

Chapter 1 : Economics Dissertation Topics - over and for FREE

SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES HARAMAYA UNIVERSITY A Dissertation Submitted to the School of Agricultural Economics and Agribusiness, School of Graduate Studies, HARAMAYA UNIVERSITY In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of Philosophy of Doctor in Agriculture Agricultural Economics Love this particular resource and share it online.

The collection of free sample research projects and research project examples on any topics, disciplines. Agricultural is oldest occupation, perhaps as old as human civilization. Even today, with industrialization and information age, how much food can product is still the mainly issue for each nation. Especially, for the low economic developing nation, agricultural is the major national economy contributor, for example India, Brazil and South Korea. From the estimate of International Labor Office, Agricultural is one of the most hazardous sectors of activity in both developed and developing countries. In each year, at least , agricultural workers are killed. This show that agriculture is least twice the risk of dying on the job as compare with other set of occupation. Agricultural mortality rates remain high in past decade as compare to other sectors. Order a custom research proposal on Agriculture now! Million of the agriculture workers get seriously injured in the workplace by accident with agricultural machinery. Or poison by pesticides and other agricultural-chemical. Although, Agricultural is most dangerous occupation compare to all other sector occupation. But in most countries only some categories of agricultural workers are covered by national legislation, employment injury benefits or insurance schemes. This mean, most of the agriculture worker who work with no any form of social protection. In developing nation, Effective enforcement is very poor due to insufficient of labor inspection, lack of understanding and training on hazards. Furthermore, agricultural workers are not subject to any international standard that comprehensively with personal health and work safety. Health and safety service in the agriculture sector is limited. Specially, for prevent the disease. Consequence, larger number people get disease or long-term illness in agricultural worker. Occupational hazards and health issues can arise at any phase of agricultural production such as: Sowing, Harvest, Packing, storage and transportation At the follow, I would descript those problems in detail. Occupational Health Services Occupational health services focus on work and the workplace environment of the worker. The services are aimed to prevent any adverse effects of work and the workplace environment, mental and social well being of the worker. The service also concerned with worker health, such as to determine and prevention of diseases or hazards in the working environment that would impair the working capacity of workers. Agricultural workers in developing nation In most developing nation agricultural is major economic activity. Larger number of labor force is employ in large farm, or tradition farm working with small pieces of land. The agricultural worker could be classified into a number of categories. Small farm owner who produce food primarily for their family needs, with little surplus for sale. Transitional farmers produce all the food, as they need. They work both crop production and animal husbandry. For example, they are about 85 percent of the working population in Uganda. Pastoralist, they move around the countryside with their livestock in search of water and food. They are very poor. In many developing nation, they are exist large plantations, such as rubber plantation, coffee plantation, sugarcane plantation, coffee and tea. These are owned by multinational companies or by the government. They cause migrant of worker from other country or within country. The worker may live in the farmer. They work on the plantation is usually both manual and mechanized. A large amount of agricultural chemical would be use for farming by the companies or government behalf. Such as fertilizers and pesticides. Some of them may cause health problem to the worker for long-term expose to the chemical. Here raise two major risk issue of agriculture worker mechanized accident and agricultural chemical expose. Occupational expose to pesticides in developing nation According to the World Health Organization WHO , about 3 million people get ill each year and , die due to the effects of pesticides. For example, In Costa Rica, annual use per inhabitant is about 2 kg; the amounts rise to 22 kg for agricultural workers and 64 kg for banana plantations workers. In the s, most Asian nations were using following type of pesticides: The major problem in developing nations is highly use toxic substance in agriculture activities; they use some toxic substance that has been restricted or banned in the

developed world. In the developing nation, the risk of acute pesticide poisoning caused by accidental or intentional overexposure is very high. About 1., unintentional and 2., intentional cases have been estimate by the yearly worldwide prevalence of acute pesticide poisonings, the result with approximately , deaths per each year. The most of these cases occur in developing nations. Besides the great extent of using pesticide in agriculture activities, The other reasons cause this occur as lack of adequate legislation, non-enforcement, poor labeling, lack of hazards training and difficulty to wearing full protective clothing during work in hot climates. Most case of unintentional pesticide poisonings are occupational cases, and occur mainly among plantation workers and farmers. Most case of pesticide poisoning is caused by overexposure to organophosphorous compounds. Obviously, in the developing world, the pesticides poisoning is the major problem for work and safety of agricultural occupation. Some Strategy that may help such as, restrict the marketing that toxic chemical will not sale into the countries, by toxicological testing. The product of pesticides should pass the test before sale into the market. Of curse, this has to cooperation between countries. Other way likes the development of less toxic molecules, or with the adoption of new safe formulations and the provision of proper techniques for pesticide application. Provide training for using pesticide that can avoid the user unnecessary expose to toxic substance, Safe practice of application, Use protective equipment properly, to have better safety work practice, to recognize early symptoms of overexpose to toxic. And take medical treatment early. Education in the area like safe transport and storage indicate the labels and safety guideline. This is very important to avoid the accident occur during the work process. Provide proper risk management of workplace is significant to promote the safety for the worker. This require co-operation of employee and employer with safety professional. And worker participation to the program is fundamental for improve the exchange information between the risk management professional, employee and employer. In the developing countries, low education is link to lack idea of work and health, especially, for the agriculture factor, traditional farmer is more concern with how much food they can product then how much risk they taken in the work, especially, in the poor rural countries side, such as Africa. Characteristics of the workforce In developing countries, both men and women work in agricultural. The economically active age group is between fifteen to sixty-five years. But in developing countries, child and old people still involve in the agricultural activity. In most case old people continue to work as long as they can see and move. According to the ILO estimate, at least million children with ages between 5 and 14 work in developing countries. Almost half these children million work full time. For example, In the rural area of most Africa nation, there is not hard to see a five or six year old child work some light work such as weeding, frightening away bird, a nine year old boy control a herd of a hundred. Child involve in the Agricultural activities would expose to the toxic substance such as pesticide and agricultural chemical, and other hazards. The common injuries from occupation like get wound when use cut tools, eye infection, respiratory disease and Excessive heat when working in agricultural field. In the case, these children cannot get satisfactory health care services. And other is to prevent the young child into the workforce that would help prevent problem in priority. Occupational hazards in Agriculture In the previous part, I have mentioned that pesticides are major hazard in the agricultural. Further more, Agriculture have a lot of hazard exist as work environment poorly for most farmer in developing countries. And a lot of disease can be link by those hazards. The Mechanical agricultural links to increase the rate of accident take place in agricultural occupation. According to ILO estimates, in , total about , fatal works-related accidents occurred in worldwide, and , involved agricultural workers. Use of machinery in the Agricultural activities is very common in the developed world, and also rapidly increasing in the developing world. Mechanical productivity can be highly risked to cause accident during work. Such as unshielded machinery, unsafe structures in the workplace and dangerous tools would be the reasons. In the developing, agricultural mechanization is necessary to increase production of agriculture. As a result, a large number of accidents took place in developing countries, even small number worker work with machinery relates to total number of worker in the developing countries. The solution for machinery hazard would be: Since most agricultural worker expose to a heavy physical workload or ergonomically poor working conditions, lack training in agricultural factor. The accident rate remains very high. In physical factor, most workers from agricultural have deal with heavy physical workload during daily work. Manual Handling is

tradition job for agriculture activities, manual handling injuries is very often in the agriculture worker, such as lifting excessive weight and working wrong position would case back injury. Work-overtime always the cases. Worker over stress by their work, those factors can cause to increase the accident rate. The skin disease would relate to the handing of hand tools for a long period of time may cause callosities of the hands. Heavy agricultural job would cause cracking of the hands. Some chemical like pesticides that handle on the farm would cause dermatitis. Skin allergy and irritation would cause with insect or touch to certain plant, animal wastes and other agricultural chemical. To wear protective clothing, education and better labeling can prevent most of the skin disease. In fact, almost all agricultural workers have to work outdoor.

Precision and Personalization. Our "Agricultural Economics" experts can research and write a NEW, ONE-OF-A-KIND, ORIGINAL dissertation, thesis, or research proposal "JUST FOR YOU" on the precise "Agricultural Economics" topic of your choice.

Admissions Degree Requirements The PhD program emphasizes preparation for research, teaching and extension work in academia, as well as for careers in agrifood business, government and international agriculture. The size, quality and diversity of the faculty provide a broad choice of advisors and research topics. Students and their advisory committees have latitude in developing a plan of study. Doctoral candidates will choose specialties from one of the following Focus Areas FAs will not appear on transcripts or diplomas. **Agricultural Economics and Policy Analysis:** This Focus Area seeks knowledge about how agricultural and food policy and innovation influence markets and, ultimately, human well-being. The program relies on a rigorous approach to agricultural economics that underpins applied analysis, including experimental and behavioral economic models, strategic interaction models, structural economic models, investment or firm models, systems simulation, mathematical programming and econometrics. **Environmental and Development Economics:** There are many linkages between environmental and natural resource issues and development, both in developed and developing economies. This is particularly true where agriculture plays a significant role in the livelihoods of people and rural communities, since soil and water resources are critical determinants of both agricultural productivity and human well-being. The importance of these linkages is evidenced by the emphasis on sustainable development in policy circles. Institutions affect environmental outcomes, economic development, and risk so comparing institutions across differing contexts can provide useful insights. An emerging research area is behavioral economics, which can be productively applied to environmental and development issues. Students will apply theory from economics and other social sciences using rigorous analytical tools to address real-world problems. We are interested in students who want to create knowledge that matters through translational research. The Focus Area represents a coherent area of study for preparing students for academic careers in applied economics, management, and cognate fields, and for careers in government and industry. The program design is based upon a set of courses offered in the Department that support MS and PhD training in microeconomic theory, institutional and neo-institutional economics, and organizational economics. The cognate area is chosen consultation with the major advisor and committee input. The general course requirements for the PhD consist of theory and methods courses, followed by a well-balanced selection of elective and research courses in agricultural and applied economics and other disciplines at the graduate level. The course of study will prepare students for the qualifying exam taken after the first year of courses, the comprehensive exam assessing competency in his or her chosen fields of study, and independent research. A dissertation embodying the results of original research must be written on a subject approved by the program committee. An oral examination over the dissertation completes the degree requirements. The minimum requirements for the PhD are as follows: Sample Plan of Study Fall semester, year 1: FA theory or methods courses Fall semester, year 2: Examinations are completed in May with a retake, if needed, offered in August. Students must pass the qualifying exam process to continue in the PhD program. **Back to Top Comprehensive Examination Process** Students take the Comprehensive Exam after passing the qualifying exam process and completing coursework, including core courses and field courses. The Comprehensive Exam consists of three parts: **Back to Top Dissertation Requirements** Two types of dissertations are acceptable. The first type of dissertation is organized around a single topic and typically is a lengthy monograph of your research findings. The second type of dissertation is a compilation of three narrow-topic essays that are loosely related to a single, general theme or topic. Students select dissertation topics in consultation with their Doctoral Program Committee. Admission into the PhD program is determined by an assessment of program prerequisites and application materials. Domestic and international students are equally welcome to apply. For More Information For further information on admissions or financial assistance, write to Harvey James, director of graduate studies in agricultural economics, Mumford Hall,

Columbia, MO , or hames missouri.

Chapter 3 : Dissertation proposal economics – Automotive Equipment Technical Institute

the behavior of economic agent and in providing insights to a wide range of question. Agriculture and the management of natural resources are one the major challenge facing the world in the 21st century.

The paper items which can be found in various designs and shapes may be valuable supplement to your enterprise. Teachers Must Submit Essays All essays have to be submitted with a teacher on the part of a student s. Planning to transfer with a fouryear college or university? According to the length of your essay, youll have between 2 and maybe 5 key terms. At the same time it is important to do not forget that excluding change in its concentration proceed to conduct cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Agriculture Project Proposal Sample Proposals research proposals and effective scientific reports a learning module Part A: Writing a convincing Agricultural Research Systems are heavily depending on donor funds to support research. Agricultural economics research proposal The six priority areas are: Write essays for cash Because you write money money writing and concise writing on public policy, dissertation and dissertations about the right this moment s even. Financial education and retirement. Observation and interview are two main reasons of an profile essay. African Economic Research Consortium AERC, established in, is a premier capacity building institution in the advancement of research and training to inform economic policies in sub-Saharan Africa. Research proposal on agricultural economics - Sound Leisure Research proposal on agricultural economics For proposals aerc collaborative research project rethinking regional integration in africa for inclusive and sustainable development framework papers. Sample Proposal Format USDA Foreign Agricultural Service Agriculture project proposal is a written document presented by an agriculture student, researcher or institute stating their need and scope of the project related to the particular field. Such kind or proposal must efficiently highlight the essential purpose, plan and procedure of the project in order to receive maximum acceptance. Incomplete research or ideas for future research in order to generate discussion and feedback in any of related areas. Reports on Issues Related to rural development: Reports related to innovative techniques or research related to any of the topic areas listed bellow or related areas. All you need to do is to use the company that fits right for you. Recommended by Mann Library. Getting Started This guide is intended to introduce you to the major resources for research in Agricultural Economics. If you cannot find what youre These kinds of structure would spare the actual effort of needing to write the thesis and articles for publication separately, yet it is relatively unconventional and you need to discuss it first along with your supervisor before opting for this method.

Chapter 4 : Recent Theses | Graduate Programs | Agricultural Economics

Economic Geography Dissertation Topics. This is the area in economics academic literature that is concerned with the role of geographic location and place with the economical outcomes.

Mutimusakwa Example of a Thesis Research Topic: An econometric analysis on the impact of trade on economic growth: Introduction Namibia has a free market and export-oriented economy and is currently one of the best economies in the SADC and Southern Region. However, literature, in particular, of the empirical econometric analysis on economic growth varies in terms of data sets, econometric techniques, and often produces conflicting results. The effect of trade and extent of the market on growth is a recurring issue in the world of economics. According to Cyril A. Ogbokor in his study of the impact of trade on the Namibian economy argues that over the years, lots of writings have been produced assessing the relationship between trade, economic growth and development. His empirical work found that access to larger markets has fostered economic growth. Not surprisingly, there has been considerable debate on the existence and nature of trade and growth relationship. In this study the attention has been developed to investigate the impact of trade on economic growth in Namibia using the regression method. Higher government expenditure finance with huge borrowing may or may not contribute positively to the overall performance of the economy. Government spending inhibits innovation. The private sector constantly series for new ideas, opinions and opportunities because of excessive completion. For instance, if government increases borrowing in order to finance its huge expenditure, it will crowds-out the private sector, thus reducing private investment or it may spend substantive amount on servicing its existing liabilities that can otherwise be used for investment. When the government borrows from another country, interest rate in that country goes up because an increase in demand for loans, hence pushing up the prices. Furthermore, in a bid to score cheap popularity and ensure that they continue to remain in power, politicians and governments officials sometimes increase expenditure and investment in unproductive projects or in goods that the private sector can produce more efficiently. Thus, government activity sometimes produces misallocation of resources and impedes the growth of national output Bank of Namibia, In such cases, unfortunately, rising public debt for ever mounting public expenditure will not translated into meaningful growth and development. This paper investigates the effect of public debt and public expenditure separately on economic growth GSDP in the state of Namibia. Namibian economy has experienced a tremendous increase in economic growth since independence due to several factors. Namibia is rich in primary sectors such as fishing, marine and mining. Commercial fishing sector is the fast growing industry in Namibia. The resources were over exploited during the colonial period which caused fish stock to fall to a dangerously low level even though it is still doing fine on the economy Smith, According to Bank of Namibia , in the Namibian economy grew by 3. More than a half of the Namibian population depends on agricultural sector. They practice subsistence farming. The government hardly encourages local sourcing of agriculture product and retailers of fruit, vegetables and other crop products must purchase at least Fish processing sector and construction industry contribute to the improvement of the economic growth. The mining sector continues to struggle due to the recession over the past years even though the sector has contributed approximately Diamond mining alone made a contribution of about 5. Stones such granite and marble are also mined but on a smaller scale. The Namibian extractive industries have experienced a significant downturn due to development in the global economy. Uranium is one of the extractive industries that anticipates continue continued growth in Food, beverages, machinery and transport equipment are the biggest import categories. While there have been numerous theories and empirical studies the effects of trade on economic growth and its effect on general performance of the country, very few have addressed the important issue of actual measurements that clearly indicates sustainability. My objective here is to examine whether trade is robust determinant of cross-country economic growth. This study uses econometrics to analyse the impact of trade on economic growth in Namibia focusing on today and tomorrow. This is because econometrics is the unification of economics, mathematics, and statistics. This unification produces more than the sum of its parts. Econometrics adds empirical content to economic theory allowing theories to be tested

and used for forecasting and policy evaluation. Aims of the study Although Namibia has improved in its exports since independence in , still experience unfavorable BOP Balance of Payment and increasing national debts. The purpose of this study is to investigate the level of impact trade cause on the general economic growth of a nation like Namibia. The purpose of this study was to provide statistical and analytical evidence of the impact of trade on economic growth in Namibia since independence through regression methods. Econometrics analysis gives this clear answer. Statistics cannot alone give a clear answer. An economist James Heckman provides a good answer for what distinguishes econometrics from statistics. He said that econometrics focuses on establishing causation, while statistics is content with correlation. So to answer the problem econometrics analysis is the best way. Objective of the Study The objective of this study was to evaluate the general impact of the Trade on the Namibian economy, to examine whether trade is robust determinants of cross-country economic growth, and also the extent of the linkages between exports, imports, trade agreements , interest rates, exchange rates and industrial performance, namibian, taking the Namibian industry as a case study. The summary of the main objectives of this study are: Methodology of the Research The study used time-series data covering to In order to isolate and analyse selected predictors, which have contributed to the fluctuation in the economic performance of Namibia, multiple regression models were relied upon. This is a powerful statistical program with a broad set of pre-programmed econometric and statistical tools. It is quite popular among economists, and is continuously being updated with new methods. It is an excellent package for most econometric analysis, but is limited when you want to use new or less-common econometric methods which have not yet been programed. The natural log transformation for each of the models were also specified and fitted. The use of the natural log transformation models allows the researcher to determine the responsiveness of economic growth to changes in the predictors used in the study. Secondary macroeconomic data utilised are highly aggregative in view of the core objective of the study. Other sources utilized are news articles, textbooks, journals from the internet and libraries and statistical sources of data, the different theoretical and empirical reviews on inflation in different African countries as basis of comparison and areas of studies at Polytechnic of Namibia were used to facilitate the successful finalization of this study. Data collection methods The data collection procedures will be as follows: Target Population A research population is the total number of individuals with common characteristics and are of particular interest to the researcher Cresswell, The target population is nine organisations in this research study. Study Sample A sample is a subset of the population described in the research population section above. As mentioned in Saunders et al. Sometimes it would be impractical to survey the entire population due to; budget and time constraints. Research design The research is primarily based on qualitative methods in researcher will use questionnaires and structured interviews to gather data from the respondents. According to Cresswell In order to ensure accurate capturing of research information, a questionnaire and interviews was used to collect data. The questionnaire were distributed to the respondents and collected and analysed to come up with results and recommendations. References Bank of Namibia. Qualitative Data Analysis -Explorations with Nvivo. Within a changing information environment Vol. Research methodology -methods and techniques. Quantitative research methods in educational planning- Educational research: Institute of Comparative Education, University of Hamburg. Oil and Economic Growth: Development Alternatives and Area Studies,, Volume 20, p. Polit and Hungler, Research design, research method and population. Assessment Practice in Student Affairs. Tashakkori, A and Teddlie, C.

Chapter 5 : Agricultural Economics Research Proposal

Guidelines for AED Economics Doctoral Dissertation Proposals Purpose The doctoral dissertation proposal is intended to provide evidence that the student has set forth a plan of research that promises to contribute to the body of knowledge in the field of agricultural, environmental, and development economics.

However, economic geography is not only limited to defining the relationship between economies and their physical space, but also with the interaction of their variables surrounding the nature and extent of economic activity. Within regions and localities, there are great dynamics that shape the nature and extent of economic activity. Take a look at some suggestions for economics dissertation topics on economic geography: The role of emigrants in introducing new entrepreneurial attitudes. Is there a place for social reputation and competition in business in certain national economies? The case of a region. Differences between co-localised and dispersed networks. Analysis of the concentration of Top 50 IT companies. An analysis to the richest and poorest regions in the UK. The role of information and communication technology in telecommuting. This branch of literature explores the cause and effect type relationship between the social causes and their underpinning economic effects. Possible economics dissertation topics in this area include: Comparative analysis between the EU and the non-EU migration. In essence, Institutional Economics has a relatively broad inquiry scope and is considered to have relatively close ties with other disciplines such as anthropology, economic sociology, psychology, economic history, behavioural economics, behavioural finance, physical science, management and business studies, and nowadays neuro, cognitive and brain science. This implies that there are various dissertation topics that can fall under the Institutional Economics bracket; some of these include the following. What are the differences? Evidence from the UK. The role of formal school in promoting entrepreneurial capacities in the UK. The overarching goal of microeconomic research is to identify the incentives of various agents and trade-offs that they may face. To understand behaviour of individuals in terms of their economic decision-making, researchers build various models, use data and conduct experiments. In particular, macroeconomics specialises in how the aggregate economy behaves. It studies a variety of economy-wide phenomena such as inflation, price levels, rate of growth, national income, employment and gross domestic product. The UK in the century transition. Is there a relationship in the UK? The focus is on internal working of the regional economies as well as on their interaction with other regions. There is a component of economic growth and development at a regional level. What are the factors underpinning this relationship? How can the rail and road network explain the differences in the development of regions in the UK? Evidence from the UK regions. How to search for a link? Such production requires human capital and time; thus, organisations of different types pay people that are involved in the production process providing them with income that is later used to boost economic activity. In macroeconomics, low rates of national employment may signal underdevelopment or long-lasting depression while high rates of national employment may signal economic growth and development. Below is a list of dissertation topics that cover the area of employment economics. Where does the UK stand? Financial economics is a brand of economics that examines the utilisation and distribution of economic resources in financial markets in which decisions must be made under uncertainty. All forms of copying, distribution or reproduction are strictly prohibited and will be prosecuted to the Full Extent of Law.

Chapter 6 : Outstanding Doctoral Dissertation Award | Agricultural & Applied Economics Association

Economic Implications for Producer Investments in Value-Added Business This research addresses one of the critical issues the industrialization of agriculture poses for producers.

Chapter 7 : Dissertation in agricultural economics

Recent Theses. Below is a list of theses by master's students in agricultural economics. View complete list of theses and

dissertations from the Department of Agricultural Economics on the K-State Research Exchange.

Chapter 8 : PhD Requirements | Agricultural and Consumer Economics :: College of ACES, University of II

Economic and Ecological Impacts on Fisheries Due to Invasive Species: A Spatial Analysis of Asian Carp in the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers Ex-ante Analysis of the Economic Effects of Papaya Biotechnology in the Philippines.

Chapter 9 : Program: Agricultural Economics (Ph.D.) - Kansas State University - Acalog ACMSâ,,ç

DO NOT RESUBMIT YOUR THESIS / DISSERTATION. That creates duplicate records, confusion, wasted effort, frustration, sadness, tears, and causes kittens to get sick. That creates duplicate records, confusion, wasted effort, frustration, sadness, tears, and causes kittens to get sick.