



AgEcon SEARCH
RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURAL & APPLIED ECONOMICS

The World's Largest Open Access Agricultural & Applied Economics Digital Library

This document is discoverable and free to researchers across the globe due to the work of AgEcon Search.

Help ensure our sustainability.

Give to AgEcon Search

AgEcon Search
<http://ageconsearch.umn.edu>
aesearch@umn.edu

*Papers downloaded from **AgEcon Search** may be used for non-commercial purposes and personal study only. No other use, including posting to another Internet site, is permitted without permission from the copyright owner (not AgEcon Search), or as allowed under the provisions of Fair Use, U.S. Copyright Act, Title 17 U.S.C.*

Studies in Agricultural Economics

Volume 118, Number 1

Guest Editor-in-Chief

KATONÁNÉ KOVÁCS Judit
Debreceni Egyetem, Debrecen, Hungary

Chair of the Editorial Board

JUHÁSZ Anikó
Agrárgazdasági Kutató Intézet, Budapest, Hungary

Editorial Board

Vilija ALEKNEVIČIENĖ
Aleksandro Stulginskio universitetas, Kaunas, Lithuania

Sabine BAUM
Halle (Salle), Germany

Štefan BOJNEC
Univerze na Primorskem, Koper, Slovenia

Richard M. CRUSE
Iowa State University, Ames, USA

Sophia DAVIDOVA
University of Kent, Canterbury, UK

Thomas DAX
Bundesanstalt für Bergbauernfragen, Wien, Austria

FARKASNÉ FEKETE Mária
Szent István Egyetem, Gödöllő, Hungary

FEHÉR Alajos
Debreceni Egyetem, Debrecen, Hungary

FELFÖLDI János
Debreceni Egyetem, Debrecen, Hungary

FERTŐ Imre
Magyar Tudományos Akadémia, Budapest, Hungary

Andrew F. FIELDSEND
Agrárgazdasági Kutató Intézet, Budapest, Hungary

Matthew GORTON
University of Newcastle, Newcastle, UK

David HARVEY
University of Newcastle, Newcastle, UK

Wim J.M. HEIJMAN
Wageningen University, Wageningen, The Netherlands

Carmen HUBBARD
University of Newcastle, Newcastle, UK

JÁMBOR Attila
Budapesti Corvinus Egyetem, Budapest, Hungary

Mária KADLEČÍKOVÁ
Slovenská poľnohospodárska univerzita v Nitre, Slovakia

KEREKES Kinga
Universitatea Babeş-Bolyai, Cluj-Napoca, Romania

MAGDA Róbert
Szent István Egyetem, Gödöllő, Hungary

Jan W. OWSIŃSKI
Instytut Badań Systemowych, PAN, Warszawa, Poland

POPP József
Magyar Tudományos Akadémia, Budapest, Hungary

Włodzimierz REMBISZ
Wyższa Szkoła Finansów i Zarządzania w Warszawie, Poland

SZÉKELY Csaba
Nyugat-Magyarországi Egyetem, Sopron, Hungary

Vladimír SZÉKELY
Geografický ústav, SAV, Bratislava, Slovakia

TAKÁCSNÉ GYÖRGY Katalin
Óbudai Egyetem, Budapest, Hungary

TÓTH József
Budapesti Corvinus Egyetem, Budapest, Hungary

VÁSÁRY Viktória
Budapesti Gazdasági Főiskola Budapest, Hungary

Hillka VIHINEN
LUKE Luonnonvarakeskus, Helsinki, Finland

Technical Editor

BARNAFI László
Agrárgazdasági Kutató Intézet, Budapest, Hungary

Contents

FOREWORD

ARTICLES

Introduction: Human and social capital in rural areas 1
KATONÁNÉ KOVÁCS Judit, Marilena LABIANCA and
Francisco NAVARRO

**A modelling project in Poland: the social and intellectual
capital aspects** 5
Konrad CZAPIEWSKI, Krzysztof JANC,
Jan W. OWSIŃSKI and Przemysław ŚLESZYŃSKI

**The effect of human capital on labour productivity of farms
in Poland** 16
Anna NOWAK and Tomasz KIJEK

**Understanding the process of social innovation in rural
regions: some Hungarian case studies** 22
KATONÁNÉ KOVÁCS Judit, VARGA Eszter and
NEMES Gusztáv

**Rural innovation activities as a means for changing
development perspectives**
An assessment of more than two decades of promoting
LEADER initiatives across the European Union 30
Thomas DAX and Theresia OEDL-WIESER

**Innovation in rural development in Puglia, Italy: critical
issues and potentialities starting from empirical evidence** 38
Marilena LABIANCA, Stefano DE RUBERTIS,
Angelo BELLIGIANO and Angelo SALENTO

**Participation of disadvantaged groups and governance in the
LEADER and PRODER programmes in Andalucía, Spain** 47
Francisco NAVARRO, Eugenio CEJUDO and Juan MAROTO

**Perceptions of the support granted to female entrepreneurs
in Romania: between anticipation and assessment** 55
Cristina Bianca POCOL and Călin MOLDOVAN TESELIOS

INFORMATION FOR AUTHORS

Manuscripts should be prepared in English and sent via e-mail to the
Editor-in-Chief at studies@aki.gov.hu.



The cost of printing this issue is supported
by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

© Agrárgazdasági Kutató Intézet, 2016
1463 Budapest, POB 944, Hungary
<https://www.aki.gov.hu/studies>
ISSN 1418 2106 (printed)
ISSN 2063 0476 (electronic)
Established 1962

Foreword

For the third year running, the first issue of this volume of *Studies in Agricultural Economics* has been produced by AKI in cooperation with the European Rural Development Network (ERDN, www.erdn.eu). By contrast, for the first time since number 88 appeared in 1996, this issue has been compiled by a Guest Editor-in-Chief. Dr. Katonáné Kovács Judit is a member of the *Studies in Agricultural Economics* Editorial Board, a longstanding active participant in ERDN and has carried out extensive research on the topic of human and social capital in rural areas.

Scoones (1998)¹ was an early adopter of the concept of ‘sustainable rural livelihoods’ which, he argued, are achieved through access to a range of livelihood resources including human and social capital. The former can be defined as ‘the skills, knowledge, ability to labour and good health and physical capability important for the successful pursuit of different livelihood strategies’ and the latter as ‘the social resources (networks, social claims, social relations, affiliations, associations) upon which people draw when pursuing different livelihood strategies requiring coordinated actions’.

Despite the passing of almost 20 years, these topics remain high on the agricultural and rural development agendas. This thematic issue of *Studies in Agricultural Economics* brings together seven papers that address different aspects of human and social capital development across the European Union (EU).

The first two papers explore the state of rural and agricultural development in Poland. Czapiewski, Janc, Owsiniński and Śleszyński model future social and intellectual capital development in the municipalities of Mazowieckie *voivodeship*. The increases in both capitals are expected to be, in relative terms, often more pronounced in rural areas than in the urban space, although the existing gap shall frequently remain. Interventions will continue to be needed to overcome the still persisting, and sometimes sharpening, differences.

Nowak and Kijek assess the role of human capital on farms across Poland. They show that both the flexibility of production in relation to the labour factor and the average and marginal productivity were in many instances higher for farms managed by farmers with higher-level education. The results highlight the importance of addressing the educational needs of farmers in post-socialist EU Member States.

Research by Katonáné Kovács, Varga and Nemes clearly demonstrates that social innovation has a role in rural development in Hungary. The context in which social innovation is developed has a strong effect on the likelihood of success, while initiators or ‘agentic engines’ also have a fundamental role. Institutionalisation, possibly through some kind of social enterprise, is crucial to ensuring the sustainability of social innovation.

In the first of three papers in this issue that investigate the LEADER approach, Dax and Oedl-Wieser use the experience of its implementation in Austria to argue that LEADER is losing its innovative character. Future LEADER and local development actions need to reinvigorate long-established core principles, most notably the notion of social innovation, and to concentrate on local and regional assets and deliver at that level.

Despite the high share of Common Agricultural Policy Pillar 2 funding allocated to LEADER in Puglia, Italy in the period 2007-2013, Labianca, De Rubertis, Belliggiano and Salento report that Local Action Groups in the region were severely limited in the aims that they could pursue. The programme interpreted innovation an industrial and technological issue rather than seeing it in social and cultural terms.

A similarly pessimistic assessment of LEADER in Andalucía, Spain is made by Navarro, Cejudo and Maroto. Entrepreneurs and ‘town halls’ benefitted most from LEADER investments, while there is evidence of inadequate participation by disadvantaged groups such as women and young people. Farmers were not adequately engaged by the programme. Several ‘*deep rural*’ municipalities failed to secure any LEADER funding during the 2002-2008 period.

Pocol and Moldovan Teselios analyse the perception of support, either given or anticipated, by members of two groups of women in Romania: entrepreneurs and potential entrepreneurs. Future women entrepreneurs tend to overstate, in anticipation, the help they will receive from local institutions, but place themselves in relatively similar positions with women entrepreneurs regarding the help expected to be received from family and friends.

It has been a pleasure for me to work with Judit to produce this issue of *Studies in Agricultural Economics* and am confident that you will find its contents of interest.

Andrew Fieldsend
Budapest, March 2016

¹ Scoones, I. (1998): Sustainable rural livelihoods: a framework for analysis. Working Paper 72. Brighton: Institute of Development Studies.

Reviewers

Dr. Anna Maria AUGUSTYN • Prof. Dr. Štefan BOJNEC • Prof. Sophia DAVIDOVA • Dr Javier ESPARCIA • Dr. FEHÉR Alajos
Dr. FARKASNÉ FEKETE Mária • Dr. Matthew GORTON • Dr. Carmen HUBBARD • Prof. Dr. Mária KADLEČÍKOVÁ • Dr. KUN András István
Dr. Małgorzata MICHAŁEWSKA-PAWLAK • Prof. Dr. TAKÁCSNÉ GYÖRGY Katalin • Dr. TÓTH József • Prof. Hilikka VIHINEN

Editorial Advisory Panel

CSÁKI Csaba, Budapesti Corvinus Egyetem, Budapest, Hungary • KERÉKES Sándor, Kaposvári Egyetem, Kaposvár, Hungary
KISS Judit, MTA Világgazdasági Kutatóintézet, Budapest, Hungary • LEHOTA József, Szent István Egyetem, Gödöllő, Hungary
POTORI Norbert, Agrárgazdasági Kutató Intézet, Budapest, Hungary • SCHMIDT Rezső, Nyugat-Magyarországi Egyetem, Sopron, Hungary
SZAKÁLY Zoltán, Debreceni Egyetem, Debrecen, Hungary • TAKÁCS István, Károly Róbert Főiskola, Gyöngyös, Hungary

Studies in Agricultural Economics

Information for authors

Studies in Agricultural Economics publishes original research papers, review papers, policy analyses and book reviews on agricultural economics, rural development and related topics including: agricultural production and competitiveness, environmental resource management, agri-food supply chain management, markets and marketing, international trade, econometrics, rural economic geography, rural economy and sociology, and development of information and knowledge based society in rural areas. *Studies in Agricultural Economics* is included in the Thomson Reuters™ Web of Science™ Core Collection.

Audience

Researchers, academics, policy makers and practitioners in agricultural economics and rural development, especially in eastern central and south eastern Europe.

Submission of manuscripts

Submission of an article implies that the work described has not been published in English in any other peer-reviewed journal, is not under consideration for publication elsewhere, and that its publication is approved by all authors and tacitly or explicitly by the responsible authorities where the work was carried out. The author will retain the copyright of the article but agrees to identify AKI as the original publisher. Papers will not normally exceed 6000 words including the reference list and figure and table captions. Authors intending to prepare a book review should first consult the Editor-in-Chief and such a review should not exceed 2000 words.

Shorter papers and comments, of up to 1500 words, will also be considered for publication. Such notes might deal with the economic aspects of policy, with the results of small research projects that do not justify a full-length article, or comment on articles previously published.

Manuscripts should be submitted in .doc or compatible format. They should be prepared using A4 format, TNR 12 pt text and 1.5 line spacing and be in single-column format with wide margins. Do not hyphenate words and use **bold** face and *italics* only sparingly, but use subscripts and superscripts where appropriate. Avoid the use of single-sentence paragraphs. Tables should be placed at the end of the manuscript and figures should be submitted as separate files, numbered accordingly. Page and line numbering (restart each page) must be used but no reference should be made to page numbers in the text. You should use the 'spell-check' and 'grammar-check' functions of your wordprocessor, which should be set to *English* English, to avoid unnecessary errors.

Manuscripts will be double-blind reviewed by at least two reviewers and may be returned to the author(s) for revision before acceptance for publication. The Editor-in-Chief will normally consider only one re-submission.

Article structure

Divide your article into clearly defined sections but do not use section or subsection numbers. Each heading should appear on its own separate line. For research papers you are urged to consider using the following structure:

- **Introduction.** State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background with reference to the

international literature, but avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

- **Methodology.** Provide sufficient detail to allow the work to be reproduced. Methods already published should be indicated by a reference: only relevant modifications should be described.
- **Results.** Results should be clear and concise.
- **Discussion.** This should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion section should normally be avoided. You should show how your results add to existing knowledge but avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

Where it is not appropriate to use the above framework, you should finish the paper with conclusions.

Essential title page information

- **Title.** Concise and informative. Avoid abbreviations and formulae where possible.
- **Running title.** Please provide an abbreviated title of no more than 60 characters (including spaces) that can be used as a running title on the page header.
- **Author names and affiliations.** Present the authors' affiliation addresses (where the actual work was done) below their names.
- **Corresponding author.** Clearly indicate the corresponding author who will handle correspondence at all stages of refereeing and publication, also post-publication. Please provide a telephone and fax number in addition to the e-mail address and the complete postal address.
- **Present/permanent address.** If an author has moved since the work described in the article was done, or was visiting at the time, a 'Present address' (or 'Permanent address') may be indicated. The address at which the author actually did the work must be retained as the main, affiliation address.

Additional information

- **Abstract.** A single paragraph of 100-250 words should state the purpose of the research, the principal results and major conclusions.
- **Keywords.** Please provide a maximum of six keywords.
- **Abbreviations.** If necessary, define abbreviations that are not standard in this field on the first page of the article.

- **Acknowledgements.** If applicable, collate acknowledgements in a separate section at the end of the article before the references. List here those individuals and/or organisations that provided help, including financial support, during the research.
- **Nomenclature and units.** Follow internationally accepted rules and conventions: use the international system of units (SI) i.e. metre, second, kilogramme etc. or accepted alternatives e.g. day, litre, tonne.
- **Math formulae.** Present simple formulae in the line of normal text where possible. Number consecutively any equations that have to be displayed separately from the text (if referred to explicitly in the text). For simple fractions use the solidus (/) instead of a horizontal line. Powers of e are often more conveniently denoted by exp. Give the meaning of all symbols immediately after the equation in which they are first used. Levels of statistical significance which can be mentioned without further explanation are: *P <0.05, **P <0.01 and ***P <0.001.
- **Footnotes.** Footnotes should be used sparingly. Number them consecutively throughout the article, using superscript Arabic numbers. Indicate each footnote in a table with a superscript lowercase letter.

Tables and figures

- **Tables.** Number tables consecutively in accordance with their appearance in the text. Each table should be accompanied by a title and fully descriptive caption. Column headings should be brief but sufficiently explanatory and standard abbreviations of units of measurement should be included between parentheses. Do not use vertical rules to separate columns. Large tables should be avoided. If many data are to be presented, you should consider dividing them over two or more tables. Reversing columns and rows will often reduce the dimensions of a table.
- **Figures.** Graphs, drawings or photographs should be supplied in digital format in monochrome and be of sufficient contrast. Figures prepared with Excel® software (or compatible format) are preferred. Captions should be included in the main manuscript, not attached to the figure, and should explain all symbols and abbreviations used. The text should include references to all figures. The use of figures from other publications is discouraged but, if used, permission of the author(s) or the copyright owner is necessary.

References

Please ensure that every reference cited in the text is also present in the reference list (and vice versa). Citations may be made directly (or parenthetically). Groups of references should be listed first alphabetically, then chronologically. For example: ‘as demonstrated (Allan, 1996a, 1996b, 1999; Allan and Jones, 1995). Kramer *et al.* (2000) have recently shown ...’ Citation of a reference as ‘in press’ implies that the item has been accepted for publication.

In the reference list, references should be arranged first

alphabetically and then further sorted chronologically if necessary. They should not be numbered. More than one reference from the same author(s) in the same year must be identified by the letters ‘a’, ‘b’, etc. placed after the year of publication. The title of a non-English publication should be followed by the English translation in square brackets. Journal titles should not be abbreviated. Examples:

- **Reference to a journal publication.** Van der Geer, J., Hanraads, J.A.J. and Lupton, R.A. (2000): The art of writing a scientific article. *Journal of Science Communication* **163**, 51-59.
- **Reference to a book.** Strunk Jr., W. and White, E.B. (1979): *The Elements of Style* (3rd edition). New York: Macmillan.
- **Reference to a chapter in an edited book.** Mettam, G.R. and Adams, L.B. (1999): How to prepare an electronic version of your article, in Jones, B.S and Smith, R.Z. (eds), *Introduction to the Electronic Age*. New York: E-Publishing, 281–304.

For Web references, as a minimum, the full URL should be given and the date when the reference was last accessed. Any further information, if known (DOI, author names, dates etc.), should also be given. Web sources should be included in the reference list alphabetically according to the author’s surname or organisation’s name.

Publication ethics

Studies in Agricultural Economics aims to comply with the standards outlined in the COPE Codes of Conduct for Journal Editors and Publishers. These can be accessed at www.publicationethics.org/resources/code-conduct.

After acceptance

The corresponding author will be provided, at no cost, with a PDF file of the article via e-mail. The PDF file includes a cover sheet with the journal cover image and a disclaimer outlining the terms and conditions of use. *Studies in Agricultural Economics* has no page charges or submission fees.

Complete full-text articles may be published on the AKI website in advance of their publication in a printed issue. These do not yet have volume, issue or page numbers, so cannot be cited in the traditional way. They are therefore given a Digital Object Identifier (DOI), which allows the article to be cited before it appears in printed form.

Studies in Agricultural Economics is accessible online at www.aki.gov.hu/studies and at <http://ageconsearch.umn.edu/handle/44317>. It is listed in EconLit, the Index Copernicus Journals Master List and the Directory of Open Access Journals (www.doaj.org), as a Commendable Journal in the Cabell’s Directory of Publishing Opportunities in Economics and Finance, and is included in the Citations in Economics database (<http://ideas.repec.org/s/ags/stagec.html>). Papers are abstracted in the CABI Agricultural Economics Database (www.cabi.org) and indexed by Google Scholar.

The printed version of *Studies in Agricultural Economics* is designated by the publisher as the original version of the journal.