

Develop agri-productivity to sustain growth

Dr. M. Azizur Rahman

PEOPLE of the developing world live in villages. In the developing world urbanisation is inadequate. Geographically a developing country seems to be a village. Streets both brick-built and earthen, bridges and communication are not developed enough. There is lack of gas, electricity, bank, insurance, markets and shopping centers. Schools and colleges are remote from residences. In the developing world based on agriculture people cannot send their children to school because of poverty. Sometimes law and order situation is adverse and so their lives are threatened. Due to illiteracy and ignorance, birth rate is higher in villages in comparison with that of cities. As most of the residents in developing countries live in villages, they are deprived of development, standard life and living, and happiness.

According to Population Reference Bureau 1997, World Population Data Sheet (Washington D.C Population Reference Bureau) 1997, World Bank, World Development Report 1997, the total population of the World is 584 crores. Of them 43% live in cities and the rest 57% in villages. People living in developed countries are not too many.

In developed countries most people live in cities. 20% or in other words 17 crores and 50 lacs of the world population live in cities. 80% people or 466 crores and 60 lacs people live in developing

countries. Only 36% people of the developing countries live in cities and the rest 64% live in villages. In the developing world, continent and sub-continent and the number of city dwellers is very small. For example, in Africa only 31% people live in towns. In South Asian countries only 27% people live in cities. In East Asian

care of education and health. In the developing countries natural resources, utilisation of natural resources, rate of literacy, education facilities, resources and capital are inadequate. On the whole, in agriculture dependent developing world, people cannot but use old and traditional methods and technology in

for city dwellers at the same time. In all a farmer has to supply food for 10 to 15 people on an average. The cultivation system is old as well depending on wooden plough, oxen, buffaloes and manual labour.

If we have a look at export sector most of the goods of the developing countries are

For the development of the developing world internal savings, foreign aid and loan facilities are needed. At this time of world economic fall, foreign loan facilities are decreasing. Again a significant part of the foreign loan is spent to meet interest of previous loans. As a result in the developing world the amount

is not easy without agricultural development. Productivity in agriculture must be increased. There should be researches in agriculture invention of high-breed seeds, irrigation, pesticides, machinery and modern cultivation system, latest technology, natural resources, education, expansion of vocational education and thus human resources development at every sphere. At the same time the developing world and its agriculture sector should make effort to earn more foreign currency by increasing production of rice, wheat, maize, soybean etc. For rapid development of the developing world Big Push and investment as well as increase in savings is a must. Whatever slow it is, surplus agro-products, investment in industrial sector, production and secondary and tertiary products should be increased with a view to earning more foreign currencies.

Again it is possible to earn more foreign currencies through creating competitive market, producing quality goods at reasonable price, external economy and international trade. It is further mentionable that through Big Push and creating environment for investment, villages and agro-based world should be made productive.

(The writer is Vice Chancellor and Chief Adviser, Institute of Policy Research (IPR) Uttara University)

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cities the number is a bit larger 35%. It is mentionable that in Bangladesh, though urbanisation is praise-worthy, only 20% people live in cities. Latin American and Caribbean islands are not developed enough. Even if Latin American and Caribbean countries are still developing, like developed countries 72% people here live in cities.

It has already been mentioned in the developing world per capita income as well as prosperity is low. In the developing world people being dependent on agriculture and cannot afford food, cloth, housing, education and health-care. Especially they are busy in solving problems like food, cloth and housing and so they can hardly take

the fields of development. Production system is ordinary, specially agricultural productivity is low. Agricultural production and management is not commercial and marketable. Agricultural production is based on cultivators. In Asian and Latin American countries agricultural production is operated by leasing system of lands.

Since the cultivators are deprived of the lion's share of the production, they are reluctant to increase productivity. They own very small area of land almost 6 to 7 Hectares or lesser than 20 Acres. In many undeveloped countries farmers own even lesser area of land which is 5 to 6 Acres. These farmers provide food for themselves and

primary commodities which is 71 %. According to World Bank Development Report 1994 (New York, Oxford University Press-1994) export goods in industrial sector are limited as much as 29%. On the other hand in developed countries the percentage of export goods is 82 and only 18% are primary commodities. Primary commodities include agriculture, fuel, forest resources, raw materials and cash crops other than food.

It is worth mentioning in Sub-Sahara African countries 80% of export commodities are primary products.

Most of the export products of developed countries are industrial goods and tertiary services.

of loan and domestic capital are comparatively small. In villages and agro-based economy lack of competition, lack of productivity and standard goods at reasonable price are regular scenario. For example, lack of market competition, open market, open economy, lack of theories and on the whole ignorance of market price etc are the common drawback of developing countries. A person cannot start a business any time upto his liking. Not only that he cannot get rid of the responsibility of the trade once started because of obstacles in law. Various unproductive market traits push the village and agro-based societies back. For rural and agro-based developing countries development