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Keyword 1	: Rice supply, demand, and trade
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Keyword 3	: Labor, migration, feminization
Title of Entry	: Purchased or Picked: Rice Consumption Changes Within the Household Economy
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Abstract : The economy of Bangladesh has experienced a tremendous transformation in recent decades, characterized by significant increases in per capita income, reductions in the poverty rate, and increases in women's labor force participation. Led by changes in the industrial economy, trends in urbanization and migration have challenged the classical model that views productivity growth in agriculture as the prime driver of poverty elimination. The structural transformation of the economy has also challenged gender norms as women earn their own income and increase their bargaining power within the household. As Bangladesh continues to develop, questions about the relative roles of agriculture and industry in bringing about economic growth will remain important at both the micro- and macro-level. In this paper, we use microeconomic data and models of the household to explore the ongoing structural transformation in Bangladesh. We use the concept of an "industrious revolution" to investigate three interlinked developments: 1) farm households spend less time on rice cultivation and other types of subsistence agriculture and instead specialize in crops for markets; 2) land-poor or landless households intensify labor contributions to non-farm employment; and 3) household preferences shift from own-produced to market-supplied goods. Using panel data spanning from 1987-2008, we are able to observe long-term trends in household behavior. These interlinked developments have important implications for crop production and consumption, in particular that of rice. We find that over time households reduce production of rice for home consumption and focus on more saleable crops. The outcome is that households become net buyers of rice in the market. With rising prices and reduced supply, many rural households lack the entitlements to ensure their own food security. Conversely, individuals and households in urban environments have income with which to purchase rice imported from rural areas or from other nations. With this research, we gain understanding about trends in rice production and consumption within Bangladesh, the rising opportunities for trade, as well as comprehend shifts in consumer and producer behavior, based on industrious resolution trends.

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