



RESEARCH ARTICLE :

Resource productivity and resource use efficiency in *Rabi* jowar production

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SUMMARY : Investigation was carried out during the year 2013-14. In all 48 *Rabi* jowar growers were randomly selected from sixteen villages of two tehsils in Parbhani of Maharashtra. Cross sectional data were collected from *Rabi* jowar growers with the help of pretested schedule by personal interview method. Data were related to *Rabi* jowar outputs and inputs like hired human labour, bullock labour, machine labour, seed, fertilizer and family human labour as resources. Cobb Douglas production function was fitted to the data. The results revealed that, regression co-efficient of area under *Rabi* jowar was 0.267 followed by that of bullock labour (0.222), partial regression co-efficient of family human labour was 0.128. Regression co-efficient family human labour and seed were positive but non-significant. Marginal product of area under *Rabi* jowar was 3.923 quintals followed by that of bullock labour (0.558 q), family human labour (0.167q) and hired human labour (0.067q) and so on. MVP to price ratio with respect to bullock labour was 1.51 followed by family human labour (1.50), area under *Rabi* jowar (1.13) and seed (1.08). Hence, preference might be given to increase hired human labour, family human labour and nitrogen on priority basis in *Rabi* jowar cultivation. Optimum resource use of area under *Rabi* jowar was 093 hectare and that of nitrogen was 36.70 kg.

KEY WORDS :

Rabi jowar, Geometric mean, Resource productivity, Marginal productivity, Optimum resources

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