

)

%64.4،%67

.(2010

-: تتخلص مشكلة البحث في انخفاض المساحات المزروعة بمحصول فستق الحقل في

محافظة ديالى بحسب ألاحصائيات* (مديرية زراعة ديالى، 2010)

-1

-2

-2

-3

-4

.2010

%13

95

. SPSS

(OLS)

$$Tc = \alpha + \beta_1 Y$$

$$Tc = \alpha + \beta_2 Y + \beta_2 Y^2$$

$$Tc = \alpha + \beta_2 Y + \beta_2 Y^2 + \beta_3 Y^3$$

دالة تكاليف تربيعية

دالة تكاليف تكعيبية

t , F , R²

0.05

Durbin- Watson , Klien , park

(1978 ،Orazem و John).

b0

:

$$Tc = -1317.161 + 1541.470Q - 115.582Q^2 + 4.258Q^3 \dots\dots\dots 1$$

$$t \quad (-1.985) \quad (5.407) \quad (-3.693) \quad (4.105)$$

$$R = 0.96 \quad R^2 = 0.92 \quad R^2 = 0.91 \quad F = 378.535 \quad D.W = 1.626$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= Tc \\ &= Q \\ &= Q^2 \\ &= Q^3 \end{aligned}$$

بينما المعاملات الأخرى b_1, b_2, b_3 كانت معنوية عند مستوى 0.01
 F

$$F = 378.535$$

$$R^2 = 0.92$$

%8

%92

Durbin-Watson

، Koutsoyiannis () D.W (1977)
 $95 = n \quad 0.05 \quad D.W = 1.626 \quad D.W$
 : D.W

$$1.602 < 1.626 < 1.733 \quad \text{أي ان} \quad d_u < D.W < d_L$$

() Q^2 () Q^3
 .(1978، Gujarati) Q () Q^3
 Park
 .(Ibrahim وآخرون، 1996).

-:

$$\text{Log}(ei)^2 = a + b\text{Log}(Q)$$

$$= 4.707 + 0.592 \text{Log}Q$$

$$t \quad (11.399) \quad (1.288)$$

$$R^2 = 0.018 \quad , D.W = 2.010 \quad , F = 1.658$$

$$t \quad F \quad \%5$$

%5

t

-:

-

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.(2010

: 3 (2009

)

$$ATC = TC/Q = -1317.161Q^{-1} + 1541.470 - 115.582Q + 4.258Q^2 \dots\dots\dots 2$$

$$\frac{\partial ATC}{\partial Q} = 1317.16 Q^{-2} - 115.82 + 8.516Q = 0 \dots\dots\dots 3$$

$$: Q^2 \quad 3$$

$$1317.161 - 115.82Q^2 + 8.516Q^3 = 0 \dots\dots\dots 4$$

4

Newton's Method for Nonlinear Equation

: (Q)

$$F(Q) = 0 = 8.516Q^3 - 115.82Q^2 + 1317.161 \dots\dots 5$$

161

$$F'(Q) = 25.548Q^2 - 231.64Q \dots\dots\dots 6$$

(Q_n) Initial Value

-(غانم ، 2000)

(Q_{n+1}) Current Value

$$Q_{n+1} = Q_n - \frac{F(Q_n)}{F'(Q_n)} \dots\dots\dots 7$$

$$Q_{n+1} = Q_n - \frac{8.516 Q_n^3 - 115.82 Q_n^2 + 1317.161}{25.548 Q_n^2 - 231.64 Q_n} \dots\dots\dots 8$$

(Q_n)

8.48

12.6 بنحو (

(Q_{n+1})
)

.(2008، Adepoju) %67

*

0.70

:

-

:-

.(2006، وأخرون Ogundari)

$$CE = C_i^b / C_i^{\min}$$

:-

Cost Efficiency

= CE

= C_i^b = تمثل التكاليف

= C_i^{min} = تمثل التكاليف

$$CE = 6039.486 / 8273.164 = 0.73$$

0.73

$$) P \quad Mc$$

-(2007

$$Mc = P$$

$$MC = dTC / dQ = 1541.470 - 231.164Q + 12.774Q^2$$

$$/ \quad 1000$$

$$Mc = P$$

$$1541.470 - 231.164Q + 12.774Q^2 = 1000 \dots\dots\dots 9$$

9

$$12.774Q^2 - 231.164 Q + 541.470$$

$$Q = \frac{-B \pm \sqrt{B^2 - 4AC}}{2A}$$

$$Q = \frac{(231.164) + \sqrt{(-231.164)^2 - 4(12.774)(541.470)}}{2(12.774)} = 15.3316 \text{ طن}$$

15.33

(2009 Adinya)

10

$$/ \quad 1000$$

15.33 ، 12.6 ، 8.48

$$\pi = TR - TC \dots\dots\dots 10$$

$$\pi = 1000 * Q - (-1317.161 + 1541.470Q - 115.582Q^2 + 4.258Q^3) \dots\dots\dots 11$$

11

$$/ \quad 4838.986 ، 4326.38 ، 2440.514$$

بنحو 2398.472 1886.322

.1

1.

المؤشر	مستوى الانتاج الفعلي	مستوى الانتاج الأمثل	مستوى الانتاج المعظم للربح
كمية الانتاج (طن)	8.48	12.6	15.332
التكاليف الكلية (ألف دينار) (1)	6039.486	8273.164	10493.01
الإيرادات الكلية (ألف دينار)	8480	12600	15332
صافي الدخل (ألف دينار) (2)	2440.514	4326.836	4838.986
متوسط التكاليف (ألف دينار / طن)	712.20	656.60	684.38
مستوى الكفاءة الربحية * (2) ÷ (1)	0.40	0.52	0.46

المصدر:- من عمل الباحثين أستناداً على دالة التكاليف ودالة الربح.

4838.986

/ 656.60

712.20

/

684.38

/

0.46 ، 0.52 ، 0.40

.(2010 ،

Omonona)

()

:

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.(2010

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$$ME = 100 - \left(\frac{Mc}{Mc + Pc} \right) \times 1000$$

:

ME: الكفاءة التسويقية Marketing efficiency

Mc: التكاليف التسويقية Marketing cost

Pc: التكاليف الانتاجية الكلية Production costs

%50

%50

.(2008

Shalaby)

/ 1400

/ 1000

/ 400

:

/ 710

$$ME = 100 - \left(\frac{400}{400 + 710} \right) \times 100 = 63.96\%$$

%63.96

-1 :
 12.6 أن تكاليف الإنتاج للمحصول مرتفعة فضلا
 0.73 %67
 عن أن الموارد الاقتصادية المستخدمة في العملية الانتاجية لم تستغل بشكل أمثل،

-2
 15.332
 -3
 0.52
 -4 % 63.96

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.17 -1 : (79)

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.2008 – 2007

. (25) :ص 100-87 .

.2010.

.2010.

.2012.

.2000.

-113 :(2)13.

.140

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MEASUREMENT EFFICIENCY OF PRODUCING AND MARKETING FOR THE PEANUT CROP IN DIYALA PROVINCE.

Ali G. Zaidan

Saadoun F. Khater

*Dept. of Soil and Water - College of Agriculture - University of Diyala- Republic of Iraq.

ABSTRACT

Peanut is consider an important economic crop in world. also consider an important industrial and oil crop, chosen Diyala governorate have been as a case study because of its importance in peanut cultivation, study aimed to measure efficiency of producing and marketing for the Peanut, The results of quantitative analysis that cost function Cube is most appropriate for relationship adopted in study according to tests of economic, statistical and standard, The results showed efficiency of producing toward 12.6 tons. estimated efficiency in production toward 67% estimated cost efficiency toward 0.73 , estimated the size production the profit short-run toward 15.33tons, estimated the net revenue on size of production actual and size of production optimization and size production the profit to reach 2440.514 ،4326.836 4838.986 ID/ tons on collation, estimated the Efficiency of marketing toward 63.96%.

Keywords : Peanut, efficiency of producing , Efficiency of marketing.