ABSTRACT
Economic analysis of upland rice production in Ivo Local Government Area of Ebonyi State was studied. Data were generated through structured questionnaire and oral interview schedules administered on one hundred and twenty rice farmers, which were selected randomly from the local government area. The data were analysed using Cobb Douglas production function, budgetary system and descriptive statistics. The result showed that Cobb Douglas production function was chosen as lead equation because of highest $R^2 = 0.7725$ and highest number of significant variables. The $R^2$ value implies that 77.3% of the variation in rice output is explained by the variables included in the model. The elasticity of rice production showed that all inputs were inelastic since they have marginal value products that were all less than 1. The return to scale was greater than 1 indicating an increasing return to scale. Resource use efficiency showed that the farmers did not achieve optimum allocative efficiency in the use of any of the farm resources. Net farm analysis result showed that the total cost of production of rice was ₦69,280 per hectare with total revenue of ₦140,460. The net farm income was ₦71,180, which implies that rice production is profitable in the study area. Most farmers complained of poor access to credit and high cost of labour as major obstacles to rice production. Policies that will enable farmers to employ more of their production resources such as encouraging the retribution and reallocation of resources should be made possible in order to improve on their performances. More so, increasing farmers’ access to production inputs; fertilizer, improved varieties and land were advocated.

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