

IMPORTANCE OF MANAGEMENT FOR POVERTY ERADICATION & ECONOMIC WELL BEING

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ABSTRACT

This paper focuses on the importance of management for poverty eradication & economic well being of the country. Poverty is the country's current greatest threat to peace and stability more than terrorism and other highly publicized struggles. 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 paper 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 eradication in each part of the country, 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 & industrial sectors.

Keywords: *Poverty, Poverty Eradication, Economic well being, Management.*

Introduction

There is nothing in this country 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 independence, abject poverty remains widespread in many parts of the country. Poverty may be described 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 country.

Too often we hear about the state of destitution in the country and do nothing about it. HRD is at the heart of all development. We all want to eradicate poverty in the country, 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 mission statements of the development. There are numerous strategies that organizations use to improve living conditions for the country's poor. There are so many different ways in which we can fight poverty in our community, but we can overcome poverty with comprehensively using management and powerful strategies by State & National governments. This paper argues that without or weak management even in wealthy countries one day may increase poverty but with proper management we can overcome poverty everywhere in the country.

It articulates managing the conditions, success factors and strategies for a country 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

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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 Forest, Land, Minerals, Water, Plants, Animals and Air.

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 country, 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 eradication over the following sections.

Management Population Control in Families

Population management and poverty eradication are closely related. Increasing population in the country is going to produce more poverty and hunger. "Fertility trends can help a country determine when and how to invest in its population and jump-start economic development". It is notable that women are a kind of tree stem for a family. Especially, providing women's needs for family planning around the country 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 country, only developed countries have overcome this problem and because of this kind of successes their people do not have poverty problems like our country.

Stance's (2010) study report; 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 country, family planning is still a dream. From one point of view it is obviously difficult to predict the future population of the country 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.

Creating Motivation for Having One Child with Special Facilities

Governments have been motivating or may 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 States. Access to health care is essential facility for children can grow up healthy and strong. Government should align this objective with annual financial budget.

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.

Advantages of Population Growth Control Management

The use of population control methods can prevent Naxalism and conflicts. It is clear that if an area of the country 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.

A study report about China: 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. 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.

Management Family Education and Culture

"Education is not a way to escape poverty-It is way of fighting it" (Julius Nyerere) when we are thinking about education, It creates a question in our mind. Can we imagine a country without education? Even thinking about that kind of country 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. Any 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. "The educated persons in India are mostly working most of the time. The uneducated people not in work usually sit at their house of have temporary engagement in agro based activities or waste their times in gossips. It is seen in India 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 an exact management of country government on education system and family culture management.

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 highly educated parent with more than two children? Exactly you can't see, because it doesn't exist or hardly exist. It is a simple but important

question that everyone should think about that. So if in our outstanding country 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. 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 eradicate poverty.

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 country future and educated parent can change country positively for the next generation with training children and end poverty.

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 country. 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". 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 country—especially among people living in poverty, who have the least means to cope. Obviously the management is not limited to conservation movement strategies, Because the country 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.

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 Countries States 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 States. The concentration in environmental management and energy conservation strategies examines the relationship between education and the natural environment and it is possible with educated people 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 country like India 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 states like Orissa, Chhatisgarh, MP people don't have enough energy for keeping worm, 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, forest booshes 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.

Energy Manager System for Poverty Reduction

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

Management Agriculture Growth and Poverty Reduction

Agricultural growth is especially effective in reducing poverty. It is notable that maximum people in India depend on agriculture for their livelihoods. But Seventy-five percent of the country'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 country. With improving agriculture production strategies we can make job opportunity for people, we can make food cheaper, we can stop importing agriculture based 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 no use of management for this 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.

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 1970-80s. Because of the agriculture development in the country, 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. 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, country 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. Agriculture as a key sector for rural people and a source of employment for them plays an unbelievable role on poverty eradication in the country. Every year many of rural people migrate to big Cities & State Capitals for finding job and better facilities so it creates insecurity, culture of poverty, felony, population explosion, slum expansion and poverty augmentation in capital. All of these events are disaster for developing countries like India; "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 nonfarm 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 country 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).

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 country. "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 country. The precise management on food prices to provide food even for those people of the country 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 country 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.

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 the whole country. 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 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).

- **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. This is 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); may be scientifically viable in 2015; mainstream in 2018; and financially viable in 2019. BARC, Mumbai is playing major role through channelizing its innovation & Technology through dissemination centers across the country.

- **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. may be 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; it may be 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. ISRO & BARC has collaboration to make available in India Scientifically by 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; may be scientifically viable in 2023; mainstream and financially viable in 2027.

Management Job Opportunities

Given the importance of employment for poverty reduction, job-creation should occupy a central place in national poverty reduction strategies. In all likelihood, people of the country will be poor without job. One of the reasons for lack of suitable living standards in developing countries is unemployment problems & it 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. Job creation is a central part of the poverty reduction strategies in the country.

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.

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. It can be seen poor beggars in the streets in most part of the country. Most of them do this because of unemployment problems in the whole country. Hence the creation of productive employment opportunities is essential for achieving poverty reduction and sustainable economic and social development. This is imperative that development in economics should be strengthened via production in many factories and organizations to prepare the opportunities for job creation in those states where Industrial growth is still very poor. It is crucial to provide decent jobs that both secure income and empowerment for the poor, the women and younger people. 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 villages & urban slums. 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. 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. In the last few years Skills development program with providing job opportunities all around efforts have been made at State & central level. 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 country. Providing equal opportunity for women and men in a long-term management strategy will create outstanding consequences in the country toward poverty reduction.

Youth Unemployment and Poverty Problems

Youth unemployment has been a particular problem for many local economies following the downturn. It is notable that young people are a kind of resources for the country future, but unfortunately most of the young people in many States are unemployed and it is a threat for the country future. Because of this destructive problems to youth like increased incidence of Naxalism, Terrorism, Narcotics supply network, depression and stress, reduce an individual's future economic opportunities and it increases poverty in the country. 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. Governments, must take action immediately are to avoid worst consequences of youth unemployment in long-term in the country. It seems clear therefore as a practical matter that country new generation will face poverty in the future because of the unemployment problems that now exist in the country. 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 country in the future.

Effects of COVID-19, Informal Economy, and Unemployment

The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic as a public health catastrophe has affected all ways of life. In this situation, protecting people's lives, as well as the frontline facilities, is now the current priority for both the Central and State governments. Both have rolled up their sleeves for getting into action to tackle this pandemic which has also led to the imposition of a nation-wide lockdown from 24 March – 31 May 2020, which disrupted the informal economy and created an unprecedented reverse migration of workers. The effects of the COVID-19 crisis on low-skilled migrant labourers and informal workers have been overwhelming. Early evidence suggests that there has been a massive increase in unemployment and an equally dramatic fall in earnings. Almost 8 in 10 are eating less food than before; more than 6 in 10 respondents in urban areas did not have enough money for a weeks' worth of essentials.

Conclusion

In this paper we analyzed the relationship between poverty eradication and use of management. We empirically analyzed how governments can overcome future hunger with comprehensive use of 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 sicker 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 completely 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 country 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 country 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 country 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 country. The provision of modern technologies in agriculture services is recognized as critical strategies for poverty eradication, and is vital to the everyday lives of people. So the country new generation are ready to dramatically expand modern mechanism for creating more jobs, creating growth in the economy and modern agriculture technologies for everyone in the country and their positive action will continue for the next and next generations in our circle. 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 country poverty so easily and poverty reduction remains so simple and achievable among this achievements to ensure our nation on sitting with driving seat to become Vishwa Guru.

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