Development Through Agriculture & Effects Of Time Value Management System Over Productivity Of Agriculture Industry

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ABSTRACT

This paper will give an insight to agriculture from a global concept, in which the previous and current situations and related statistics according to the different agriculture sectors of different parts of the world are outlined along with important points such as development, contribution of agriculture, it’s essential instruments. Despite the environmental challenges faced, how value management can be employed as an important factor to increase the effectiveness of the production process and to reduce cost and increase productivity.

Key words:

Introduction

Human population progress and attaining advanced levels of consumption as the economy enlarges worldwide continues to exist. This will pressure the ability of agriculture to fulfill nourishment demands without giving up the environmental uprightness both locally and globally. Agriculture’s focal encounter in the recent future is to produce enough food and roughage for the increasing population worldwide without disturbing the balance of the ecosystem. This challenge involves an environmental methodology to agriculture that is almost omitted from present organization and research groups. In this regard agricultural sectors must be managed using best methods, and management pronouncements may take place only if they are fully aware of the pros and cons that the environmental will be affected with [1].

Development Through Agriculture:

Agriculture drives three main divertive humanity which are agriculture-based, transforming and urbanized in which sustainable growth is aimed. Agriculture based countries such as Sub-Saharan Africa, industries are highly related in agriculture and it is an essential instrument in the growth of the country as well as in food security. In this regard, smallholder farming sectors in agriculture based countries need to implement revolutionary systems where they can make use of various methods such as value management in order to increase the productivity and the efficiency. The systems used should be researched and carefully analyzed to be adjusted according to the needs of the country which differs from other countries. Although this can be challenging due to the limited resources, conditions should be improved through making use of the resources under most efficient management. Success can be built on proper methods used [2].

Agriculture can also operate in relation with other sectors which eventually results in faster growth, development and consistency. Summarily agriculture contributes to development various ways. Some of these are grouped under titles of economy activity, livelihood and environmental services.

Economic Activity:

Agriculture can be one of the important factors of growth in the economy of the country. It provides investment opportunities for various sectors. Two thirds of the world’s agricultural value is known to be created in mostly developing countries. In agriculture-based countries, it is reported that agriculture generates on average 29 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP) and it also contributes to employment by 65 percent of the labor force. Therefore the related industries and services in value chains regularly report for more than 30 percent of GDP in urbanized and transforming countries. Agricultural production is important for food security because it is a source of income for the majority of the humanity in rural areas. It is particularly critical especially for countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, as they consist nearly 200 million population and with critically varied domestic production, narrow
tradability of food, as well as foreign exchange constrictions in meeting the food needs of the growing population through imports alone. Hence most countries in Sub-Saharan Africa bare food emergencies and the uncertainties of food support. Increased and stabilized domestic production therefore is highly important for them as it supports food security [3].

Livelihood:

It is reported that to approximately eighty six (86) percent of rural people agriculture is a main source of livelihood. In addition agriculture is known to provide employment opportunities for 1.3 billion of population which are mainly made of landless workers and smallholders. It is important to note that out of the 5.5 billion people in developing countries, 3 billion of them live in rural area which is almost the half of population. Of the mentioned humanity around 2.5 billion are in households involved in agriculture, and 1.5 billion are in smallholder households [4].

Contribution Of Agriculture In Poverty Reduction:

Agriculture is a well known instrument for reduction in poverty. However it may also be understood that in order for agriculture to be an effective tool in reducing the poverty, the methods used and implemented should be in direction of productive, effective and efficient use of the resources. This is due to the fact that in most of the countries food security is subject to instability based on the growing population. Another important issue to be considered of is that agriculture, the cost and the productivity can be accepted as leading factors of the prices in the food markets which in return indentifies the wages as well as the competitiveness of the sectors. Hence, agricultural productivity is one of the most important key to the growth of the economy and reduction in poverty the country [5].

Effective Instruments In Agriculture:

Agricultural productivity is directly affected by land; precisely land markets. Land markets may raise the productivity. In terms of economical social and environmental contributions, the management and the planning of the land as well as its other functions such as ecological specifications of the land also play an important role in agricultural facilitations’ productivity [6].

Right to use water and irrigation is a main factor of land production and the steadiness of crops. Moistened land production is above double of rain fed land. In Sub-Saharan Africa, simply 4 percent of the zone in production is beneath irrigation, paralleled with 39 percent in South Asia and 29 percent in East Asia. With weather alteration lead to raise doubts in rain fed agriculture and reduced cold surplus, outlay in water storing will be gradually serious. Even through increasing water shortage and increasing expenses of extensive irrigation systems, there are many prospects to improve production by restoring current systems and growing limited systems and water collecting [7].

Despite the fact that land and water are important possessions in rural zones, education is a valuable skill for people of the rural area to follow prospects in the new agriculture, attain skillful employments, start trades in the rural non farming budget, and migrate effectively. Nevertheless education stages in rural zones have a tendency to be miserably low globally. Refining elementary rural education has remained slower compared to urban areas. Where request for education is lacking among rural families, it can be improved through money allocations (as in Bangladesh, Brazil, and Mexico) restrictive on school presence [8]. Therefore in respect to agriculture three major assets can be identified as land, water and capital particularly human capital. These assets are some of the core determinants for the agricultural markets, secured livelihoods of farming, and agriculture related businesses as well as the economy.

Agricultural Products: Wheat:

In the mounting nations, the per person middling food use is now 173 kg, as long as 56 percent of overall calories, paralleled with 141 kg and 61 percent in the mid- 1960s. The level of about 173 kg has remained closely persistent ever since the mid-1980s. It is forecast that it will continue around that level over the estimated period. On the other hand, nourishment intake of wheat will remain to produce in per capita expressions and, in the mounting nations; such development will be related with rising wheat imports. Growths in the demand and trade of coarse grains will be progressively compelled by their use as animal feedstuff in the mounting nations [9].

Global intake and production of wheat are forecast to rise by nearly additional billion tons by 2030, since the 1.89 billion tons of 1997/99. From this raise, only above one half will be for feedstuff, and about 42 percent for nourishment, with the rest going to other uses such as seeding, industrial non-food use and wasting. Feedstuff usage, and inside it that of the mounting nations, will degenerate to become the supreme active section driving the global cereal economy, as it will justify for an continuous growing portion in collective demand for wheat. It had misplaced this role in mid- 1990s after events and policies that had declined feedstuff usage of wheat in two main overriding districts, the changing economies and the European Union (EU) [10].

The necessity of the mounting nations on imports of wheat and coarse grains will remain to
advocate, notwithstanding inferior development of demand paralleled with the preceding. This shadows from the overlook that in the post-green uprising period, and in the aspect of increasing supply shortages, mainly of irrigation, mounting nations’ prospective to growing invention is similarly more partial associated with the preceding. Their remaining cereal imports are forecast to rise from 103 million tons in 1997/99 (and the forecast 110 million tons for the current trade year July 2001/June 2002) to 190 million tons in 2015 and to 265 million tons in 2030. These statistics suggest a recommencement of the development of the worldwide cereal trade after a period of near unproductivity. The concluding was primarily the consequence of the essential vanishing of net cereal imports of the changing economics in the 1990s as well as the stoppage of the economies and oil export incomes in numerous nations, mainly in the main trade in region Near East/North Africa [11].

The query is often upraised whether these routine exporting nations have adequate production prospective to remain producing a continuous rising export excess. Distress with opposing ecological effects of severe cultivation is amongst the causes why this query is upraised. The response rest on, how considerably added it is compulsory for them to generate over certain number of years. Production development requests are obtained by totaling the forecast remaining exports to the forecasts of their personal local demand, as well as demand for wheat to produce meat products.

The consequence is that the particular nations are expected to grow their combined production starting from the 628 million tons of 1996/98 to 757 million tons in 2015 and 870 million tons in 2030, an increase of 240 million tons above the whole period, of which around 80 million tons will be wheat and the remaining would be largely coarse grains. The yearly growth percentage is 1.1 percent in the period to 2015 and 0.9 percent in the consequent 15 years, a middling of 1.0 percent p.a. for the whole 32-year forecast period. This is lesser than the middling development percentage of 1.6 percent p.a. of the previous 32 years (1967-99), though the past development percentage has varied extensively, frequently as a purpose of the fluctuation of export demand, related plan alterations and infrequent climate tremors. The general experience of the past knowledge appears to be that the production scheme has yet maintained their competency of responding to increase in demand inside practical bounds. [12].

Summarily, production equals to consumption, so the previous argument about international demand evolution forecasts relates also to that of international production. For the particular nations and country groups, however, the two progress rates vary contingent on actions in their net agricultural employment positions. In overall, the development rates of production in the growing districts have been beneath those of request, and as a consequence their imports have been mounting quicker than their agricultural exports. These tendencies direct to a continuing corrosion of their customary excess in agricultural line of work. In fact, the evolving nations have revolved in current ages from net agricultural exporters to net importers [13].

**Time Value Management:**

This method of Value Management is aimed to emphasize on raising the awareness of the sector or the organization in order to obtain value for time. It is important to note that time is related to various parts of an organization, from financial to productivity to performance, time is highly valuable [14]. Taking into deliberation the high rivalry from viewpoint of a distinct company and the market as a complete, numerous approaches are applied in command to gain modest benefit by dipping costs and cumulative productivity. One of the vital approaches of undertaking so is by acclimatizing a value management in production procedures of the administrations.

There are numerous subsidizing factors in command for an organization to attain a better superiority and better production. One of the important factors that contribute an organization in that feature is the employees which comprise all the administrative purposes such as value organization, construction, corporate finance, promotion and marketing. Executives therefore should interpret the approaches which are appropriate to the association they work in, in reverence to refining the efficiency and effectiveness of their teamwork through inducements intended to improve the operational atmosphere and inspire team-work. This would encourage an employee who sees the positive consequence of its effort to transmit out his actions at its highest performance [15]. Moreover, the emotion of fitting to the administrative culture and to the triumph of the organization is one of the most imperative encouragements which drive the workforces to work more efficient and effective which results in greater productivity of the organization as a complete.

**Effects Of Time Value Management:**

Benefits of implementing a Value Management system agriculture industry of public sector will be provided a better understanding of needs and the purposes essential to encounter those needs, better description of program goals, better description of quality and performance standards, more clear missions, lessen wastage of resources, capital funds savings, developed operational efficiencies, reduction of conflicts and risks, team building and plans which create an environment of shared understanding, nurture joint ownership of problems and solutions, create new ideas for upgraded
outcomes, enrich the skills of the participants as well as saving on project development time and definite service delivery to community besides the major benefits of time value management particularly cost reduction and incremental productivity and performance [16].

As a direct result of engrossment in the value management process, participants generally attain a better general understanding of the scheme. In numerous circumstances there can be a major alteration of observations. Communication and networking can be improved through training and workshop procedure. This can have a momentous influence through the database planning and development processes.

**Labour Efficiency:**

Labour markets are made of employees who are within the geographic area and are having potential to be recruited. Organization performance to a large extend depends on the capability of the firm’s employees. Due to the fact that employees are recruited from outside the firm, labour markets often face change which also leads the workforce of the organization shift and change. When the individuals within an organization change, so does the management as it deals with the workforce.

In companies where there is a high dependency on the information, creativity knowledge and performance gained through employees, it is highly important to implement most suitable and effective strategies to manage human capital (Fisher 2004). Human capital is referred to as the economic value of combined experience, knowledge, skills and also capabilities of employees. In order to build human capital, organizations employ strategies and methods such as time value management for enhancing the skills and performance of employees supported by training programs which also afford the opportunity for development in context of both personal and professional [17].

A planned process of improving an organization by enhancing its systems, structures and processes in order to improve effectiveness and achievement of the desired organizational goals is referred to as organizational development. Performance management therefore is a process that is a goal-oriented process in context of being directed toward assuring that the organizational processes are fit in a form to enable maximum productivity of employees, teams and eventually the organization. Systems like Time Value Management affords employees the opportunity to capitalize on their strengths and overcome indentified deficiencies, thereby helping them to become more satisfied and productive employees [18].

Labour efficiency elements such as employee skills, knowledge in the nature of the job, attitude towards work, motivation, job satisfaction, organizational behaviour, management and training which affect the performance of the employees and the productivity of the organization directly or indirectly are in relation with training and development. Although a time value management in context of increasing the productivity of the firm or the sector is implemented, the leaning process of the employees is highly important. Organizations should make the effort to facilitate employee of job or strategy related skills and behaviors. It is reported that in 2005, organizations have spend nearly $51.1 billion for trainings [19].

One of the most common method of training which is by record the most used method within organizations due do its low cost is called on-the-job training. On-the-job-training method functions in a way that new comer employees are taken under wings of experienced old timer employees. By doing so, experienced employees actually teach newcomers how to perform job duties. Some of the remarkable advantages to this method is that organizations cut tremendous cost, because they do not have to rend a training facility, employ an instructor or purchase materials and hence it has the bonus of easy transfer of learning back to the job. Most of organizations refer to on-the-job training as one of the fastest and most effective mean of facilitating learning in workplace [20].

As people move to various positions in the organization, they learn different tasks working with experienced workers which is called cross-training. Cross-training enables employees to work in different positions for short and long terms in order for them to develop new skills which also provide a better flexibility to the organization.

Other training methods include orientation training where new employees are given information regarding the culture, goals and standard of the organization. Classroom training involves lecturers, films and techniques such as audiovisual techniques to teach newcomers. This is practiced by most of organizations. Self-directed learning which is also known as programmed instruction requires learning through books and manuals where new comers are required to answer set of questions about the subject matter. On the other hand, another training method is known to be a computer-based training which is also referred to as e-training. Employees are training through web-based, computer assisted instruction employees similarly as self-directed training work and learn on their own. E-training also benefits organization by reducing training cost [21].

By using right strategy and training employees according to the strategy implemented, organization can make the best use of employee talent by which the performance eventually the outcome (productivity) of the organization increases.

**Incremental Productivity:**
The productivity is the use of marginal resources such as raw materials, money and people, to produce a wanted size of output to the degree to which the institute achieves an identified goal. In spite of being swayed with dissimilar standards, both civic and private sector administrations have goals and anticipated accomplishments. The efficiency and productivity are two consistent footings which have a great influence on the workers, working environment, and accomplishment for the administrations and finally for the civilization in general. This means that an advanced productivity and improved efficiency in civic and private sector administrations affect the wellbeing of individuals in the organizations and also the civilization in general. In fact great productivity can even principal to progress in economy and may help the nation in expansion [22].

There are numerous issues which distress the productivity. It is claimed that although governments are provided new technologies, which provide opportunities in improving efficiency and productivity, it also poses new challenges. The productivity improvement is a practice to persuade change in order to go through resistance, with a successful organization that deals with motivation to co-operate [23].

Conclusion:

Implementation of time value management of value management methods in the agriculture industry will support the public sectors focusing on improved production, cost reduction, increased productivity as well as employee performance, machinery allocation to minor proprietors, and the necessity for more collaboration among agriculturalists and exploration over straight associates, refining and decent administration of variety domains and switch of desertification.

The improvements on the agricultural sector will have a positive impact with factors such as food security, efficient use of the natural sources and so forth on the economy that in return will benefit the society as a whole.

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