CAUSES OF RURAL POVERTY IN SRI LANKA: AN EMPIRICAL MODEL

CAUSES OF RURAL POVERTY IN SRI LANKA: AN EMPIRICAL MODEL

A Thesis Submitted to the Faculty of Graduate Studies of University of Sri Jayewardenepura Sri Lanka

By

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Certification

The Thesis Entitled "Causes of Rural Poverty: An Empirical Model" in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Science in Management is hereby is accepted.

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Declaration of Candidate

I certify that this thesis does not incorporate without acknowledgement of any material previously submitted for a Degree or Diploma in any University, contain any material previously published or written by another person except where due reference is made in the text.

Dinesha Ruwanthi Jayesinghe Siriwardhane (GS/MC/1884/2001)

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Abstract

The objective of this study is to reveal the causes of poverty at an extensive level in the rural sector of Sri Lanka. Eleven hypotheses were developed and tested in order to accomplish the objective. The hypothesis were examined in both micro and macro analysis. The microanalysis was done by using data collected from the field study while the macro analysis was done by using the secondary data. Primary cross sectional data was collected employing the case study method.

Primary data was analyzed in two ways; a) by developing an ordinal logistic regression model and b) considering the results of chi square and correlation tests. In the ordinal logistic regression model poverty was taken as the dependent variable and was considered as an ordinal variable considering whether the household is ultra poor, poor or non poor. Poverty was measured by using per capita consumption expenditure based on the official poverty line of the country. The results of the goodness of fitness tests reveal that the model adequately fits the sampling data to represent the population, and the predictive power of the model is at an acceptable level.

Econometric tests and the results of the descriptive analysis have found that five from the selected variables, i.e. level of income, industrial sector occupation, age, size of household, consumption of liquor and remoteness of households make significant impact on the level of poverty. Form them, age of the head of the household and the level of income of the household make a negative impact on the level of poverty while the size of the household, consumption of liquor, remoteness and the industrial sector occupation make a positive impact. Model results do not show enough evidence to identify the size of land owned by the household, level of education, gender, smoking and the agricultural sector occupation of the head of the household as causes of poverty in the rural sector. However the descriptive analysis of the study shows a correlation between these variables and poverty.

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