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SOCIO ECONOMICS FACTORS AFFECTINGS RURAL POVERTY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCES IN MAHAWELI SYSTEM C

Abstract

Poverty is defined as inability of an individual to meet certain minimum desirable level of living. All those people who live below this minimum desirable level of living live below the poverty line. Socio economic factors like age group, literacy of head of the household, gender, family size, machine and equipment facility, quantity of cultivated land, monthly income level and *Samurdhi* support have been recognized as major contributors in the analyses of the relationship between socio economic factors and land title. Primary data and secondary data were collected from two samples respectively, households with agricultural ownership and without agricultural land ownership. The objective is to study the socio economics factors affecting rural poverty on the basis of their position in relation to agricultural land title. Family size affects rural poverty. Increase in the family size led to a decrease in the percentage of Agriculture land owned households and a negative relationship was found between the family size and Agriculture land less households. Similarly the monthly income of agriculture land less people is lower than the group with ownership of agricultural land as households without agricultural land returned a percent of amount of their harvest to the land owners as a rent; hence their monthly income is decreased. In the cultivation, the machine and equipment facility are important as it affect the cost of production of the households. There is positive relationship between the agriculture land size, agriculture land title and the profit.

Keywords:

Socio - economic factors, Rural poverty, Agricultural land ownership

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