



Agricultural Mechanization Key to Recovery of Agriculture of Developing Countries

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Mechanization is a crucial input for agricultural production and one that has historically been neglected within the context of developing countries. Factors that reduce the availability of agricultural energy compromise the ability to grow enough land and have long been recognized as a source of poverty [1]. Through mechanization, economic growth is promoted through higher yields per hectare and expansion of the cultivated area, either by the incorporation of new lands or by the possibility of carrying out more than one planting per year, in the same unit of area. This should rethink public policies to promote, which should encourage research, teaching and development of agricultural machinery congruent to the average size of agricultural properties [2]. Most publications on agricultural mechanization agree that productivity increases [2-8]. For the realization of agricultural mechanization are fundamental agricultural machines which are capital goods that increase the productivity of agriculture because they are considered to have the property of being diffusers of technological progress, because according to [9], in the world of denominated capital goods agricultural machines are different from other segments for a special reason: their product, originating from metal-mechanical manufacturing processes, is a fundamental element to increase the productivity of agricultural production systems. That is to say, a policy of agricultural mechanization that is not backed by an industrial policy and an agricultural policy that sustains it will be doomed to failure, as has happened in most developing countries. While farmers are condemned not to make progress, when this policy has existed, the short-sightedness of those who made it when trying to separate the industry from agriculture has not taken it very far. The first thing is to understand that one can-

not exist without the other, and agricultural mechanization is a consequence of both [10]. Only in India, China and Turkey have taken into account the recommendations of the specialists in agricultural mechanization, the results of which are visible, since they have favored the development of their agriculture, reducing rural poverty and have become exporters of agricultural machinery [11-13]. In Latin America only Brazil and Argentina make efforts in this regard. Currently there are several new agricultural machinery companies in Argentina, Brazil, China, India, Turkey that now produce cheaper and more suitable equipment in developing countries [14]. In short, the intensification of production and generalized mechanization, now constitute a fundamental path for the future development of agriculture and the satisfaction of the growing demand for agricultural products [15]. Concluding if the developing countries want to recover their agriculture and reduce rural poverty should include the recommendations of the specialists in agricultural mechanization in their development plans.

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