CHAPTER V

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS
Introduction

As is pointed out in earlier chapters, field study and case study method was employed to collect the necessary data from the two districts of North Western Province of Shri Lanka. The two districts are Kurunegala and Puttalam. From Kurunegala district as many as 36 villages were randomly selected, so also 10 villages were chosen from Puttalam district for the survey. An exhaustive questionnaire was prepared to collect the data. So also case study method was followed to get background information. The data is analysed in chapter III and chapter IV. On the basis of analysis of data and other information the socio-economic status of the people living in the North Western Province is drawn and it is discussed in this chapter.

1. Age Status

The number of the families that participated for field research from the NWP is 404. The whole number of these families which represented sample was used as our research population. All the decisions and conclusions about the sample under the research were attributed to the entire rural areas. According to that all the data found was decided by us as the relevant data of the population in the NWP. In this chapter we have discussed about the data which was found on that basis. Although these villages are full of rural features, some villages seemed to have the semi urban features. However not a single village has been subjected to total urbanization. When we pay attention to age groups with regard to the research population, it is clear that those
who are under one year and over 80 year are less in number. With the above facts it is clear that the birth rate is deliberately reduced and the life span of whole population is decreasing gradually.

But according to the sociologists there are a large number of elders who are to be looked after or maintained by the younger generation by the year 2015 in Sri Lanka. It is clear the population will be reduced gradually by the year 2015.

2. Educational Status

As a whole, when we scrutinize the education in the rural villages in the NWP we find that 4.7% of them did not attend school. Out of them those who had primary education are 23.3% and those who got secondary education are 31.2 %. 34.7 % of them have got their higher education and those who got university education are of 6.2%. Although those who received higher education are in a higher level as the majority of them have not got the opportunity to follow university education according to the above facts. There are two factors that affect it.:

1. Not achieving the relevant total aggregate marks for the university entrance.
2. Poverty.

With the above facts although the majority of the NWP has got their higher education it was clear that the majority could not enter to the university education due to any one of the above two reasons. The school education system is in a poor condition and the economy of the people is in a low level. Especially either students who study in the town area or students who attend the private
tuition classes get the opportunity for the university entrance. According to that we found that the rural education is not up to standards. When we scrutinize the international data about the education we can see the nature of the education in Sri Lanka as whole is satisfactory.

3. Occupational Status

When we scrutinize the activities of the whole research population we can recognize 21.5% of them as students, House holders are 24.8%, 12.6% of them are self-employed. The amount of employees who engage in government or in private sector are 16.8% and 9.7% are unemployed.

Those who engage in foreign employment are 0.7%. With the above facts it is clear that the number of house holders and self employed are increasing without concerning the employment in government or in private sector. Educational and professional qualifications are essential for the employment opportunities in Sri Lanka and lack of such qualifications creates unemployment. However, we know that the majority of the population leads to the development of the area. When we scan the research data we know both unemployed persons and students are to be looked after by the rest of the population.

4. Income Status

When we scrutinize the income of the research population it is seen that the majority of the population gets a good amount of income by being self employed or by agricultural works or through
permanent jobs. In this research we noticed that the minimum income of the month is Rs 3000/=. We know of the research population 1.8 % of them get over Rs. 15000/=. Here we should pay our attention to 20.6% of those whose salary is Rs 3000/=. According to the consumption system in Sri Lanka at least one must have Rs 3000/= for the sufficiency per month. With the above fact perhaps it is clear that a family consists of 4 or 5 members is to be looked after or maintained with the money which is used for the self sufficiency. This is also not a permanent income and it is decided according to the agricultural development.

4. Landholding

When we scrutinize the land ownership of the people in the North Western Province 88.8 % of them have their own lands. Among it the high lands and low lands take a major part. According to the research data we found that the agricultural background has been strong. Although they have their own lands for cultivation it depends on water. Although there are tanks conks covering a large rural area, irrigation engineers constantly say that the water is wasted due to the lack of the management and people have to face for a severe problem during the dry season. In the case study according to the irrigation engineers it was clear that if there is a good management of water there will not be any scarcity of water.
6. Water Management

The progress of the cultivation of the high lands and low lands completely depends on water. Here the rain water takes a major part. 47.5% of total water for their cultivation is from the rain. That is a great challenge for the cultivation. Because the rain is not sufficient for this place. However when we see the portion which is cultivated, if their is sufficient rain water it is not difficult to develop the rural areas of North Western province.

Within these areas 66.5% of cultivated lands are high lands and 33.5% of them are low lands. Water takes the first place whether it is high land or low land. Both case studies and research studies show that there will not be a problem for the rural areas in the North Western province, if there is a proper water management. Here the low lands cultivated in Kurunegala District are in great numbers. But that figure in the Puttalam District is at minimum level. Because the rainfall and the irrigation management in Kurunegala district are not to be seen in Puttalam district. As a whole in the North Western Province there is no enough water for both cultivation and drinking.

7. Samurdhi Yojana

Samurdhi Fund is a welfare fund given by the government for the development of rural economy in the North Western Province. 45.3% of villagers get the above allowance and it is clear that they have no strength to stand alone.
Under this government programme a monthly card which costs Rs: 500/= and Rs. 250/= are issued and the customers have to fulfil their needs under that and their contribution for the development of the country is taken by various shrama dana campaigns. When we consider the whole North Western Province the contribution taken is mall for development projects under Samurdhi campaign and their future economy also seems to be successful due to the saving accounts in Samurdni Banks. According to our above discussion, majority of the unemployed people are the people who get samurdhi allowance. Perhaps some poor people who do not have a permanent monthly salary are helped under this campaign to gain the political advantages. Giving an extra chance only for the members of the same political party is the unfortunate situation in this programme. However, if Govt. get the contribution of the people who enjoy samurdhi allowance for the development in this country that will be a great service for the development.

8. Health Status

In this research we found some people face various kinds of illnesses due to the poverty and also poor health conditions. Malaria, Diarrhoea and Dengue are the principal diseases and they spread due to the carelessness of the people. However these diseases are controlled to a certain extent by the various kinds of health development projects. In this research it was revealed that the majority of them take treatment from the government hospitals and the minority of them take treatment from the private hospitals when
they are ill. Generally, before 1950 decade villagers took their treatment from the local indigenous physicians who lived in the village. But in this research it was revealed that the people prefer to take treatment from the government hospitals according to the western system of medicine and the taking treatment from the local indigenous physicians decreased gradually. As a whole, it was very clear in the research that their only method of taking treatment for the illnesses is taking treatment from the government hospital. In the research it was revealed that the number of persons who are not attacked with diseases is higher than the number of persons who are attacked with diseases and the reason is that the majority of the people are in a good health condition.

9. T.V. Culture

Rural people are not so interested in using the mass media than the town born people because:

1. There are no infrastructure facilities in the villages
2. Economic status is poor.
3. They are not interested in the above facts.

It was revealed according to the research data that 76.5% of the rural people watch television. It is clear that 23.5% of them don't use television as a media. Not only in Sri Lanka but also in many poor countries in the world, radio still takes the first place among the media that rural people use. Watching television has been a great problem for the rural people due to the lack of infrastructure facilities and electricity in rural areas in Sri Lanka. It
was revealed that the most of them watch television by producing the electric power through the various techniques although they do not have hydroelectric power. But the television is not so cheap as radio. Therefore, in these areas radio is more extensive than the television. According to open data though we guess that 100% of rural people have radios, it was revealed in the research that 22.9% of them do not have those facilities. Percentage of radio owners is 77.1% and it is 76.5% of television owners. Radio is very popular among the rural people. In Sri Lanka there are six T.V channels and three of them belong to the government.

The other three channels belong to the private companies and there are another few channels which can be viewed in limited areas. The government channel, ‘Sri Lanka Rupawahini cooperation’ has been famous among 28.2% of the people.

There are some factors that affect it.
1. Telecasting a lot of programmes.
2. Those programmes include the culture, morality, environment, politics etc.

Sirasa, the private T.V channel has got the people's second choice among the T.V. Channels. The main purpose of the private T.V. Channels is to give the commercial publicity and the entertainment. In the research it was revealed that specially the younger generation and the children prefer to watch entertainment programmes through the private T.V. Channels. The film and the tele dramas as well as musical and drama programmes take an important part among those.
The third place is taken by the "Swarnawahini", a private channel. Channel “EYE”, a government channel, has got the fourth place. With the above facts it is clear that a half of the people are interested in pastime activities very much. Commercial publicity gives a good income to the T.V. Channels in Sri Lanka and according to the views of private T.V. Channels, their main purpose is commercial publicity and to address the youth. Therefore, various popular cultural aspects consist of them and when the government T.V. channels are less in publicity they get used to adjust their own channels following the models of private T.V. channels. It was revealed that the elderly people prefer to watch government T.V. channels and young people prefer to watch private T.V. channels. According to that we can say that the private T.V. channels which have very often come into being will be a great challenge for the government channels in near future.

The news programmes are the most famous programmes among the T.V. Programmes. Tele dramas get the second choice of the people. Musical programmes get the third place according to their desire. 14.9% of the people like news programmes. 13.1% of them like musical programmes. It is recorded that the documentary programmes such as films, development, agriculture, religion, education, children, women and health are preferred by a low percentage of viewers.

This is clear that educational and religious programmes are preferred by the general public and also we can see that not only the people in the rural areas but also the people in the urban areas prefer it. According to the information scientists, the films play an
important role among the public. Telecasting a Sinhala, Tamil or Hindi film in any T.V. channel during the day time has a special reason. About 20 Hindi films are telecast during a week and Sinhala and Tamil films are less than that. Perhaps Hindi films are closer than Sinhala films to the public in this area. Children, woman and Health programmes are of low interest and especially there is no time for the rural housewives to watch the women's programmes as compared to housewives in the town. And we can understand that the rural people do not pay more attention about fashions, food recipes shown on television. As a whole we can say that the majority of the people watch the television as the pastime activities.

10. Radio Culture

When we pay attention to the radios "sirasa " private radio is the most popular radio among the public. "Hiru " private service has got the second choice. The "Lakshanda " a government radio service has got the third choice. Sri Lanka Broadcasting Cooperation, the main broadcasting service of the government has got the fifth place. Although the government T.V. Channels have got the first choice among the public, the government broadcasting cooperation has failed to do so.

We can say that the sirasa radio as a broadcasting service addresses the youth regarding the commercial publicity and the entertainment. What is functioning there is a model similar to radio mirichi F.M. service of pune and other cities in India. These private F.M. services are basically popular because of a better
quality of these services. Implementing private radio services through F.M. waves faster than government radio services is also a reason for them to be so popular. Rajarata service of Sri Lanka Broadcasting Cooperation is close to the public especially for those who are in the NWP and 7.6% of the people listen to that. Rajarata radio can be introduced as the leader of current development in the North Central Province. Although it affects so much to the North Central Province it does not seem so in the NWP. Rajarata radio service has been implemented as a radio service which has almost a development target from the beginning.

However it is clear that the Rajarata service has strived to create intelligent fans in the whole North-Western Province too. 20.08% of them are interested in musical programmes whereas 8.2% of them are interested in Educational programmes and 3.2% of them are interested in Agricultural programs. According to that it is clear that the radio has become a media that provides pastime activities.

11. Cinema Culture

When we scrutinize about the enjoyment of films among the public in this area, there are no film hall facilities in rural areas as it is in town areas. 51.00% of the people have to go to the cinema travelling 5-9 KM. 17% of them have to travel 10-14 KM. and 12.4% of them have to go over 15 KM. According to that it is clear that they have no enough film hall facilities to see films. When we scrutinize the developmental films 11.8% fans are
interested in it. 88.2% of them don't watch the developmental films at all. There are two factors that affect this:

1. There are few developmental films.
2. There is no interest in watching them.

People have less interest to watch films. The amount of cinema fans that went to see at least one film in a cinema hall within a month is recorded as 4.7%. The number that use to see two films in a cinema hall within a month is recorded as 1.2%. The number that did not see any film in a cinema hall during a month is recorded as 94.1%. With the above facts, it is clear that people do not spend a simple life to go to far away cinema halls to see films. Their alternative is watching the films on television in their homes. Although it is so, they miss the chance seriously due to the television sets which are not in use. But the number of them who watched 30 films on television during a month is 1.8%. The number of them who watched 20 films on television within a month is 2.9%. The number of them who watched 15 films is 2.9%. According to the research data it is clear that the majority of the rural people are not motivated to see films even on television. The number of cinema fans who went to see 4 films within a month takes a high percentage and it is recorded as 20%. However, there are few factors that affect the less interested people who see films even on television.

1. The majority of the people have no television sets.
2. There is no time even for those who have T.V. sets to see films.

3. They have no interest in that.

With the above facts it is clear that the majority of the rural people have less interest to see films both in a cinema hall and on television in their home. When we scrutinize their interest for the films, it is clear that they prefer the films which consist pastime activities. It is recorded as a percentage of 23.1%. It is recorded that the films about love and lust and the documentary films are less interested to them. The respective percentages are 2.4% and 2.9%. With the above facts, it is clear that the rural people are not so sensitive about the concepts such as love and affection. The reason is their struggle for life. With the above facts it is clear that there is no time for them to spend for love without spending time in finding out a permanent livelihood. But we can see that those who work hard daily are motivated very much by the films shown for entertainment which are for some leisure and relaxation.

12 Print Media

People are even less interested in reading newspapers. It is recorded in the research that 7.1% of the whole population buys daily newspapers and 50.0% of them buy weekend newspapers and 42.9% of them do not buy any paper. According to that it is clear that they prefer the weekend newspapers. When we scrutinize their newspaper selections, national newspapers are at the top with 28.2%. The most important factor is 20.0% of them like to read educational newspapers. The reason is 25.6% of the whole
population is students. The least interest for the newspapers is the young men. It is 2.9%. Here the most suitable factors that emerge are that there is no serious perversity in the rural areas more than the town and there is no special interest not only among the rural elders but also among the young people about the newspapers. It is clear in the research further more that the reality of their economy affects it. When we scrutinize their liking news items, local and foreign news are the most popular news items. It is 12.4% 16.5% of them like educational news. They have less interest for the advertisements. It is a pleasure to say that 15.3% of them prefer developmental news. We cannot see any serious interest towards the information about business, agriculture, health, religion and sports. The reason in this country for it is reported to be every mass media usually prefers the news items. However, according to the data it is revealed that the whole population is not so interested in features that are represented by the newspapers.

According to the research data it is recorded that the rural people are not so interested in buying magazines. It is recorded that 71.8% of rural people do not buy magazines. 28.2% of them buy magazines. It is clear that a media like magazine is not spread in the area in which the newspapers are not widely spread.

There are few factors that affect it.

1. Inability to spend money even to buy magazines.
2. A place to buy magazines is not nearby.
3. People do not regard the magazines very much.

But when we scrutinize the urban society this situation is different. There is no time even to read magazines for rural people.
There are no enough facilities for that. It is reported as small quantity of people who read magazines are interested in reading articles about the environment. It is 11.8%. 12.9% of them like to read articles written on development. 11.7% of them like news and educational documents. However according to the research it is clear that the people do not have a special reason when they select the articles. We observe that they have no time for that daily and they have no sense about that. Their choice about buying books is also in the same way. When they buy books their best choice is recorded for educational books and novels. It is recorded as 55.9%. Least percentage is recorded with regard to religious books. So it can be said that these people have less interest not only for newspapers but also for books.

13. Telecommunication

When we scrutinize peoples communication facilities, also it is recorded an unfortunate situation. 11.8% of them have telephone facilities and 88.2% of them have no communication facilities. They do not know anything about the devices such as Fax, Computer and E-mail. With the above facts it is clear that they live in an unsatisfactory situation of communication facilities. At a moment, the globalization as a challenge, it is not clear that how these rural people will reach the to globalization.
14. Social Organisation

The special feature in these rural areas is to establish various associations. 85.9% of the rural people get the membership of any association. 14.1% of them do not get the membership in any organisation. Actually the highest number of members is recorded in death associations. 17.6% of them are in the welfare associations and 10.6% of them join the village development associations. In addition to this, though there are sports clubs, youth clubs, women's meetings there are no large number of members. Their main purpose is to take the necessary help in their funerals. When we scrutinize this matter it is clear that they pay more attention to death in their hard life styles. The situation in the urban area may be different than this.

15. Development Projects

Only 54.11% of people have knowledge and awareness of the developmental projects in the rural area. 45.89% of them have no sense about developmental projects. When a country is the awareness to develop the about that is essential.

Here it is clear that Sri Lanka is considered as a poor country and the rural people have no sense about the development in the country. Here it is important to pay attention to "key indicators of development 2000" and "Human development index 1999". According to that we can recognize the developmental reality of Sri Lanka internationally. According to the case studies, basically in NWP although three irrigation projects are
implemented only one is successful. These are medium and micro level irrigation projects. Micro level irrigation projects that are implemented under the assistance of Asian Development Bank and irrigation projects at national level are not so successful. Here we should emphasize, when a country moves towards the development it is very important to improve the awareness of the people about the development projects in the area. When we pay attention to the developmental projects in the NWP 18.2% of contribution is recorded for the developmental projects that are implemented under the samurdhi fund and tank rehabilitation projects and a few people have awareness and a contribution for the other developmental projects. It is an unfortunate situation in the country. Although there are some developmental projects such as world vision, swashakthi, building roads, tap water, handicrafts, animal products, agricultural energy, JICA libraries, sports, sarvodaya which are operating in North western province and it is found that the knowledge and the participation of the public in them is very less according to the research done.

16. Transportation Status

The main vehicle of the public is the push bicycle. Out of the total population 54.7% of them have push bicycles. While 34.1% of them have motor cycles. Those who have motor vehicles are 1.8% and 0.6% have lorries and three wheelers. When we pay our subtle attention on the ownership of the vehicles, it is clear that they undergo an unsatisfactory economical situation. When we compare the urban sample we can see some serious differences
there. Although the tractor and land master are essential for agricultural purposes there are very few of them. The percentage of people having landmasters is 5.3.

17. Essential Services

When we pay special attention to the essential services such as the hospital for treatment, library for reading, school for education, post office for postal requirements, police for defence affairs, it is found that they are not situated in the near vicinity. Sometimes people have to walk for 5-10 km to approach these places. Some people in this sample have to travel more than 15 km to come to these places. According to that it is obvious that the majority of the people do not have basic facilities. Therefore, we can see that their lives traverse in a straight line and monotonous out way.

18. Agriculture

Among the farm products paddy production is 31.8% and the other sort of production is 50.6% which is done manually. And also the animal productions which are of 8.2% are done manually. At the same time 9.4% various kinds of other productions are also done manually. It is observed that they have shown interest for additional agricultural productions more than paddy cultivation. But these additional crops are grown in muddy lands. They grow additional crops in the muddy lands because they have scarcity of water for cultivating paddy successfully. According to the case
studies, it is clear if there is a proper management of water in the NWP, all paddy fields could be cultivated. They have to go to the market to sell these crops and the number of those who go there is 48.8%. Those who do not go to the market are 40.0% and they sell their products at the farm itself. Out of the whole population those who have engaged in the agricultural affairs are 49.0%. It is revealed in the research that 51.0% have not engaged in any kind of cultivation. As we have discussed above the reason for this is that there is no infrastructure facilities for agriculture.

19. Use of Commodities

When we inquire of the use of commodities that the people in the rural areas of the NWP it is recorded that 39.4% of items that they have bought is in the form of furniture for the past few years. It is the highest percentage for commodities and the least percentage is recorded for purchasing gold. We can see that purchasing for electric - electronic items also have a good demand in addition to furniture. It is 27.1% In addition to this they have shown less tendency to buy utensils, push bicycles, motorcycles, tractors etc and it is clear that they spend the money in their possession to buy their essential goods.

It is revealed in the research that the financial resources at their disposal are in a less quantity. So it is obvious that they use money to achieve their basic essential needs only.
20. Loans and Advances

With regard to mortgaging of property it is something that we can see to a certain extent among the rural people that out of the whole rural population 30.9% of them use to mortgage their gold jewellers and get money. They have to mortgage their property like this, is due to the sudden collapse of the economy. Sometimes we can see that they mortgage not only gold jewellers but also electrical appliances, vehicles as well as lands to get money. We can see it as a matter that is not conducive with regard to the development of the country. If there exists a stable economy they would not have to mortgage their properties like this. Sometimes we can see that they get loans for cultivation from banks and individual money lenders. It is realized that they are forced to mortgage their belongings to cover up their relevant loans.

It is realized that they are forced to mortgage their belongings to cover up their relevant loans which they had to take when their cultivation was destroyed due to scarcity of water. It is revealed in the research that they usually redeem the loans when their cultivation is ample in the next season. However, we cannot say that this is not such a satisfactory factor with regard to the development in the country. In addition to mortgaging articles they have also taken loans from different individuals and institutions. The number of people that take loans in this manner is 71.2%. However there should be clear understanding between the person who lend money and the person who borrow it regarding the capacity of paying it back. Out of those who take loans 60% of
them have taken it from the banks and 16.5% of them have taken loans from individuals while 23.0% of them have got loans from different organizations. The banks in Sri Lanka provide loans in small scale and large scale and they charged interest from 15%-22%. When providing loan facilities for the rural people, the government banks such as Bank of Ceylon, People's Bank and National Savings Bank have taken the initiative and since 1990 the private banks such as Sampath Bank, Haton National Bank, Commercial Bank and Ceylan Bank have also come forward to provide loan facilities for the rural public. The paying back of these loans is done within the time duration of two, five, ten or twelve years.

21. Beliefs and Faiths

The banks such as the State Mortgage and Investment Bank provide loans for building houses. It is revealed according to the research data that the majority of the public have taken loans for cultivation. It is obvious that they do not have a stable economy on this basis of taking loans.

Traditional rural people are replete with various kinds of suppressions. Therefore not only attributing their life to fate, different faiths, beliefs but also they have the feelings that their lives are governed by the unseen forces. But the research population which we have taken in the areas of NWP believe on their courage which is highly regarded. The reason for this within these samples is the individuals those who have got higher education are in large numbers. There are of course, people who
practise different kinds of mumbo jumbo or astrology or faiths or beliefs and as well as a group of people those who do not have any faith in invisible forces and they have correct concepts and ideas.

22. Educated Unemployed

Although there are individuals who have got higher education among the rural sampath as we have discussed above, the majority individuals are unemployed. Those who are unemployed but educated are 45.9%. However not only those who have got higher education but also those who have got university education are left in the lurch in the field of jobs and which can be seen not only in the NWP but also in the whole island. At present, there are a large number of unemployed graduates and the money that was spent on their education has become fruitless, However the paramount aim of the education is to create good citizens and not to be the owner of the job. But we can show due to the prevailing economical difficulties though they have got any standard of education he or she is involved in a struggle in getting a job. However, it is seen that those who are educated but unemployed can affect badly on the development of the country.

23. Political Influence in Employment

We observe that there are a lot of political influences and interference in a poor country like Sri Lanka. We can see that some people have not achieved basic qualifications but they have got jobs through political influences or connections. At the same time
there are some people who have achieved all relevant qualifications but are not entitled to get jobs due to lack of political influences. It is revealed in the research that 37.1% of the rural community expects political influence and support in getting jobs. Sometimes the development of the country is badly affected due to some individuals being given jobs without relevant qualifications and situation like that.

It is revealed in the research that those who have the ability to work independently can create a situation themselves to get jobs without any political support. But expecting the political support for getting a job cannot be stopped anyway in a country like Sri Lanka which has more political influences. If those who have got any qualifications get jobs and it will not be a damage for the development in the country. We can show through the research that it will be a bad influence for the development in the country if those who do not have any abilities try to get the job opportunities under the political influences.

24. Professionalism and Employment

It is clear in the research that those who have professional skills are less in number in the research population. That number is 65.9%. Actually when they do not have professional skills, the opportunity of getting jobs may be decreased. Then they have to get the jobs using in whatever way. As we discussed above such persons are motivated to get jobs through the political influences. Those who have professional skills contribute to the development in the country well and those who do not have professional skills
should find out jobs after competing these skills. In Sri Lanka security of jobs can be seen seriously and governmental or non governmental institutions always proclaim that the giving jobs for those who do not have professional skills is difficult. Especially we can show that when they are going to get jobs in private sector this problem affects them seriously. Such persons are recruited for jobs under the basic practice in the government sector and they are with a small salary during the training period. But the problem is even those who do not have professional practice expect a bigger salary on and off. There are some factors that can be seen when we are going to make it fair.

1. A professional practice should be given for them with the school education like western countries.
2. Otherwise they should be given a professional education in higher studies.
3. Every student who gets a formal education should be given practices through their abilities.

Then those who have a professional practice will not spend their time as unemployed persons in their homes. Actually an education should be given on the professional basis. Then the person will have the ability to act in anywhere at any time. When we scrutinize about the income that the persons with professional skills get we cannot see that the majority of them get a satisfactory income. The reason for this is the impermanence of their jobs. As an example a person who has got a practice about carpentry and masonry will get the chance to do that, if they make houses in their own areas only.
We observe see though he or she is such a clever person spends the time without getting any income during the period that houses are not built. When we see on the other hand it is revealed that even though they earn much money it is not enough for the family maintenance. Actually if we want to get rid of this situation a country should be developed completely and it should be self sufficient. Then we can find out some solutions for the problems about personal income.

**Indian Context**

As a poor country communities in any part of Sri Lanka are not satisfactory about the development in their own area. The reason for this is every part of Sri Lanka is in an undeveloped state. This situation can be seen seriously in rural areas. Remedies for that government and the people in the country should contribute to the development process in the country. In countries like India, there are a lot of developed areas. The areas that are not developed are also there. In some area its production is more than their needs. In Maharashtra which has an excessive production, storing the food also has been a problem. The situation is that in Maharashtra in India, which has nearly 5 billion population and day to day necessary crops and food items are cheap in Maharashtra. Grapes, potatoes, tomatoes, onions and rice are very cheaper than in Sri Lanka. In Sri Lanka which has 18700000 population a kilo at grapes sometimes costs over Rs 350/= (The rupee in Sri Lanka is equal to fifty cents in India ) A kilo of onions in Sri Lanka costs about Rs:70/= and in Maharashtra we can buy a Kilo of grapes for
Rs:30 in Indian rupees and a kilo of onions for Rs: 4 in Indian rupees. According to these statistics we can say Sri Lanka is not developed. According to that Sri Lanka must be moved towards the development.

**Conclusion**

The above discussion can be summarized as follows:

1. Whole Sri Lanka is an undeveloped state.
2. The people of the country do not have proper knowledge of its development.
3. The government of Sri Lanka has not taken any step to induce its public with regard to its development.
4. There is no satisfactory solution to the problem of unemployment.
5. Unnecessary political influences in every field of the country.
6. There is a political network based on getting the sole power of governance.
7. There is disparity of income among the people.
8. No enough media coverage in the country.
9. Not adequate communication facilities.
10. There are inactive and unmitigated nature of the development projects operating the country.

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