[5] Uzun V Y 2007 Economics of Agriculture of Russia 2 pp 21-24
[6] Dobrunova A I, Nezhelchenko E V and Gupalova N A 2017 Regional Economics and Management: Electronic Scientific Journal 4(52) p 9
[7] Anne W van den Ban, Arnold L G M Bauwens (http://edepot.wur.nl/41432)
[8] Savchenko T V, Ulezko A V, Kiyashchenko L V and Tyutyunikov A A 2015 International Business Management 9(6) pp 1186-1189
[9] Lyapunov I V 2018 Theory and Practice of Modern Science 4(34) pp 375-378
[10] Korobeynikov D A 2018 Scientific Herald: Finance, Banks, Investments 1(42) pp 122-128
[11] Kiyanova L D 2017 Biosphere Economy: Theory and Practice 2(3) pp 66-67
[12] Zbarskyi V K and Alicksieieva Yu Yu 2017 International Scientific and Production Journal “Economics of Agro-Industrial Complex” 7(273) pp 23-29
[13] Paramonov P F 2012 Scientific Journal KubSAU 04(78) pp 450-474
[14] Bazhenov S I 2008 Managing the sustainable development of small business as a factor in the economic growth of a region (Ekaterinburg, Russia: Institute of Economics Ural Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences) p 236
[15] Balashova Ya Development of small business in Russia (http://fb.ru/article)
[16] Salova M S 2011 International Agricultural Journal 6 pp 17-21
[17] Zakshevsky V G, Merenkova I N and Pereletov A A 2009 AIC: Economy, Management 7 pp 16-21
[18] Shishkin D G 2013 Russian Entrepreneurship 2(224) pp 27-33
[19] Peshkova A 2012 International Agricultural Journal 1 pp 62-64
[20] Velu H A F 1980 The Development Process of the Personally Managed Enterprise European Foundation for Management Development’s, 10th Seminar on Small Business (Nottingham: Nottingham Business School)
[21] Otino S E 2017 Ostrovskiy Chenteniya 1 pp 410-415
[22] Bogoviz A V, Lobova S V, Ragulina J V, Chutcheva Y V and Bykovskaya N V 2019 Increase of labor productivity in the agrarian sector: A view from the standpoint of a modern man Quality - Access to Success 19(S2) pp 103-107
[23] Bogoviz A V, Vorobyev S P and Vorobyova V V 2016 Statistical evaluation of the transformation of the industry structure of agriculture Economics of Agriculture of Russia 8 pp 54-60