

DOWNLOAD PDF RESEARCH METHODOLOGY IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Chapter 1 : Introduction to research methods in agricultural economics by Babatope Akinyemi on Prezi

In this context, this text book on 'Research Methodology for Agricultural Economics' deserves a special mention, as it harbours and dealt with all the basic concepts in a practical and applicable approach for the scientific execution of agro-economic research.

Disciplinary Paradigm and Research Reality Agricultural economics defines itself as a member of economics and management sciences which are themselves members of the social sciences. As an applied science it aims at solving practical problems or at least advise and support decision makers and actors in the real world in solving those problems. Deduced from this philosophical orientation is the image of homo oeconomicus, a rational maximizer of the utility of decisions, whose in principle unbounded needs are restricted by the universal scarcity of resources and through laws and regulations. As a consequence, humans possess a variety of ways to take action among which they may choose according to their goals and objectives. Based on these fundamental assumptions and a few further specifications, economists explain and predict at least the tendency of reactions to change by sufficiently numerous groups of "economic subjects. The remaining category of "non-quantitative methods" assembles theoretical and conceptual contributions, and so-called verbal analyses which seldom comprise qualitative research. In addition to problems caused by the diversity and restricted predictability of the eventualities of human action SIMON familiar to other social scientists, the variety of biological systems and the non-standardizability of living products amount to an extensive context dependability. Therefore general propositions are feasible only at a very high level of abstraction, but at that level deriving practicable recommendations for action is barely feasible. Conceptual difficulties are not acknowledged, instead scholars appeal to the limited-resources argumentâ€”here for researchâ€”an axiomatic topos of economics in general. In other words, problems are either caused by the actors involved, who do not make available enough data with satisfactory precision, by the structure of reality, which does not conform to the necessary rationality principle and shows interfering interdependencies, or by the decision makers in practice and policy, who refuse to put into effect the recommendations of scientists. The models and the herein crystallized theories do not cause any problems. Qualitative Research in Agricultural Economics in the United States and Canada In comparison to rural sociology or communication and extension, the use of qualitative research strategies is less developed in agricultural economics. Ethnography and case studies are accepted research approaches in rural sociology. There, and the same applies to communication and extension, methods of qualitative research, such as open-ended interview or participant observation, are part of the standard repertoire. In addition to case studies, participatory action research shows an independent tradition in this field, although introduced by non-economists. CASLEY and KUMAR compile methods of data gathering, analysis, and presentation for monitoring and evaluation of development projects in a publication of the World Bank, where among others the qualitative interview, the group interview and participant observation are elaborated. The authors evaluate these qualitative methods as underutilized sources of information with great potential. Several factors might have contributed to this. The exchange with disciplinary neighbors is more intensive than for example in Germany. One of the reasons is the higher rate of interchange of students between the different departments. Furthermore, agribusiness, that is, management of enterprises in the private sector, including supplying and processing industries, plays a more significant role in education and research at the university level. As a consequence the necessity to answer the questions of practitioners is greater, accompanied by higher interest in current events and research in action contexts and for action support in real time. In such a research context, quantitative models lose a lot of their attraction; meanwhile approaches such as case study research increase in employment. Different qualitative research strategies are applied only occasionally. State of the Art of Qualitative Research in Agricultural Economics in Germany To discover explicitly qualitative research projects in German journals of agricultural economics might be a difficult venture. This does not mean that there are no qualitative approaches. Instances of such research projects could

be labeled exploratory. In most cases, a discussion of research strategies and methods would be omitted. Justification for omitting the methodology would be based on lacking knowledge in the concerned area and the scarce resources for research e. Mentioning grounded theory, ethnomethodology, naturalistic research and similar approaches calls for resistance or at least receives no understanding. Specific methods and techniques, like triangulation, which is discussed critically by researchers of different disciplines, and respectively understood as an expression of a post positivist research paradigm, that is shared just by a minority, are unknown. Chances for publication of qualitative research results, which disclose their approach as such, are minimal, because a barrier of ignorance surrounds qualitative concepts. In German agricultural economics, erosion of the barrier is limited to a few spots where leverage for an attempt to breakthrough could be sought: Horticulture is essentially a field of natural sciences, including basic subjects such as plant genetics or physiology and more applied, production-oriented subjects such as vegetable production or floriculture. In this choir, for horticultural economists commitment to interdisciplinary research is compulsory as issues and questions of the real world can only be solved through co-operation of different subject areas. Openness to diverse research approaches is as wide as the variety of research questions. There is freedom for creative problem solving. On the other hand, full integration into the parent discipline of agricultural economics was neither striven for nor achieved. For these reasons there is scope for qualitative research strategies and methods. The following examples of some Ph. This investigationâ€™appreciated beyond the borders of agricultural economicsâ€™focused mainly on recording the goals of entrepreneurs. An essential result was that the theoretically assumed goal of profit maximization is very rare in practice. Goal aspirations are more vague than concrete. The profit goal is secondary to several private and other goals, and instead of maximization or minimization simple goal achievement is aspired. One of the results was that goal aspirations become more concrete and more differentiated during the planning process, but also undergo changes. Both used participant observation, interviews, and supplementary analysis of biological, technical, and economic data. They accompanied and analyzed the whole process and influencing factors, respectively the preferability of external consulting for management tasks. Exchange of experiences, problems and successes with other social scientists is extremely important in the situation depicted. Communication and co-operation can help to improve the balance of qualitative and quantitative research strategies; joint projects may aid in overcoming deficits. Owing to its mediator position between natural sciences and social sciences agricultural economics can contribute new and useful perspectives to the field of qualitative inquiry.

Abnehmer-Lieferanten-Beziehungen im Produktionsgartenbau [Relations between propagators and growers in horticulture: A transaction cost approach]. *Agrarwirtschaft* 44 3 , In Festschrift zum Die Branchenanalyse als Untersuchungsmethode im Produktionsgartenbau [Industry analysis as method of investigation in horticulture]. *Agrarwirtschaft* 42 11 , Traditionelle und moderne Konzepte [Production and environmental economics: Traditional and modern concepts]. The collection, analysis, and use of monitoring and evaluation data. *Research in agricultural economics Seventy-two years of change. Review of Agricultural Economics* 14 1 , Ziele und Zielbildung bei Unternehmern im Gartenbau [Goals and goal setting of entrepreneurs in horticulture]. What is an "explanation" of behavior? *Psychological Science*, 3 3, May , Using case studies as an approach for conducting agribusiness research. *International Food and Agribusiness Management Review*, 1 3 , Fallstudien zum Agribusiness nach der Harvard-Case-Method: Fallstudien aus der Wirtschafts- und Landwirtschaftsverwaltung, aus den der Landwirtschaft vor- und nachgelagerten Bereichen und landwirtschaftlichen Unternehmen [Case studies on agribusiness using the Harvard case method]. Chances and limits, presented at the example of *Begonia elatior* hybrids]. Case study research methods for firm and market research. *Agribusiness*, 14 5 , Whyte, William Foote Participatory strategies in agricultural research and development. In William Foote Whyte Ed. *Newbury Park et al.: Management and business administration; organizational development, especially people at work leadership, motivation, job satisfaction, personal development etc. Agricultural Economics and Qualitative Research: Qualitative Social Research*, 1 1 , Art.

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Chapter 2 : Research Methodology | American Journal of Agricultural Economics | Oxford Academic

This material is, therefore, relevant to the students of Agricultural Economics and Agribusiness Management and suitable for both postgraduate and doctoral degree courses. This book harbours an up-dated and standard material on the various aspects of Research Methodology duly covering the latest syllabi as prescribed by the several State Agricultural Universities in India.

Design, construction, use and evaluation of simulation, forecasting and optimization models to solve applied problems confronting decision makers in agribusiness. Analysis of the economic, social, political, technological and legal forces that impact the way in which global agribusiness firms compete; emphasis on intensive case study analysis. Practical application of operational and strategic decision-making tools to agribusiness; emphasis on problem recognition and economic analysis related to production, marketing and finance decisions facing agribusiness firms. Application of financial planning and analysis to agribusiness firms; capital budgeting and selection of investments; the role of debt structure and liquidity in firm growth and stability; alternatives for gaining control over financial resources, managing risk and maintaining business efficiency over time. Economic development defined; economic structure, economic efficiency, equity, conservation and role of sustainability, characteristics of developing countries; problems facing development planners, policy makers, resource managers; role of local, regional and international institutions, policies, civil society, biodiversity, and climate change; economic foundation of project development, design, financing, and implementation issues. Organization, structure, conduct, and regulation of lending institutions serving commercial agriculture and rural borrowers; financial statement analysis; cash management; investment planning; loan portfolio analysis; management of the lending function of lenders serving rural businesses. Theory and practice of consumer and firm behavior in markets; the effects of various policies on markets; welfare measurement applied to problems related to the farm economy; food and resource processing; resource allocations decisions. Production under certainty and uncertainty with emphasis on agribusiness firm behavior; economic theory and analytical and numerical methods related to dynamic optimization problems. Theory and practice regarding the application of operations research tools to agricultural economics problem areas. Mainly concentrates on optimization approaches. Economics of problems of dynamic optimization, focusing on numerical and analytical methods; applications in a wide range of issues related to agricultural and applied economics are considered. Design, construction, validation and use of Monte Carlo simulation models for risk analysis of economic systems; parameter estimation and simulation of multivariate probability distributions in econometric and behavioral models used for business and policy analysis under risk. Traditional trade theory encompassing the concepts of comparative advantage, the Heckscher-Olin-Samuelson model, the gain from specialization and trade, partial equilibrium analysis of free trade, violation of the free trade model, welfare effects of trade, trade creation and diversion, introduction to growth and development theories, the relationship between trade and development and related concepts. Study of the relationships between ecosystems and economic systems; understanding the effects of human economic endeavors on ecological systems and how the ecological benefits and costs of such activities can be quantified and internalized. Application of econometric methods in a theoretical framework for the analysis of agricultural markets and farm firm behavior; emphasis on specifying and estimating agricultural production and demand functions and agricultural sector models; selected topics according to student needs. Familiarization with theory and econometric techniques frequently used in applied microeconomic research with emphasis on specification, estimation, interpretation and evaluation of these models. Economic theory and methods for analyzing operational and strategic problems facing managers of food, fiber and resource businesses; financial, marketing and management topics, including principal-agent, bargaining power, contract theory and business forecasting. Application of information economics theory for analysis of vertical and horizontal relationships between firms along the supply chain. Economic theories and empirical regularities related to the use and

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management of the environment and natural resources; valuation techniques, externalities, and intertemporal resource management. Trade policy, farm policy, macroeconomic policy, resource policy and development policy; analysis of policy impacts outside perfect competition and free trade assumptions. Exploration of advanced topics in the field of markets and information economics. May be taken twice for credit. Exploration of advanced topics in the field of natural resource and environmental economics. Objectives are to define research problems, develop research problem statements with objectives and hypothesis and specify relevant models to accomplish the objectives and develop the skills in written communication. Credits 1 to 4. Directed individual study of a selected problem in the field of agricultural economics. Selected topics in an identified area of agricultural economics. May be repeated for credit. Thesis or dissertation research. Professional paper undertaken as a requirement for the Master of Science Non-Thesis or as an elective for the Master of Agribusiness. May be taken more than once, but not to exceed 3 hours of credit towards a degree. Exploration of advanced topics in the field of agribusiness and managerial economics. May be taken two times for credit.

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Chapter 3 : AGECE - Agricultural Economics < Texas A&M University, College Station, TX

METHODOLOGY IN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH. W. www.nxgvision.com, Farm Economics Section, Department of Agriculture, Wellington. METHODOLOGY may be defined as systematic knowledge of the best.

Zur Konzeption des Schwerpunktprogrammes der Deutschen Forschungsgemeinschaft "Konkurrenzvergleich landwirtschaftlicher Standorte", Agrarwirtschaft 21 , S. Agricultural sector analysis based on microtheory Different types of agricultural household models have been analysed in a comparative and integrative theoretical study dissertation Witzke This study looked at the implications of several agricultural sector market failures, such as imperfect capital and labour markets, expectations, risk and adjustment costs. With a view to provide a comprehensive survey on individual behaviour according to neoclassical microtheory, models of consumer households and suppliers of labour were also included. Aggregation is a key issue for microeconomic analyses of the agricultural sector. The changing structure of agriculture in terms of farm size has implications for supply and factor demand functions, which are analysed with profit function estimations Witzke A fundamental step beyond the standard, static profit maximization model is the incorporation of adjustment costs. This type of model was successfully estimated based on aggregate time series data for Western German agriculture. Included in the Proceedings. Data work and analysis on primary factor use and agrarian structure Adequate data is a key aspect of all empirical analyses. As regards data on capital, the institute has been engaged in perpetual inventory calculations since the end of the s. In recent years, several diploma theses contained analyses on labour mobility differentiated according to demographic and other criteria. In the most recent study, Western German family labour was differentiated according to age and sex for full time and part time labour separately. Estimation of labour mobility under these categories in a simultaneous system gave encouraging results see Pavel , forthcoming. A similar analysis of labour mobility is part of the modelling efforts for RAUMIS project, which in addition includes a regional breakdown and follows the division of labour agreed by the German FAL. The institute has a long-standing tradition in the analysis of agricultural land markets and farm structure, see for example Lipinsky et al. Further work in this direction is under way. Conceptual foundations of policy information systems Since the s the institute has developed and applied different simulation and monitoring systems to support agricultural policy decisions. Based upon the acquired experience and taking the models developed at the institute as empirical examples, system theory was applied to define a conceptual framework for agricultural policy information systems Britz The dissertation defines and categorizes agricultural policy information systems and describes the key components and interactions. Entwicklung und Anwendung agrarsektoraler Politikinformationssysteme, in: Robust Bayesian Estimation of Econometric Models Bayesian estimation is the most transparent and rigorous approach to incorporate prior non-sample information into econometric models. The development of robust estimation techniques in this realm was the core of the dissertation Heckelei Robust Bayesian Estimation of Econometric Models: Thesis, Washington State University. Robust Bayesian Bootstrap Regression. Thursday, September 04, News.

Chapter 4 : Research methods in agricultural economics.

Don E. Ethridge, Ph.D., is chairman and professor, Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics, Texas Tech University, Lubbock. He has been a student of research methodology for many years and has extensive experience conducting all types of economic research.

Chapter 5 : Research Methods - University of Florida, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences

This textbook for students of agricultural economics deals first with basic methodological questions of scientific

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economic research, research planning and working methods. Further chapters are concerned with the collection and evaluation of data from statistics and from special surveys.

Chapter 6 : Program: Agricultural Economics (Ph.D.) - Kansas State University - Acalog ACMSâ,,ç

COURSE SYLLABUS FOR AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS Research Methodology Gott wÃ¼rfelt nicht. - Albert Einstein George Box has [almost] said "The only way to find out what will happen when a complex system is disturbed is to.

Chapter 7 : Agricultural economics - Wikipedia

Calibri Arial Wingdings Office Theme Research Methodology for Applied Economics Introduction to the Course Justification for the Study of Research Methodology Reasons to Study Methodology Reason for Studying Research Methodology Slide 6 Research Methodology in Economics Recommendation from the Commission on Graduate Education for Economics in.

Chapter 8 : Research topic: Basics and Methodology of Agricultural Sector Analysis (until)

Research taxonomies, outlined in the s, devolved later into an array Of researCh methods. Scientific practice is viewed also as how scientists "behave," and writings.