

End Poverty with True Management

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Abstract

This paper focus on the impact of the high and true management on poverty reduction in the world. Poverty is the world's current greatest threat to peace and stability more than terrorism and other highly publicized struggles (Sachs, J.D., 2009). The Penguin press poverty is the deprivation of one's ability to live as a free and dignified human being with the full potential to achieve one's desired goals in life (United Nation, 2010). This article assesses that, poverty is a multi-dimensional problem with many faces. A research shows that, countries with accurate and outstanding management overcome poverty and create a country without hunger. This paper uses to investigate poverty reduction in each part of the world, with a particular focus on high management through the role of family management, natural resources management, managing job opportunities with predicting population growth and technological improvements in the agriculture sector.

Keywords: Poverty, Poverty Reduction, Management

1. Introduction

There is nothing in this world that is truly absolute, every idea or possibility is relative, its resolution is one hundred to one and it is different in people and societies. Despite remarkable progress achieved since the second World War, especially in parts of Asia, abject poverty remains widespread in many parts of the world. According to the World Bank's much cited "dollar-a-day" international poverty line, which was revised in 2008 to \$1.25 a day in 2005 prices, there are still 1.4 billion people living in poverty, although this represents a decline from the 1.9 billion in 1981. This figure is higher than the 2004 estimate of 984 million made with the old measure of \$1-a-day (United Nation, 2010) Worldwide World Bank Organization describes poverty in this way: "Poverty is hunger. Poverty is lack of shelter. Poverty is being sick and not being able to see a doctor. Poverty is not having access to school and not knowing how to read. Poverty is not having a job, is fear for the future, living one day at a time. Poverty has many faces, changing from place to place and across time, and has been described in many ways. Most often, poverty is a situation people want to escape. So poverty is a call to action -- for the poor and the wealthy alike--a call to change the world. Worldwide World Bank Organization

(<http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/poverty>). Too often we hear about the state of destitution in the world and do nothing about it . Learning and education are at the heart of all development. We all want to end poverty in the world, but many of us do not live up to our duty to each other to meet that goal. Reducing poverty and eradicating extreme poverty are broadly accepted goals of development. There are numerous strategies that organizations use to improve living conditions for the world's poor. There are so many different ways in which we can fight poverty in our community, but we can overcome poverty with true management and powerful strategies by government. The paper argues that weak management even in wealthy countries one day can create poverty but with accurate management we can overcome poverty everywhere in the world.

It articulates managing the conditions, success factors and strategies for a world without power. Therefore, this article will present the findings of a research study conducted to explore high management system for poverty reduction through focus on family management, because families form countries, grow up children for the future and they are important economic unit in a country. So government first of all should start management of families. This requires promoting management of families through a number of factors, including the managing production control in families, managing families' education, creating and fostering a appropriate culture in all families in the country, because families form civilization. Managing and predicting country future job opportunities with future population growth that depends on powerful managers and leaders. There are reasons that poor families might have more children and no job. This fact focuses on how unemployment impacts on people's lives, particularly in the areas of homelessness, health, education and nutrition that these are creating poverty. Research also reveals strategies for natural resources management. Managing natural resources like animals, land, minerals, water, plants, forest and air.

2. Family Management

The family is the foundation of a good society and of economic success. Families have differed over time, but they are still very important in the modern economy. To understand human world, one has to go back to the family, because it is families that are concerned about their children and try, with whatever resources they have, to promote their children's education and values. Families are the major promoters of values in any free society and even in not-so-free societies families and countries are two words which have always gone together because, families in society are core of the country and families form countries. Most countries do not think of their family management for destitution reduction and it creates a big obstacle in poverty reduction. Family management through original strategies will positively influence poverty reduction. In general terms over the last few decades there has been greater study into poverty reduction, but never has been worked on family management for ending poverty. Lack of family management creates poverty in developing countries. Developing countries have large number of people who are illiterate. In analyzing poverty causes it is the reality of poverty that it must end with families with high management and great strategies, because people make poverty themselves and are unable to escape from. With regard to the roles of families' population management and its control, family education and culture and family economy management on poverty reduction we can overcome destitution and start it first with family management. This paper will examine all of the many variations of the family management and its impact on poverty reduction over the following sections.

2.1. Management Population Control in Families

Population management and poverty eradication are closely related. Increasing population in developing countries is going to produce poverty and hunger in the world. "Fertility trends can help a country determine when and how to invest in its population and jump-start economic development". (<http://pai.org>). It is notable that women are a kind of tree stem for a family. Especially, providing women's needs for family planning around the world can help increase family culture and education to diminish many impacts of poverty on population management. So an attitude towards the population management for improving economic performance, and poverty eradication has large and vital roles in families. Despite important progress made, experienced in recent years for population control in the world, only developed countries have overcome this problem and because of this kind of successes their people do not have poverty problems like less development countries.

Stance's (2010) study found the following:

The planet's swiftly growing population coupled with the lack of food security and the degradation of natural resources has caused many demographers to worry about the ramifications of unchecked population growth while many philosophers worry about the ethical issues surrounding the methods of population control. In some parts of the world, family planning is still a dream. From one point of view it is obviously difficult to predict the future population of the world or of its several parts. In general the objective is control of population with managers that train parents to end poverty in the future. Family size affects poverty. Since within this assumption country leaders should start with management on family fertility that women are most important elements of this management program in population control.

UNESCO Courier of November 1991, Jacques Cousteau wrote:

“The damage people cause to the planet is a function of demographics - it is equal to the degree of development. One American burdens the earth much more than twenty Bangladesh’s. This is a terrible thing to say. In order to stabilize world population, we must eliminate 350,000 people per day. It is a horrible thing to say, but it’s just as bad not to say it (New American Magazine: June 27, 1994: p 7). So with respect to all humans in the world unfortunately we should accept this reality. Although we cannot eliminate 350,000 people every day in the world, but we have 350,000 people that wish to die every day because of the bad situation that they are living and this is so horrible than the Cousteau statements. Despite the changing lifestyles in modern society, the birth of children remains the central element of contemporary life especially in developing countries. Families offer life, companionship, security and a measure of protection to their children, but it is impossible in large families. It is notable that children are a kind of threat to financial security of a country. We know increase in number of children increases probability of poverty in families and in the world. So poor families negatively affect country poverty and solving this problem needs managing families with powerful strategies like:

Creating Motivation for Having One Child with Special Facilities

Government can motivate families and parents with special facilities only to parents that have only one child and reduce fertility. Facilities like improving children health, children education and children future that it can be done with special management program including training and managing all parents especially in less developed countries. Access to health care is essential facility for children can grow up healthy and strong.

Getting Tax

Government should specify the amount of money as tax to families that have more than one child as china did that strategy with one child per family policy and had a successful consequence. Deciding the amount of any fine without considering families financial situation and their ability to pay fine is a powerful strategy in a country management system toward poverty education. Obviously the program should not be limited to tax only; some individuals in the society should prohibit using of facilities that other families use.

2.2. Advantages of Population Growth Control Management

The use of population control methods can prevent wars and conflicts. It is clear that if an area of the world runs out of a natural resource because of the population growth, people of that area will fight another area to get that resource for their people. Controlling the population can help prevent disease, high cost of living and degradation of environment. It is notable that social and economic benefits and increasing in economic stability in country and better living conditions are also consequences of population control. At the end all of these advantages can leads to poverty reduction.

Hilali’s (1999) study found the followings:

China’s government true management and special strategy in population control is one of the most significant examples of population control has taken place in China. The Chinese government has used several methods to control population growth. In 1979, China started the “one child per family policy” (Juali Li 563). This policy stated that citizens must obtain a birth certificate before the birth of their children. The citizens would be offered special benefits if they agreed to have only one child. Citizens who did have more than one child would either be taxed an amount up to fifty percent of their income, or punished by loss of employment or other benefits (Hilali, 10). Furthermore, unplanned pregnancies or pregnancies without the proper authorization would need to be terminated. Today, the government claims that the strategy is working and that it has prevented an additional 400 million births — this in a country populated by 1.3 billion people. Moreover, they claim that the one-child rule has introduced a slew of benefits, including an enhanced ability to deliver healthcare and manage economic growth. At the same time, the government also argues that it allows families to save considerable amounts of money.

Hilali’s (1999) study found the followings:

Over the last fifty years, China has raised the standards of living by keeping growth rates down. Access to natural resources has increased dramatically since 1980. According to the State Family Planning Commission, coverage in tap water has increased from eighty-four percent to ninety-four percent in the last fifteen years.

Furthermore, coverage of natural gas has risen from sixteen percent to seventy-three percent. In addition, medical coverage has been extended to include birth insurance and workers compensation for mothers who follow China's birth policies. Serious reforms are needed to ensure that China's population will not continue to grow.

Better policies, more education, and urbanization could help China to reach population target goals. All of these policies reduce poverty in China.

2.3. Management Family Education and Culture

"Education is not a way to escape poverty-It is way of fighting it" (Julius Nyerere, former President of the United Republic of Tanzania) when we are thinking about education, It creates a question in our mind. Can we imagine a world without education? Even thinking about that kind of world is horrible. So it means that no one without education can achieve a life without poverty. The role of education in poverty eradication is vital. No country can't overcome hunger if people of that country are not educated. "Not only is education management important in reducing poverty, it is also a key to wealth creation". (International workshop on Education & Poverty Eradication, 2001). For example with educated people we can invent new technologies in agriculture and export our products to other countries and bring wealth to our country. "A particularly education and training family is a critical ingredient for a country's sustainable socioeconomic development and poverty eradication" (URT, 2007). "The educated persons in Turkey are mostly working most of the time. The uneducated people not in work usually sit in cafes and waste their times. Many of them smoke" (Baloglu, 1998). It is seen in Turkey that people who are uneducated and waste their times produce poverty for themselves, their families and for the country and unfortunately most of them force their children to work and because of that most of these children can't study and it increases uneducated people and poverty in this country. Also this is a threat for country future and it needs a exact management of country government on education system and family culture management.

2.4. Family Education Management and Birth Control

One of the principal challenges is to improve the quality of education in families and high quality education makes educated people in the country. Can you see a professor in the university or every educated parent with four or five children? Exactly you can't see, because it doesn't exist. It is a simple but important question that everyone should think about that. So if in our outstanding world we have educated families especially educated mothers, we should not concern about poverty in the future. It is not a dream; it is possible with powerful leaders and global management. One of the most effective education management is female education because educated female have fewer children and also train their children better than uneducated female. "The more educated the mother, the lower is maternal mortality and the healthier is the child" (World Bank, 1995). More management efforts are therefore required to perform on parents, because educated parents can train educated children for the future of the country that can change positively country future and end poverty.

Baloglu's (1998) study found the followings:

In the undeveloped part of Turkey the average number of children that families have is lower than the less developed part of Turkey. This is related with the level of education level of families. On average, educational families, particularly educated women, have 1.4 children and uneducated families have 5.1 children in the eastern region of Turkey. "Education provides a foundation for eradicating poverty and fostering economic development. It is the groundwork on which much of economic and social well-being of the citizens is built" (Omoniyi, 2013). Globally, economic development is one the reasons of poverty reduction in each country in the world and we can see that in developed countries like US and Europe countries. But, for doing those countries need educated people. "Education is the key to increasing economic efficiency and social consistency, by increasing the value and efficiency of the labour force and consequently raises the poor from poverty" (Omoniyi, 2013). There's no doubt that education increases the global productivity and extraordinary success in economic part of the countries through new technologies that educated people can invent. "A third cause of poverty is the particular social vulnerability of women" (Julia & Madhu, 2003). There is evidence that empowered and educated women train children better than weak and uneducated woman. In every part of the world women like men need education to keep in touch with new technologies and changes in the globalised world to train the educated and cultured families for now and world future. "Women, especially rural women, lack access to services like health, education, skills and credit and are quite dependent on the decisions of the male members and the elderly of their family" (Julia & Madhu, 2003).

Eradicating poverty and educating families simultaneously are interconnected, by Raising the parent education levels and drawing on innovations in science and technology, educated children will get wellbeing and welfare situation, better employment opportunities and more funds, so they increase agriculture productivity and stabilize the population the future and it can directly eradicate poverty.

Important to recognize that educated parent specially educated women are the most important key success of poverty reduction. Given the important effect of educated parent on poverty eradication from a focus on special management strategies and investment on country education program, government can create wealthy educated children, wealthy cultured children, powerful scientific men and women for the country future to end poverty with their science. However, care is needed to ensure that children are a kind of human resource for the world future and educated parent can change world positively for the next generation with training children and end poverty.

3. Natural Resources Management

A natural resource is anything that people can use which comes from nature. Developing natural resources management plan and reviewing it regularly is a major stimulus to eradicate poverty. Too often we hear about the diminishing of natural resources in the world. People are depending on natural resources for life and without natural resources life is impossible. For example can you live without water that is vital for life. Earth capacity to sustain human being natural resources is reducing. “The problems are well known—degrading agricultural lands, shrinking forests, diminishing supplies of clean water, and the threat of growing social and ecological vulnerability from climate change and loss of biological diversity” (The World bank, 2002). At the same time by the future natural resources demand will have risen because of many reasons like new technologies and human being aging. “While these threats are global, their impacts are most severe in the developing world—especially among people living in poverty, who have the least means to cope” (The World Bank, 2002). Obviously the management is not limited to conservation movement strategies, Because the world will not be able to depend on renewable resources like oil, gas and coal forever, we must find other ways to power the kind of life style that we are accustomed to and it is managing using renewable resources like solar power, wind power, water power and biomass energy.

Ekins & Lemaire’s (2012) study found the followings:

Recognizing that environmental degradation and resource depletion can be detrimental to the poor, The Rio+20 Conference reaffirmed that sustainable consumption and production is a cornerstone of sustainable development. The well-being of humanity, the environment, and the functioning of the economy, ultimately depend upon the responsible management of the planet’s finite natural resources. These challenges are mounting as the world population is forecast to reach over 9 billion by 2050, with one billion people to be lifted out of absolute poverty and an additional 1 to 3 billion middle class consumers joining the global economy by 2030. It is nearly impossible to cease consuming natural or geologic resources altogether. In every second of our life from morning when we are starting our breakfast with coffee that is mixed up with water and coffee that they are both natural resources until night when we turn on the lights for eating dinner we use natural resources. Because of our vital need to natural resources, management of preservation of the natural environment is essential for maintaining community sustainability and It is possible with various strategies and techniques should be used successfully in the world to protect and restore our natural resources. The world is entering a period of reproduction of human cells and tissue and that is human cloning. And it brings the world not only great improvement in technologies but also high demand for natural resources for living on the earth. “Scientists finding offers new ways of generating stem cells for patients with dysfunctional or damaged tissues or organs. Such stem cells can regenerate and replace those damaged cells and tissues and alleviate diseases that affect millions of people”

(<http://www.independent.co.uk>). Because of this improvement people will live more than normal age in near future. “A cure for aging is closer than it has ever been before and soon it may be possible to live 150 years, by repairing the molecular and cellular damage of the human body” (<http://www.huliq.com>). Because of this improvement in medical science the population of the whole world is getting older, death rate will decline in the future, world population will increase and all of these population need to more natural resources to live in the world. The sustainable natural resources management should be first thing for poverty reduction for every government in the world. Water is probably the most important resource on the Earth. We need water to live and to stay alive. In fact, we could only live for a few days without drinking water. Water is basic component of human life and progress and the importance of water management strategies needs to be recognized in the world.

“Many parts of the world could face a water crisis in the future, not because they do not have enough water, but because they are not using it smartly enough”(Mc Glade, 2012).

Department of Water affairs and forestry’s (2004) study found the followings:

Human body is 66% water, a living tree is about 75% water almost 80% of the earth’s surface is covered with water and you are 66% water. Even the trees that surround you are primarily water. “Water Conservation Management Plan” includes a framework for water supply facilities and strategies for resource management like these strategies; It is estimated that, by implementing effective distribution management measures, the unaccounted-for water can be reduced to 11%, which will result in a saving of 15% of total demand. The average water wastage due to plumbing leaks is estimated as 20% of total indoor household water use. It is estimated that, by replacing existing plumbing fittings with more efficient. Household and commercial water consumption can be reduced by an average of 40%. It is estimated that, by increasing the efficiency of gardening water use, total consumption can be reduced by 6% to 30% of the total gardening water use. Adequate water supplies of high quality are necessary both for community use and local ecosystems. Communities and jurisdictions must work together to assure an adequate water supply with true management of water using to meet future needs to prevent poverty and war because of water scarcity. But the most successful strategy in water management is water pricing. It is seen in countries with low price in water people waste more water than the countries that water is expensive.

4. Management of Energy and Poverty Reduction

Energy management is the process of monitoring, controlling, and conserving energy in a building or organization. One of the most thoughtful attempts of world countries for poverty eradication is energy conservation management. In order to deal with poverty, war, the future exhaustion of resources and global warming, it is vital to manage energy with powerful strategies both in developed and developing countries. The concentration in environmental management and energy conservation strategies examines the relationship between education and the natural environment and it is possible with graduate students who are creative thinkers and are able to tackle difficult energy-related social problems in a systematic and truly interdisciplinary way.

The key links between the poor and energy have been described in terms of the quality and quantity of fuel used (<http://www.unpei.org>). Energy, although has not categorized as a basic need but, is essential for everyday living. Many poor people in the world in countries like Turkey use traditional fuels like biomass instead of electric or gas. Every year many people die in winter because of that traditional fuel, because most of them can’t use of electric or gas. In some developing country people don’t have enough energy for keeping warm, cooking and boiling water for drinking or washing. Without proper energy services people in developing countries do not access to hospitals, schools and clinics especially in rural areas. “Generally poor people use traditional fuels such as biomass, and don’t have high-tech equipment (electric stoves, computers). ‘Fuels of the poor’ - biomass (wood, crop waste and dung) and to some extent kerosene and coal - are inefficient, expensive and hazardous to health” (<http://www.unpei.org>).

“Energy conservation means energy prevention from being wasted more than its purpose of use such as turning off lights on a frequent basis and not extremely cooling rooms with air-conditioners, and improvement of efficiency of energy use through technological improvement”(<http://ec.europa.eu/environment>). So the government should focus on energy conservation strategy an achievable purpose in poverty eradication. Energy conservation and new technologies in energy are vital actions of any sustainable development strategy. “Without modern energy services, the poor will go on being poor and the sick will continue to be sick. Without electricity, schools and homes will remain without adequate lighting, businesses will find it harder to develop and the streets will remain dark at night” (<http://ec.europa.eu/environment>). Especially in developing countries, demand for energy has continuously increased due to the population growth and industrialization. It is expected that the world energy consumption will significantly increase, mainly in developing countries in the future. It is necessary for both developed and developing countries to promote energy conservation in order to resolve the global issues for the future.

4.1. Energy Manager System for Poverty Reduction

The need for energy management in a quick way to both sustainable use of energy and creating a situation for poor to use energy is essential. And for doing this we can create a energy manager system. As it has done in Japan.

Japan International Cooperation Agency's (2005) study found the following:

Energy manager system means "the framework to allocate energy conservation engineers with excellent knowledge and skills under the responsibilities of enterprises (especially in plants and factories) and to promote energy conservation in the entire industry through planning, implementation and evaluation on energy conservation conducted by the engineers in enterprises. "Energy conservation engineers with excellent knowledge and skills" are Energy Managers .As a broader definition in development assistance, energy conservation management means enhancing efficiency of energy consumption throughout a society. In general, energy management can be classified as in

- Industrial sector: factories; manufacturing industry iron manufacture, nonferrous manufacture, machinery, chemical industry, ceramic industry, textile industry, paper and pulp industry, food industry, etc.), power generation industry, city gas, petroleum products and heat supply etc.
- Household sector: buildings; offices, shopping malls, hospitals, hotels, home etc.
- Transportation sector: vehicles, boats and vessels, aircrafts, transportation systems and physical distribution systems etc.
- Non- renewable resources: oil, coal, natural gas, and nuclear power, etc.
- Renewable resources: hydraulic, geothermal and wind power, solar energy and biomass etc.

4.2. Managing Nuclear Energy

It is clear that the world has changed and because of the new technologies and improvements in producing new energy resource like nuclear energy, scientists are trying to use nuclear energy instead of other energy resources in the future. That kind of energy that can't be created nor be destroyed. "We fragile planet to live on. If we want it to remain livable, to ensure the comfort of our modern lives and indeed the very continuation of our industrial civilization, then we must urgently adopt new lifestyles and find other energy sources" (comby, B). Uranium is the fuel used to produce nuclear energy and it is found approximately everywhere in the crust of the Earth. The common definition for nuclear energy is the energy released by a nuclear reaction, especially by fission or fusion. Practically speaking, nuclear energy uses fuel made from mined and processed uranium to make steam and generate electricity. Plan for nuclear energy is a key aspect of governments target for economic growth. Nuclear generation is the only source of electricity that can produce large amounts of power – known as base load power—reliably without emitting greenhouse gases. Nuclear energy has one of the lowest environmental impacts on land and natural resources of any electricity source (<http://www.enec.gov.ae>). "The only clean, safe energy source capable of ensuring the continuation of our industrial civilization while protecting the environment" (comby, B). We know that traditional fuels produce pollution and they are so expensive for poor to use it for their livelihood. Generating electricity in nuclear reactors is cheaper than electricity generating from oil, gas and coal so it can be a poverty reduction strategy in the world. "Nuclear energy is the only source of energy that can replace a significant part of the fossil fuels (coal, oil and gas) which massively pollute the atmosphere and contribute to the greenhouse effect" (comby, B).

Nuclear power is considered a prominent energy in the world. The generation of electricity through nuclear energy reduces the amount of energy generated from fossil fuels (coal and oil). Apart from generating cheap electricity nuclear energy, it contributes to clean air and low-CO₂ objectives. Nuclear energy produces almost no carbon dioxide, and no sulfur dioxide or nitrogen oxides whatsoever. The production of electric energy is continuous. A nuclear power plant is generating electricity for almost 90% of annual time. It reduces the price volatility of other fuels such as petrol. So it gets common for people of the world to use this energy. Many poor people in the world can overcome hunger. And they can have enough energy for cooking, warm water for their daily life with true management that governments execute in every place of the world. Nuclear power does not depend on natural aspects. The other main advantage of using nuclear energy is that it is very powerful and efficient than other alternative energy sources. "Unlike traditional sources of energy like solar and wind which require sun or wind to produce electricity, nuclear energy can be produced from nuclear power plants even in the cases of rough weather conditions. The cost of uranium which is used as a fuel in generating electricity is quite low" (comby, B). Because of this reason even developing countries can use this energy. Production of nuclear energy needs very less amount of raw material and also emits fewer greenhouse gases than the traditional energies. "Today over 400 nuclear reactors provide base-load electric power in 30 countries. Fifty years old, it is a relatively mature technology with the assurance of great improvement in the next generation" (comby, B).

“Nuclear energy produces electricity that can be used to power homes, schools, businesses, and hospitals. Governments should take on challenges, with a target of delivering electricity to every person in the world in the future. By 2100, oil and natural gas reserves will likely be exhausted. This leaves coal and nuclear energy” (comby, B). And this is a horrible forecasting news for human future .To prevent the world hunger and war countries should invest on nuclear energy as the governments do it in now in some countries, but it is not common in every country in the world. Uranium is found everywhere in the crust of the Earth. And this is great news for people in the world. It looks like nuclear fuel is of good availability if the governments of the world do an alliance and combine the reserves of the different types together and make better world for people in the future. There are many arguments both for and against nuclear power. It seems that the future of nuclear power looks outstanding for poverty reduction. With new generations of reactors, potential major breakthroughs such as nuclear fusion, the methods governments use to improve nuclear energy in the next coming years. But it is impossible without strategies that countries should manage and perform on the earth for creating the world without hunger. “Affordable and accessible modern energy services are a pre-requisite for development—economic, environmental or social—and are crucial to reduce poverty and sustain growth. Hence, there is a need to promote the uptake of modern energy” (Reddy, 2015). The combustion of energy sources is responsible for greenhouse gas emissions and global warming and scientist can solve this problem through nuclear power that is a clean energy. The danger of energy expiring is going to be a threat for human being in the future. The immediate need is to increase access to energy, especially in rural areas, where most of the people live without access to modern energy services. It is notable that energy managers should concentrate on both energy conservation strategies and new energy production strategies.

Reddy’s (2005) study found the following:

New efforts aimed at increasing energy access for the rural regions and urban slums should be guided by the experience of programs that have developed contextually appropriate models of production. Energy managers should do management first in households from families and then they can perform it in work places and other places. It is time that we encourage new entrepreneurs who do not want to waste any time crafting a future that looks a lot brighter one where small businesses provide services and livelihood opportunities that preserve the environment and lift people out of poverty.

5. Management Agriculture Growth and Poverty Reduction

Agricultural growth is especially effective in reducing poverty. It is notable that people in developing country depend on agriculture for their livelihoods. But Seventy-five percent of the world’s poor people live in rural areas and most of the rural poor depend, directly or indirectly, on agriculture for their livelihoods. Growth in agriculture has been consistently shown to be more beneficial to poverty eradication in the world. With improving agriculture production strategies we can make job opportunity for people, we can make food cheaper, we can stop importing agricultures products from other countries and also we can export our agriculture products to other countries and it is a preparation for ending poverty. Although agricultural growth is so effective in reducing poverty but, agricultural production growth and rural development in most developing countries is problematic. Because there is not true management and original strategies in developing countries and this is the problem. This means that to overcome hunger we must have an explicit and organized agricultural growth strategy. “We also find that this focus on agricultural growth itself needs to be driven at least in some measure by labour productivity in order to produce better poverty reduction results” (Majid,2004).

5.1. Agriculture Management and Rural Employment

“Discussions on the importance of rural poverty and agricultural development are not new. These were preponderant in the development literature that emerged during and after the green revolution the 1970s” (Majid, 2004).Because of the agriculture development in the world, poverty had reduced in the periods of 1970 and 1980s. But in the 1990s poverty reduction was less than the 1970s and it was because of the changes in agriculture sector. This statement can prove agriculture development undeniable role on poverty eradication.”It is changes in the agricultural value added that have generally had significant and sizable effects on poverty reduction in the periods of 1970s and 1980s, the periods when the greatest poverty reduction took place” (Majid, 2004). In attempting to put together the strategies that will end the poverty agriculture management strategies takes vital role. Also the recent improvements in agriculture sector is highly acceptable, world leaders should use new technologies for better consequences.

Since one of the central characteristics of the poor is that they are significantly rural, and the agro-rural sector is the predominant provider of employment for the rural poor (Majid, 2004). Agriculture as a key sector for rural people and a source of employment for them plays a unbelievable role on poverty eradication in the world. Every year many of rural people immigrate to capital for finding job and better facilities so it creates insecurity, culture of poverty, felony, population explosion and poverty augmentation in capital. All of these events are disaster for developing countries “Studies shows that agricultural productivity gains have raised rural incomes in two ways: by directly increasing farmers’ incomes and, of particular importance to the poorest, by increasing employment opportunities and wages” (Thomson and Natural Resources Team of the UK, 2004). So it is increasing rural wages automatically in countries. “The evidence suggests that there are multiple pathways through which increases in agricultural productivity can reduce poverty, including real income changes, employment generation, rural non-farm multiplier effects, and food prices effects” (Schneider & Gugerty, 2011) Today most of the rural poor live in facilities deficiency, because of this reason most of them are uneducated and unhealthy. “Increased agricultural production is likely to increase the demand for farm labor. The impact of farm labor opportunities on poverty reduction depends on the extent to which the rural poor depend on farm laboring for their livelihood” (Schneider & Gugerty, 2011). Through increases in cultivating or frequency of cropping more people in rural areas can work for themselves and make job for others. Now we can realize the beneficiaries of successful agriculture development strategies in the world. “Particularly to the rate of growth of agricultural productivity. Increased agricultural productivity has also created employment opportunities on farms, although this did not necessarily result in higher wages” (Hazell and Ramasamy, 1991).

5.2. Agriculture Management and Reducing in Food Prices

Inflation in food prices is often regarded as an evil to be avoided in developing country. Reducing poverty and producing more food that helps reduce the real cost of food creates better nutrition, health and care. The need for reducing in food pricing with more production should be emphasize in agriculture management strategies in each part of the world. “While food output and prices are a special policy focus within an agricultural growth strategy, the case for agricultural growth for poverty reduction also has important supplementary arguments” (Majid, 2004). In simple terms, it indicates that the countries that have increased their agricultural productivity the most have also achieved the greatest reductions in food prices. Poor households often lack access to food with suitable prices and good nutrition. In short we can find that there is the strong links between increasing agriculture productions and food pieces. Reducing food prices can give opportunity to poor people to buy food ingredients with suitable prices. Thomson and Natural Resources Team of the UK ‘s (2004) study found the following:

Reduction in food prices has been successful consequences in some countries in the world. Bangladesh is a good example. Between 1980 and 2000, production of rice and wheat increased from less than 15 to over 25 million tones, increasing per capita availability from 425 to 510 grams per day, despite population increasing over the period from 90 to 191 million. Real wholesale prices of rice and wheat in Dhaka have consequently fallen dramatically. Thus, poor people in urban areas (and net consumers of wheat and rice in rural areas) need a smaller proportion of their incomes to meet their basic food requirements. The precise management on food prices to provide food even for those people of the world that die of hunger must be the first strategies of the governments. This argument unsatisfactory even in its own terms as an achievable strategy of poverty reduction, but agriculture production more than normal amount via modern technologies in agriculture and organized management directly and indirectly reduce food prices in the world and even restrict importing foods from outside . Even rural people will not pay money for food because of these remarkable productions in agriculture. Everyone should notice that these statements are not dream; they are achievable realities in our planet.

5.3. Agriculture management and New Technologies

Technology is a great extender of the agriculture growth. However, the opening of new improvements in agriculture technology like vertical farming, and drip irrigation, and has paved the way for governments to do their best for agriculture management, but most of new technologies are not common in developing countries.”The modern agriculture needs a thorough training in the basic sciences including mathematics, physics, chemistry, and biology in their elementary and more advanced forms. It also needs a general knowledge of other sciences and the humanities” (Hardin, 1969). As people use new technologies in India. People in India use a new technology that it is named laser-controlled device. “Laser-controlled devices are mounted on tractors, and these help farmers level the land into a flat surface. This method of tilling helps them save 25-30% of water during cultivation” (<http://www.bbc>).

In India through this technology people can save more water than the past and it is vital strategy for water conservation. Another method to save water and labor costs is to introduce direct seeding by machine for the paddy crop. With paddy crop they can obtain more money and products with low prices. “This replaces the usual method of making paddy nurseries and then transplanting the seedlings manually. Traditionally, Indian farmers spend a lot of money hiring labor after every harvest to clean the residual crop” (<http://www.bbc>). Some agricultural scientist must devote their energies to research and investigate, seeking solutions to the problems that limit agriculture production. “The increasingly available and productive new systems of agricultural technology can have tremendous impact, but only if there is an extension service forming the vital link between the research center and the farmers” (Hardin, 1969).

New agriculture technologies for the world future to end poverty: Scientists warn that agriculture around the world can be significantly affected by climate change, and are now teaching farmers new technologies to adapt. New technologies are giving farmers a view of their crops they have had a hard time getting before. It can be said in general that with new technology management in the world in near future people will overcome hunger as a dangerous threat of human life. Engineering involves technologies that extend the reach of agriculture to new means, new places and new areas of the economy. We have included some of them based on experts statements when each technology will be scientifically viable. (<http://www.businessinsider.com>) study found the followings:

Air & soil sensors: Fundamental additions to the automated farm, these sensors would enable a real time understanding of current farm, forest or body of water conditions. Scientifically viable in 2013; mainstream and financially viable in 2015.

Equipment telematics: Allows mechanical devices such as tractors to warn mechanics that a failure is likely to occur soon. Intra-tractor communication can be used as a rudimentary “farm swarm” platform. Scientifically viable in 2013; mainstream in 2016; and financially viable in 2017.

Crop sensors: Instead of prescribing field fertilization before application, high-resolution crop sensors inform application equipment of correct amounts needed. Optical sensors or drones are able to identify crop health across the field (for example, by using infra-red light). Scientifically viable in 2015; mainstream in 2018; and financially viable in 2019.

Agricultural robots: Also known as robots, these are used to automate agricultural processes, such as harvesting, fruit picking, ploughing, soil maintenance, weeding, planting, irrigation, etc. Scientifically viable in 2018; mainstream in 2020; and financially viable in 2021.

Precision agriculture: Farming management based on observing (and responding to) intra-field variations. With satellite imagery and advanced sensors, farmers can optimize returns on inputs while preserving resources at ever larger scales. Further understanding of crop variability, geological weather data and precise sensors should allow improved automated decision-making and complementary planting techniques. Scientifically viable in 2019; mainstream in 2023; and financially viable in 2024.

Robotic farm swarms: The hypothetical combination of dozens or hundreds of agricultural robots with thousands of microscopic sensors, which together would monitor, predict, cultivate and extract crops from the land with practically no human intervention. Small-scale implementations are already on the horizon. Scientifically viable in 2023; mainstream and financially viable in 2026

Vertical farming: A natural extension of urban agriculture, vertical farms would cultivate plant or animal life within dedicated or mixed-use skyscrapers in urban settings. Using techniques similar to glass houses, vertical farms could augment natural light using energy-efficient lighting. The advantages are numerous, including year-round crop production, protection from weather, support urban food autonomy and reduced transport costs. Scientifically viable in 2023; mainstream and financially viable in 2027.

6. Management Job Opportunities

“Given the importance of employment for poverty reduction, job-creation should occupy a central place in national poverty reduction strategies” (<http://undesadspd.org>). In all likelihood, people of the world will be poor without job. One of the reasons for lack of suitable living standards in developing countries is unemployment problems in these countries and this situation has a close relationship with destitution. “This is unfortunate, since the health of the economy, and specifically the level of unemployment, has an enormous impact on the prospects of the poor” (<http://talkpoverty.org>). Job creation is a central part of the poverty reduction strategies in the world.

In general, governments can solve the rural people immigration policies from rural places or small town toward capital that creates population explosion and economic development restrictions and other problems. "Employment expands along with production; the benefits of growth will be widely shared. In particular, improving the quality and quantity of employment opportunities directly links economic growth to poverty reduction" (Heintz, 2004). And because of the lack of true management most of developing countries have serious problems providing job for the population of their countries. Recognizing that rapid improvement in job creation requires true management and related strategies. Although some countries have some successful strategies in employment creation but again unemployment is one the big problem that is called an obstacle for poverty eradication. "In short, a full employment policy is a tremendously effective way to increase the income and opportunities available to the poor and near poor. But the high unemployment policy we currently have in place is one that redistributes income upward and denies people the jobs they need to escape poverty" (<http://talkpoverty.org>).

6.1. Management Job Creation for Poor People

"Unemployment and underemployment lies at the core of poverty. For the poor, labor is often the only asset they can use to improve their well-being" (<http://undesadspd.org>). It can be seen poor beggars in the streets in most of the developing countries. Most of them do this because of unemployment problems in their countries. Most of the people especially children and women do this because they don't want to die of hunger. "Hence the creation of productive employment opportunities is essential for achieving poverty reduction and sustainable economic and social development" (<http://undesadspd.org>). The it is imperative that development in economics should be strengthened via production in many factories and organizations to prepare the opportunities for job creation. "It is crucial to provide decent jobs that both secure income and empowerment for the poor, especially women and younger people" (<http://undesadspd.org>). The moral duty of government in job creation strategies is clear. There is realistic possibility that with employment strategies for parent especially women children can study in schools instead of being beggars in the streets. It must be recognized that growth in terms of employment and productivity is an obvious prerequisite of any positive change toward poverty reduction strategies. "Nevertheless, the contribution of the growth process to poverty reduction does not depend only on the rate of economic growth, but also on the ability of the poor to respond to the increasing demand for labour in the more productive categories of employment" (<http://undesadspd.org>). In general, we find that people employment and productivity growth are closely related. A great management could be done to provide the strategies to accelerate the economic growth of the developing countries within the existing framework to create job opportunities for people. There should be a focus on creating better and more productive jobs, particularly those that can absorb the high concentrations of working poor women and children."In addition, there should also be a focus on providing poor people with the necessary skills and assets that will enable them to take full advantage of any expansion in employment potential"(<http://undesadspd.org>). As illustrative of successful national job creation strategies is considering both skilled and low skilled workers specially women. In general, increasing the skills of the unemployed and underemployed with the workforce needs of local business and industry can rescue thousands of people in the world. Providing equal opportunity for women and men in a long-term management strategy will create outstanding consequences in the world toward poverty reduction.

6.2. Youth Unemployment and Poverty Problems

"Youth unemployment has been a particular problem for many local economies following the downturn" (<http://www.oecd.org>). It is notable that young people are a kind of resources for the world future, but unfortunately most of the young people in developing countries are unemployment and it is a threat for the world future. Because of this destructive problems to youth like increased incidence of depression and stress, reduce an individual's future economic opportunities and it increases poverty in the world. Most of the research into understanding the barriers faced by the youth improvement has encountered with youth unemployment. The results also suggest one of the strategies that provide motivation toward healthy, cheerful and acceptable life among youth has summarized in employment. "In the longer term, living in areas which are isolated from the labor market, have high levels of drug and criminal activity, poor health outcomes can create structural impediments to growth".(<http://www.oecd.org>). Governments, must take action immediately are to avoid worst consequences of youth unemployment in long-term in the world. It seems clear therefore as a practical matter that world new generation will face poverty in the future because of the unemployment problems that now exist in the world.

For this reason, from the beginning great care should be taken to young generation job opportunities. (http://hir.harvard.edu) study found the followings: Disaffected young people who lack the economic opportunities to raise themselves out of poverty are more vulnerable than adults to participation in armed violence, crime, gangs, drug trafficking, and other illicit activities. Today there are many young people that fall in crime and disastrous situations because of poverty and unemployment. This issue is exacerbated by uncontrolled and rapid urbanization, which concentrates the most at-risk demographic group into urban enclaves of poverty, unemployment, and disenfranchisement. "The quality of life for the growing number of young people in urban centers around the world will depend on how the youth population is able to transition into economic independence and freedom" (http://hir.harvard.edu). Every young person likes a independence life without depending on the parent and it is impossible without job. Especially world new generation are more different than the last generation of the world toward their demands of life and being independence. "If this transition into independence life is stunted, and youth are unable to find dignified work, their lives will be characterized by uncertainty, poverty, and violence, which will have a negative impact on sustainable economic development and poverty reduction" (http://hir.harvard.edu). Because of this kind of horrible problems that our new generation will face in the future, governments should devote special amount of country budget for employment creation to young generation to prevent one of the reasons of poverty in the world in the future.

7. Conclusion

In this paper we analyzed the relationship between poverty reduction and organized management. We empirically analyzed how governments can overcome future hunger with true management. Management is a key component of any successful strategy. Without powerful strategies for poverty reduction, the poor will go on being poor and the sick will continue to be sick in the future. As it has mentioned in the paper poverty as a public policy concern, whether at the global, national or community level is a threat for human being livelihood. Strategies to eradicate poverty require not only natural resources management and the government's alliance but also require direct management in many areas such as family education, population, new technologies and creating job opportunities.

There is now a huge literature on poverty, its measurement and its cure. Experts, academics and many others have suggested many solutions for poverty eradication over time, but none of these solutions are not successful alone. These ideas are not new but what is relatively new is management of poverty eradication strategies in the same time with together. Our research thus explores that different types of poverty eradication strategies in the world are interrelated and reinforce one another. Main statement is that our actions in the life are related in a circle.

Every negative action in the world has negative consequences and every positive action has positive consequences, So if consider poverty eradication strategies in a circle, family management specially investment in female education not only has positive action on population control and sustainable use of natural resource but also it creates empowered women and men that contribute to the health and productivity of whole families and communities, and they improve positive prospects for the next generation and also grow up educated generation for the world future. The educated generation can invent and improve new technologies in natural resources and again because they are educated their actions are positive in the world. The provision of modern energy and modern technologies in agriculture services is recognized as critical strategies for poverty eradication, and is vital to the everyday lives of people. So the world new generation are ready to dramatically expand modern energy, creating more jobs creating growth in the economy and modern agriculture technologies for everyone in the world and their positive action will continue for the next and next generations in our circle planet . When it comes to poverty eradication and its cure governments maybe get confused, but the cure of this conundrum is easy and achievable, if the governments of the world start an alliance to manage positively this conundrum in every part of the world and end it, We will have a world without poverty and without war because of the poverty. Because human equality is a human right and every person on the earth is entitled to live with dignity and without fear of poverty. Ultimately, it concludes that human being with its genius brain has achieved fabulous aims like going to other planets and inventing unbelievable technologies, can overcome world poverty so easily and poverty reduction remains so simple and achievable among this achievements.

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