

Impact on Agricultural Presentation and Comprehensive Growth Poverty Alleviation Programmes in India

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ABSTRACT

Poverty is mainly concentrated in rural areas. Growth in non-agricultural sectors are increasing but the larger number of people remained as poor in rural area. About 81% of the world poverty reduction in rural areas during 1993-2002 is because of rural development and the remaining is due to migration. The most common features of rural poor are the landless or limited access to land larger family size with higher dependency ratios, lower educational attainment and higher underdevelopment. The major subgroups of the rural poor. Within the above subgroups women-headed households are particularly prone to poverty. During recent times more countries are adopting inclusive growth as the goal of development policy. India, which had poverty reduction as the long run objective of its development strategy over the last fifteen years has recently adopted a new strategy by focusing inclusive growth as a development concept is also being embraced by many development partners of developing countries including bilateral and multilateral aid agencies, international organizations nongovernment organizations and civil society.

INTRODUCTION

Growth is essential for sustainable human development and poverty alleviation, but it insufficient for either of the two. It must be complemented by the special programmes and reallocation of resources to targeted basic social and human expenditure. The developing and donor countries have enough resources for such programmes If only these resources are prudently and efficiently used in the priority areas of human development instead of building arms, excessive policing and other areas of heavy expenditure. Poverty is a disease which sickness the society. As a phenomenon of disease, it needs to be analyzed. Agriculture's contribution to poverty reduction is sometimes thought to be small because its relative economic importance usually falls when low-income countries successfully develop. This view is misleading. Strong agricultural growth, particularly increased productivity has been a feature of countries that have successfully reduced poverty. Evidence consistently shows that agricultural growth is highly effective in reducing poverty. Gallup et al (1997) reported that every 1% increase in per capita agricultural output led to a 1.6% increase in the income of the poorest 20% of the population.

OBJECTIVE

1. To know the study Sustainable development agriculture sector in rural area

2. To know the study various methods using potential involvement of agriculture through poor family.

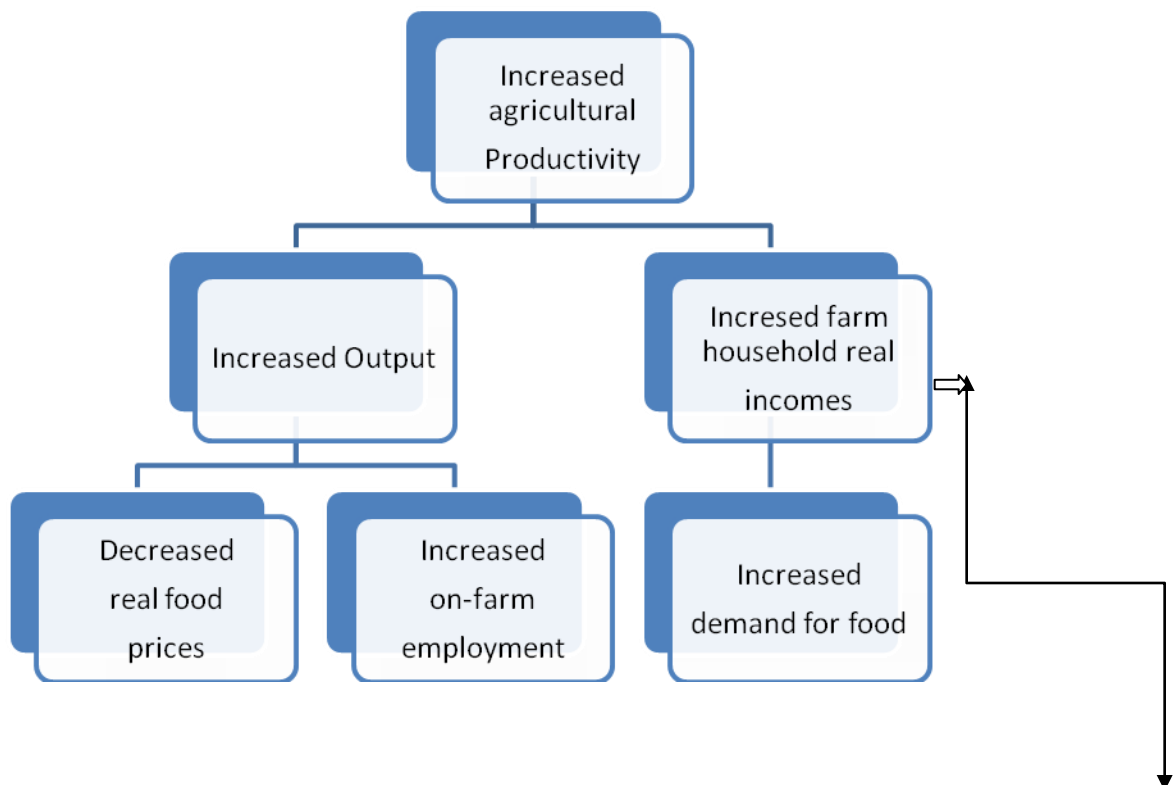
METHODOLOGY

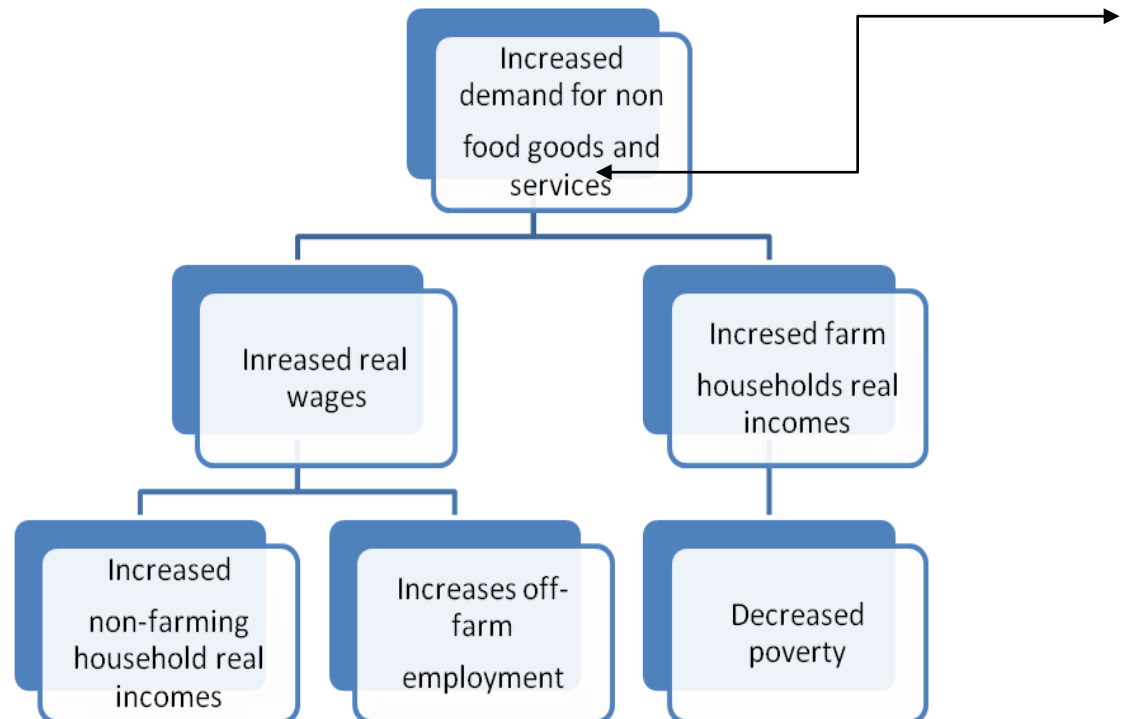
In this paper the research is based on secondary data. The data is taken from different research reports, journals, websites and research paper. The research is based on the study of The issue is not one of agriculture growth being superior to that from other sectors, but of it being an essential complement to it, particularly in the early stages of development. The pace of agricultural growth.

AGRICULTURAL GROWTH AND POVERTY REDUCTION

The growth of poverty reduction is limited but other commentatators strongly refute while conditions for smaller and poorer farmers are undoubtedly challenging the more optimistic believe that productivity gains are possible will the right policies and will have a major impact on growth and poverty. Accelerating agricultural growth where it is most needed will undoubtedly be harder than in the past. But with political will substantial investment and well formulated and implemented policies, growth is possible. The links between agriculture and economic transformation remain strong.

DECREASE POVERTY THROUGH INCREASED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY





Market prospects may be better than many believe. While there is little hope of reversing the long-term decline in global agricultural prices, increasing demand in India and China particularly grain used in feeding livestock – offers some prospect of international prices stabilizing? Domestic and regional markets offer significant growth potential. Africa’s domestic consumption of food staples alone is estimated at around \$ 50 billion a year, more than five times greater than the value of its traditional commodity exports. Food consumption is expected to double by 2020. Staples include cereals, roots and tubers and traditional livestock products that are produced and consumed mainly by the poor. As Africa currently imports 25% of its food, the potential for substitution also exists. Although international gain prices are at historically low levels, the high cost of transporting food internally means that locally produced grain is still able to retain a market share. But high transport and marketing costs also limit access to wider domestic markets for domestic farmers. So on balance, making strategic investments to reduce these costs should help build local markets and make local farmers more competitive.

For now in day’s poorest countries, other sources of growth may exist, but few can match agriculture in its ability to reduce poverty and stimulate wider economic growth. For example, mineral wealth has not provided a platform for broad-based poverty reduction and economic growth as countries like Nigeria and Zambia have shown. Without the increasing incomes and affordable food that a dynamic agricultural sector provides, economic transformation will be slow and economic will remain trapped in a cycle of low growth and poverty. In today’s poor countries will probably be slower than in the green revolution and it will differ between countries, reflecting local conditions. The participation of small-scale farmers will also be more difficult. But agriculture’s potential can be realized and is critical to poverty reduction.

PRINCIPLES OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

To maximise their impact on poverty agricultural development strategies should aim to realize the links between increasing agricultural productivity and growth in the wider economy

achieving this requires policy and public investment decision in agriculture to be guided principles given below

REFLECT THE STAGE OF A COUNTRY'S DEVELOPMENT: Increasing agricultural productivity is most critical in the poorest countries in the earliest stages of development. In these countries it is justifiable for the government to give a clear priority to agriculture when investing public money and play a proactive role in stimulating and facilitating agricultural development so that they get on to the pathway to more diversified and faster economic growth.

GIVE PRIORITY TO STRATEGIES DESIGNED TO OVERCOME THE MOST SIGNIFICANT OBSTACLES TO INCREASED PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT: The poorest countries this may mean focusing on small-scale, labour-intensive farming. Increasing employment opportunities for poor people will have a direct impact on poverty, but it also generates additional spending which supports growth outside agriculture.

FOCUS ON DEMAND AND MARKET OPPORTUNITIES: For large parts of Africa the domestic food market is the largest and most rapidly growing source of demand for agriculture. Elsewhere where countries or regions are self-sufficient in basic goods, the focus will need to switch to higher value agricultural crops which have greater market potential.

MAKE SOCIAL PROTECTION COMPLEMENTARY TO AGRICULTURAL GROWTH: Social protection programmes are vital for ensuring a minimum level of well-being and social security for the chronically poor and vulnerable. Well-targeted and timed social protection programmes can support agricultural growth prospects and help people to be more comfortable with taking risks and to cope with unexpected events. New approaches to social protection, including targeted cash benefits that can assist agricultural growth by stimulating local markets.

ENSURE THE SUSTAINABLE USE OF THE MAIN PRODUCTIVE RESOURCES : Land and water and minimize any adverse impact of increasing productivity on the environment.

CONCLUSION

The countries we judged successful in achieving poverty reduction constitute a highly diverse mix. The selection includes some of the poorest and some of the richest developing countries in the world, representing virtually all geographic regions. The countries also differ greatly amongst themselves in their systems of governance and economic management.

During the period when they posted their impressive success in reducing poverty they were also experiencing substantially positive improvements on other economic performance indicators: 1) by most measures the macroeconomic context became progressively more favorable; 2) their own governments were reducing disprotection by lowering export taxes, overvalued exchange rates and by dismantling inefficient state interventions in agricultural markets; and 3) the governments of rich country trading partners were reducing the most production and trade distorting kinds of support offered their farmers.

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