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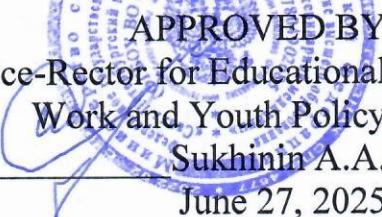
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APPROVED BY
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June 27, 2025

**Department of economics, organization and management
of veterinary business**

EDUCATIONAL WORK PROGRAM

for the discipline

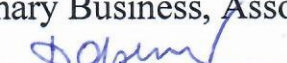
“ECONOMICS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION”

**The level of higher education
SPECIALIST COURSE**

**Specialty 36.05.01 Veterinary Medicine
Profile «General Clinical Veterinary Medicine»**

**Full-time education
Education starts in 2025**

Reviewed and adopted
at the meeting of the department
on June 24, 2025.
Protocol No. 15

Head of the Department
of Organization, Economics and Management
of Veterinary Business, Associate Professor
 Orekhov D.A.

Saint Petersburg
2025

1. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE DISCIPLINE “ECONOMICS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION”

The main goal of the discipline in the training of veterinarians is to obtain a holistic and comprehensive understanding of the main directions of economic and managerial activities of agro-industrial enterprises, applied knowledge about the peculiarities of organizing the activities of companies operating in agriculture, the specifics of making economic and managerial decisions of businesses in a market economy, knowledge of basic definitions and definitions in the field of economics and management of agricultural enterprises.

To achieve these goals, it is necessary to solve the following tasks:

- study the theoretical foundations in economics and management in agriculture, as the most important component of the country's agro-industrial complex,
- consolidate students' knowledge of methods of economic analysis, management of innovations and innovations, identifying promising development paths.

2. THE LIST OF THE PLANNED RESULTS OF THE DISCIPLINE (MODULE), CORRELATED WITH THE PLANNED RESULTS OF THE REALISED EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

As a result of mastering the discipline, the student prepares for the following types of activities, in accordance with the educational standard of the FSE on 05.36.01 "Veterinary Medicine".

The field of professional activity: 13 Agriculture

Qualification: Veterinarian

Types of professional activity tasks:

- Medical.
- Expert control.
- Scientific and educational.

2.1. The student's competencies formed (acquired) because of mastering the discipline

The process of studying the discipline is aimed at developing the following competencies:

a) universal competencies (UC)

UC-3 - able to organize and manage the work of a team, developing a team strategy to achieve the goal

UC-3id1 – KNOW: problems of selecting an effective team; basic conditions for effective teamwork; fundamentals of strategic human resource management; regulatory legal acts relating to the organization and implementation of professional activities; models of organizational behavior, factors in the formation of organizational relations; strategies and principles of teamwork, the main characteristics of the organizational climate and interaction of team members in the organization.

UC-3id2 – BE ABLE TO: determine the management style and effectiveness of team leadership; develop a team strategy; apply the principles and methods of organizing team

activities, including using digital technologies; choose methods and techniques for studying professional practical problems.

UC-3id3 – HAVE: organization and management in solving team problems, including using digital technologies; creating a team to perform practical tasks; participation in the development of teamwork strategy; ability to work in a team.

UK-9 - capable of making informed economic decisions in various areas of life

UC-9id1 – KNOW: the conceptual apparatus of economic science, the basic principles of the functioning of the economy, the goals and mechanisms of the main types of socio-economic policies.

UC-9id2 – BE ABLE TO: use economic and financial planning methods to achieve the set goal, including using digital technologies.

UC-9id3 – HAVE: skills in using economic tools for financial management, including the use of digital technologies, taking into account economic and financial risks in various areas of life.

3. PLACE OF THE DISCIPLINE IN THE STRUCTURE OF MPEP

Discipline B1.O.11 “Economics of agricultural production” is a discipline of a mandatory part of the federal state educational standard of higher education in the specialty 36.05.01 “Veterinary Medicine” (specialty level). It is mastered in the 7th semester (full-time).

When teaching the discipline “Economics of agricultural production”, the knowledge and skills acquired by students when mastering the disciplines “Feeding animals with the basics of feed production”, “Breeding farm animals and the basics of animal science”, “Project management” are used.

In the process of professional training of students, it is necessary to focus on a more in-depth study of the economic and managerial foundations of the activities of agricultural enterprises in order to improve the quality of veterinary services in livestock farming, increase the efficiency of intensification of production in agriculture, on mastering new methods for calculating the economic efficiency of farming, on studying the legal framework and regulations documents on veterinary medicine and land relations, as well as in the field of commercial activity, pricing, government regulation, taxation, etc., which requires veterinary specialists to have additional knowledge included in the discipline “Economics of agricultural production”.

4. THE SCOPE OF DISCIPLINE AND TYPES OF ACADEMIC WORK

4.1. The scope of the discipline for full-time education

Type of educational work	Hours	Semester 9
Classroom classes (total)	32	32
Including:	-	-
Lectures, including interactive forms	16	16
Practical lessons (PL), including interactive forms and:	16	16
practical training (PT)	4	4
Self-study	40	40
Control	36	36
Type of intermediate and final certification (test, exam)	Test	Test
Total labor intensity hours/credits	72/2	72/2

5. THE CONTENT OF THE DISCIPLINE AND TYPES OF CLASSES

5.1. The content of the discipline (full-time education)

№	Contents of sections and individual topics	Formed competencies	Semester	Lectures	Practical lessons	Practical training	Sels-study
1	Organizational and economic foundations of the functioning of the agro-industrial complex	UC-9 - capable of making informed economic decisions in various areas of life. UC-9id1 – KNOW: the conceptual apparatus of economic science, the basic principles of the functioning of the economy, the goals and mechanisms of the main types of socio-economic policies.	7	2	2		5
2	Forms of economic relations in agricultural enterprises	UC-9 - capable of making informed economic decisions in various areas of life. UC-9id1 – KNOW: the conceptual apparatus of economic science, the basic principles of the functioning of the economy, the goals and mechanisms of the main types of socio-economic policies.	7	2	2		5
3	Economic essence and efficiency of use of fixed production assets in agriculture	UC-9 - capable of making informed economic decisions in various areas of life.	7	2	2	1	5

		UC-9id2 – BE ABLE TO: use economic and financial planning methods to achieve the set goal, including using digital technologies. UC-9id3 – HAVE: skills in using economic tools for financial management, including the use of digital technologies, considering economic and financial risks in various areas of life.					
4	Economic principles of the formation and use of working capital	UC-9 - capable of making informed economic decisions in various areas of life. UC-9id2 – BE ABLE TO: use economic and financial planning methods to achieve the set goal, including using digital technologies. UC-9id3 – HAVE: skills in using economic tools for financial management, including the use of digital technologies, considering economic and financial risks in various areas of life.	7	2	-	1	5
5	Agricultural production expenses and products cost price	UC-9 - capable of making informed economic decisions in various areas of life. UC-9id3 – HAVE: skills in using economic tools for financial management, including the use of digital technologies, considering economic and financial risks in various areas of life.	7	2	-	2	5
6	Economics and labor organization in agricultural enterprises	UC-3 - able to organize and manage the work of a team, developing a team strategy to achieve the goal UC-3id1 – KNOW: problems of selecting an effective team; basic conditions for effective teamwork; fundamentals of strategic human resource management; regulatory legal acts relating to the organization and implementation of professional activities; models of organizational behavior, factors in the formation of organizational relations; strategies and	7	2	2		5

		<p>principles of teamwork, the main characteristics of the organizational climate and interaction of team members in the organization.</p> <p>UC-3id2 – BE ABLE TO: determine the management style and effectiveness of team leadership; develop a team strategy; apply the principles and methods of organizing team activities, including using digital technologies; choose methods and techniques for studying professional practical problems.</p> <p>UC-3id3 – HAVE: organization and management in solving team problems, including using digital technologies; creating a team to perform practical tasks; participation in the development of teamwork strategy; ability to work in a team.</p>					
7	Efficiency of agricultural production and its assessment	<p>UC-9 - capable of making informed economic decisions in various areas of life.</p> <p>UC-9id2 – BE ABLE TO: use economic and financial planning methods to achieve the set goal, including using digital technologies.</p>	7	2	2		5
8	Economics of Cattle, Pig, Sheep and Poultry	<p>UC-9 - capable of making informed economic decisions in various areas of life.</p> <p>UC-9id3 – HAVE: skills in using economic tools for financial management, including the use of digital technologies, considering economic and financial risks in various areas of life.</p>	7	2	2		5
TOTALLY FOR 7 SEMESTER				16	12	4	40

6. THE LIST OF EDUCATIONAL AND METHODOLOGICAL SUPPORT FOR STUDENTS' SELF WORK

6.1. Guidelines for self -work

1. CHEkhovskih I.A. Rabochaya tetrad' dlya vypolneniya prakticheskikh rabot po discipline «Ekonomika APK» dlya obuchayushchihsya po special'nosti 36.05.01 - «Veterinariya» ochnoj, ochno-zaochnoj (vechernej) i zaochnoj form obucheniya / CHEkhovskih Irina Aleksandrovna ; redaktor-sostavitel' : T. V. Grimuta; MSKH RF, SPbGUVU. - Sankt-Peterburg : FGBOU VO

SPbGUVU, 2020. - 26 s. - URL: <https://clck.ru/SGW3M> (date of access: 24.06.2025). - Rezhim dostupa: dlya avtoriz. pol'zovatelej EB SPbGUVU. – Tekst: elektronnyj.

6.2. Literature for self-work

1. Zakon RF ot 14.05.1993 №4979-I «O veterinarii».
2. Nechaev, V.I. Ekonomika predpriyatij APK : dopushcheno UMO po obrazovaniju v oblasti proizvodstvennogo menedzhmenta v kachestve uchebnogo posobiya dlya studentov vysshih uchebnyh zavedenij, obuchayushchih'sya po special'nosti 080502 - "Ekonomika i upravlenie na predpriyatii APK" / V.I. Nechaev, P.F. Paramonov, I.E. Halyavka. - Sankt-Peterburg : Lan', 2010. - 464 s. - (Uchebniki dlya vuzov. Special'naya literatura).

7. THE LIST OF BASIC AND ADDITIONAL LITERATURE NECESSARY FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DISCIPLINE

7.1. Basic literature

1. Ekonomika sel'skogo hoz'yajstva : uchebnoe posobie dlya studentov vysshih uchebnyh zavedenij po agroekonomicheskim special'nostyam / I. A. Minakov, L. A. Sabetova, N. I. Kulikov [i dr.] ; pod red. I. A. Minakova. - Moskva : KolosS, 2002. - 328 s. : il. - (Uchebniki i uchebnye posobiya dlya studentov vysshih uchebnyh zavedenij).

7.2. Additional literature

1. Menedzhment v APK. Praktikum : uchebnoe posobie. / M.N. Malyshev, N.B. Suhovol'skaya, N.YU. Donec [i dr.] ; pod red. M.N. Malysheva. - Sankt-Peterburg : Prospekt Nauki, 2021. - 228 s. -URL: <https://www.prospektnauki.ru/ebooks/books/mvapkp.php> (date of access: 24.06.2025) Rezhim dostupa: dlya avtorizovannykh pol'zovatelej EBS "Prospekt Nauki".
2. Andreeva, N.N. Upravlenie kachestvom v APK : uchebnoe posobie / N.N. Andreeva. - 1. - Sankt-Peterburg : Kvadro, 2022. - 182 s. - URL: <https://elibrice.com/14b83a51-a055-47af-8090-ace3f82c1dcd> (date of access: 24.06.2025) Rezhim dostupa: dlya avtorizovannykh pol'zovatelej EBS "Elibrice".

8. THE LIST OF RESOURCES OF THE INFORMATION AND TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK "INTERNET" NECESSARY FOR EDUCATION OF THE DISCIPLINE

Electronic library systems

1. ELS "SPBGUVU"
2. Legal reference system "ConsultantPlus"
3. University information system "RUSSIA"
4. Full-text database POLPRED.COM
5. Scientific electronic Library ELIBRARY.RU
6. Russian Scientific Network
7. Full-text interdisciplinary database on agricultural and environmental sciences ProQuest AGRICULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE DATABASE
8. Electronic books of the publishing house "Prospekt Nauki" <http://prospektnauki.ru/ebooks/>
9. Collection "Agriculture. Veterinary medicine" publishing house "Quadro" ELS "Elibrice" publishing house "Quadro" <https://elibrice.com/>

9. METHODOLOGICAL GUIDELINES FOR STUDENTS ON EDUCATION OF THE DISCIPLINE

Methodological recommendations for students are a set of recommendations and explanations that allow them to organize the process of studying this discipline optimally.

The content of methodological recommendations, as a rule, may include:

- Tips on planning and organizing the time needed to study the discipline. Description of the sequence of actions of the student, or the "scenario of studying the discipline".

Morning time is the most effective for academic work (from 8-14 hours), followed by afternoon time (from 16-19 hours) and evening time (from 20-24 hours). The most difficult material is recommended to be studied at the beginning of each time interval after rest. After 1.5 hours of work, a break is required (10-15 minutes), after 4 hours of work, the break should be 1 hour. Part of the scientific organization of labor is the master of the technique of mental labor. Normally, a student should devote about 10 hours a day to studying (6 hours at university, 4 hours at home).

The methodology of work when taking notes of oral presentations differs significantly from the methodology of work when taking notes of written sources.

By taking notes of written sources, the student could read again the desired passage of the text, reflect on it, highlight the main thoughts of the author, briefly formulate them, and then write them down. If necessary, he can also note his attitude to this point of view. Listening to the lecture, the student should transit most of the complexity of the above-mentioned works for another time, trying to use every minute to record the lecture, and not to comprehend it - there is no time left for this. Therefore, when taking notes of a lecture, it is recommended, to leave separate fields on each page for subsequent entries in addition to the summary.

After recording a lecture or making a summary of it, you should not leave work on the lecture material before preparing for the test. It is necessary to do as early as possible the work that accompanies taking notes of written sources, the last could not be done during the recording of the lecture - read your notes, deciphering individual abbreviations, analyze the text, establish logical connections between its elements, in some cases show them graphically, highlight the main thoughts, mark issues, requiring additional processing, in particular, the teacher's consultations.

When working on the text of the lecture, the student should pay special attention to the problematic issues, raised by the teacher, during the lecture, as well as to his assignments and recommendations.

For each lecture, practical lesson and laboratory work, classification cod, topic, list of issues under consideration, volume in hours and links to recommended literature are provided. For classes conducted in interactive forms, its organizational form should be indicated: computer simulation, business or role-playing game, analysis of a specific situation, etc.

- Recommendations for preparing for practical classes

Practical (seminar) classes are an important part of the professional training of students. The main purpose of conducting practical (seminar) classes is to form students' analytical, creative thinking through the acquisition of practical skills. Practical classes are also conducted in order to deepen and consolidate the knowledge gained in lectures and in the process of independent work on normative documents, educational and scientific literature. For student, it is necessary, to study or repeat theoretical material on a given topic when preparing for a practical lesson for students.

When preparing for a practical lesson, the student is recommended to follow the following algorithm:

- 1) get acquainted with the plan of the upcoming lesson;

- 2) study the literature sources that have been recommended and familiarize yourself with the introductory notes to the relevant sections.

Methodological guidelines for practical (seminar) classes in the discipline, along with the work program and schedule of the educational process, refer to methodological documents that determine the level of organization and quality of the educational process.

The content of practical (seminar) classes is recorded in the working curricula of the disciplines in the sections "List of topics of practical (seminar) classes".

The most important component of any form of practical training are tasks. The basis of the task is an example that is understood from the standpoint of the theory developed in the lecture. As a rule, the main attention is paid to the formation of specific skills, which determines the content of students' activities - problem solving, laboratory work, clarification of categories and concepts of science, which are a prerequisite for correct thinking and speech.

- Practical (seminar) classes perform the following tasks:

- stimulate regular study of recommended literature, as well as attentive attitude to the lecture course;

- consolidate the knowledge gained in the process of lecture training and independent work on literature;

- expand the scope of professionally significant knowledge, skills, and abilities;

- allow you to verify the correctness of previously acquired knowledge;

- initiate skills of independent self-thinking, oral presentation;

- contribute to the free use of terminology;

- provide the teacher with the opportunity to systematically monitor the level of independent work of students.

Methodological guidelines for practical (seminar) classes on the discipline should be focused on modern business conditions, current regulatory documents, advanced technologies, the latest achievements of science, technology and practice, modern ideas about certain phenomena, the studied reality.

- Recommendations for working with literature.

Working with literature is an important stage of the student's self-work on mastering the subject, contributing not only to the consolidation of knowledge, but also to the expansion of horizons, mental abilities, memory, the ability to think, express and confirm personal hypotheses and ideas. In addition, the skills of research work necessary for further professional activity are developed.

When starting to study the literature on the topic, it is necessary to make notes, extracts, notes. It is mandatory to take notes of the works of theorists, which allow us to comprehend the theoretical basis of the study. For the rest, you can limit yourself to summary from the studied sources. All summaries and quotations must have the exact "return address" (author, title of the work, year of publication, page, etc.). It is advisable to write an abbreviated title of the question to which the extract or quotation refers. In addition, it is necessary to learn how to immediately compile a file of special literature and publications of sources, both proposed by the teacher and identified independently, as well as refer to bibliographic reference books, chronicles of journal articles, book chronicles, abstract journals. At the same time, publications of sources (articles, book titles, etc.) should be written on separate cards, which must be filled in according to the rules of bibliographic description (surname, initials of the author, title of the work. Place of publication, publisher, year of publication, number of pages, and for journal articles – the name of the journal, year of publication, page numbers). On each card, it is advisable to record the thought of the author of the book or a fact from this book on only one specific issue. If the work, even in the same paragraph or phrase, contains more judgments or facts on another issue, then they should be written out on a separate card. The presentation should be concise, accurate, without subjective assessments. On the back of the card, you can make your own notes about this book or article, its content, structure, on which sources it is written, etc.

- Explanations about working with control and test materials for the course, recommendations for completing homework.

Testing allows you to determine whether the actual behavior of the program corresponds to the expected one by performing a specially selected set of tests. A test is the fulfillment of certain conditions and actions necessary to verify the operation of the function under test or part of it. Each question in the discipline must be answered correctly by choosing one option.

10. EDUCATIONAL WORK

As part of the implementation of the discipline, educational work is carried out to form a modern scientific worldview and a system of basic values, the formation and development of spiritual and moral, civil and patriotic values, a system of aesthetic and ethical knowledge and values, attitudes of tolerant consciousness in society, the formation of students' need for work as the first vital necessity, the highest value and the main way to achieve success in life, to realize the social significance of your future profession.

11. THE LIST OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES USED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

11.1 Information technologies

For the educational process of the discipline is previewed the use of information technologies:

- practical classes using multimedia;
- interactive technologies (dialogues, collective discussion on various topics for realization a particular educational and professional task);
- interaction with students via e-mail;
- community work in the electronic information and educational environment of St. Petersburg State University: <https://spbguvvm.ru/academy/eios/>

11.2. Software

The list of licensed and free- distributed software, including national programs

№ п/п	Technical and computer programs recommended by sections and topics of the program	License
1	MS PowerPoint	67580828
2	LibreOffice	free software
3	OS Alt Education	AAO.0022.00
4	ABIS “ MARK-SQL”	02102014155
5	MS Windows 10	67580828
6	System Consult Plus	503/KJI
7	Android OS	free software


12. THE MATERIAL AND TECHNICAL BASE NECESSARY FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DISCIPLINE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS.

The title of the discipline (module), practice in accordance with the curriculum	The title of special rooms and rooms for self-work	Equipment of special rooms and rooms for self-work
	1 (196084, St. Petersburg, Chernigovskaya str., 5) Classroom for lecture-type classes	<i>Specialized furniture:</i> desks, chairs

agricultural production	Chernigovskaya str., 5) Classroom for lecture-type classes	<i>Technical training tools:</i> video projector, slide presentations on the parts of the discipline
	4 (196084, St. Petersburg, Chernigovskaya str., 5) Classroom for lecture-type classes	<i>Specialized furniture:</i> desks, chairs <i>Technical training tools:</i> video projector, slide presentations on the parts of the discipline
	125 (196084, St. Petersburg, Chernigovskaya str., 5)) Classroom for seminar-type classes, group and individual consultations, ongoing monitoring and current attestation	<i>Specialized furniture:</i> desks, chairs
	126 (196084, St. Petersburg, Chernigovskaya str., 5) Classroom for seminar-type classes, group and individual consultations, ongoing monitoring and current attestation	<i>Specialized furniture:</i> desks, chairs
	135 (196084, St. Petersburg, Chernigovskaya str., 5) Classroom for seminar-type classes, group and individual consultations, ongoing monitoring and current attestation	<i>Specialized furniture:</i> desks, chairs
	136 (196084, St. Petersburg, Chernigovskaya str., 5) Classroom for seminar-type classes, group and individual consultations, ongoing monitoring and current attestation	<i>Specialized furniture:</i> desks, chairs
	206 Large reading room (196084, St. Petersburg, Chernigovskaya str., 5) Room for self-work	<i>Specialized furniture:</i> tables, chairs <i>Technical means of education:</i> computers connected to the Internet and access to an electronic information and educational environment
	214 Small reading room (196084, St. Petersburg, Chernigovskaya str., 5) Room for self-work	<i>Specialized furniture:</i> tables, chairs <i>Technical means of education:</i> computers connected to the Internet and access to an electronic information and educational environment
	324 Information Technology Department (196084, St. Petersburg, Chernigovskaya str., 5) Room for storage and preventive maintenance of educational equipment	<i>Specialized furniture:</i> tables, chairs, special equipment, materials and spare parts for preventive maintenance of technical training facilities

Developer:

Candidate of Economic Sciences,
Associate professor

 / Irina A. Chekhovskikh

Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation
Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution
of Higher Education
"Saint Petersburg State University of Veterinary Medicine"

Department of economics, organization and management
of veterinary business

FUND OF ASSESMENT TOOLS
for the discipline
" ECONOMICS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION"

Level of higher education
SPECIALIST COURSE

Specialty 36.05.01 Veterinary medicine
Profile «General clinical veterinary medicine»
Full-time education

Education starts in 2025

Saint Petersburg
2025

1. PASSPORT OF THE FUND OF ASSESMENT TOOLS

№	Acquired competence	Assessed modules of a discipline	Assesment tool
1.	UC-9 - capable of making informed economic decisions in various areas of life. UC-9id1 – KNOW: the conceptual apparatus of economic science, the basic principles of the functioning of the economy, the goals and mechanisms of the main types of socio-economic policies.	Organizational and economic foundations of the functioning of the agro-industrial complex	Tests
2.	UC-9 - capable of making informed economic decisions in various areas of life. UC-9id1 – KNOW: the conceptual apparatus of economic science, the basic principles of the functioning of the economy, the goals and mechanisms of the main types of socio-economic policies.	Forms of economic relations in agricultural enterprises	Colloquium, tests
3.	UC-9 - capable of making informed economic decisions in various areas of life. UC-9id2 – BE ABLE TO: use economic and financial planning methods to achieve the set goal, including using digital technologies. UK-9ia3 – HAVE: skills in using economic tools for financial management, including the use of digital technologies, considering economic and financial risks in various areas of life.	Economic essence and efficiency of use of fixed production assets in agriculture	Tests
4.	UC-9 - capable of making informed economic decisions in various areas of life. UC-9id2 – BE ABLE TO: use economic and financial planning methods to achieve the set goal, including using digital technologies. UK-9ia3 – HAVE: skills in using economic tools for financial management, including the use of digital technologies, considering economic and financial risks in various areas of life.	Economic principles of the formation and use of working capital	Tests
5.	UC-9 - capable of making informed economic decisions in various areas of life. UC-9id3 – HAVE: skills in using economic tools for financial management, including the use of digital technologies, considering economic and financial risks in various areas of life.	Agricultural production expenses and products cost price	Tests

6.	<p>UC-3 - able to organize and manage the work of a team, developing a team strategy to achieve the goal</p> <p>UC-3id1 – KNOW: problems of selecting an effective team; basic conditions for effective teamwork; fundamentals of strategic human resource management; regulatory legal acts relating to the organization and implementation of professional activities; models of organizational behavior, factors in the formation of organizational relations; strategies and principles of teamwork, the main characteristics of the organizational climate and interaction of team members in the organization.</p> <p>UC-3id2 – BE ABLE TO: determine the management style and effectiveness of team leadership; develop a team strategy; apply the principles and methods of organizing team activities, including using digital technologies; choose methods and techniques for studying professional practical problems.</p> <p>UC-3id3 – HAVE: organization and management in solving team problems, including using digital technologies; creating a team to perform practical tasks; participation in the development of teamwork strategy; ability to work in a team.</p>	Economics and labor organization in agricultural enterprises	Colloquium, tests
7.	<p>UC-9 - capable of making informed economic decisions in various areas of life.</p> <p>UC-9id2 – BE ABLE TO: use economic and financial planning methods to achieve the set goal, including using digital technologies.</p>	Efficiency of agricultural production and its assessment	Tests
8.	<p>UC-9 - capable of making informed economic decisions in various areas of life.</p> <p>UC-9d3 – HAVE: skills in using economic tools for financial management, including the use of digital technologies, considering economic and financial risks in various areas of life.</p>	Economics of Cattle, Pig, Sheep and Poultry	Tests

List of assessment tools

№	Name of the assessment tool	Brief description of the assessment tool	Presentation of the assessment tool in the fund
1.	Colloquium	A means of monitoring the assimilation of educational material of a topic, section or sections of a discipline, organized as a training session in the form of an interview between a teacher and students	Questions on topics/sections of the discipline
2.	Test	A system of standardized tasks, which allows to automate the assessment of students' knowledge and skills	A fund of test assignments

2. INDICATORS AND CRITERIA FOR ASSESSING COMPETENCIES AT VARIOUS STAGES OF ITS FORMATION, DESCRIPTION OF ASSESSMENT SCALES

Planned results of competency acquired	The level of development				Assesment tool
	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Good	Exellent	
UC-3 - able to organize and manage the work of a team, developing a team strategy to achieve the goal					
UC-3id1 – KNOW: problems of selecting an effective team; basic conditions for effective teamwork; fundamentals of strategic human resource management; regulatory legal acts relating to the organization and implementation of professional activities; models of organizational behavior, factors in the formation of organizational relations; strategies and principles of teamwork, the main characteristics of the organizational climate and interaction of team members in the organization.	The level of knowledge is below the minimum requirements, gross errors have occurred	The minimum acceptable level of knowledge, many minor errors have been made	The level of knowledge corresponds to the training program, several minor errors have been made	The level of knowledge corresponds to the training program, no errors have been made	Colloquium, tests
UC-3id2 – BE ABLE TO: determine the management style and effectiveness of team leadership; develop a team strategy; apply the principles and methods of organizing team activities, including using digital technologies; choose methods and techniques for studying professional practical problems.	Basic skills were not demonstrated in solving standard tasks, and gross errors occurred	Basic skills have been demonstrated, typical problems have been solved with minor errors, all tasks have been completed, but not in full	All the basic skills have been demonstrated, all the main tasks have been solved with minor errors, all the tasks have been completed in full, but some with flaws	All basic skills have been demonstrated, all main tasks have been solved with some minor flaws, all tasks have been completed in full	Tests
UC-3id3 – HAVE: organization and management in solving team problems, including using digital technologies; creating a team to perform	When solving standard problems basic skills were not demonstrated, gross errors occurred	There is a minimum set of skills to solve standard tasks with some shortcomings	When solving standard problems basic skills were not demonstrated with some flaws	Skills were demonstrated in solving non-standard tasks without errors and flaws	Tests

practical tasks; participation in the development of teamwork strategy; ability to work in a team.					
UC-9 - capable of making informed economic decisions in various areas of life					
UC-9id1 – KNOW: the conceptual apparatus of economic science, the basic principles of the functioning of the economy, the goals and mechanisms of the main types of socio-economic policies.	The level of knowledge is below the minimum requirements, gross errors have occurred	The minimum acceptable level of knowledge, many minor errors have been made	The level of knowledge corresponds to the training program, several minor errors have been made	The level of knowledge corresponds to the training program, no errors have been made	Colloquium, tests
UC-9id2 – BE ABLE TO: use economic and financial planning methods to achieve the set goal, including using digital technologies.	Basic skills were not demonstrated in solving standard tasks, and gross errors occurred	Basic skills have been demonstrated, typical problems have been solved with minor errors, all tasks have been completed, but not in full	All the basic skills have been demonstrated, all the main tasks have been solved with minor errors, all the tasks have been completed in full, but some with flaws	All basic skills have been demonstrated, all main tasks have been solved with some minor flaws, all tasks have been completed in full	Tests
UC-9id3 – HAVE: skills in using economic tools for financial management, including the use of digital technologies, taking into account economic and financial risks in various areas of life.	When solving standard problems basic skills were not demonstrated, gross errors occurred	There is a minimum set of skills to solve standard tasks with some shortcomings	When solving standard problems basic skills were not demonstrated with some flaws	Skills were demonstrated in solving non-standard tasks without errors and flaws	Tests

3. A LIST OF CONTROL TASKS AND OTHER MATERIALS, NECESSARY FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS AND WORK EXPERIENCE

3.1. Typical tasks for the current control of academic progress

3.1.1 Questions for the colloquium

Questions for Competency Assessment UC-9 - capable of making informed economic decisions in various areas of life

UC-9id1 – KNOW: the conceptual apparatus of economic science, the basic principles of the functioning of the economy, the goals and mechanisms of the main types of socio-economic policies:

1. Food complex and food subcomplexes.
2. Food security of the country and regions.
3. Economic importance of production infrastructure in agriculture.
4. Main directions of stabilization of agriculture in market conditions.
5. Land use efficiency indicators.
6. Material and technical resources of agriculture: concept, composition and classification.
7. The concept and features of the material and technical base of agriculture. Problems of its strengthening at the present stage of economic development.
8. Economic efficiency of the formation and use of material resources in market conditions.
9. Investments in agriculture: concept, economic essence and effectiveness of their use.
10. Ecology and environmental protection in agriculture.
11. Indicators of the level of mechanization and electrification of agriculture.
12. The essence of economic efficiency of agricultural production.
13. Profit and directions of its use in agricultural enterprises.

Questions for Competency Assessment UC-3 - able to organize and manage the work of a team, developing a team strategy to achieve the goal

UC-3id1 – KNOW: problems of selecting an effective team; basic conditions for effective teamwork; fundamentals of strategic human resource management; regulatory legal acts relating to the organization and implementation of professional activities; models of organizational behavior, factors in the formation of organizational relations; strategies and principles of teamwork, the main characteristics of the organizational climate and interaction of team members in the organization.

14. Life cycle of an enterprise: creation, reorganization, reorganization, bankruptcy.
15. Basic principles of organization of agricultural enterprises, their production and organizational structure.
16. Basic organizational and legal forms of agricultural organizations.
17. Production structure of the organization
18. Types of production structure and their characteristics.
19. Production process and its organization.
20. Ways to improve the production structure and shorten the production cycle.
21. Essence, types and directions for improving the production structure.
22. Management structures of agricultural enterprises.
23. The essence of production management. Management and management, correlation of concepts

Competency assessment tests UC-9 - capable of making informed economic decisions in various areas of life

UC-9id1 – KNOW: the conceptual apparatus of economic science, the basic principles of the functioning of the economy, the goals and mechanisms of the main types of socio-economic policies:

1. Agriculture includes the following sectors:

- a) crop and livestock farming;

- b) crop production, livestock production and forestry;
- c) crop production, livestock production and fishing;
- d) crop production, livestock production, forestry and fishing.

2. The scope of plant growing does not include the cultivation of the following types of plants:

- a) textile crops - flax, cotton, hemp, jute;
- b) oilseeds - sesame, rapeseed, flax, hemp, mustard, coconut palm, castor oil, olive tree, sunflower;
- c) forage crops - silage crops, forage grasses, forage melons, forage root crops;
- d) all crops listed in points a), b) and c) are included in the crop production industry.

3. The agro-industrial complex is:

- a) a set of sectors of the national economy related to the development of agriculture, servicing its production and bringing agricultural products to the consumer;
- b) the totality of the country's land intended for agricultural production;
- c) a set of enterprises engaged in processing livestock products;
- d) a set of enterprises engaged in bringing the finished product of the agricultural industry to the final consumer.

4. The agro-industrial complex does not include the following functional areas:

- a) industries producing means of production and providing logistics for agriculture;
- b) enterprises providing communications, transportation, procurement, storage of the finished product;
- c) industries processing agricultural raw materials;
- d) all the listed industries and enterprises in points a), b) and c) are part of the agro-industrial complex.

UC-9id2 – BE ABLE TO: use economic and financial planning methods to achieve the set goal, including using digital technologies.

5. Fixed assets of the enterprise are:

- a) production assets of the enterprise;
- b) material and technical base of the production process;
- c) tools that are repeatedly used in the production process and transfer their value in parts to the cost of the finished product;
- d) tools of labor that participate in the reproduction process and transfer their value to the cost of the finished product once.

6. The average annual cost of fixed assets is calculated using the formula:

- a) the sum of the value of fixed assets at the beginning of the year and at the end of the year, divided by 2;
- b) the cost of introduced fixed assets divided by 12 (months);
- c) the difference between the value of fixed assets and the value of retired assets;
- d) the value of fixed assets divided by the value of production assets at the end of the year.

7. Profitability on fixed assets is:

- a) the same as the return on fixed assets;
- b) the ratio of profit to the value of fixed assets;
- c) depreciation of fixed assets;
- d) the reciprocal of capital productivity.

8. Indicators of the efficiency of using fixed assets of an enterprise include:

- a) the depreciation rate of fixed assets, the service life rate of fixed assets, the rate of intensive use of equipment;

- b) capital productivity, capital intensity, capital-labor ratio and capital profitability;
- c) the difference between the initial cost of fixed assets and the cost of disposal of fixed assets at the end of the year;
- d) equipment intensive use factor and equipment extensive use factor.

9. The concept of working capital includes:

- a) all financial resources involved only in the production process of the enterprise;
- b) means involved both in the production process and in the process of selling products;
- c) funds involved in bringing products to the final consumer;
- d) material assets of the enterprise, including buildings, structures and means of production.

10. Working capital of an enterprise does not include:

- a) raw materials, basic materials; b) cash; c) containers and packaging; d) machines.

11. Indicators of the efficiency of using working capital of an enterprise are:

- a) turnover ratio, turnover period, gross output per ruble of working capital;
- b) conditional number of livestock and poultry;
- c) area of agricultural land;
- d) staff turnover.

12. Fixed assets of an enterprise do not include:

- a) fuel, electricity; b) buildings and structures; c) machinery and equipment; d) vehicles.

13. The labor intensity of products is:

- a) labor costs per unit of production;
- b) the cost of living labor for the manufacture of products;
- c) quantity of products produced per unit of time;
- d) the number of products produced per employee.

14. The following indicators are used to measure labor productivity:

- a) labor norms and standards;
- b) production output per unit of labor input and labor intensity;
- c) labor intensity of management and efficiency of use of working time;
- d) the number of employees present and the intensity of production.

15. What type of labor intensity reflects the labor costs of the main workers:

- a) full labor intensity; b) technological complexity; c) production labor intensity; d) complexity of management.

16. Which payroll system does not exist:

- a) normative; b) time-based; c) piecework; d) chord.

17. An indicator of economic efficiency of production is not:

- a) labor productivity; b) labor intensity; c) capital intensity; d) capital productivity.

18. What is included in the category of “intrinsic rewards”?

- a) salary b) career c) the work itself d) recognition of the environment

19. The basic rule when determining the salary level is:

- a) minimum level determined by law
- b) the rate determined by the staffing table
- c) level of payment in competing firms
- d) an absolutely accurate and objective determination of the nature of the labor invested and a comprehensive and impartial assessment of it

20. The number of personnel does not exist:

- a) payroll; b) appearance; c) all day; d) actual.

21. The gross profit of an enterprise is:

- a) profit from ordinary activities; b) profit from sales of products; c) sales proceeds less cost of production; d) sales revenue less variable costs.

22. What forms of payment for land exist?

- a) land tax; b) rent; c) standard price of land; d) economic valuation of land.

23. Which of the company's managers is responsible for determining the goal of its development:

- a) managers b) board of directors c) heads of business units d) all employees

24. The specific end results that the organization would like to achieve are:

- a) goals b) mission c) strategy d) tactics of the organization's activities

25. The mission of the company is:

- a) profit maximization b) external purpose of the company c) goal related to cost reduction d) motivation of personnel

26. The main disadvantages of divisional structures:

- a) lack of creative solutions

- b) low level of employee motivation
- c) increased management costs due to repeatability of processes
- d) the danger of dividing the system into independent subsystems (in business)

27. What are the main advantages of matrix structures:

- a) the ability to quickly develop new products
- b) double submission effect
- c) it is possible to use specialists of low professional level
- d) balanced staffing of the organization

28. When forming an organizational structure, compliance with the principle of unity of command is mandatory:

- a) yes b) no c) desirable d) not necessary

29. The linear management system in social organizations is used for:

- a) large enterprises b) medium-sized enterprises c) enterprises with complex production technology d) small enterprises

Competency assessment tests: UC-9id3 – HAVE: skills in using economic tools for financial management, including the use of digital technologies, taking into account economic and financial risks in various areas of life.

30. The cost of production does not include:

- a) the costs of the enterprise for the manufacture of goods;
- b) the costs of the enterprise for bringing the goods to the final consumer;
- c) expenses for remuneration of personnel of the enterprise;

d) rate of profit of trading capital.

31. Which definition of the concept of cost is incorrect:

- a) valuation of resources used in the production process, raw materials, materials, fuel, energy, fixed assets and other costs required for the production and sale of products;
- b) costs incurred by the enterprise in the production of products, performance of work, provision of services;
- c) part of the cost of the product represented by social costs;
- d) production costs and enterprise expenses associated with the sale of products.

32. Profit from sales of products is:

- a) revenue received from the sale of products;
- b) revenue from sales of products minus income tax;
- c) revenue from sales of products minus full cost;
- d) revenue received from the sale of products minus wages to personnel.

33. Product profitability is:

- a) the inverse indicator of the payback period of fixed assets;
- b) the remaining profit after taxes;
- c) the ratio of profit to production costs, expressed as a percentage;
- d) the difference between revenue and cost.

34. Revenue is:

- a) another name for profit;
- b) gross income of the enterprise;
- c) net income of the enterprise;
- d) funds received from the sale of manufactured products and services.

35. The concepts of “means of production” and “working production assets”:

- a) similar to each other;
- b) current production assets include means of production;
- c) means of production include circulating production assets;
- d) two different concepts that are not related to each other.

36. What determines the seasonality of labor at an agricultural enterprise?

- a) low level of mechanization;
- b) discrepancy between the production period and the working period;
- c) cultivation of a large number of agricultural crops;
- d) concluding fixed-term employment contracts.

37. What is meant by economic efficiency indicators?

- a) a sign on the basis of which economic efficiency is assessed;
- b) a means of quantitatively changing the level of economic efficiency;
- c) the result of activities carried out in agriculture;

d) indicators of profitability and productivity levels at the enterprise.

38. List the factors of agricultural intensification

a) chemicalization; b) mechanization; c) increasing the area of cultivated land; d) improvement of breeding work.

39. What components are the organization's tasks traditionally divided into?

a) working with people

b) working with people and information

c) working with objects and people

d) working with people, working with people and information and working with objects and people

40. Organizational structure does not exist:

a) linear; b) functional; c) schematic; d) matrix.

Competency tests UC-3 - able to organize and manage the work of a team, developing a team strategy to achieve the goal

UC-3id1 – KNOW: problems of selecting an effective team; basic conditions for effective teamwork; fundamentals of strategic human resource management; regulatory legal acts relating to the organization and implementation of professional activities; models of organizational behavior, factors in the formation of organizational relations; strategies and principles of teamwork, the main characteristics of the organizational climate and interaction of team members in the organization.

41. What is the most important function of management?

a) obtaining maximum profit

b) create conditions for the further successful functioning of the enterprise

c) minimizing tax payments

d) conquering new markets

42. To be effective, control must be

a) comprehensive b) permanent c) economical d) independent

43. Tactics are

a) long-term strategy b) short-term strategy c) medium-term plan, results appear in 3-4 years d) medium-term plan, results appear in 1-2 years

44. What is the principle of unity of control?

a) any employee (employee) can have only one supervisor

b) one person must bear full and absolute responsibility for the activities of the entire enterprise

c) the number of persons under effective management is limited

d) the management group is responsible for the work of the team.

45. Is management of productive work:

a) yes, because management creates new value

b) no, this is just supervision and control

c) yes, since this type of activity is inevitable with a high level of specialization of production and is designed to ensure the integrity of the working body

d) no, this is just the result of the contradiction between wage labour and the owner of the means of production

UC-3id2 – BE ABLE TO: determine the management style and effectiveness of team leadership; develop a team strategy; apply the principles and methods of organizing team activities, including using digital technologies; choose methods and techniques for studying professional practical problems.

46. Management style is:

- a) behavior and form of interaction with subordinates
- b) the form of relations with the management of the organization
- c) a set of methods for performing its functional responsibilities
- d) the work schedule of the institution

47. The following contributes to increasing the efficiency of using human resources:

- a) behavioral approach to personnel management
- b) use of flat organizational management structures
- c) use of organizational integrations such as “strategic alliance”
- d) reduction of personnel costs

48. Activities to organize the implementation of assigned tasks by subordinates are:

- a) leadership b) motivation c) coordination d) organization.

49. Management is:

- a) the ability to achieve goals using labor, intelligence and motives of behavior of other people working in the organization
- b) art c) science + experience d) management practices

50. Planning, organization, regulation and control are:

a) manager's responsibility b) management functions c) planning stages d) new management method

51. In management theory, management functions include:

a) control b) financial management c) marketing d) pricing

52. Which of the provisions relate to the new concept of company management:

a) focus on quality; the main task of management is the rational organization of production

b) products and services

c) situational approach to management

d) the main source of profit is the employee and labor productivity

53. What function does the development of new products and services include:

a) marketing b) dealer service c) innovation d) production

UC-3id3 – HAVE: organization and management in solving team problems, including using digital technologies; creating a team to perform practical tasks; participation in the development of teamwork strategy; ability to work in a team.

54. Why delegation of powers to subordinates is carried out:

a) for optimal solution of a complex problem

b) to maintain a "group" style of work

c) to check the qualifications of subordinates

d) to relieve the manager himself

55. The process of regulating various types of activities and organizational structures is:

a) environmental analysis and strategic planning b) control c) motivation d) coordination

56. Preliminary, final and current control is:

a) control steps b) control methods c) objects of control d) control principles

57. The quality control system in a modern enterprise should be based on:

a) to clearly defined standards and assumptions for specific processes

b) to assess the quality of products by workers during the production process

c) to a strict control apparatus at the output of finished products

d) to assess product quality at all stages of the life cycle

58. Preliminary control task:

a) monitoring the results of the plan

b) monitoring the progress of the plan

c) monitoring readiness to perform planned tasks

d) control of each individual operation

59. A hired professional manager is:

a) owner b) entrepreneur c) manager d) consultant

60. What main features should such a managerial archetype as a “leader” have:

- a) ability to locate failure and take corrective action
- b) the ability to resolve personal conflicts that arise during volitional decisions
- c) be a creative person
- d) ability to communicate with people, the ability to recognize the potential of each person and interest him in fully using this potential

61. The ability to influence individuals, groups and direct their efforts to achieve the goals of the organization without using authority:

- a) leadership b) manual c) differentiation d) motivation

62. The rotation method, as a characteristic feature of national management, is most often used in:

- a) USA b) Russia c) England d) Japan

63. What groups of needs are considered in A. Maslow's model of motivation:

- a) social justice b) carrot and stick c) need for money d) social, respect for the individual, self-affirmation

64. The process of encouraging an employee to take purposeful actions:

- a) planning b) organization c) motivation d) results of analysis, audit

65. What does the concept of organizational culture include:

- a) behavior and actions of employees, value orientations, symbols and rituals
- b) the level of general culture of society
- c) the level of culture of individual employees of the organization
- d) presence of a team of like-minded people

66. Who manages the formation of organizational culture:

a) heads of departments (organizations) b) all employees c) informal leaders of the organization d) no one

67. Which approach is characterized by taking into account the abilities and motivation of people to work:

a) structural b) behavioral c) linear d) matrix

68. What is a sign of bureaucratic management:

a) lack of employee initiative, priority of personal interests

b) blocking business activities

c) formal approach

d) incompetence of the manager

69. What should be the goals of the organization:

a) necessarily long-term and difficult to implement

b) easy to implement

c) specific and measurable

d) not interconnected with each other

70. Motivation is:

a) a person's internal value ideas

b) a reward system for good performance

c) a position that deviates the employee from purposeful actions

d) a method of motivating people to work

71. Conflicts in an organization are inevitable and must be accepted:

- a) for granted
- b) conflicts should be used in the interests of the organization
- c) conflicts must be fought at all costs
- d) it's better not to fight conflicts: they will resolve themselves

72. What character traits should such a managerial archetype as an “administrator” have?

- a) be sociable and be able to inspire people to give their best
- b) have an analytical mind
- c) be extremely objective and rely on facts and logic
- d) methodical work, forecasting the future

73. What are the main factors involved in Vroom's motivation model?

- a) the need for self-respect, self-affirmation and belonging to a social group
- b) complexity and intensity of work and level of remuneration
- c) expectation of the possibility of a result, expectation of a possible reward from this result and expectation of the value of the reward
- d) hygiene factors, factors related to the nature and substance of the work

74. Which of the human needs is the main one according to McClelland's theory of motivation?

- a) success b) money c) freedom d) safety

75. The main thing in management by objectives is the development of goals

a) from top to bottom along the chain of command b) from bottom to top c) bottom up and top down d) according to the matrix scheme

76. Linear management organization allows us to formulate a management structure, which is:

a) flexible b) self-regulating c) stable and durable d) all the above

77. The key factors in any management model are:

a) people b) means of production c) finance d) management structure

78. The goal of the classical school of management was to create

a) labour standardization methods

b) universal control principle

c) working conditions of employees

d) methods of stimulating labor productivity

79. Which of the informal forecasting methods allows you to obtain the most valuable information?

a) visual information b) industrial espionage c) written information d) information on global networks

80. Maslow's stages of motivation are

a) need for development and recognition

b) the need for development and recognition, social need and need for security, basic needs

c) social need and need for security

d) basic needs.

3.2. Typical tasks for intermediate certification

3.2.1. Questions for testing

Formed competence: UC-3 - able to organize and manage the work of a team, developing a team strategy to achieve the goal

UC-3id1 – KNOW: problems of selecting an effective team; basic conditions for effective teamwork; fundamentals of strategic human resource management; regulatory legal acts relating to the organization and implementation of professional activities; models of organizational behavior, factors in the formation of organizational relations; strategies and principles of teamwork, the main characteristics of the organizational climate and interaction of team members in the organization.

1. Ways to improve the use of labor resources in livestock farming.
2. Ways to intensify livestock production.
3. The role of the veterinary service in increasing labor productivity in livestock farming.
4. The role of the veterinary service in the intensification of livestock production.
5. Interfarm cooperation and agro-industrial integration in Russian agriculture.
6. The role of the veterinary service in reducing the cost of livestock products.
7. The role of the veterinary service in reducing the cost of milk.
8. The role of the veterinary service in reducing the cost of cattle weight gain.
9. The role of the veterinary service in increasing the profitability of milk production.
10. The role of the veterinary service in reducing the cost of wool and weight gain of sheep.
11. The role of the veterinary service in increasing the level of profitability of sheep production.
12. The role of the veterinary service in reducing the cost of eggs and poultry meat.

13. Ways to increase the level of profitability of production of eggs and poultry meat. The role of the veterinary service in increasing the profitability of poultry products.

14. The role of the veterinary service in increasing the level of profitability of pig production.

UC-3id2 – BE ABLE TO: determine the management style and effectiveness of team leadership; develop a team strategy; apply the principles and methods of organizing team activities, including using digital technologies; choose methods and techniques for studying professional practical problems.

15. Technical and scientific-technical revolution: their relationship and development.

16. Priority areas of scientific and technological progress in agriculture.

17. State innovation policy in the agro-industrial complex.

18. Features of scientific and technological progress in agriculture.

19. The concept of labor resources and their role in the production of agricultural products. Features of labor in agriculture.

20. Indicators characterizing the economic efficiency of the use of labor resources in livestock farming.

UC-3id3 – HAVE: organization and management in solving team problems, including using digital technologies; creating a team to perform practical tasks; participation in the development of teamwork strategy; ability to work in a team.

21. The concept and role of increasing labor productivity in increasing agricultural production.

22. Direct and indirect indicators characterizing the level of labor productivity in livestock farming.

23. The essence and necessity of intensifying agricultural production.

24. Indicators characterizing the level and economic efficiency of intensification in livestock farming.

25. Specialization, types of specialization and its need for agricultural production.

26. Determination of specialization in animal husbandry. Determination of the specialization coefficient.

- 27. Indicators characterizing the economic efficiency of specialization in animal husbandry.
- 28. Concentration of agricultural production. Positive and negative aspects of concentration in livestock farming.
- 29. The current state of development of peasant (farm) farms in Russia and ways to improve their activities.
- 30. The current state of development of personal subsidiary plots of Russian citizens and ways to improve their activities.

Formed competence: UC-9 - capable of making informed economic decisions in various areas of life

UC-9id1 – KNOW: the conceptual apparatus of economic science, the basic principles of the functioning of the economy, the goals and mechanisms of the main types of socio-economic policies.

- 31. Subject and tasks of science “Economics of the agro-industrial complex”.
- 32. The current state of agriculture in Russia.
- 33. Features of agriculture as a branch of the national economy.
- 34. The meaning and characteristics of land as a means of production. Composition and structure of the land fund.
- 35. Transformation of land in Russia in recent years.
- 36. Land use structure of agricultural production.
- 37. Real estate cadastre and land monitoring.

UC-9id2 – BE ABLE TO: use economic and financial planning methods to achieve the set goal, including using digital technologies.

- 38. Indicators characterizing the economic efficiency of land use by livestock farming.
- 39. Ways to improve the efficiency of land use.
- 40. Concept and classification of fixed assets of production in agricultural production.

41. Physical and moral wear and tear of fixed assets of production.
42. Depreciation of fixed assets.
43. Capital-labor ratio and capital security in livestock farming and methods for their determination.
44. Indicators characterizing the economic efficiency of using working capital in livestock farming.
45. Concept and classification of working capital.
46. Ways to improve the use of fixed and working capital in livestock farming.
47. The role of the veterinary service in improving the use of basic means of production in livestock farming.
48. The role of the veterinary service in improving the use of working capital in livestock farming.
49. The concept of the cost of agricultural products. Methods of its formation.
50. Types of cost of agricultural products.
51. Structure of the cost of livestock products.
52. Ways to reduce the cost of livestock products.
53. Fodder supply and its economic importance in the development of livestock farming.
54. Methods for determining the need for animal feed.
55. Sources of feed resources for livestock farming.
56. Indicators of economic evaluation of forage crops.
57. Ways to increase feed production and reduce their cost.
58. Ways to reduce the loss of feed during their production and storage.

59. Economics of grain production in Russia.

60. Ways to increase grain production.

UC-9id3 – HAVE: skills in using economic tools for financial management, including the use of digital technologies, taking into account economic and financial risks in various areas of life.

61. The importance of cattle breeding. The current state of the industry in Russia (in terms of livestock, productivity, production).

62. Determination of the economic efficiency of the age of the first fertile insemination of heifers.

63. Ways to reduce the cost of milk.

64. Ways to reduce the cost of cattle weight gain.

65. Determination of the cost of a calf at birth and ways to reduce it.

66. Determining the level of profitability of milk production and ways to increase it.

67. Ways to increase the production of milk and meat from cattle.

68. The importance of pig farming. The current state of the industry in Russia (in terms of livestock, productivity, production).

69. Cost of pig weight gain and its structure.

70. Comparative economic efficiency of fattening types in pig farming.

71. Reproduction of pigs.

72. Ways to reduce the cost of pig production.

73. The role of the veterinary service in increasing labor productivity in pig farming.

74. Determination of the level of profitability of pork production and ways to increase it.

75. The importance of sheep farming. Current state of the industry (livestock, productivity, production).
76. Cost and cost structure of wool.
77. Cost of sheep weight gain and its structure.
78. Ways to reduce the cost of wool.
79. Ways to reduce the cost of sheep weight gain.
80. Determination of the level of profitability of sheep production.
81. The importance of poultry farming, the direction of poultry farming. The current state of poultry farming in Russia (livestock, egg production, production).
82. Cost and cost structure of eggs.
83. Cost and cost structure of meat.
84. Ways to reduce the cost of eggs.
85. Ways to reduce the cost of poultry meat.
86. Determination of the level of profitability of production of eggs and poultry meat.
87. Industry specific features of determining the efficiency of agricultural production: systems of indicators of production efficiency in crop production.
88. Industry specific features of determining the efficiency of agricultural production: systems of indicators of production efficiency in livestock farming.
89. The economic essence of the efficiency of agricultural production, types of efficiency.
90. System of criteria and indicators of agricultural production efficiency.

4. METHODOLOGICAL MATERIALS DEFINING THE PROCEDURES FOR ASSESSING KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS AND ABILITIES AND WORK EXPERIENCE CHARACTERIZING THE STAGES OF COMPETENCE FORMATION

4.1. Criteria for assessing students' knowledge during a colloquium:

- Mark “excellent” - the student clearly expresses his point of view on the issues under consideration, giving relevant examples.
- Mark “good” - the student makes some errors in the answer
- Mark “satisfactory” - the student reveals gaps in knowledge of the basic educational and normative material.
- Mark “unsatisfactory” - the student reveals significant gaps in knowledge of the basic principles of the discipline, inability, with the help of the teacher, to obtain the correct solution to a specific practical problem.

4.2. Criteria for evaluating students' knowledge during testing

The test result is evaluated on a percentage rating scale. Each student is offered a set of test tasks of 25 questions:

The mark "**excellent**" is 25-22 correct answers.

The mark "**good**" is 21-18 correct answers.

The mark "**satisfactory**" is 17-13 correct answers.

The mark "**unsatisfactory**" is less than 13 correct answers

4.3. Knowledge criteria for taking the test:

- The “pass” grade must correspond to the parameters of any of the positive grades (“excellent”, “good”, “satisfactory”).
- The “failed” grade must correspond to the parameters of the “unsatisfactory” grade.

5. ACCESSIBILITY AND QUALITY OF EDUCATION FOR DISABLED PEOPLE

If necessary, persons with disabilities and persons with disabilities are given additional, time to prepare an answer for the test. When conducting the procedure for evaluating the learning outcomes of disabled people and persons with disabilities, their own technical means can be used.

The procedure for evaluating the learning outcomes of disabled people and persons with disabilities in the discipline provides for the provision of information in forms adapted to the limitations of their health and perception of information:

For people with visual impairments:	– in printed form in enlarged font; – in the form of an electronic document.
For people with hearing impairments:	– in printed form; – in the form of an electronic document.
For people with disorders of the musculoskeletal system:	– in printed form, the device; – in the form of an electronic document.

When conducting the procedure for evaluating the learning outcomes of disabled people and persons with disabilities in the discipline, it ensures that the following additional requirements are met, depending on the individual characteristics of the students:

- a) instructions on the procedure for conducting the assessment procedure are provided in an accessible form (orally, in writing);
- b) an accessible form of assignment of assessment tools (in printed form, in printed form in enlarged font, in the form of an electronic document, assignments are read out by the teacher);
- c) an accessible form of providing answers to tasks (written on paper, a set of answers on a computer, orally).

If necessary, for students with disabilities and the disabled, the procedure for evaluating the results of training in the discipline can be carried out in several stages.

The procedure for evaluating the learning outcomes of disabled people and persons with disabilities is allowed using distant learning technologies.