

About Alim Industries Limited

Alim Industries Ltd an **ISO 9001:2008 certified** company is a leading agro machinery manufacturer, researcher, developer, exporter, importer & marketer in Bangladesh located in BSCIC I/E, Gutatikor, Sylhet consisting of six units of production plant including the main factory. AIL has registration of Patent, Design, Copy right and Trade mark on its all products. It was registered by the joint stock company on 24-07-1990 as a Pvt. Ltd. Company that is well reputed both in nationally and internationally. Entire of our end users are farmer that's why we are contributing the technology in transforming to the mechanized cultivation system & enhancement of food grain production and participating in our national development as well as growth of national GDP directly.

It is a matter of great pride that we achieved the highly prestigious **President Award & SCB Agro-Award** for our unparallel contribution to Agriculture sector of national development for production of top efficacy agro-machinery and unrelenting technical research in the sector.

So that we are considered as a low profit entity and as a reward we are becoming the partner with the government in their subsidy phase which is continuing under the Ministry of Agriculture in Bangladesh. We also exported our goods to India, East Timor, and Mexico.

Very shortly after inception, Alim Industries Ltd successfully introduced a wide range of products as follows:

- Alim Paddy/Wheat power thresher
- Alim Power tiller (walking system),
- Alim Maize Thresher
- Alim Power tiller operated seeder
- Alim Ventilating Dryer
- Alim Power Reaper
- Alim Low Lift Pump
- Alim Versatile Multi-crop Planter (VMP)and
- Other similar products in that line.

We established our factory according to the international standard science 1990. We are very much concerned about the quality, Price and safety issues of our product, as well as our honourable buyers.

It is to be mention that In Bangladesh we have more than 165 authorised dealers who will provide after sales service facilities to all of our honourable buyers and end users.

Alim Industries Limited Products

- [Photo Album.pptx](#)

Profile of our association/institution and a snapshot of other similar associations in our country

About “Agricultural Machinery Manufacturers Association – Bangladesh” AMMA-B.

This is a private sector association that works for profitable growth of this sub-sector and to identify problems, constraints and opportunities of the farm machinery industry in Bangladesh. The Association is also trying to unite all the manufacturers exclusively involved in the manufacture and marketing of farm machinery to work for a common cause and benefit.

The Agricultural Machinery Manufacturers Association – Bangladesh (AMMA-B), has more than 68 members who are engaged in the production and marketing of agro machineries products. AMMA-B's main objective and goal is to contribute and continuously towards the development of agro machineries manufacturing sector in Bangladesh. In order to this, AMMA-B provides information and services to it's member and acts as a platform for the members to develop the industries. The association's members have equal access to relevant information related to the business development, capacity enhancement, quality and standards of products. The Association also acts as a conduit for members to share their policy-related concerns, with major concerns then being brought to the government's attention.

By instating technology benchmarks and standards and regularly reviewing them, AMMA-B has created an opportunity for its members to continuously assess the technological capabilities of the industry with the view to increasing productivity of the industry. AMMA-B plans to develop formal clusters with its members to encourage collaboration and the sharing of best practices – allowing cluster actors to improve capacity and competitiveness.

AMMA-B was established in 2005. It was registered by the joint stock company.

Some other Important Agricultural Supporting Institutions in Bangladesh:

Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council (BARC): The major objectives of the council are to identify priority areas of research under the guidelines of the national agricultural policy.

Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation (BADC): The main function is to help farmers by providing seeds, fertilizers, plant protection, pesticides, Irrigation equipment and its related facilities.

Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute (BARI): Works under the Ministry of Agriculture and is responsible for conducting research on all crops and its related agricultural machineries except rice, jute sugarcane, and tea, for which there are separate institutes.

Bangladesh Agricultural University (BAU): The premier seat of higher agricultural education and research in the country covers all the domains of agricultural sciences having a direct bearing on terrestrial and aquatic productivity.

Bangladesh Rice Research Institute (BRRI): BRRI is a major component of the National Agricultural Research System (NARS) of Bangladesh, dealing with research and development in relation to rice production, the staple food for our people.

A brief overview of our country's agriculture and mechanization status

Bangladesh has at present 8.50 million hectares of cultivable land to feed her 152.52 million people (BBS 2012-1013). Every year almost 0.20 million people are being added to the total population whereas the estimated annual shrinkage of agricultural land is about 0.08 million hectares due to various non agricultural activities like constructions of houses, offices, roads, mills, factories etc. The contribution of GDP by agriculture is about 19.29% with a growth rate of 2.53% in 2011-12(BBS, 2012). Within this sector Agri-machinery is emerged as a potential agribusiness sub-sector. Agricultural sector generated 43.6% of total national employment. In contrast, non-agriculture sector until the introduction of Mechanized Cultivation . The country's food production has increased from 11.0 million tons in 1971 to about 38.30 million tons in 2013. Now, the country is self sufficiency in cereal production. This is due to mechanized tillage and irrigation development and also partial mechanization in other agricultural operations as well as development in other crop production sectors. But to meet up the food requirements of the ever growing population of the country in 2015, an additional 5 million tons of food grain need to be produced from the continuously decreasing agricultural lands. To increase food production and cropping intensity, the most important task will be the faster development of agricultural mechanization and other crop production sectors. Replacing the traditional inefficient agricultural tools, efficient mechanized cultivation must be introduced and extended. The government has already given due importance to agricultural mechanization in the National Agricultural Policy. In the Policy it is included that "The Government will encourage production and manufacturing of agricultural machinery adaptive to our socio-economic context. Manufacturing workshops and industries engaged in agricultural mechanization activities will be provided with appropriate support." Over the past two decades, the use of farm machinery has increased rapidly.

Now, irrigation is almost mechanized by using more than 1.5 million diesel and electric driven pumps. The cultivable land under irrigation is about 61 percent. The next operation that has been mechanized is the tillage operation mainly done by power tiller (two wheel tractor). Now, use of tractor is increasing day by day and about 80 percent of the land preparation is done by power tillers and tractors. The next operation that is being rapidly mechanized is threshing. Power operated multicrop threshers and shellers are widely using by the farmers for threshing paddy, wheat and maize. Shelling of maize is accomplished almost 100% by power and hand maize shellers and those of paddy and wheat are over 80% by both power and manual threshers. At present, the most important operation to be mechanized is the harvesting of paddy and wheat. Due to lack of timely harvesting of paddy and wheat, a considerable amount of food grain is lost every year in the country. Power required for crop production operations are always shortage. In 1960, farm power availability was only 0.24 kW/ha, which has increased to 1.05 kW/ha in 2006. Present Government has realize the shortage of farm power and has undertaken some project to mechanize different crop production operations like tillage, seeding transplanting, fertilizing, weeding, herbicide spraying, harvesting and threshing. Government will subsidize 25 to 60 percent price to the farmers to purchase different farm machinery to perform the above mentioned operation in time. It is expected that the introduction of farm machinery through project will enhance agricultural mechanization program in Bangladesh.



Table: Present Status of Farm Machinery used in Crop Production:

Sl. No.	Farm Machinery	Number of unit
1	Power tiller	About 7,00,000
2	Tractor	> 60,000
3	High speed rotary tiller	> 4,000
4	Weeder	> 2,50,000
5	Seeder	➤ 1000
	Transplanter	➤ 150
6	Sprayer	12,50,000
7	Combine harvester	130
8	Reaper	500
11	Open drum thresher	> 2,80,000
10	Closed drum thresher	> 50,000
11	Winnower	> 3,000
12	USG Applicator	> 16,000
13	Hand maize sheller	12,000
14	Power maize sheller	30,000

Source: Dr Md Abdul Wohab, Agricultural Engineer, AAPI Project

The status of the country's agricultural machinery industry

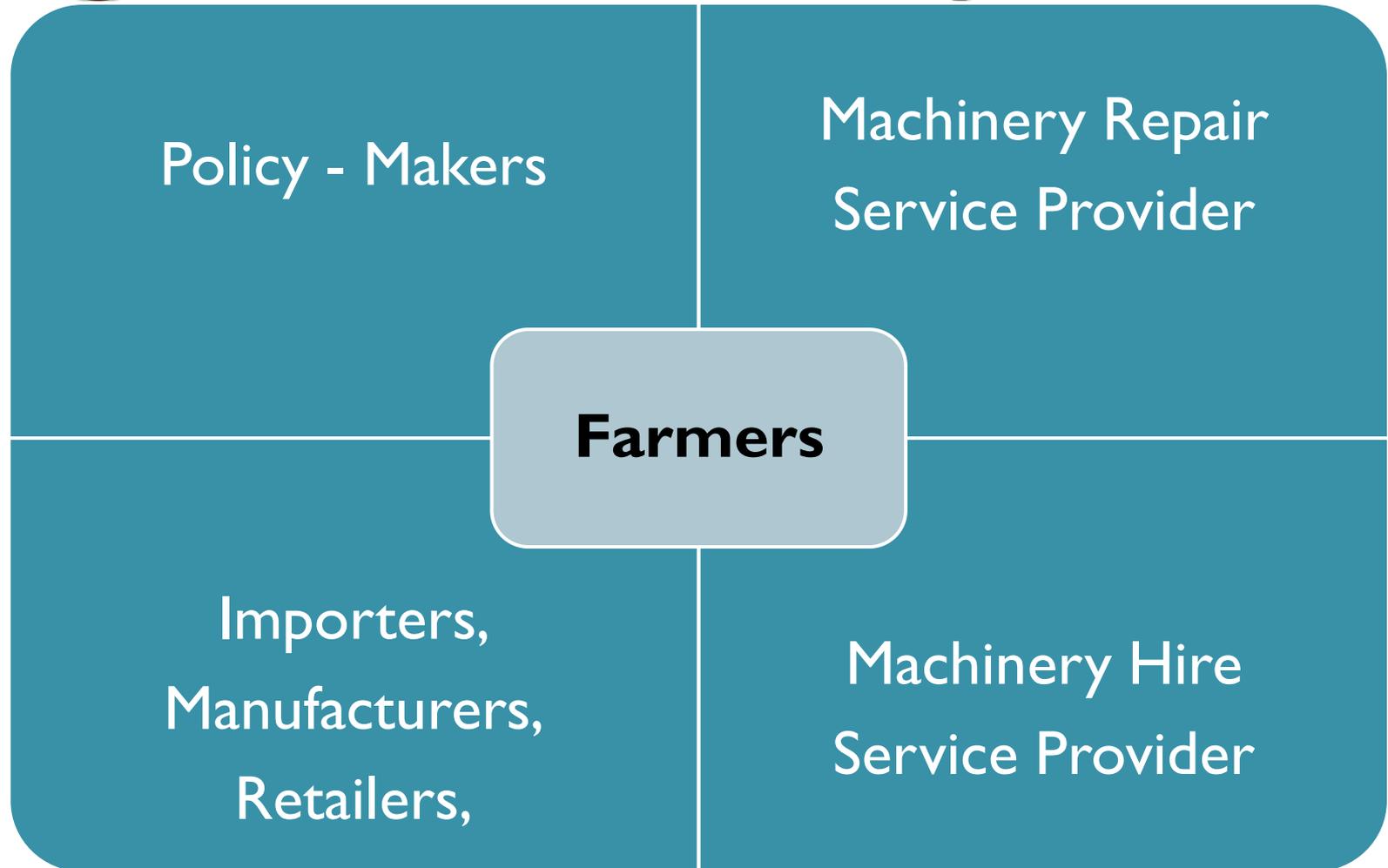
Market size of Agricultural Machinery in Bangladesh

Agricultural Machinery	2004		2005		2006		2007		Local market size, million Taka	Imported market size, million Taka
	Number	Million Taka								
Power tiller	60000	2700	61200	3641.4	61500	3997.5	62000	4557.00	-	4557.00
Tractor	450	202.5	1150	517.5	1600	800	2840	1420.00	-	1420.00
Pump (Shallow tube well)	150000	150	262500	315	403389	595	420000	840.00	840.00	-
Engine for shallow tube well and thresher	293000	2197.5	335000	3015	450000	4725	510000	7650.00	-	7650.00
Rice Thresher										
Open type	20000	76	24650	103.53	25000	116.25	20000	104.00	104.00	-
Closed type	12000	192	20000	340	25000	475	30000	600.00	600.00	-
Maize Sheller										
Spike pinion	150	1.0	282	2.12	520	4.16	677	5.42	5.42	-

Spiral rasp-bar	200	2.4	335	4.69	770	12.32	1260	22.68	22.68	-
Sprayer (locally made)	140000	42					144600	65.86	65.86	-
Sprayer (imported)	7272	16					9600	24.96	-	24.96
Spare parts (locally made)		1500		4500		7800		14000.00	14000.00	-
Spare parts (imported)		6000		4500		3200		6000.00		6000.00
		13079.40		16939.24		21725.23		35289.92	15637.96	19652.00

Source : Matin etal (2008) Dr. A.T.M. Ziauddin, Professor, Department of Farm Power & Machinery, BAU, Mymensingh and Dr. Sultan Ahmmed, CSO (Ag. Engg.) Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council, Dhaka

The distribution/supply chain of agricultural machinery



Agricultural mechanization policies, including trade and investment policies

Agricultural Mechanization:

The serious scarcity of draft power necessitates the use of mechanical power for agricultural production activities. The government has, therefore, attached special importance to agricultural mechanisation. To encourage the use of machines in agriculture testing and standardization restrictions have already been withdrawn in the free market distribution system. As a result the use of agricultural machinery has increased significantly and immense potential is created for further increase. In order to accelerate the current trend of agricultural mechanisation, various facilities including exemption of import duties on agricultural machinery have been provided and the same will continue.

The following steps will be taken by Bangladesh to promote agricultural mechanisation:

- The type of agricultural machines or the level of mechanisation needed in any region depends on the socio-economic condition of the people, number and quality of draft animals and availability of agricultural labour in that region. Measures will be taken to collect and publicize these informations through the mass media in order to attract private investment in this sector.
- In order to gradually reduce dependence on draft power, efforts will be made to grow farmers' interest on mechanisation as well as to provide credit facilities. To achieve this goal, information relating to increasing potential demand for and profitable investment in agricultural machinery will be publicized through the mass media so that the private sector can play an active role in creating a competitive market.

- Despite increasing use of mechanical power in agriculture, the use of animal power will continue in future depending on the socio-economic conditions of the farmers in different regions. Therefore, improved 'power delivery system' (meaning delivery of energy from the shoulder of the draft power to the agricultural implement) will be evolved through research so that the scarce draft power can be utilized more efficiently.
- Production and import of agricultural machines will be especially encouraged so that the farmers can procure machines from the market according to their choice and convenience. Machinery workshops and industries engaged in agricultural mechanisation activities will be provided with appropriate taxes/duties facilities for the import of necessary raw materials. This is expected to keep the machine prices within the purchasing capacity of the farmers.
- To speed up the process of agricultural mechanisation both producers and users of machines will be provided with necessary credit supports.
- Use of machines, which are usually expensive, is not often affordable by the individual farmers. In order to popularize mechanisation in addition to the use of draft power, farmers will be motivated in purchasing or taking lease of agricultural machines through the cooperatives. Formation of such self-motivated cooperatives will be encouraged and necessary supports will be extended to mechanised cultivation based on cooperatives.

Source : National Agriculture Policy Ministry of Agriculture, 2013

Challenges and constraints for a sustainable agricultural machinery sector

Mechanization in the country is always associated with some inherent drawbacks like, fragmented lands, poor buying capacity of farmers, lack of quality machines for farm operation, inadequate knowledge of the users about machines and insufficient awareness building activities

Mechanization: The APB identifies several constraints to desirable level of mechanization, which are (i) lack of knowledge and skill for efficient use, proper maintenance and repair of machinery at all levels of users, artisans and traders, (ii) absence of any public sector agricultural extension activity involving farm machinery or mechanization, (iii) poor quality of fuel and lubricating oil available in the village areas, (iv) scarcity of proper spare parts, replaceable tools and accessories and adequate after-sales services, (v) poor quality of many imported as well as locally fabricated machines, (vi) low tariff on imported machines and high tariff on materials of fabrication (especially carbon steel), (vii) absence of product standards and quality certification (for both imported and locally made items) for helping traders and users to make informed choices, (viii) absence of adequate design and fabrication guidelines, technical facilities and credit sources for local manufacturers, and (ix) lack of communal threshing floors often impedes the use of threshing machines near the harvest areas especially in the *haor* regions of Bangladesh. The team makes several useful recommendations that are supposed to address these constraints. One important point missing from the report is that it does not recognize the importance of the growing market for power tiller services and thus it fails to pinpoint the implications of rationalizing import duty on power tiller accessories and development of infrastructure favouring power tiller growth.



Potentially bigger roles for the associations

- Formulation and updating of national mechanization strategies.
- Improvement of rural infrastructure.
- Facilitation of finance options.
- Coordination with other stakeholders.
- Tax relief on machinery and materials.
- Batch purchase of machines as an initial incentive.
- Testing services for machinery and materials.
- Participatory R&D in technology and machinery innovation.
- Training in technical and business management skills.
- Provision of quality extension services.

Concluding Remarks

Community Concerns expressed by focus groups included a lack of cooperation and communication between different agencies among the agricultural community and agricultural service industry regarding who is a farmer deserving of support services. Social issues facing the farmers relationship recommendations include suggestions for helping farmers work together on new agricultural trends for mechanization diversification and the importance of the local agriculture on a community-wide basis.



Thanks