

Resource productivity and resource use efficiency in grape wine production

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ABSTRACT

In all 32 grape winery owners were selected from Pune, Nasik and Sangli districts of Maharashtra. Data were collected from 32 grape winery owners by personal interview method for the year 2009-2010. Cobb-Douglas production function was fitted to the data. The results revealed that the regression coefficients of hired human labour, raw grape, potassium metabisulphate, water quantity and KH_2PO_4 were 0.011, 0.494, 0.116, 0.005 and 0.267, respectively which were positive and significant. Marginal productivity with respect to hired human labour, raw grape, potassium metabisulphate, KH_2PO_4 and glycol was 9.321, 3.163, 597.674, 1034.330 and 208.293 litres, respectively. It inferred that if hired human labour increased by one person, raw grape by one quintal, potassium metabisulphate by one kg, KH_2PO_4 by one kg and glycol by one litre that would lead to increase grape wine production by 9.321, 3.163, 597.674, 1034.330 and 208.293 litres, respectively. The sum of the production elasticities (bi) was found to be 0.655 which indicated decreasing return to scale.

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