



### Agricultural Mechanization in Bangladesh and India

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Agricultural Mechanization in Bangladesh-The Future













#### **Pre-view**

- S.Asia has seen rapid mechanization of power-intensive operations despite stamp-size plots
- Enabled by vibrant machine rental markets
  - Almost entirely informal & spontaneous; scope for higher capacity utilization
- However, mechanization of control-intensive operations and adoption of CA machines is still very slow
- Not clear if capital subsidy on machines is the solution













Machines	Own			Rented		
	Bihar	West Bengal	Bangladesh	Bihar	West Bengal	Bangladesh
Tractor	92	21	3	2315 <b>(96.2%)</b>	1498 <b>(99%)</b>	246 <b>(99%)</b>
Power tiller	12	32	120	0	657 <b>(95%)</b>	1769 <b>(94%)</b>
Thresher	43	17	0	2190 (98%)	399 <b>(96%)</b>	0
Rotavator	8	0	0	641 (99%)	0	6
Straw reaper	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seed drill	0	I	0	I.	0	0
Combined harvester	0	0	0	0	<b>30</b> (100%)	0
Laser land leveller	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paddy transplanter	0	0	0	0	0	0











### Who owns farm machines in India?





#### Machine use in paddy in India: 2002 to 2017





- Most farmers in our region cannot <u>and should not</u> buy machines
- Machine rental markets have been critical to mechanization of ag. operations
  - >80-95% of all farmers in S.Asia rent at least one machine from other farmers
- But are machine rental markets becoming more competitive?
  - We do not know!
    - Evidence of under-utilization of scarce capital embedded in machines
    - Transfer of rents from sub-marginal farmers to the large farmers who also own machines may reinforce existing inequalities in land ownership















## Some barriers to more competitive & efficient rental markets (apart from <u>high capital costs</u>)



1. Information asymmetry



2. Transaction costs



3. Social norms













**Uber**?

**Can technology help?** 



#### Different Models of Custom Hiring Services for Agricultural Equipment

Individual farmer led ...(a).....(b).... Farmers group or cooperative purchased machineries

Implement Traders' led CHSC-AM

NGO (nonprofit group) supported AMS CHSC-AM set up under PPP mode Start-up firms, with app based coordinated– CHSC-AM



# Role of public policies in agricultural mechanization













- Mechanization policy in S.Asia should focus on
  - Creating more competitive machine rental markets
    - Connected to higher capacity utilization of machines

- Equity in ownership of machines is much less important
  - Not a pre-requisite for competitive rental markets
  - Worth testing if near landless or landless farmers rent machine services more aggressively













5 types of policies matter

Capital subsidy on agricultural equipment

Credit policies for financing capex on equipment

Trade policies

Quality regulations

Extension policies











### Let's focus on capital subsidies on machines

- No obvious justification for subsidizing non-CA machines
  - No positive externalities
- No subsidy, open imports, and low regulatory barriers in Bangladesh have worked much better than India's or Nepal's strategy
- 20+ years of capital subsidies on CA tools has not led to adoption in India
  - High capital cost does not seem to be the main barrier to adoption/use of CA in S.Asia













#### Awareness & exposure to CA equipment is low even after 25 years of promotion

Technology	% who had heard of it	% who had seen it working
Rotovator	23.2	16.2
Combined Harvester	20.1	2.5
ZT drill	15.0	<b>I.8</b>
Rice transplanter	2.1	0.1
Laser land leveller	2.0	0.7
Drum Seeder	1.2	0.1









nternational Maize and Wheat Improvement Cente







#### What might work?

# Shift from only capital subsidy to incentive for $1^{st}$ use of CA tools

#### Investments in skill building of machine operators

## Rising cost of land preparation due to recent spike in fuel costs offers greater incentive for farmers to adopt ZT













### THANKYOU









