



)

%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)

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

$$Tc = \alpha + \beta_2 Y + \beta_2 Y^2 \quad \text{دالة تكاليف تربيعية}$$

$$Tc = \alpha + \beta_2 Y + \beta_2 Y^2 + \beta_3 Y^3 \quad \text{دالة تكاليف تكعيبية}$$

t , F , R<sup>2</sup>

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  $b_3, b_2, b_1$  كانت معنوية عند مستوى 0.01  
 F

$$F \quad 378.535$$

$$0.92 \quad R^2$$

%8

%92

Durbin-Watson

، Koutsoyiannis ( ) D.W (1977)  
 95 = n 0.05 D.W 1.626 D.W : D.W  
 1.602 < 1.626 < 1.733 أي ان  $d_u < D.W < d_L$

( )  $Q^2$  ( )  $Q^3$   
 .( 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

-:

-

)

.(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<sub>n</sub>) Initial Value

-(غانم ، 2000)

(Q<sub>n+1</sub>) 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<sub>n</sub>)

8.48

12.6 بنحو (

(Q<sub>n+1</sub>)  
)

.(2008، Adepoju) %67

\*

0.70

:

-

:-

.(2006، وأخرون Ogundari)

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

:-

Cost Efficiency

= CE

= C<sub>i</sub><sup>b</sup> = تمثل التكاليف

= C<sub>i</sub><sup>min</sup> = تمثل التكاليف

$$CE = 6039.486 / 8273.164 = 0.73$$

0.73

) P Mc

-(2007

$$Mc = P$$

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

/ 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

/ 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

/ 4838.986 ، 4326.38 ، 2440.514

بنحو 2398.472 1886.322

.1

1.

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

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)

( )

:

-

:-

.(2010

)

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

:

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

-2  
 15.332  
 -3  
 0.52  
 -4 % 63.96

-1

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- 3

.2011.

( - )

.2009.

.2008-2007

.17 -1 : (79)

.2007.

.2010.

.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.