**AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS III**

**(PRODUCTION ECONOMICS)**

 This topic entails the following:

* Parameter of national development
* Factors of production
* Law of diminishing returns
* Farm planning and budgeting
* Agricultural services
* Risks and uncertainities
* How to adjust to risks and uncertainities.

 The following relevant questions and their answers in this topic will greatly motivate and help the user to comprehend and understand the required concepts and practices:

1. State **four** ways of increasing labour efficiency on the farm

2. The table shows egg production from individual birds with varying mounts of layers mash

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **100 layers****(Fixed number)** | **Layers mash****Kgs/week** | **Total egg production per week** | **Marginal production per week** |
| 100 | 0 | 140 | 0 |
| 100 | 10 | 155 | 15 |
| 100 | 20 | 180 | 25 |
| 100 | 30 | 240 | 60 |
| 100 | 40 | 340 | 100 |
| 100 | 50 | 470 | 130 |

 (a) Sketch a graph representing the total egg production per week against amount of feed given

(b) Identify the type of production function represented by the graph in (a) above

3. (a) What are the uses of farm records to a farmer? (b) Explain **four** ways in which a farmer may improve Labour productivity in the farm

 (c) Outline the process followed in land adjudication

4. Name any **three** types of agricultural services available to the farmer

5. Outline **four** management guideline questions which assist a farm manager in making accurate

 farm decisions

6. Give **four** ways of improving labour productivity

7. List **four** variable inputs in sorghum production

8. List **four** agricultural support services available to a crop farmer in Kenya

9. Define the following as used in Agricultural economics:-

 (a) Gross domestic product (GDP)

 (b) Per capita income

10. Explain the various ways in which farmers may adjust to risks and uncertainties

11. (a) The table below represents the yield of maize in 90kg bags in response to application of

 different quantities of planting fertilizer

 (i) Fill in the blank spaces

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Input 50kg bag fertilizer | Out put 90kg bag maize | Average product (AP) | Marginal product (MP) |
| 012345678 | 61024313640434340 | --------- | --------- |

 (ii) Suggest the best level of production in relation to the inputs and output

 (b) A farmer is considering undertaking the production of either maize or beans. Study the

 following information about the two crops then answer the questions that follow:

**(i) Maize**

 Yield per hectare 5,500 kg

 Price 15 per kg

 Cost of cultivation / ha Kshs. 3000

 Amount of seeds/ha 25kgs

 Cost of DAP fertilizer/bag Kshs.1,500

 Amount of DAP fertilizer/ha 3bags

 Cost of seeds/kg Kshs.100

 Labour requirements/ha 50 man days

 Cost of labour Kshs.150 per man day

 Amount of CAN fertilizer/bag 3 bags

 Cost of CAN fertilizer/bag Kshs.1000

**(ii) Beans**

 Yield per hectare 5000kg

 Price 50per kg

 Cost of cultivation / ha KShs.3600

 Labour requirements/ha 75 man days

 Cost of labour Kshs. 200 per man day

 Cost of DAP fertilizer/bag Kshs. 1500

 Amount of DAP fertilizer/ha 2bags

 Cost of seeds/kg Kshs.800

 Amount of seed/ha 20kg

 Amount of CAN fertilizer/bag 1bag

 Cost of CAN fertilizer/bag Kshs.1,000

 Cost of sprays Kshs.3,000

 (i) Calculate the gross margins for each crop (14mks)

 (ii) From your calculation, which crop is profitable to grow?

12. Below is a graphical representation of the law of diminishing returns.

Maize output (in 90kg bags)

***NPK fertilizer input (in 50kg bags)***

 (a) Explain what happens in each of the three zones marked I and III in relation to the output

 of maize and the NPK fertilizer input

 (b) Which of the three is a rational zone of production

13. Give **four** variable costs in maize production

14. A farmer has the following yield from a two hectare millet crop enterprise at Oluch irrigation schemes.

 Study it and prepare his gross margin. is it profitable to grow millet? He spent the following in

his operations

 Weed 800/=

 Seeds 20kg/ha

 Irrigation 600/=/ha

 Ploughing 500/=/ha

 Clearing the land 1200/=

 Cost of seeds 300/= /10kg bag

 Planting 400/= /ha

 Harvesting 1200/= /ha

 Yield 32bags

 DAP fertilizer 2 bags at 10 000/= /50kg bags

 CAN fertilizer 2 bags at 700/= /50kg bags

 Gunny bags 40/= /bag

 Transport to market 2000/=

14. A farmer has the following yield from a two hectare millet crop enterprise at Oluch irrigation schemes. Study it and prepare his gross margin. is it profitable to grow millet? He spent the following in his operations

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 Clearing the land 1200/=

 Cost of seeds 300/= /10kg bag

 Planting 400/= /ha

 Harvesting 1200/= /ha

 Yield 32bags

 DAP fertilizer 2 bags at 10 000/= /50kg bags

 CAN fertilizer 2 bags at 700/= /50kg bags

 Gunny bags 40/= /bag

 Transport to market 2000/= (20mks)

15. What is profit maximization in Agricultural Economics

16. a) A farmer is considering undertaking the production of either maize or beans. Study the

 following information about the two crops and then answer the questions that follow:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Maize**  |  |
| Yield per hectare | 5500kg |
| Price | Kshs.15 per kg |
| Cost of cultivation/ ha | Kshs. 3000/= |
| Amount of DAP fertilizer/ bag | Kshs.1500/= |
| Amount of DAP fertilizer/ ha | 3 bags |
| Cost of seed/ Kg | Kshs.100 |
| Labour requirements / ha | 50 man days |
| Cost of labour | Kshs.150 per man day |
| Amount of CAN fertilizer | 3 bags |
| Cost of CAN fertilizer/ bag | Kshs.1000 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Beans** |  |
| Yield per hectare | Kshs.5000 |
| Price | Kshs.50 per kg |
| Cost of cultivation/ ha | Kshs.3600 |
| Labour requirements/ ha | 75 man- days |
| Cost of labour | Kshs.200 per man day |
| Cost of DAP fertilizer/ bag | Kshs.1500 |
| Amount of DAP fertilizer/ ha | 2 bags |
| Cost of seed/ kg | Kshs.80 |
| Amount of seed/ ha | 20kg |
| Amount of CAN fertilizer/ | 1 bag |
| Cost of CAN fertilizer/ bag | Kshs.1000 |
| Cost of sprays | Kshs.3000 |

 i) Calculate the gross margin for each crop

 ii) From your calculation which crop is profitable to grow

b) Discuss **five** factors considered when planning a farm

17. Using the data provided in the table below, make an interpretation and advice the farmer on which

 crop to grow ;

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Type of crop** | **Gross margin (Ksh)** |
| Cotton | 18,400 |
| Ground nuts | 20,050 |

18. Outline **three** advantages of budgeting in farm business

19. A farmer has 1 Ha piece of land on which he grows maize. His farm record on maize

 production for nine years is as shown in the table below:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Fertilizer applied (bags)** | **Total output of maize (bags)** |
| 1995 | 0 | 4 |
| 1996 | 2 | 10 |
| 1997 | 4 | 28 |
| 1998 | 6 | 42 |
| 1999 | 8 | 52 |
| 2000 | 10 | 60 |
| 2001 | 12 | 66 |
| 2002 | 14 | 66 |
| 2003 | 16 | 64 |

(a) i) Using an appropriate scale, with input on the X-axis draw a graph to show the relationship

 between inputs and total output

 (ii) From the graph you have drawn, how many bags of maize would the farmer produce if

 he applied 9bags of fertilizer?

 Calculate the farmers marginal products and average products for the years (i) From the data given, what rate of fertilizer application would the farmer choose if he

 wanted to grow maize in 2004?

(ii) Give an explanation for your choice in (c) (i) above

(b) Assuming that the average price of fertilizer over the years recorded was shs. 1,200/= per bag

 and the price of maize was ksh.1000/= per bag :

Calculate the gross income for the years 2002 and 2003

Calculate the net income for the year 1999. (Assume no other costs were incurred)

20. Name five types of costs incurred in a farming business

22. List any four sources of credit to farmers.

23. List **three** ways in which labour peaks can be overcome in the farm (1½ mks)

24. State **four** ways of improving farm labour productivity

25. A farmer had a plot of land measuring 5 hectares in which be intended to plant maize.

 He was advised to apply 150 kg of P20 per hectare at planting and 200kg N per hectare during

 top dressing. The fertilizer available in the market was Calcium Ammonium Nitrate containing

 20% N and Di-ammonium phosphate 46% P205. Calculate.

 (a) (i) The amount of Di—ammonium phosphate required

 (ii) The amount of calcium ammonium nitrate required

 (b) Baraka farm manager plans to grow Irish potatoes or maize for grains. Study the information

 below and answer the questions that follow:

**Irish potatoes**

Cost of fertilizers/ha\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Ksbs 10,000.

Labour requirements/ha \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Kshs 50 man - days

Yield /ha \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10,000kg

Seed potato/ha \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Kshs20, 000

Cost of labour \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Kshs 200 per man day

Cost of fungicides\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Kshs 5000

Cost of ploughing\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Kshs 4000

Selling price of potatoes per kg \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Kshs 30.

**Maize**

Yield per hectare \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Kshs.7,500kg

Selling price of maize per kg \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Kshs 20.

Cost of ploughing /ha \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Kshs.4000

Seed maize/ha \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Kshs.3000

Labour requirement /ha \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 200 man days.

Cost of fertilizers /ha \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Kshs 10,000

Cost of top dressing fertilizers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Kshs 4,800

Cost of labour \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Kshs 150 per man - day

 (i) What is gross margin?

 (ii) Calculate the gross margin of each of the crops

 (iii) From the calculation above which crop should the farm grow?

 (d) Describe the environmental factors that may lead to poor yields in crop production

**AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS III**

**(PRODUCTION ECONOMICS)**

1. four ways of increasing labour efficiency on the farm

* Training them
* Giving incentives
* Supervision
* Good operator – worker relationship
* Farm mechanization
* Assigning tasks according to skills & specialization
* Proper remuneration : Attractive salaries

2. a) graph representing the total egg production per week.

b) - Increasing returns production function.

3. (a) - Help to determine the value of the farm/ determine assets and liabilities.

 - Provide history of the farm.

 - Assist in planning and budgeting in various fields.

 - Helps to detect losses or theft in the farm.

 - Assists when sharing losses or profits (dividends)for communal owned farms/ partnership.

 - Help to settle disputes in the farm among heirs.

 - Help to support insurance claim e.g. against fire and theft.

 - Provide labour information like terminal benefits, NSSF due, Sacco dues for all employees.

 - Help to compare the performance of different enterprises within a farm or other farms.

 - Help in the assessment of income tax to avoid over or under taxation.

 - Records, helps to show whether the farm business is making profit or losses. This information

 helps in obtaining credit. (10 x 1 = 10 mks)

 (b) - Training worker e.g. in F.T.C’s, during field days, Agricultural shows, through

demonstrations and workshops.

* Measuring farm operations to supplement the labour force.
* Providing incentives to workers such as attractive wages, free protective wear, housing, medical facilities, proper feeding, rewarding good workers. Et.c
* Supervising and counseling workers.
* Creating good operator - worker relationships.
* Assigning specific tasks to the labor force.

 (c) - Establishment of land ownership.

 - Measurement of land size.

 - Description of the land.

 - Recording and mapping of the surveyed land.

 - Solving objections if any.

 - Submission of the maps and records to the district land office registration

4. Three types of agricultural services available to the farmer

* Credit
* Extension and training
* Agricultural research
* Banking
* Artificial insemination

- Veterinary

5. Four management guideline questions which assist a farm manager in making accurate

 farm decisions

* What product to produce?
* How much to produce?
* What to produce?

- For whom to produce?

6. - Training

* Farm mechanization
* Labor supervision
* Giving incentives and improving terms and conditions of service

Assign specific tasks

7. - Fertilizers - Seeds

* Pesticides -Casual labor

8. - Banking

* Extension and training
* Credit facility
* Agricultural research
* Marketing
* Farm input supplies

Tractor hire service

9. (a) Is the sum total of goods and services produced by a country within a period of one year (b) -Per capital income: Is the gross national income divided by the number of people living

 in a country

10. -Diversification- Setting up several and different enterprises on the farm. If one fails the

 farmer cannot incur total loss.

* Contracting- farmers can enter into contract with consumers. It guarantees a constant fixed market for goods/services
* Insurance- Taking an insurance cover to compensate them incase of loss
* Input rationing- Farmers can control the quantities of inputs used in various enterprises to reduce losses
* Flexibility in production methods- Ability to change from one enterprise to another in response to demand changes
* Adopting modern methods of production e.g. disease control, irrigation, mechanization e.t.c.

11. Application of fertilizer

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Input 50kg bag fertilizer | Out put 90kg bag maize | Average product (AP) | Marginal product (MP) |
| 012345678 | 61024313640434340 | -101210.33987.186.145 | 041475430-3 |

 (ii) The best level of production in relation to the inputs and out put is level 3

(b) (i) Gross margins for the crops

 (i) Maize

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Value of maize/incomve | 5,500 x 15 = 82,500/= (1mk) |
| Cost of labour |  50x 150 = 7,500/= (1mk) |
| Cost of cultivation /ha | 1 x 3,000 = 3,000/= (1mk) |
| Cost of seed | 25 x 100 = 2,500/= (1mk) |
| Cost of DAP fertilizer | 3 x 1,500 = 4,500/= (1mk) |
| Cost of C.AN fertilizer | 3 x 1000 = 3,000/= (1mk) |
| Total variable costs |  20,500/= (1mk) |
| GM for maize | 82,500 – 20,500 = 62,000 (1mk) |

(ii) Beans

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Value of beans/income | 5,000 x 500 = 250,000/= (1mk) |
| Cost of labour |  75 x 200 = 15,000/= (1mk) |
| Cost of cultivation /ha | 1 x 3,600 = 3,600/= (1mk) |
| Cost of seed | 20 x 80 = 1,600/= (1mk) |
| Cost of DAP fertilizer | 2 x 1,500 = 3,000/= (1mk) |
| Cost of C.AN fertilizer | 1 x 1000 = 1,000/= (1mk) |
| Total variable costs |  27,200/= (1mk) |
| GM for beans | 250,000 – 27,200 = 222,800 (1mk) |

(b) (ii) The crop which is profitable from the calculation is that : (1mk)

* It is more profitable to grow beans than maize

12. a) ZONE I

 - For each additional unit of input applied the output of maize increased at an increasing

 rate because the fertilizer resources are underutilized Ö1 (1x2=2 mks)

 ZONE II

 - For each additional unit of input applied the output of maize increased at a decreasing

 rate because the resources are used to the maximumÖ1 (1x2=2 mks)

 ZONE III

 - For each additional unit of input applied the output of maize decreases because

 the fertilizer/ resources are excessively appliedÖ1 (1x2=2 mks)

 b) ZONE II

13. Give four variable costs in maize production

* Cost of fertilizer
* Cost of seeds
* Cost of pesticide
* Cost of weeding
* Cost of harvesting
* Cost of casual labour
* Cost of fuel

14.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ITEM | QUANTITY | NO. OF UNITS | COST PER UNIT | TOTAL VARIABLES COST |
| WeedingSeedsIrrigationPloughingClearing landPlantingHarvestingDAP fertilizerDAN fertilizerGunning bagstransport | -20kg-----2bags2bags32- | -22ha2ha-2ha2ha2232- | - 300 600 500- 4001 20010 000 700 40- | 800 00600 001200 001000 001200 00800 002400 0020 000 001400 001280 002000 00 |
| Total variable cost |  |  |  | 32 680 00 |
| income | 32bags | 1200 | 38 400 00 |

Gross margin=total revenue-total variable cost

 = 38400-32680 = 5720.00

15.

* Profit maximization is the profit in a production process where the highest net returns (Net revenue) on invested capital is realized/ when the difference between total revenue (TR) and total cost (TC) is the highest point in a production process/ where profit is highest
* Is where marginal revenue (MR) is equal to or almost equal to marginal costs

16. a) i) Gross margins for the crops

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Value of maize/ income | 55000 X 15 = 82500 | 1 mark |
| Cost of labour | 50 X 150 = 7500 | 1 mark |
| Cost of cultivation/ ha | 1 X 3000 = 3000 | 1 mark |
| Cost of seed | 25 X 100 = 2500 | 1 mark |
| Cost of DAP fertilizer | 3 X 1500 = 4500 | 1 mark |
| Cost of CAN fertilizer | 3 X 1000 = 3000 | 1 mark |
| Total variable costs |  20500 | 1 mark |
| GM for maize | 82500- 20500 = 62000 | 1 mark |

ii) Beans

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Value of beans/ income | 5000 X 500 = 250000 | 1 mark |
| Cost of labour | 75 X 200 = 15000 | 1 mark |
| Cost of cultivation/ ha | 1 X 3600 = 3600 | 1 mark |
| Cost of seed | 20 X 80 = 1600 | 1 mark |
| Cost of DAP fertilizer | 2 X 1500 = 3000 | 1 mark |
| Cost of CAN fertilizer | 1 X 1000 = 1000 | 1 mark |
| Cost of sprays |  3000 | 1 mark |
| Total variable costs |  27200 | 1 mark |
| GM for beans |  250000 – 27200 = 222800 | 1 mark |

 iii) It is more profitable to grow beans than maize 1 mark

 b)

* Size of the farm
* Climatic conditions
* Fairness objectives and preferences
* Existing market conditions
* Available resources
* Expected returns

17. - The farmer should grow groundnuts;

 - The crop has a higher gross margin than cotton;

18. – The farmer may be able to estimate the required production resource e.g labour capital e.t.c

- Assists farmer when e.g. labour capital etc

- Assists farmer in making management decisions;

- Helps to reduce uncertainties in the production process;

- Shows progress or lock of progress in farm business;

19. (a) (i) See the graph paper

 (ii) 56 bags; (1x1=1mk)

 (b) Table – ( 16x ½ =8mks)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Fertilizer applied (bags) | Maize output (bgs) | Marginal product | Average product |
| 19951996199719981999200020012022003 | 0246810121416 | 41028425260666664 | -6181410860-2 | -5776.565.54.74 |

(c) (i) 4 bags (1x1=1mk)

 (ii) MP is maximum; AP is maximum; (2x1=2mks)

(d) Gross income = Total output x price per unit

 in 2002 66 x 1000 = 66000/= (1x1=1mk

in 2003: 64 x 1000 = 64000/= (1x1=1mk)

(ii) Net income = Total income – Total cost

 in 1999: Total income was 52 x 1000 = 52000/=

 total cost was 8 x 1200 = 9,600/=

Hence 5200/= - 9600; (1mk)

= Shs. 42,400/= (1mk)

21.

* Flood costs (F.C)
* Variable costs (V.C)
* Total costs (T.C)
* Average costs (A.C)
* Marginal costs (M.C)

22.

* Co-operative societies
* Crop boards
* Commercial banks
* Agricultural finance corporation (A.F.C)
* Settlement fund trustees
* Hire purchase companies
* Insurance companies. (Any 4 )

23. three ways in which labour peaks can be overcome in the farm

* Overtime working for casual labourers
* Greater use of casual workers
* Mechanization
* Use of contractors who may be engaged to do some work at a fee
* Cropping system devised such that ripening of crops could be at different times

Work study to devise new techniques of doing work more quickly and efficient

24 . - training

 -giving incentives/motivation

 -farm mechanization

 -labour

25. (a) 1000kg of NAP con 46kg P2O5S

 150 x 100 – 150

 50

 300kg of DAP per hectar

 1ha = 300kg of DAP

 5ha x 300

 1 = 1500g of DAP

 1 bag = 50kg

 1500 x 1 = 1500kg

 50 = 30bags pf DAP

 N/B Approximation = 3obags

 CAN

 100kg contain 20kg of price N

 200x 100 = 200kg

 30 = 1000kg

 I ha = 1000kg

 5ha = 1000 x 5 = 5000kg

 1bag = 50kg

 5000 x 1 = 5000kg

 50

 = 100bags of CAN

 (b) (i) – cross margin is variable cost – total revenue

 Gross margin of irish potatoes

 Cost of fert = shs 10000 x 5 = 50000

 Cost labour requirement = 50 x 200 x 5 = 50,000

 Cost of seed potatoes 20,000 x 5 = 100000

 Cost of fungicides 5000 x 5 = 25000

 Cost of ploughing 400 x 5 = 50,000

 Total variable cost shs.145,000

 Total revenue = shs.50,000 x 50 = shs.1,500,00

 Gross margin shs. 1,500,000 – shs.145,000 =shs.1,255,100

 (i) Maize

 Cost of fert. shs 10000 x 5 = shs.50000

 Cost of fert. shs. 4800 x 5 = shs.24000

 Cost of maize seed shs.3000 x 5 = shs.15000

 Cost f labour shs.200 x 150x 5 = shs.150000

 Cost of ploughing shs.4000 x 5 = shs.20000

 Total cost = shs.259000

 Revenue 750000 X 5 X 20= Shs.750000

 Gross margin = 750000

 - 259000

 Shs.481000

 (ii)He should grow potatoes

 - pests

 Diseases

 Unreliable rainfall

 Change in temperature

 Strong wind

 Light aspect

 Infertile soils