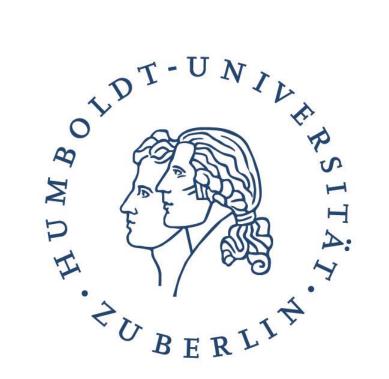


# Understanding Farmers' Policy Preferences for Solar Powered Irrigation Systems in Karnataka, India: A Choice Experiment Approach

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## Background

- India aims to meet at least 50% of the total energy consumption through renewable sources by 2030 (GoI 2021<sup>a</sup>).
- Solar Powered Irrigation Systems (SPIS) sustainable energy transition in agriculture.
- However, this could also incentivize over exploitation of water.
- India launched PM-KUSUM scheme, solar pump with monetary incentive to save water through grid connection and feed in tariff (GoI 2019).
- However, adoption of SPIS is very low (<10% of the target) (GoI 2021<sup>b</sup>).
- Possible mismatch between what farmer wants v/s what is offered.
- > In this study, we examine the farmers preference for grid connected SPIS and the heterogeneity in preferences.

# **Concepts and methods**

- Embedded QUAN(qual) approach.
- 21 in-depth interviews with stakeholders.
- D efficient experimental design for choice experiment.
- Primary survey of 500 farmers 31 villages, Mysore, Karnataka.
- Data analysis Random Parameter Logit (RPL).
- Attitudinal construct like Technophobia, Collectivism and Environmental concern used to explain heterogeneity in preferences.
- Six follow up, structured, in-depth interviews for triangulation.

	Qualitative Textual Evidence									
	1	2	3	4	5	6				
Stages	Design	Collection	Conversion	Analysis	Interpretation	Integration				
	In-depth interviews	Video/ audio recording	Transcribed, and translated interviews	Content analysis	Quotations, contextual story lines					
Farmers preference for different attributes of a solar powered irrigation pump	Attribute selection		2		analy an draw conclu	Integrative analysis and drawing conclusions				
	Choice experiment	Choice design and pilot	Primary survey and data cleaning	Descriptive analysis, Choice models	Model interpretation					





#### **Attributes and levels for the choice experiment**

Cost of the pump	<ul> <li>20 % of the original cost (original cost taken as 3 lakh Rs for a 7.5 HP pump) – Rs. 60,000</li> <li>30 % of the original cost – Rs. 90,000</li> <li>40 % of the original cost – Rs. 1,20,000</li> <li>50 % of the original cost – Rs. 1,50,000</li> </ul>
Term of the	<ul> <li>No loan</li> <li>5 years - annual repayment (Loan 1)</li> </ul>

# Ioan

Attribute

- 7 years annual repayment (Loan 2)
- 10 years initial 3 years repayment holiday, followed by 7 annual repayment (Loan 3)

Levels of the attribute

#### Grid connection

- Standalone (Grid)
- Grid connected
- 2 year Annual Maintenance Contract (AMC). Service

### Provision

5 year AMC (Service 1)

• 10 year AMC (Service 2)

energy

- Multiple uses of No
- the solar
- Yes (M. use)

Note: Dummy effect coding used for all variables except cost of the pump

#### **Results of Choice Experiment**

Willingness to Pay (WTP) for different attributes in US\$												
	_											
Coeff.	Loan 1	Loan 2	Loan 3	Grid	Service 1	Service 2	M. Use					
WTP	587	1518	1905	239	107	1498	466					
Lower CI	531	1452	1838	207	57	1445	433					
Upper CI	644	1587	1976	269	159	1555	498					

- Highest preference for loan with 10 years repayment period.
- > Service with 10 years warranty is also preferred by farmers.
- Low preference for grid connection!

#### **Heterogeneity in WTP**

WTP for Service and its relation with technophobia Technophobia index Technophobia mean Fitted values Fitted values

- > Technophobia (measures reluctance to try new technology) had positive association with WTP for service.
- > Lack of local service providers & expensive submersible pump repair could be the reasons for higher preference for service with longer warranty period.
- > Grid connection as an incentive for adoption may not be effective.
- > Qualitative interviews highlighted irregular power supply & human wild life conflict leads to preference for day time power (and SPIS!).
- > Interviews also highlighted that the choice experiment overestimated the WTP.

# Conclusion

- Farmers in the region has high preference for SPIS.
- Without credit linkage, farmers may not prefer SPIS.
- Longer warranty periods can substitute for lack of local repair services for pumps.
- The study demonstrate the utility of mixed method approach in choice experiments.

#### Acknowledgement

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