COURSE CODE: AEM 503

COURSE TITLE: Agricultural Marketing

NUMBER OF UNITS: 2 Units

COURSE DURATION: Two hours per week

COURSE DETAILS:

Course Coordinator: Prof. Adewale O. Dipeolu, B.Sc., M.Sc., PhD

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Office Location: Agric. Econs & Farm Mgt, COLAMRUD

COURSE CONTENT:

Concepts and definitions; the Economics of Marketing; The role of Marketing in Agriculture; Approaches of Marketing studies, Marketing Research; Techniques for Evaluation; Marketing, Conduct, Efficiency and Structure; International Trade in Agricultural commodities.

COURSE REQUIREMENTS:

This is a compulsory course for 500 level students in the university. In view of this, students are expected to participate in all the course activities and have minimum of 75% attendance to be able to write the final examination.

READING LIST:

1. Kohls, R.L. and J. N. Uhl (1980) Marketing of Agricultural products, Macmillan Publishing Co, New York.

LECTURE NOTES

- 1. Marketing Concept
- · Concept and definition of market
- Types of product demand
- 2. Economics of marketing
- Marketing as profitable-value addition products
- Values of form, time, place and possession utilities
- The role of marketing in Agriculture
- Peculiarities of agricultural products marketing
- 4. Marketing Channels and Functions
- 5. Marketing Research
- 6. Pricing and price determination
- 7. The Structure, Conduct and Performance (SCP) paradigm
- Perfectly competitive markets
- Imperfect competition: monopoly, monopsony, oligopoly, oligopsony

- Profit-maximizing conditions and pricing strategies of firms acting in markets with different structures
- Measures of market concentration- Gini coefficient/Lorenz curve, Herfindahl index, Herfindahl-rschmann Index
- Marketing margin and marketing efficiency
- 7. Marketing strategy
- Offensive Strategy
- Defensive strategy

What is marketing?

- Marketing can be defined as all activities involved in the production and flow of produce from point of production to consumers.
- Customer value
- Opportunity costs
- Utility- form, place, time and possession
- Selling versus Marketing Concept
- getting consumers what they seek, regardless of whether this entails coming up with entirely new products.

Supply side

Demand side: Consumers
Marketing Channels
Farmers Consumer.
Farmers' retailers Consumer
Farmers' wholesalers' retailers
Consumer

Marketing Functions

- a. Exchange function:
- i. Buying (Assembling)
- i. Selling
- b. Physical function:
- i. Storage & Packaging
- ii. Processing
- iii. Transportation & Distribution
- c. Facilitating function:
- i. Standardization (grading & quality)
- ii. Risk Bearing
- iii. Market Intelligence (Ads & promotion)
- iv. Financing

Price Determination

- Those that are based on the cost of production
- Those to which some margin is added
- A Mark-up or mark-on
- B Discriminatory pricing
- C Psychological pricing
- D Geographical pricing
- E Promotional pricing

Marketing Strategy

- Basic strategies for influencing demand
- 1. Attract non-users 1. Increase willingness to buy
- a. Demonstrate benefits of product form
- b. Develop new product forms with desired benefits

- c. Devise more product complements
- d. Simplify use (easy to use products are more likely to be desired)

Marketing Strategy Cont'd

- 2. Increasing ability to buy
- a. Offer lower prices or credit
- b. Increase ability to sample
- c. Provide greater availability
- 3. Increase rate of purchase among users 1. Broaden usage occasions
- Provide examples of additional uses of product
- 4. Increase consumption levels
- a. Lower prices, special-volume packaging
- b. Improve buyers' perceptions of product benefits

Marketing Alternatives for Growers

- . Some farmers are looking for more profit and decreased scale of production
- b. Consumers desiring direct market relationships in order to have –