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This paper investigates the determinants of efficiency and dynamic efficiency changes across Latin American banking industries during recent periods of financial liberalization. Allocative, technical, pure technical, and scale efficiency measures are calculated and analyzed for seven Latin American countries. Consistent with extant literature, profit inefficiency is higher than cost inefficiency across our sample, suggesting that most of the profit inefficiency comes from the revenue side. The decomposition of revenue efficiency into revenue allocative efficiency and technical efficiency suggests that the source of inefficiency is regulatory (allocative) rather than managerial (technical). Moreover, consistent with what practitioners would expect, efficient banks have lower overhead costs relative to total income, use resources better, have higher quality portfolios, and have higher earnings (e.g., higher return on assets - ROA and return on equity - ROE) than inefficient ones. Furthermore, financial liberalization has brought productivity increases throughout Latin America; but this increase in productivity is a consequence of technological progress rather than enhanced technical efficiency.

Despite sending huge sums of money on health every year the African region's burden of disease is persistently high. Most of the countries in the region are lagging behind in achieving the health-related United Nations Millennium Development Goals. The African region's dismal health situation has largely been blamed on weakness pertaining to such factors as health leadership and governance; service delivery; health workforce; medicines, vaccines, and health technologies; health information; and health system financing that have undermined the capacity of health systems of countries in the region to improve population health without wastage of resources. Institutionalising health system efficiency monitoring, as a basis for the design and implementation of appropriate policy interventions, has been proposed as an effective way of

curbing wastage of health system inputs. Efficiency of Health System Units in Africa: A Data Envelopment Analysis is the first book of its kind on application of the data envelopment analysis technique to examine the efficiency of health system decision--making units in Africa. The book interlaces lecture notes with research articles and case studies to equip students and practitioners of economics, operations research, management science, and public health with knowledge and skills for undertaking technical efficiency, cost efficiency, and total factor productivity analyses.

This book grows from a conference on the state of the art and recent advances in Efficiency and Productivity. Papers were commissioned from leading researchers in the field, and include eight explorations into the analytical foundations of efficiency and productivity analysis. Chapters on modeling advances include reverse directional distance function, a new method for estimating technological production possibilities, a new distance function called a loss distance function, an analysis of productivity and price recovery indices, the relation of technical efficiency measures to productivity measures, the implications for benchmarking and target setting of imposing weight restrictions on DEA models, weight restrictions in a regulatory setting, and the Principle of Least Action. Chapters on empirical applications include a study of innovative firms that use innovation inputs to produce innovation outputs, a study of the impact of potential "coopetition" or cooperation among competitors on the financial performance of European automobile plants, using SFA to estimate the eco-efficiency of dairy farms in Spain, a DEA bankruptcy prediction model, a combined stochastic cost frontier analysis model/mixture hazard model, the evolution of energy intensity in nine Spanish manufacturing industries, and the productivity of US farmers as they age.

Part of an ongoing study of the dynamics of firm performance under conditions of disequilibrium caused by technological change. Contains five papers which focus on conditions in India and Sri Lanka and discuss efficiencies and their determinants, efficiency under risk and over time, the formation of frontiers and technical efficiency, and overall technical efficiencies. Includes references.

Thesis (M.A.) from the year 2012 in the subject Business economics - Investment and Finance, grade: MSc in Finance and Investment, Mekelle University (Business and economic college), language: English, abstract: This study was conducted in Ethiopian insurance companies in order to measure the technical efficiency using DEA input oriented approach under both constant and variable return versions and Malmquist index output oriented approach in the period 2006-2010. In the first stage, the relative technical efficiency is estimated with data envelopment analysis (DEA) to establish benchmarking company, then, they are ranked according to their technical efficiency. Mann whiney- U test in the second stage was used to determine the factors affecting efficiency. The concept of efficiency concerns is an insurer's ability to produce a given set of outputs (such as premiums and investment income) via the use of inputs such as administrative and general expenses and financial capital. The insurance company is said

to be technically efficient if it cannot reduce its input usage without some corresponding reduction in outputs, given the current state of production technology in the industry. The technical efficiency of Ethiopian insurance companies during the study period was 86.7%, 97.1% and 84.9% in technical efficiency, pure technical efficiency and scale efficiency, respectively. The productivity change shows Ethiopian insurance companies were quite well in efficiency change rather than technological change. It suggested that it is better to employ advanced technology to be efficient in competitive environment. So it is advisable Ethiopian insurance companies are better-off to follows the best practicing firms in the industry. The economic implications arising from findings were also considered.

The current economic and political climate places ever greater pressure on public organizations to deliver services in a cost-efficient way. Focused on the costs of service delivery, governments across the world have introduced a series of business like practices – from performance management to public-private partnership – in the belief that these will increase the efficiency of their public services. However, both the debate about public service efficiency and the policies and practices introduced to advance it, have developed without a coherent account of what efficiency means in this context and how it should be realized. The predominance of a rather narrow definition of the term – very often focused on the ratio of inputs to outputs – has tended to polarise opinion either for or against efficiency agenda. Yet public service efficiency, more broadly conceived, is an inescapable fact of the public manager's task environment; indeed in the past, the notion of efficiency was central to the emergence of the field of public administration. This book will recover public service efficiency from the relatively narrow terms of recent debates by examining theories and evidence relating to technical, allocative, distributive and dynamic efficiencies. In exploring the relationship between efficiency and democracy, this book will move current debates in public administration forward by reflecting on the trade-offs between the different dimensions of efficiency that public organizations confront.

Data envelopment analysis develops a set of nonparametric and semiparametric techniques for measuring economic efficiency among firms and nonprofit organizations. Over the past decade this technique has found most widespread applications in public sector organizations. However these applications have been mostly static. This monograph extends this static framework of efficiency analysis in several new directions. These include but are not limited to the following: (1) a dynamic view of the production and cost frontier, where capital inputs are treated differently from the current inputs, (2) a direct role of the technological progress and regress, which is so often stressed in total factor productivity discussion in modem growth theory in economics, (3) stochastic efficiency in a dynamic setting, where reliability improvement competes with technical efficiency, (4) flexible manufacturing systems, where flexibility of the production process and the economies of scope play an important role in efficiency analysis and (5) the role of economic factors such as externalities and input interdependences. Efficiency is viewed here in the frame-

work of a general systems theory model. Such a view is intended to broaden the scope of applications of this promising new technique of data envelopment analysis. The monograph stresses the various applied aspects of the dynamic theory, so that it can be empirically implemented in different situations. As far as possible abstract mathematical treatments are avoided and emphasis placed on the statistical examples and empirical illustrations. A Practitioner's Guide to Stochastic Frontier Analysis Using Stata provides practitioners in academia and industry with a step-by-step guide on how to conduct efficiency analysis using the stochastic frontier approach. The authors explain in detail how to estimate production, cost, and profit efficiency and introduce the basic theory of each model in an accessible way, using empirical examples that demonstrate the interpretation and application of models. This book also provides computer code, allowing users to apply the models in their own work, and incorporates the most recent stochastic frontier models developed in academic literature. Such recent developments include models of heteroscedasticity and exogenous determinants of inefficiency, scaling models, panel models with time-varying inefficiency, growth models, and panel models that separate firm effects and persistent and transient inefficiency. Immensely helpful to applied researchers, this book bridges the chasm between theory and practice, expanding the range of applications in which production frontier analysis may be implemented.

Efficient utilization of resources is the basic principle of economics. In line with this for those who are engaged in production, should think about their efficiency to boost production and productivity. With this end, working on improving Technical and Allocative efficiency enables the business productive and profitable. Hence, good knowledge on this subject matter has a vital importance. By doing so, this book helps to understand the basic principles and applications of Technical and Allocative efficiency for any body who has interest on this area.

What does economic efficiency mean?Economic efficiency consists of these three components. Allocative efficiency is measured using superiority or optimality. Optimal is that allocation where no person could be made better off without inflicting harm on another. Superior is that allocation where the benefit received by one person is more than the harm inflicted no another.- Cost and benefit approach, technical efficiency is for a given level of output, minimizing costs of alternatively for a given level of costs maximizing output. Full employment efficiency is for a system to be economically efficient, then full employment is also required. When, it has relationship between allocation resources and economic efficiency.In simplicity, allocation of resource imply that decisions must be made by choice. Every choice is costly, there is always the cost alternative to bring opportunity cost, it means the next best alternative that must be foregone as a result of an particular decision. Hence, product manufacturer needs to consider how to raise economic efficiency in order to achieve spending the least resource expenditure to earn the maximize output. For example, when one good manufacturer needs to decide to manufacture either beer or pizza, he /she must

need to assume how much is current limited resources (production possibilities) to achieve the efficient manufacturing output, either beer or pizza . The production beer of pizza choice will follow these requirements to make decision: efficiency, fixed resources, fixed technology, beer and pizza both food manufacturing choice.So, opportunity cost will cause, either manufacturing more pizza and giving up large amount of beer manufacturing or either manufacturing more beer, and giving up large amount of pizza. Because food manufacturing resource and manufacturing technology and time efficiency and labor number factors and limited for this food manufacturing. So, he/she must need to make economic efficient decision to choose either pizza and beer is the most benefit maximization manufacturing food output decision finally. It is one ease for economic efficient food manufacturing example.

Regardless of where we live, the management of the public sector impacts on our lives. Hence, we all have an interest, one way or another, in the achievement of efficiency and productivity improvements in the activities of the public sector. For a government agency that provides a public service, striving for unreasonable benchmark targets for efficiency may lead to a deterioration of service quality, along with an increase in stress and job dissatisfaction for public sector employees. Slack performance targets may lead to gross inefficiency, poor quality of service, and low self-esteem for employees. In the case of regulation, inappropriate policies can lead to unprecedented disasters. Examples include the decimation of fish stocks through mismanagement of fisheries, and power blackouts through inappropriate restrictions on electricity generators and distributors. Efficient taxation policies minimise the tax bill for citizens. In all of these cases, efficient management is required, although it is often unclear how to assess this efficiency. In this volume, several authors consider various aspects and contexts of performance measurement. Hence, this volume represents a unique collection of advances in efficiency assessment for the public sector by leading researchers in the field. Efficiency in the Public Sector is divided into two sections. The first is titled "Issues in Public Sector Efficiency Evaluation" and comprises of chapters 1-4. The second section is titled "Efficiency Analysis in the Public Sector - Advances in Theory and Practice." This division is somewhat arbitrary, in the sense there are significant overlapping themes in both sections. However, it serves to separate chapters that can be characterised as dealing with broader issues (Section I), from chapters that can be characterised as focusing on specific theoretical problems and empirical cases (Section II).

This book extends the dynamic and stochastic analysis of economic efficiency by using the recent techniques of data envelopment analysis. New results and applications of these techniques in numerous areas of economics, finance and management are provided, including treatment of private sector industries, portfolio models in finance, quality control techniques in managerial performance, the role of market competition, policy applications in investment models in finance, risk aversion and efficiency, and technology and innovation. The most up-to--date tools of efficiency analysis developed here

will be valuable for students and researchers in operations research, applied management science and applied microeconomics. Contents:New Efficiency TheoryEconomics of Efficiency MeasurementEfficiency DynamicsStochastic Efficiency AnalysisIndustrial ApplicationsEconomic Theory and DEA Readership: Students and researchers in applied mathematics, economics, finance, operations research, management and applied statistics. Keywords:Efficiency Measurement;Productivity Growth;Demand Fluctuations and Price Uncertainty;Nonparametric Theory;-Data Envelopment AnalysisReviews:"... this book contains a lot of useful material and has the potential to be an effective resource for researchers in DEA ..."Interfaces

The study estimated profitability, technical, allocative and economic efficiencies;determined resource-use efficiency and the determinants of technical efficiency in rain-fed upland rice production in Osun and Oyo States of Nigeria.Data obtained were analyzed using descriptive statistics, gross margin analysis and the stochastic frontier production function analysis.Results showed that paddy growers in Osun State earned average gross margin/ha of N34,181.38 while their counterparts in Oyo State received N25,448.84 with average profit per grower being N41,132.74 and N44,476.8 respectively.Results of the stochastic frontier production function analysis showed that land was the most productive resource with elasticity of production of 0.961 and 0.314 for Osun and Oyo States respectively. Results of efficiency measurements showed an average of 90.1% in technical efficiency, 92.0% in allocative efficiency and 83.4.0% in economic efficiency for Osun State.On the other hand, Oyo State paddy producers recorded an average of 94.3%in technical efficiency,88.9%in allocative efficiency and 84.0%in economic efficiency.

In for-profit organizations, profit efficiency decomposition is considered important since estimates on profit drivers are of practical use to managers in their decision making. Profit efficiency is traditionally due to two sources - technical efficiency and allocative efficiency. The contribution of this paper is a novel decomposition of technical efficiency that could be more practical to use if the firm under evaluation really wants to achieve technical efficiency as soon as possible. For this purpose, we show how a new version of the Measure of Inefficiency Proportions (MIP), which seeks the minimization of the total technical effort by the assessed firm, is a lower bound of the value of technical inefficiency associated with the directional distance function. The targets provided by the new MIP could be beneficial for firms since it specifies how firms may become technically efficient simply by decreasing one input or increasing one output, suggesting that each firm should focus its effort on a specific dimension (input or output). This approach is operationalized in a data envelopment analysis framework and applied to a dataset of airlines.

Master's Thesis from the year 2016 in the subject Business economics - Supply, Production, Logistics, , course: Agricultural Economics, language: English, abstract: This study aimed to analyze the technical efficiency of sesame production in Humera area and to identify major factors that cause efficiency differentials of smallholder farmers. The objec-

tive of the study is to measure the technical efficiency of small holder farmers in sesame production. The study was conducted using a cross sectional data collected in 2015/2016-production year from a total sample of 110 households. Cobb-Douglas function was employed to estimate technical efficiency of smallholder farmers in sesame production. The finding of the study indicated that there is inefficiency in the production of sesame in the study area. The estimation of the frontier model with inefficiency variables shows that the mean technical efficiency of farmers is 0.69 (69%). This implies that production of sesame can be increased by 31 percent given the existing technological level. This indicates that the farmers did not using production inputs efficiently in such a way that they give their maximum potential. The estimated stochastic production frontier model together with the inefficiency parameters suggests that any attempt to strengthen technical efficiency of smallholder farmers in the study area must give due attention to the improvement of the principal causes for efficiency differentials such as education, age, extension contact, credit availability, off farm activities and proximity, which were found to be significant determinants of efficiency level. The negative coefficient of educational status, age, credit availability, extension contact and off farm activities means these factors are important in determining the existing efficiency of farmers positively and significantly. While the positive coefficients of proximity indicate that the increments in these factors increase inefficiency. Given the limited resources in the study area will enable the concerned parties engaged in efforts for improvement of the product and productivity of this part of the community to bring about the desired changes in a cost effective way than trying to inject an investment on the production of sesame.

This book unifies and extends the definition and measurement of economic efficiency and its use as a real-life benchmarking technique for actual organizations. Analytically, the book relies on the economic theory of duality as guiding framework. Empirically, it shows how the alternative models can be implemented by way of Data Envelopment Analysis. An accompanying software programmed in the open-source Julia language is used to solve the models. The package is a self-contained set of functions that can be used for individual learning and instruction. The source code, associated documentation, and replication notebooks are available online. The book discusses the concept of economic efficiency at the firm level, comparing observed to optimal economic performance, and its decomposition according to technical and allocative criteria. Depending on the underlying technical efficiency measure, economic efficiency can be decomposed multiplicatively or additively. Part I of the book deals with the classic multiplicative approach that decomposes cost and revenue efficiency based on radial distance functions. Subsequently, the book examines how these partial approaches can be expanded to the notion of profitability efficiency, considering both the input and output dimensions of the firm, and relying on the generalized distance function for the measurement of technical efficiency. Part II is devoted to the recent additive framework related to the decomposition of economic inefficiency defined in terms of

cost, revenue, and profit. The book presents economic models for the Russell and enhanced graph Russell measures, the weighted additive distance function, the directional distance function, the modified directional distance function, and the Hölder distance function. Each model is presented in a separate chapter. New approaches that qualify and generalize previous results are also introduced in the last chapters, including the reverse directional distance function and the general direct approach. The book concludes by highlighting the importance of benchmarking economic efficiency for all business stakeholders and recalling the main conclusions obtained from many years of research on this topic. The book offers different alternatives to measure economic efficiency based on a set of desirable properties and advises on the choice of specific economic efficiency models.

In this book the authors explore the state of the art on efficiency measurement in health systems and international experts offer insights into the pitfalls and potential associated with various measurement techniques. The authors show that: - The core idea of efficiency is easy to understand in principle - maximizing valued outputs relative to inputs, but is often difficult to make operational in real-life situations - There have been numerous advances in data collection and availability, as well as innovative methodological approaches that give valuable insights into how efficiently health care is delivered - Our simple analytical framework can facilitate the development and interpretation of efficiency indicators.

It is widely accepted that management concepts such as strategic management, human resource management and management development have a well-defined body of knowledge designed to inform management praxis, however the notion of efficiency has no such body of knowledge to support its application within management praxis. This book proposes the replacement of the generalised term efficiency with the more comprehensive notion of performance efficiency to provide a reliable basis on which to evaluate management behaviour. Given the scope of the investigation, the outcome is not designed to prove the success or failure of the inherent nature of efficiency, but rather to establish a new starting point for yet wider empirical research. At a macro-level, it advances the proposition that the notion of efficiency has become an ideological statement of support for any management intention rather than a practical means to inform or evaluate a range of management actions.

The research focused on technical efficiency in small farm households in Chuong My District- Ha Tay Province in Vietnam. The goal was to find the technical efficiency, allocative efficiency, scale efficiency and scope efficiencies among farms, as well as to investigate how farm characteristics might affect farm efficiencies. Vietnam was selected as the region of study because there is not much study on technical efficiency in this area, especially there is none study about how added enterprises or level of diversification impacts farm efficiencies. The dataset is obtained from two surveys: one was conducted in 2010, and the other was the 2006 Vietnam household livelihood survey. The first survey has 75 respondents, and the second has 81 respondents. The data envelopment analysis

(DEA) approach is used to measure technical efficiency, and Tobit regression is used to see how the level of diversification and other farm characteristics affect the farm's efficiency. The results show that 2010 farms have higher technical efficiency than 2006 farms. Farmers who get higher profit also have higher technical efficiency and other efficiencies. According to regression results, among farm characteristics, age, off-farm income, education, loan, land and added enterprises have the most effect on farm's efficiencies.

When Harold Fried, et al. published The Measurement of Productive Efficiency: Techniques and Applications with OUP in 1993, the book received a great deal of professional interest for its accessible treatment of the rapidly growing field of efficiency and productivity analysis. The first several chapters, providing the background, motivation, and theoretical foundations for this topic, were the most widely recognized. In this tight, direct update, these same editors have compiled over ten years of the most recent research in this changing field, and expanded on those seminal chapters. The book will guide readers from the basic models to the latest, cutting-edge extensions, and will be reinforced by references to classic and current theoretical and applied research. It is intended for professors and graduate students in a variety of fields, ranging from economics to agricultural economics, business administration, management science, and public administration. It should also appeal to public servants and policy makers engaged in business performance analysis or regulation.

This is a management-oriented book about efficiency, quality and effectiveness designed for an audience of management practitioners, scholars, and students. The integrative approach developed in this book contains new ideas regarding quality and efficiency-based effective management. These ideas lend themselves to managerial applications. Among management practitioners, the book may be of particular interest to managers with broad strategic orientations in the fields of production management, quality management, marketing, and management of human resources. The academic audience is likely to include scholars and students interested in strategic planning, applied productivity analysis, quality management, marketing management, and management of human resources. The book could also be used as a supplementary text to, or part of the readings in, basic and advanced courses in strategic management, production management, and quality management.

A major goal of agricultural policy in many developing nations is the improvement of farm management. Economists have treated aspects of this issue in the literature on technical and allocative efficiency, but much of the work has focused almost entirely on devising techniques for quantifying efficiency differentials. This paper takes the next logical step and attempts to identify sources of such differentials. A simple model is presented relating technical efficiency to general modernization and agricultural information. All three variables are measured among a sample of cotton farmers in Tanzania. Correlation analysis and estimates of modified Cobb-Douglas production functions seem to indicate that general modernization is the more important causal factor

and that its impact is primarily labor-augmenting

This paper investigates the efficiency of domestic and foreign banks in the Central American region during 2002-07. Using two main empirical approaches, Data Envelopment Analysis and Stochastic Frontier Analysis, the paper finds that foreign banks are not necessarily more efficient than their domestic counterparts. If anything, the regional banks that were acquired by global banks in a wave of acquisitions during 2005-07 can keep up with the local institutions. The efficiency of these acquired banks, however, is shown to have dropped during the acquisition year, recovering only slightly thereafter. Finally, it is important to account for the environment in which banks operate, as country-, sector- and firm-specific characteristics are found to have a considerable influence on bank efficiency.

Softcover version of the second edition Hardcover. Incorporates a new author, Dr. Chris O'Donnell, who brings considerable expertise to the project in the area of performance measurement. Numerous topics are being added and more applications using real data, as well as exercises at the end of the chapters. Data sets, computer codes and software will be available for download from the web to accompany the volume.

This volume brings together leading scholars to make connections between efficiency and a number of diverse areas of current interest to economists. Included are new results concerning aggregation of technical efficiency, sources of productivity growth in U.S. manufacturing, intellectual property rights, and the determinants of successful mergers.

Excerpt from Measurement of Relative Efficiency of Health Service Organizations With Data Envelopment Analysis: A Simulation Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA), a new methodology based on linear programming concepts, provides an approach to evaluate the relative technical efficiency of nonprofit organizations which have multiple inputs and outputs. This approach potentially will identify inefficient units and the magnitude of the inefficiency to provide a basis to select inefficient units for management review or efficiency audits and to help locate areas where operations might be improved. This is believed to be an improvement over existing approaches to evaluate efficiency of such organizations and is directed toward health service organizations in this study because of the potential value of such an approach in this sector. This paper investigates an application of DEA to an artificial data set reflecting the operations of a hospital department. The underlying technology is specified from which a set of efficient and inefficient hospital units are developed. Without knowledge of this technology, DEA accurately identifies the inefficient units when the inputs and outputs are properly specified. In contrast, the widely used single-output measures applied to this data set are found to be less reliable in this multiple output environment. The strengths and limitations of DEA are further elaborated to anticipate issues that may arise in subsequent field applications of DEA to hospitals. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books

uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

The format of this monograph is three essays, which we arrived at after spending a year writing over one hundred pages of what we even tually realized was a tedious reworking of old material. So we started over determined to write something new. At first we thought this approach might not work as a coherent mono graph, which is why we chose the essay format rather than chapters. As it turns out, there is a common thread—namely the directional distance function, which also gave us our title. As you shall see, the directional distance function includes traditional distance functions and efficiency measures as special cases providing a unifying framework for existing productivity and efficiency measures. It is also flexible enough to open up new areas in productivity and efficiency analysis such as environmen tal and aggregation issues. That we did not see this earlier is humbling; a student at a recent conference raised his hand and asked 'Why didn't you start with the directional distance function in the first place? In deed. This manuscript is intended to make up for our earlier oversights. This monograph contains papers coauthored with Wen-Fu Lee and Osman Zaim and one paper written by two former students, Hiroyuki Fukuyama and Bill Weber. We thank them for their contributions. An other former student, Jim Logan (Logi) read and critiqued the manu script for which we are grateful.

This volume systematically details both the basic principles and new developments in Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA), offering a solid understanding of the methodology, its uses, and its potential. New material in this edition includes coverage of recent developments that have greatly extended the power and scope of DEA and have lead to new directions for research and DEA uses. Each chapter accompanies its developments with simple numerical examples and discussions of actual applications. The first nine chapters cover the basic principles of DEA, while the final seven chapters provide a more advanced treatment.

The book "Economic Efficiency of Maize Production in Jammu Region of J & K State" provides an overview of the maize production in the state of Jammu and Kashmir in general and sampled districts of Jammu region in particular. The book is designed to throw some new light on the various aspects of status of maize production, Instability in Maize Crop Cultivation, Decomposition, Economics and Impact of Improved Maize Technology, Resource-use Efficiency, Allocative Efficiency, Technical Efficiency, Factors Affecting on Technical Efficiency, costs and returns of maize and Socio-economic Constraints faced by Farmers for growing the Maize crop. In addition, the book provides theory of Production Function and Economic Efficiency. As a case study of maize production in the Jammu region of J&K State, the book provides empirical information about economical analysis of maize crop

and is based on the secondary data as well as primary data and factual position prevailing in the farmers field. The book will serve as useful reference to research scholars, students and teachers and will also act as a ready reference for various policy planners of the state and country. The book has considerable importance for the students of agricultural economics and scholars who are interested in this area. The future strategies regarding the efficiency of maize production has also been provided.