

## **Poverty Reduction through Agriculture**

Shaik.Alla malik Ansari<sup>1\*</sup>and Shaik.Arshiya<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup>College of Agriculture, Sonai

Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidhyapeeth, Rahuri

\*Corresponding author: [shaikansari1999@gmail.com](mailto:shaikansari1999@gmail.com)

### ***Introduction***

Poverty, A person lacks financial resources for a minimum standard of living. It is the root cause of the revolution and crime. Agriculture became a main channel to the world. Although technology increased, poverty is not decreased, to alter that; we should make some changes to the channel. Poverty rises due to some causes which are mostly seen in all countries; those are unemployment, economic situation and another is the large population. Lack of job is the main cause of poverty, although jobs acquired, are with low wages due to substandard education. Growth in agricultural productivity can increase real wage rates, which both directly and indirectly contribute to poverty alleviation. Upto 40% of the potential food production get wasted due to pests. In Europe 280 kg /capita of food get lost or wasted every year. A increased agricultural productivity (defined as output per unit of land) is related to poverty reduction in India, (Datt and Ravallion, 1998). Agricultural research targeted at poor farmers should help to raise their income with technologies requiring fewer resources or reduce their resource use. Higher productivity of their food crops will lower the amount of land required for low-value food crops, and it will free land for diversification and high-value crops. 2.6 billion people directly depends on agriculture for their livelihood, 90% of the growth in crop production projected to increase in higher yield and crop intensity. As per study basis In 2017-18, total food grain production was 275 million tones. India is the largest producer (25% of global production), consumer (27% of world consumption) and importer (14%) of pulses in the world. Poor children are the possibility to have lower birth weight, living in poor households faces high rates of food insecurity, that imbalance the growth and immunity in the children or infants. In Adults, low-income individuals experience a high rate of illness, disabilities, and diseases. Poverty can mostly affect health conditions, violence; hunger, thirst, housing, due to this poverty, children can't acquiring the minimum education as schooling. Some of the countries are mostly in below poverty line as per studies of 2019; such as;

Country	Below Poverty Line (BPL) in%
Syria	82
Zimbabwe	72
Madagaskar	70

And there are so many countries which are hidden with hunger. The average BPL % in India is 22%.

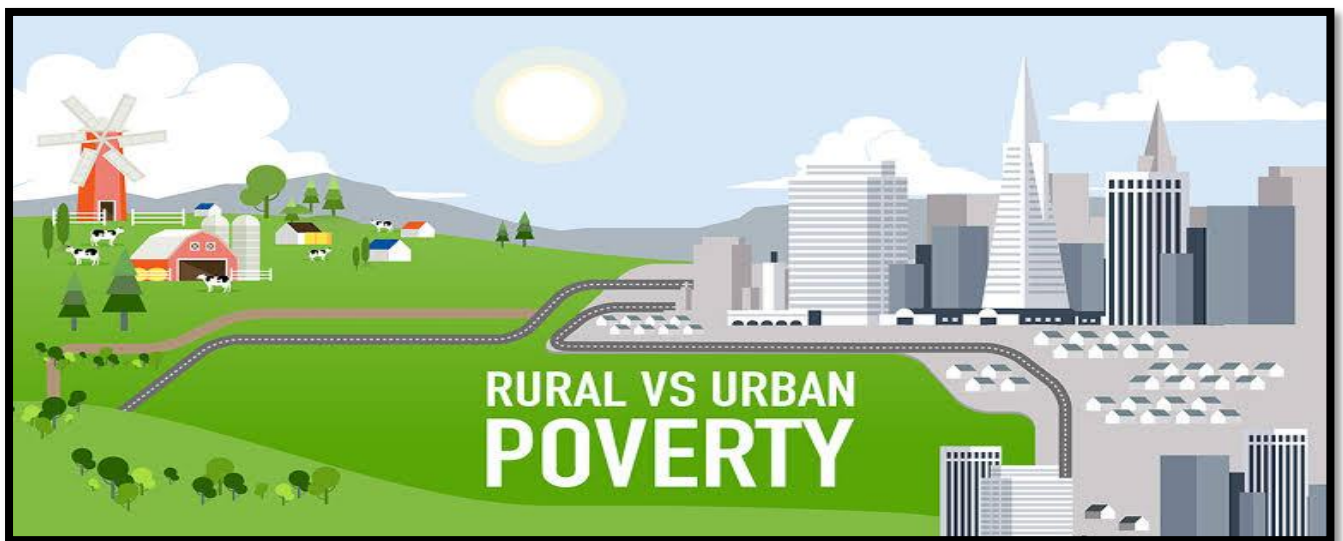
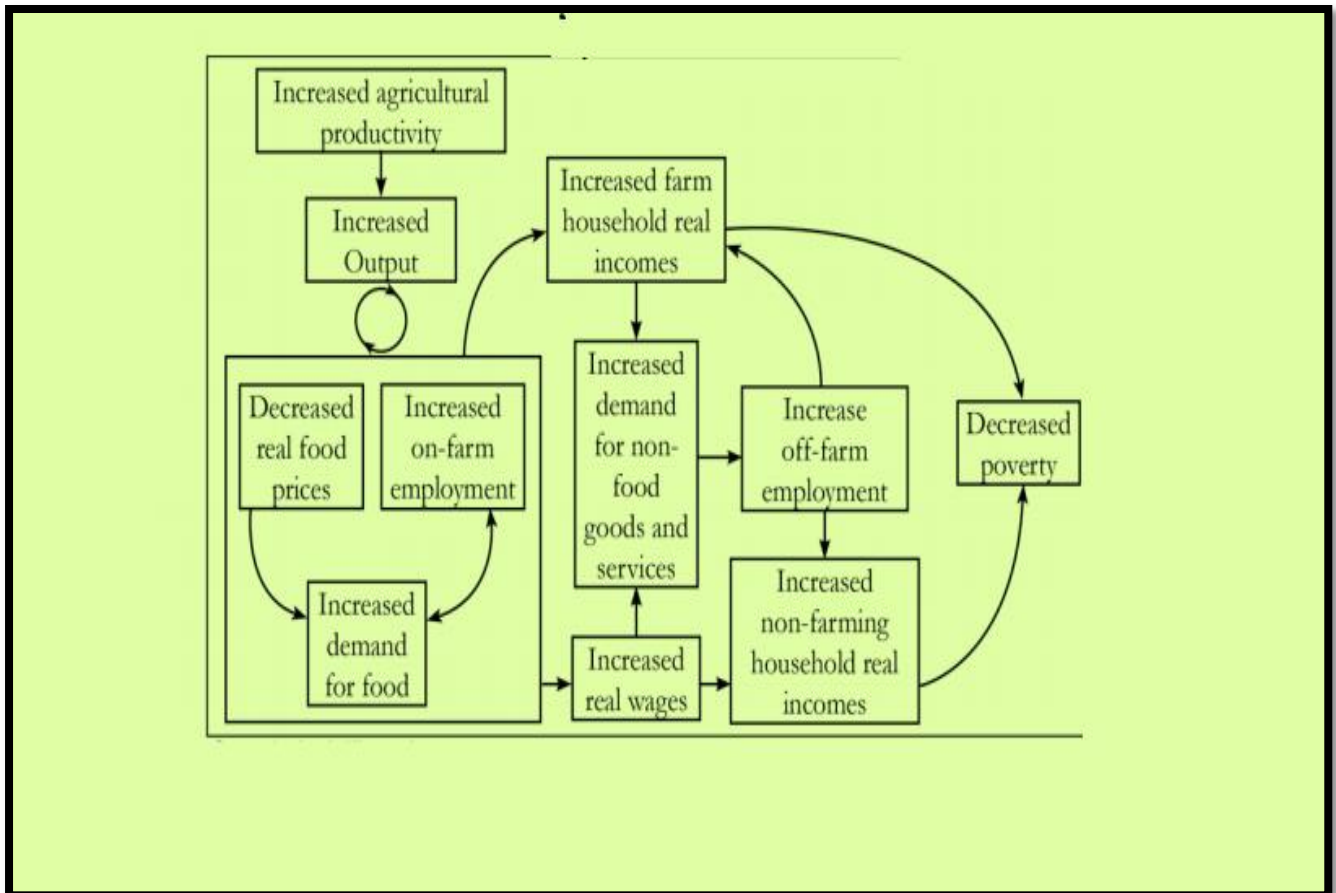
Some of the states in India have BPL% in more number, such as;

State	BPL %
Karnataka	21
Mizoram	20
West Bengal	19
Maharashtra	17.35
Andhra Pradesh	9.20

India's rapid economic growth since 1991 is the main reason for the decline in poverty. Due to India launched the social welfare programs such as **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)** and **the Mid-day meal scheme** in Government schools. In a 2012 study, MGNREGA reduces the intensity of rural poverty but not overall poverty.



Population Growth: This is one of the cause for the increase of poverty,It can also affect the net impact of increased employment opportunities and productivity gains on poverty reduction characteristics of several countries are roughly consistent with such a poverty trap.



Poor quality, overcrowded housing,  
Risk of forceful eviction,  
Lack of safe, readily available, water supplies,  
Poor provision for sanitation, drainage and solid waste collection,  
Lack of access to healthcare, emergency services and policing

## ***Industrialization***

The creation of power machines and factories provided many new job opportunities. The new machinery increased production speed of good and gave people the ability to transport raw materials. Industrialization also leads to urbanization. Urbanization is the movement of people into cities and city building.

## ***Conclusion***

There are evidences for poverty reduction through increases in agricultural productivity. Mostly that this effect occurs through the impact on household incomes, however, there are multiple, complex pathways links agricultural productivity to income changes that respond to various market capabilities. The indirect poverty reduction through employment generation, rural non-farm multiplier effects, and food price effects, however, contextual factors determine whether market forces resolve most favorably for the poor. Moreover, the resulting equilibrium in agricultural and labor markets may affect poor net food buying households differently than poor net food producers. The available evidence supports the theories that when farm incomes and the real wage rate increase and the rural nonfarm economy grow, real household incomes increase and the percentage of the population living below international poverty lines decreases. Nutritional status or other aspects of well being, such as health measures and education, may also improve. However, initial asset endowments, and land assets, in particular, are significant determinants of households' ability to access and effectively use productivity-enhancing knowledge and technologies. Poor households face barriers to technology adoption and market access. In sum, the importance of productivity to agricultural sector growth and poverty reduction is complex and depends on a variety of contextual factors including the initial distribution of poverty, asset endowments, the strength of market linkages, and the extent and nature of the poor's participation in the agricultural sector.





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*Poverty can be defined as scarcity of enough money in order to provide food, clothing or shelter. The overall harmful impact of poverty include greater exposure to, malnutrition and alcohol besides it few more severe issues are less parental involvement in school, excessively crowded and noisy living arrangements instable residential, negative, harsh and uncaring parenting, exposure to aggressive peer pressure, family insecurity and clashes, un-sufficient parental inspection, need of emotional support.*

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## ***References***

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