

Department of Economics, K

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**Abstract**

This paper analyzes the effects of the 2008-2009 Drought on the credit for agriculture in

[REDACTED]

**1. Introduction**

The 2008-2009 Drought (D) had a significant impact on the credit for agriculture in

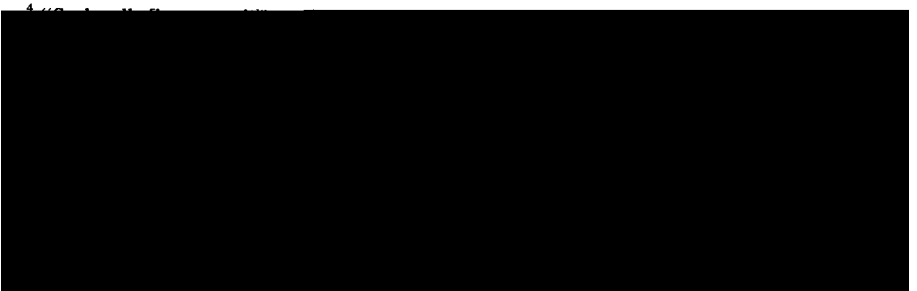
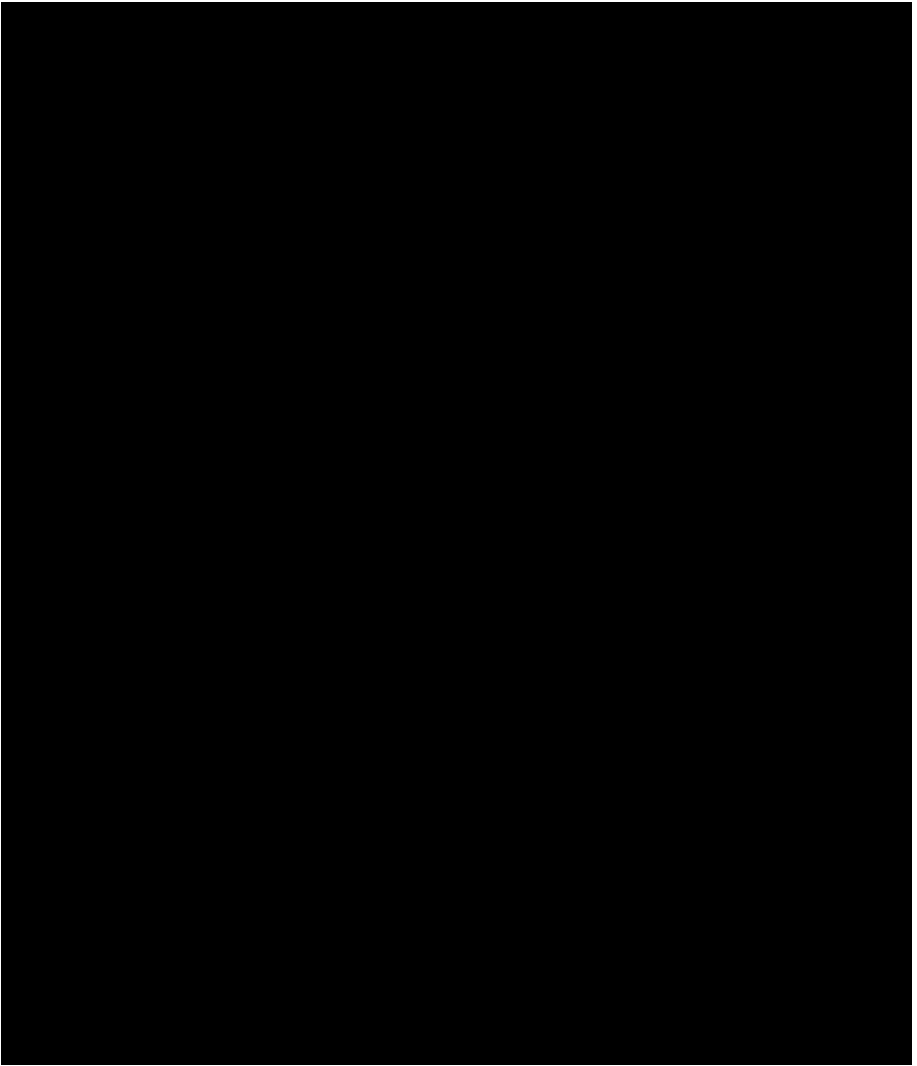
[REDACTED]

Page (1000) [REDACTED] 30 [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]



[Redacted header text]

ed by the firm. We will perform this investigation [Redacted] 11/27/2011

[Large redacted block of text]

[Redacted line of text]

Consider for a moment [Redacted]

[Large redacted block of text]

[Redacted block of text]

■

(2)

[Redacted block of text]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

where  $C_{2b}^{2b} = \frac{dC_{2b}^{2b}}{d\lambda}$ .

[REDACTED]

where  $C_{2b}^{2b} = \frac{dC_{2b}^{2b}}{d\lambda}$ . For the case in which the unarticulated form behaves that

[REDACTED]

$$[REDACTED] \quad (10)$$

and we can then write the following relationship:

$$[REDACTED] \quad (11)$$

One can see that the relationship in (11) is not the same as (10).

$$[REDACTED] \quad (12)$$

[REDACTED]

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\*  $\bar{y}_1 < y_1^1$  if  $\bar{p}_1 < p_1$  where  $\bar{T}^* = \frac{p_1 y_1^1}{p_2 y_2^1} (F_{y_1} - F_{y_2})$

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*Case II:  $y_1$  and  $y_2$  are substitutes.* When the two goods are substitutes

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$$\bar{T}_1 f_{y_1} F + p_2 + (\partial p_2 / \partial y_2) y_2 - C_{y_2}^{2a}(y_2) = 0. \tag{14}$$

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in the non-core market, regardless of whether the non-core market is characterized

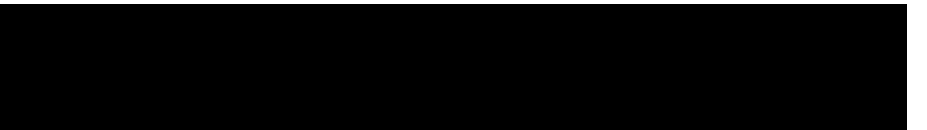
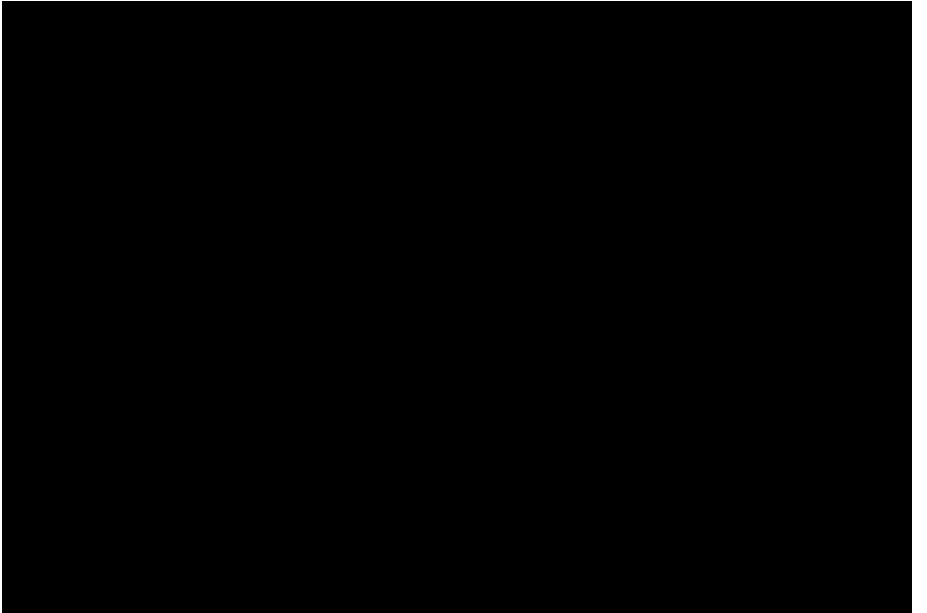
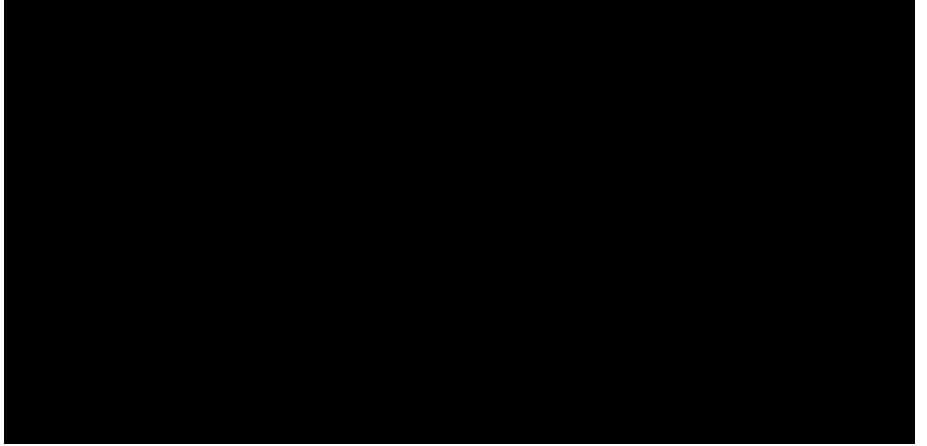
*Proposition 2. In the case of a symmetric environment, the following holds:*

### 3. Common-carrier allocation based on the relative revenues method

$$h_1 = \partial h / \partial y_1$$

<sup>8</sup> *See also the literature on the subject of common-carrier allocation based on the relative revenues method.*

For the following higher order components, section 10(a) does not apply. But



**Case (2)**  $\frac{\partial \pi}{\partial \alpha} < 0$  if  $\alpha < \frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{\partial \pi}{\partial \alpha} > 0$  if  $\alpha > \frac{1}{2}$ .

$\frac{\partial \pi}{\partial \alpha} < 0$  if  $\alpha < \frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{\partial \pi}{\partial \alpha} > 0$  if  $\alpha > \frac{1}{2}$  where:  $\frac{\partial \pi}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}$

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Next, we consider the non-core market. The optimal price is with respect to

$$\frac{\partial \pi}{\partial p} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}$$

which is in general positive for  $\alpha < \frac{1}{2}$  and negative for  $\alpha > \frac{1}{2}$ .

[Redacted]



Table 1

Price regulation (at  $\pi$ ) and cap  $\bar{q}$

	Method	Monotonic r
	static	revenue
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	
	[Redacted]	(0)
	[Redacted]	(0)
	[Redacted]	(-)
	[Redacted]	(+)
	[Redacted]	(0)
	[Redacted]	(0)
	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
	[Redacted]	(0)
	[Redacted]	(0)

Under PC regulation, if the core good and non-core goods are complements, an

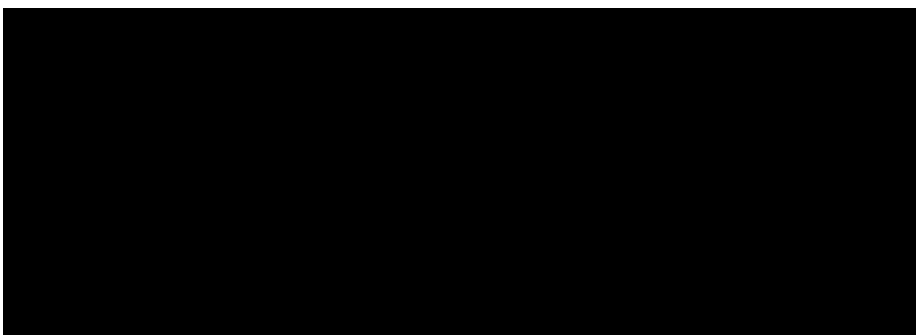
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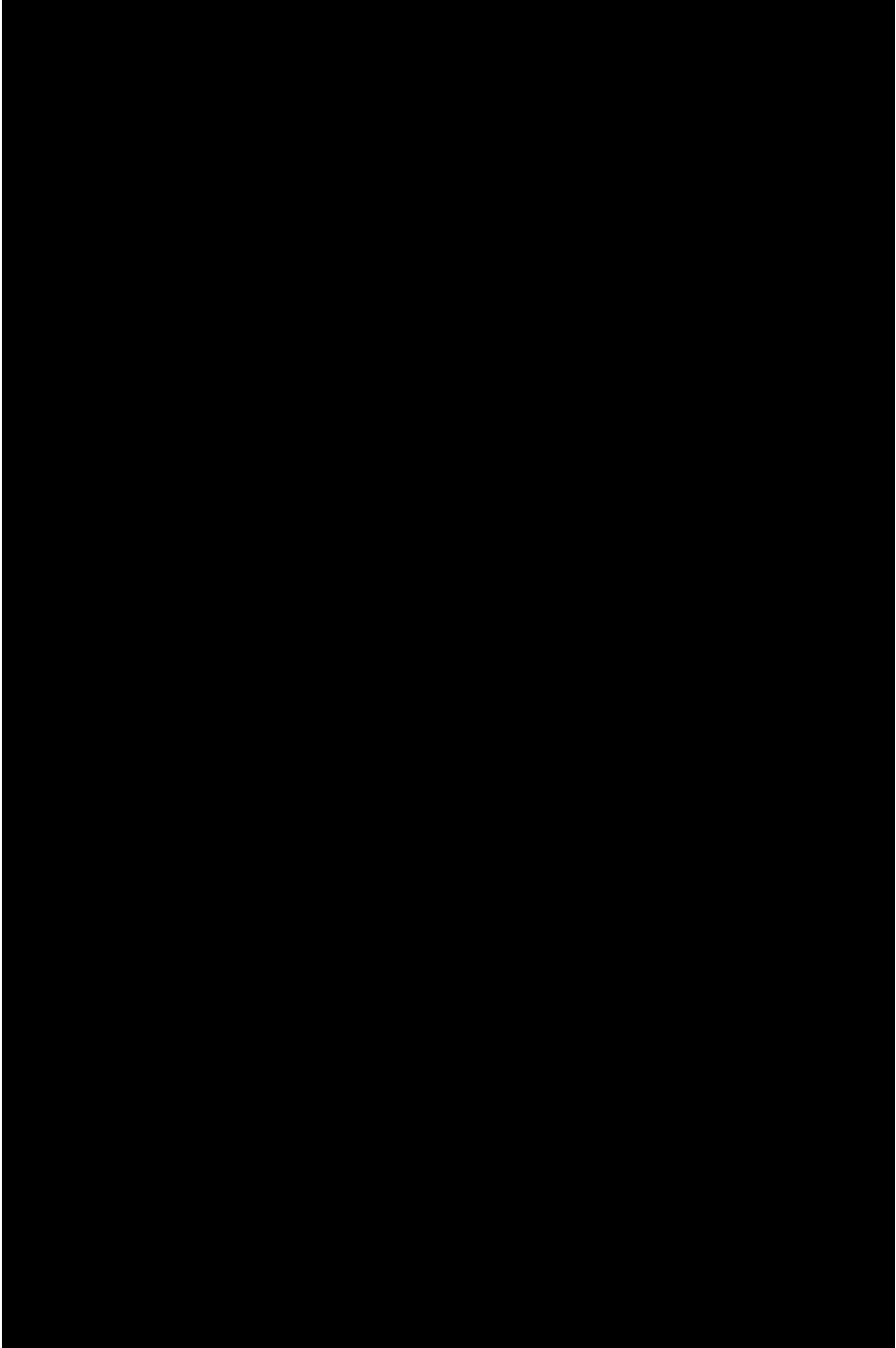
Table 2

Modifying a consumer's information set

	Common cost allocation	
	Partial revenue sharing	
$y_1$ and $y_2$ are complements		
(a)		
Common market	(-)	(-)
	(+)	(+)
$y_1$ and $y_2$ are substitutes		
(a)		
Common market	(-)	
	(+)	
	(-)	(-)
	(+)	(+)
	(-)	
	(+)	
	(-)	(-)
	(+)	(+)

<sup>a</sup> Since  $\partial \pi_i / \partial \theta_i > 0$ ,  $\partial \pi_i / \partial \theta_j < 0$ ,  $\partial \pi_j / \partial \theta_i < 0$ , and  $\partial \pi_j / \partial \theta_j > 0$ .





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