

A social and anthropological study of factors influencing women's career choice

(Courtesy of Kesbewa Divisional Secretariat Division)

W. T. D. Wijethunga*, S.D.Y. Jayarathne

Department of Sociology, Department of Anthropology, University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Nugegoda Sri Lanka.

Abstract

The main focus of this dissertation was on the sociological study of factors influencing women's career choice. The first chapter of this study introduces the study particularly the emphasis on occupational choice and female employment in addition to systematically analyzing the research problem identified in relation to the research theme - where the research problem is a two-pronged approach. That is, to identify female career choice and the factors that influence it - The main objective of the research objectives designed to be relevant to the research problem was to identify the factors that lead to the creation of a career choice based on women in addition to female employment and professional selection. Attempts were also made to obtain sample selection required for further implementation of research aimed at these objectives and methods for gathering the required data and information through the sample as well as analysis of that data. Data analysis was the study of data tables, charts, and percentages collected in relation to the study thereby examining the extent to which the emphasis of the literature review was practically valid in society particularly on the factors that led to career choice. As it was a well-analyzed area, much attention was paid to the analysis of the socio-economic information of the data contributor - further confirmed by the study of data and information presented through detailed methodology and statistics. The final chapter of the research was conducted to evaluate the overall findings of the research accordingly, it was conducted under the three main sections of Summary, Conclusions and Suggestions a brief overview of the issues discussed through each chapter of the research dissertation was provided under the conclusions and suggestions. What happened was that the information obtained through the field study was used to emphasize the facts identified on the research issue and thus the information presented through the literature review was further corroborated or altered and, if any problematic issues were identified, possible action was taken on them.

Keywords: Career, Women, Empowerment, Education. Ambition, Pressure

01. Introduction

Career choice is the ability of an individual to choose a career of his choice - or the opportunity to work in a profession of his choice. The cultural and social contexts in the forward economic factors are based on a clear definition of the building so the career choice, but psychological study of the professional selection The psychology Selection of Vocational if the views of the professional selection in the book W.K, Arthur (www.jstor.org.2014 Sep: 20) states that this career choice can be defined in both broad and narrow terms. This career choice is based on education, which can make a big difference in the field of career guidance. Arthur, in the broadest sense, defines it as: "It is not a situation where a person chooses a profession but a situation in which a person chooses a profession." However, INFO data reports in 2012 suggest that how a career choice affects a person's subject is based on two main factors. Namely, as external and internal factors of the person - including internal factors such as age , gender and ability , ability, and external factors such as family , school , vocational education and occupational information , specific activities. Sociologists have also suggested that this socially established career-related choice is based on gender (Edirisinghe, 2005; 20) - but modern research confirms the status of women in modern society rather than in the past. Change or transition to a higher quality is the reason for this career choice.

Who is seen as the necessary existence of the society to the woman in the social system out in a communist characteristics that Engels has said once the family via- translated contrast to the ideology of the woman in the social structure constructed from the feudal social order, particularly, economic and political common The capitalists, who had turned the space into a private jurisdiction, believed that the woman should be removed from this public space and locked up in her own warm house. Also around 1830 the bourgeoisie considered woman to be a person who could be exploited in labor and the working class to treat her as a person who should be domesticated - however feminist

sociologists such as Babel emphasized that women were not primarily mothers in the future should be (www.wikipedia.org 2014: September: 28), the West according to the Maternity committed by someone with a woman that has become traditional secret. The ancient Indian Hindu society, on the basis of the traditional attitude towards women, believed that she was physically as well as intellectually and spiritually incompatible with the masculine it was interpreted in economics as "Harmony with her husband of promotion should be a slave, but as a wife to the husband of a loving activities" (Munasinghe, 1998; 112). Similarly, in the traditional Buddhist social structure of Sri Lanka, the woman was seen as a supporter of the economic process of the housewife, the mother and her husband - but to a large extent she was respected in the society only as a mother and the housewife - it was considered as a woman in the traditional social structure of that time as well as in the present society. Was a model, Males under the design space to independence than the woman in the society and the social level in the independence without the one hand, freedom of education, was created in the Sri Lankan social and economic structure of the base change especially 18 and 19 of the century the first few days due to the West The concepts of industrialization and modernization that began with it also transformed the status of women around the world in a completely different way than in the past.

The contribution of the woman was essential to its existence and success in the European feudal social structure based on agriculture and the textile industry (Edirisinghe, 2011; 87), but here the man was engaged in the work of weaving and the woman in both dyeing and dyeing. has given his contribution, also in the farm woman, only a set of responsibilities involved in cattle production HQ and subject, on the other hand cooking, cleaning, Laundry, worked tirelessly for the care of children and the inflows were centered on the subject of woman work, Since the end of the industrial revolution in 1970 that are subject to changes during the European woman's social status to count, "Anne of Oakland," said (Edirisinghe, 2011; 88) - leading the families until the production headquarters switching as a result of the woman to the factory This was due to employment in the industrial sector, But even though female employment was higher in the industrial society than in the traditional social structure, she could not get rid of the traditional responsibilities and roles, so she had to claim professions related to textile manufacturing in this new social order that had developed.

Especially 1948-1914 period starting the First World War until the screen's and workers forced the woman on the subject held in oppressive force This directly led to power, the end result is the loss of the female employment than the initial event, the 1815, the four members of married women One person was employed and by 1911 that number was limited to one in ten women (Edirisinghe, 2011; 89). Women's employment rose again with the outbreak of World War II in 1914, and the political freedom that affected women in 1928, as well as the educational freedom of the 1990s, also contributed to women's career choice (Vitarana, 2000; 12; 127). Accordingly, the man has a vocation female employment was up, it was built within different sectors in both the formal and informal, ILO experts "Lin Lin Lim," show the world a modern industrialized countries (1980-1990) export working in basic industries people 80% are women, while the, business and management in the field of women's employment in the United States 30%, while the ratio of men and women to start small double, Latin America, 15% - 20%, and is focused on women representing trade and services sector, also Women account for 1/2 of modern enterprises in small enterprises (Vitarana, 2000; 133-135). The world has professional selection being implemented in the case of Sri Lanka, and the women's career choice is gradually on top of the online, based Sri Lankan social structure Parenthood based on using only the woman is an honor, recognition, attention to the traditional social structure was, but The woman is the one who is not open to the outside world, and the one who holds a double place for the man, Recognized as "a mother, a wife, involved in the reproductive process and a housekeeper as well as a health and nutritionist" (Athukorala, 2005; 184). Yālmān 1967's - Under The Bo tree If the Book stated that the social structure of ancient Sri Lankan gendered responsibilities remained divided, and there was a woman Cooking, bringing, water, bringing grain lightning, sexual relations, fields of wild and deliver the harvest, and bring pruning place, is so much down, taking care of children, housing cleaning as (Peiris, 1964) - But female employment has been a feminist issue ever since.

Until then, women very concentrated and the rural and plantation agriculture and traditional Women find suitable jobs, the assembly guide in assembly line & agriculture, professions involved in the fisheries sector within, while 60% of women are given their contribution to an agricultural the 1989 total agriculture women contribute 68% of the total, also in South and North northeast fishermen, 75% of them were women (Athukorala, 2005; 192-193). However, the open economy pattern introduced in 1977 led to the entry of women into employment as well as the increase in female labor, so it is important that women, who have traditionally been confined to the home, move to work for wages, through institutional processing zones, export promotion zones and the migration process through women. The incident to extract the open economy in 1980 the contribution of women in agriculture who was from the mid to focus industrial process accordingly 150,000 for the current Free Trade zone employees, 90% of them are women workers USE conference on the presentation by Anton Marcus Country Report Atukorala, 2005; 194). Also, the provision of education as an equal right for all, irrespective of gender, through the 1978 Constitution also led to the creation of a career choice for women in Sri Lanka - the gender gap

between genders was around 50% - 20% during the period 1881-1994 and 7 in 1981. Decreased to -6% - Accordingly female literacy increased from 3% in 1881 to 87-9% in 1994 (Jayaweera, 1985; 15). On the other hand, in comparison, women's access to universities has gradually improved more than that of men (Gunawardena, 1992; 197). The educational freedom thus created in the subject of women led to the centralization of the female labor force thus the division of the female labor force into several professions during 1986-87 (according to the Annual Survey of the Manufacturing Industries).

Administration and management are women employed in 1985 at 6-9% over the 1994 in a 23-9% Percentage of women in the first class was the Sri Lanka Administrative Service in 1984 of 3-4% for the 1988 and 6-7% in as found in 1992 in 17-3% clear this up is however belatedly, the women Additional Secretary and Head of the Department of the victims ministries the first time a woman was appointed in 1994. In these circumstances, it is clear that the tendency of women to focus on different professions is being established in the modern Sri Lankan social structure as compared to the past - further commenting on this situation by Human Resource Development Assistant RRSC Ratnayake where he revealed The fact is that in the modern Sri Lankan social structure, a career choice is being created without any discrimination between men and women (Ratnayake, 2011; 23. Youth Affairs and Skills Development Ministry in 2012 to the extent centered much to what aspects of women professionals based on formal and informal trade in pushed further revealed Labor Market Information Bulletin. Feminist career choice is currently prominent around the world in the new social pattern that has developed with the evolution of the dominant position of women in the traditional social structure. Although various researchers and institutes have conducted research on career choice, the amount of research on women's career choice is limited. Career choice based on taking the Arthur the Psychology of Vocational Selection ~ if the book is primarily on the control shall be researched on the basis of the psychological concept. More "masculinity feminist concept out research on career choice for women, where accountant profession, construction organization, cooking and food preparation in the traditional professions under the attention of the beginning and evolution of female labor contribution Their view was that the ability to change aspirations and rejection policies for certain reasons creates an opportunity for women to enter certain occupations that they could not enter in the past (Edirisinghe, 2011; 191). Much of the research that has been done on this female career is very small, and most of it focuses only on the origins and evolution of this female-based career choice one of the factors that has led to the creation of a female career choice in relation to the increasing female employment Does not receive direct attention. Therefore, this research focused on the factors that contribute to the increasing female employment in an Asian country such as Sri Lanka.

02. Methodology

Research problem

Due to the educational freedom and open economic pattern created in the Sri Lankan social structure, the social status of women in traditional society was completely transformed - and as a result, the woman who had been a housewife until then became a professional labor banker - According to the Annual Report, female employment increased from 32-9% in 2012 to 35-6% in 2013. The most important factor in this increase compared to female employment is the increase in the number of women turning to various professions - Swarna Jayaweera (1995) show that although female employment is relatively low, there is a high tendency for them to concentrate on different professions. Women, who in the past focused only on agriculture and apparel careers, are now turning to other careers, such as administrative services, nursing, teaching and medicine, and the legal profession especially in the health sector, where only the nursing profession became highly employed at the time — but women's contribution to increasing and accordingly in today's medical sector in 2003 in the number of women employed in the services sector, 101 was in 2008, it was 131 and in the 2009 at 176 million 1985 about the 9% lower units the number of engineer in 2008 at 12% of the 2009 in a 14% increase in attention to the administrative division was up to 2008, the number of women employed in the service in the year 4494 the 2008 at 248 million, the women's employment lawyer in 2009 at 270 Represented by (See Case studies). Accordingly, it became the main research problem of this research to find out what are the reasons for the creation of such a career choice.

Research Objectives

Main Objectives was to identify what factors affect women's career choice is. And also identify female employment and its nature, investigating the root causes of female employment, agriculture section to identify the nature of trade preferences.

Importance of research

Primarily, the importance of this research can be discussed under a three-pronged approach namely: Subjective Significance, Experimental Significance, and Current Significance. There is a relationship between the sociology of the study of society and this research especially in the field of geography, although there is no direct focus on female

career choice how can this be addressed in the areas of population studies access, migration, comparative sociology, and gender? However, this female career choice is of some importance in the field of sociology as it is an important phenomenon in the society. It is more important to go beyond any theoretical study of any social phenomenon or social process and study it in practice especially as there are various researches on career choice and female career choice but what are the factors that influence it? It should be emphasized that although some level of research has been done in this regard abroad, the amount of research done in this regard locally is limited. Therefore, it is an experimentally important feature to be able to obtain clearer and more important information in relation to the practical world of this career choice that focuses on women. The status of women is evolving in the new global social order - an important consequence of which is that female employment is at an all-time high - thus women make up about 50% of the world's labor force today (Edirisinghe, 2008; 132). On the other hand, in line with this increase in female employment, there is also an increase in the concentration of women in various fields of employment - in occupations such as administration and service, which in the past were dominated only by men, today there is an increase in female employment over men. Due to this, this research is also of timely importance as women's career choice is a current phenomenon that is gaining social attention today. It is clear, then, that this research is subjective, experimental, and timely.

Data Sample and Data Collection

Initially, both primary and secondary methods were used for data collection, and the main method of collecting primary data was the quiz method and the interview method. The questionnaire system primarily revealed the biographical information and professional information of the database clients, with the primary focus being on identifying the factors influencing career choice. Research-related books, articles, annual and monthly journals as well as Central Bank reports, various research institutional information as well as the Internet were used as sources of secondary data.

The sample was selected from the Kesbewa Divisional Secretariat Division in the Colombo District which shows a high growth in female employment as it is difficult to study the entire census relevant to the study. Jobs are migrating to the choice between the Colombo district has 2011 census, according to Colombo for the job so the group moved 240.805 KM other hand, the highest representation of women in the population division of the Kesbewa Divisional Secretary and the amount of 156.975 Km. Accordingly, out of 552 families permanently residing in 533 / J Egodawatte Grama Niladhari Division of Kesbewa divisional Secretariat, 50 families out of 245 families with female employment representation were selected as randomly according to the sample.

Data Analysis

Under this, the data collected through primary and secondary data sources were systematically processed and analyzed for research purposes. Data pertaining to both quantitative and qualitative types were systematically analyzed and statistical methods such as tables, documents, graphs and percentages were used in quantitative data analysis. The descriptive method was also used as the main method of data analysis. Fictional nomenclature was also used as a method of further analysis of information obtained across the field. During this independent dissertation research, the personal, social, economic and cultural factors influencing women's career choice were studied - the preliminary data obtained from the sample were analyzed under the preliminary data obtained through a structured questionnaire prepared for the study. The analysis took place in several phases descriptively and qualitatively and the information obtained from the interview system was presented in five separate studies, highlighting the various factors that influenced women in career choice.

Research Area

The main research area of the study was the Grama Niladhari Divisional Secretariat Divisional Secretariat Division, which covers an area of 19 hectares (09 km²) in the Grama Niladhari Division of 533 / J Egodawatte in the Kesbewa Divisional Secretariat Division in the Colombo District. Bounded by Maharagama Divisional Secretariat on the east, Boralessgamuwa and B Grama Niladhari Divisions on the south and Rattanapitiya Grama Niladhari Division on the west This Egodawatte Grama Niladhari Division which has 200 acres of land and 25 acres of mud lands is under the control of Boralessgamuwa Urban Council the total population of the area is 3111 out of which 1344 are males and 1667 are females thus the highest representation in the area the number of retired persons Category 125 million, while the amount of external 810 KM. In the past, families and houses 10 million spread over the forest land in the GS domain Egodawatte 1964 at the outbreak of the gradual development of Jayawardanapura hath been present, according to the University of the Total Number of families in 552 of the total number of houses 545 KM 30 of them are Samurdhi recipient families.

Out of a total of 552 families, 245 are female employed and its number is 275 - 57 of them are employed in the public sector and 38 in the private sector and the remaining 180 are self-employed - the highest in the public sector. Employment is in other professions related to the teaching, medical, administrative and health sectors and the highest employment in the private sector is in the mercenary category - running a private boarding house and running a rice shop is the choice of many self-employed people as a main source of income as well as additional sources of income. They are also active in the area thus it is clear that there is a significant level of female employment in the area-

03. Data Analysis

Biological Information

Table 3.1 Age structure of the data contributor

Age	Size	Percentage
Less than 20	00	00 %
21-25	01	02 %
26-30	08	16 %
31-35	16	32 %
36-40	10	20 %
41-45	04	08 %
46-50	02	04 %
Over 51	09	18 %
Collection	50	100 %

Source: Field Studies 2015

Although the employment of married women in the early days of female employment was not socially acceptable, it is clear that a change is taking place in the modern social order - especially the age groups of 26 and 51, which have become the most represented age group in the sample - representing that size. The number of contributors was 49 - thus representing the age of marriage - thus confirming that a woman's employment does not affect her employment - on the other hand, the average employment of a woman begins after the age of 26. It is also clear that female employment is at its maximum within the age range and beyond - it is also clear that this age limit is the average female employment age in society, as female employment usually begins with the completion of higher education.

Table 3.2 Shows that the data provider is unmarried

Marital status	Size	Percentage
Married	42	84 %
Unmarried	06	12 %
Divorce	00	00 %
Widow	02	04 %
Live together	00	00 %
Separated	00	00 %
Collection	50	100 %

Source: Field Studies 2015

One of the factors that has a direct impact on a woman's employment and career choice is her marital and unmarried status - portraying a dual role of a woman in society as a very problematic situation makes it unacceptable for a woman to be employed after marriage - industrialization and Although the married woman was employed in the industrial sector in a parallel industrial society, men expected her traditional role in the family - thus reducing the employment of married women in society (Edirisinghe, 2011; 89). But it is clear from the data analysis that a change is taking place in the modern social system, as evidenced by the sample, 42 out of 50 employed women are married and 6 per cent are unmarried. Thus, society's view that marriage has an impact on female employment is not correct. Speed

Table 3.3 Data Contributor Nation

Nation	Size	Percentage
Sinhala	48	96%
Tamil	00	00%

Muslim	00	00%
Christian	02	04%
Other	00	00%
Collection	50	100%

Source: Field Studies 2015

The religion and race that a woman represents is directly related to her employment - especially in countries where Muslim extremism, which does not recognize the right to women's education, is active, and there is very little Muslim female representation in the labor market around the world - even in the case of Muslims employed. This situation is further revealed by the fact that women's representation was but not so much in the case of Tamil Christian and Sinhala women - who enjoyed the privilege of working in the professional spheres without discrimination between men and women who converted to Christianity during the period of colonialism. employment was also growing, but all kinds of woman than in employment and the increase in women's representation is modern as well as traditional English colonial and within the main feature of the overall data sample voters 50 out of 48 people or 96% of the percentage Being Sinhalese is more than this Is also clear-

Table 3.4 Data Contributor Education Level

Level of education	Size	Percentage
Did not go to school	00	00%
Between 1-5	00	00%
Between 6-9	02	04%
Up to O / L	06	12%
Passed O / L	01	02%
Up to A / L	01	02%
Passed A / L	17	34%
Diploma	02	04%
Degrees	21	42%
Collection	50	100%

Source: Field Studies 2015

Women who were trapped in the traditional social framework were strongly influenced by education to enjoy socio-economic and political freedom in the society. This was a powerful platform for the woman who was confined to the home at that time to integrate with the society outside the home. Especially the femininity of education through the free education pattern of 1945 Some researchers have pointed out that the yoke has also had a direct impact on the women's employment sector as education has increased, and they have further revealed that this has had an impact on women, especially in the industrial sector as a bridge to the professional sector (Fareed , 1969; 577- Athukorala , 2005; 194). 1985 at 10 private 2% access to the university and women in 1990 , the 50 private 2% of the work on the woman's condition, saying education is gradually implementing its dominance ways to careers of women in society took place directly across the yoke until men grow up In terms of impact, the degree of education that has shown the highest record in the sample is also the degree that number is 21 thus making it clear that education directly contributes to female employment as well as female career choice. Furthermore, 41 per cent or 82% of the sample as a whole has a higher level of higher education and therefore it is clear that education contributes to the employment of a woman.

Table 3.5 Number of family members of the data contributor

Number of members	Size	Percentage
Between 1-3	18	36%
Between 4-6	32	64%
Between 7-9	00	00%
More than 10	00	00%
Collection	50	100%

Source: Field Studies 2015

Economically problematic conditions in the modern competitive social pattern have been a major factor in the employment of women, especially due to the gradual expansion of the family structure after marriage rather than in the early stages of marriage. In the sample, which clearly speed data subscribers to 50 out of 32 left prison a family's number 4 and 6, and the richness of the other 8 everyone's family members 1 and 3 and designated yoke. These women are more likely to pursue a career in a way that can provide some economic strength to the family than to

spend time idle at home, where many women have opted for the self-employment sector, where they can pursue careers at home and strengthen the family economy, while those who pursue careers in the public sector are free to rest. And a selection of careers with shifts

According to 4 studies by Thilini :

“Shift has to work so it's easy because you can do the kids' and homework without the hassle”. (See Case studies). The number of family members also has an effect on a woman's choice of employment in another way, such as the fact that many women move from one job to another after marriage due to the pre-marital workload and restlessness.

According to 4 studies by Thilini:

“Before I first got this job, I worked as a field officer for a private insurance company for about a year, but when I had a baby I quit that job. Now I'm here for you baby, both so worried because they do not have the close protect as I went to work ...” (See Case studies). Thus it is clear that the number of family members contributes to the employment and career choice of women

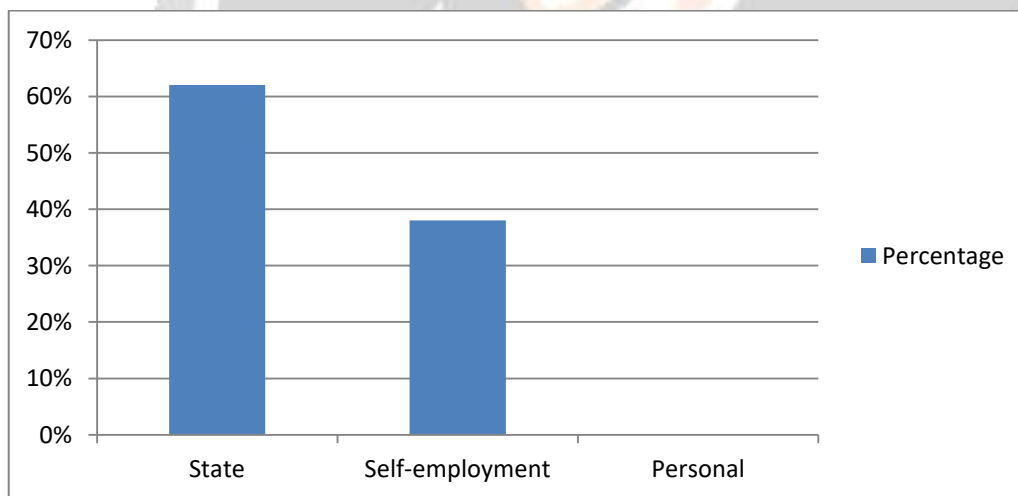
Socioeconomic Data

Table 3.6 the job of the data contributor

Occupation	Size	Percentage
State	31	62%
Self-employment	19	38%
Personal	00	00%
Collection	50	100%

Source: Field Studies 2015

Chart No. 3.6 The job of the data contributor



Source: Field Studies 2015

In a traditional social structure, a woman had to live under strict security and protection, so she did not have the opportunity to interact with the society outside the home, so although she was professionally active, she chose the self-employment sector as a pre-industrial social pattern, such as weaving and dyeing. Although work in employment remained the domestic level (Edirisinghe , 2011; 87) to access the other hand, early education, the woman handicrafts , to limit to Knit and Taylor as interior areas and causes factors were (Jayaweera , 16). However, with the elimination of gender inequality in the field of higher education around 1978, the elimination of gender inequality in the employment sector also led to a change in the field of employment of women (Jayaweera , 1985; 15). According to GAE, women were systematically centralized to jobs in the public sector. Accordingly, the number of women who turned to the self-employment sector at that time gradually decreased. This situation is best confirmed by the sample, which means that 62% of the samples are employed in the public sector while the self-employment sector is at a minimum of 38%. Accordingly, female employment in the public sector is higher than the self-employment sector in modern society. Clear speeds that exist in value

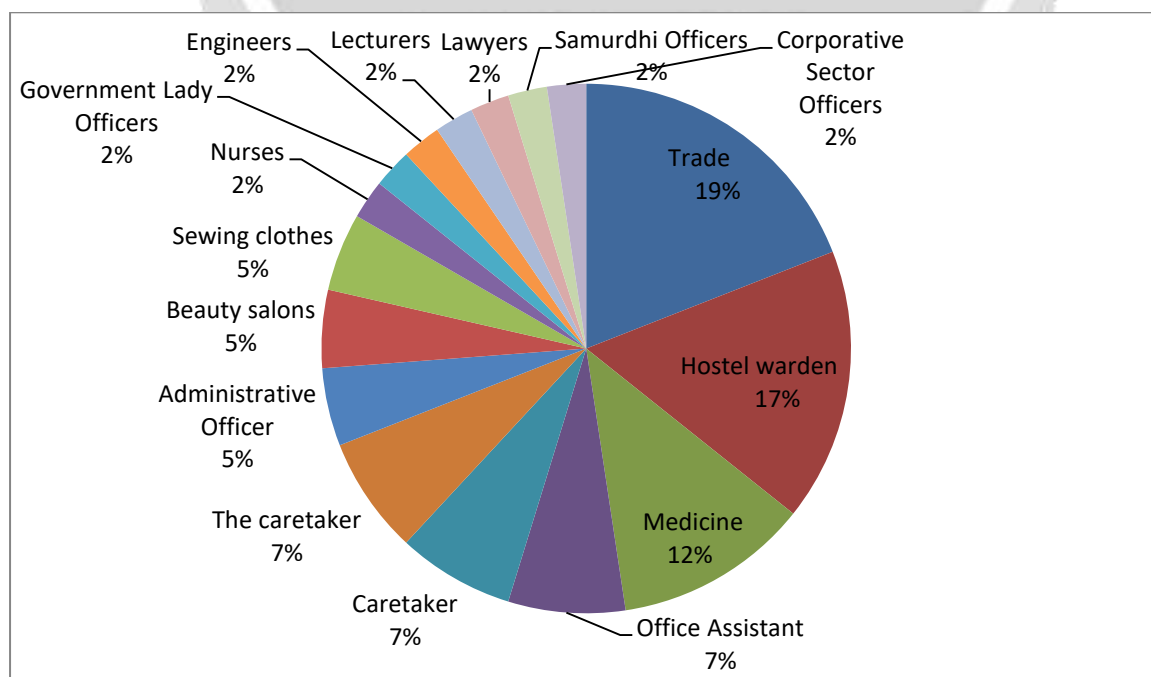
Table 3.7 Nature of Job Contributor

Occupation	Size	Percentage
Teaching	08	16%
Trade 1	08	16%
Hostel warden 2	07	14%
Medicine	05	10%
Office Assistant	03	06%
Caretaker 3	03	06%
The caretaker 4	03	06%
Administrative Officer	02	04%
Beauty salons	02	04%
Sewing clothes	02	04%
Nurses	01	02%
Government Lady Officers 5	01	02%
Engineers	01	02%
Lecturers	01	02%
Lawyers	01	02%
Samurdhi Officers	01	02%
Corporative Sector Officers	01	02%
Total	50	100%

Source: Field Studies 2015

- 1- Trade of: food stalls selling maintenance, Communications, Retail Shops
- 2- Hostel Superintendent: Owners of Private Boarding Houses
- 3- Caretakers: Caregivers for the residents of Meth Sevana Social Welfare Institute
- 4- Caretakers: Security personnel of Methsevana Social Welfare Institute
- 5- Warden of Government: Chief Warden of Methsevana Social Welfare Institute

Chart No. 3.7 The nature of the job of the data contributor



Source: Field Studies 2015

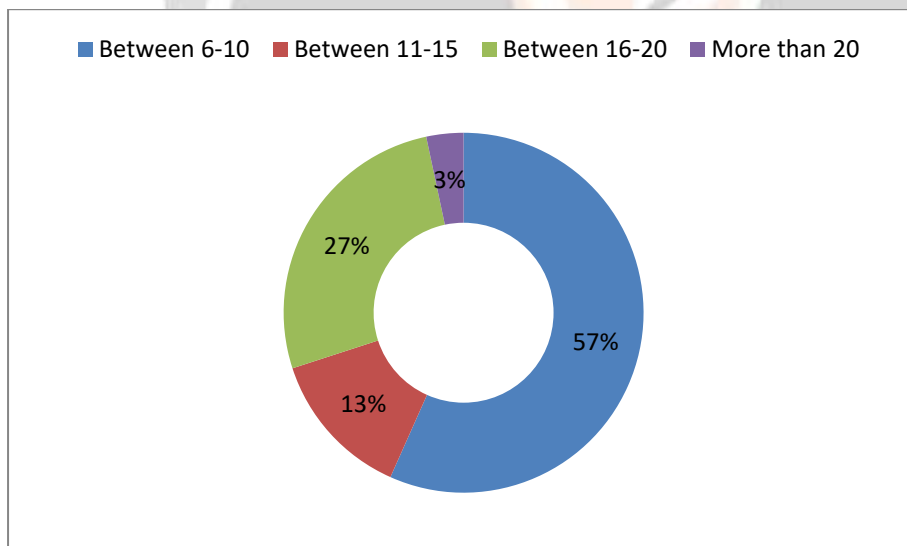
The transformation in the political, social, economic, educational and cultural spheres also led to a change in the gender-biased status of women in career choice a fact that research has shown has led to an increase in female employment in various professions. This situation in particular began during the colonial period. Until then, women had the opportunity to be employed in professions such as medicine and law, which had been restricted to men only (Jayewardene , 1986; 130) and the further consolidation of women's right to education through the 1945 Free Education Scheme. The incident also contributed to this (Athukorala , 2005; 194). The occupation with the majority of sample database subscribers was the teaching profession, which accounted for 8 or 16% of the total - the second largest representation of the profession was trade at 18% - and another 7 clients were hostel wardens. The number of clients selected for the medical profession is 5 - 3 as caretakers and 3 as office assistants and 3 or 4% as caretakers administrative, nursing, etc. Professions such as engineers, lawyers and lecturers, each of which represented a minimum of 2%. However, the fact that the labor contribution of women in the sample is so widespread under several categories reveals that research has confirmed the existence of a female career choice in society but still relatively employs women in higher-level professions such as administration, law, and engineering. It is clear that there is no significant growth.

Table 3.8 Data client service period

Service time	Size	Percentage
Between 0-5	20	40%
Between 6-10	17	34%
Between 11-15	04	08%
Between 16-20	08	16%
More than 20	01	02%
Collection	50	100%

Source: Field Studies 2015

Chart No. 3.8 Data Contributor Service Time



Source: Field Studies 2015

The emphasis here was on the duration of the female employment as it was the most important position in the emphasis on female employment - the maximum employment period for women represented in the sample was less than 5 years, which was 40% - 6 to 10 The number of data contributors representing a period of service between 34% was 34%, which was also the highest number represented in the sample - the important point was that they were still employed in the employment sector.

Table 3.9 Monthly Income of Data Contributor

Monthly income	Size	Percentage
Rs 5000 less	00	00%
Between Rs. 5000-1000	03	06%
Rs 10001-15000 and	01	02%

Rs 15001-20000 and	03	06%
Rs 20001-25000 and	13	26%
Rs 25001-30000 and	15	30%
More than Rs. 30,000	15	30%
Collection	50	100%

Source: Field Studies 2015

Wage inequality created between men and women was a major feature of the employment sector although during World War II there was a steady level of female employment where women were entitled to lower-paying and lower-paying jobs: Tribe 2005 *8,870; The maximum income level recorded was the trinity of income groups above Rs. 20001 - its representative database was 43 especially in the public sector as the income level of employed databases was between Rs. 25001 and Rs. 30,000. It is clear that wage inequality is not active in modern society and it is clear that a woman earns a substantial income through a career as the income of those who run hostels, the main source of income in the area, was above Rs. 20,000.

Table 3.10 Data contributor early reasons for choosing a job

Reasons	Percentage
Level of education	32
Personal preference	27
Relaxation and ease	15
Economic status	10
marriage	09
Traditional ideas	04
Being productive over time	01

Source: Field Studies 2015

There were several comments from the same database on the factors that led the database to choose a job all 32 databases cited the level of education as the reason - thus highlighting the gender inequality in the fields of higher education and vocational education. Research has further confirmed that educational freedom in women through change has been a direct factor in job selection (Kottewatta , 2005; 214).

According to Nadeesha in Studies 1:

“I did a diploma on this when I was at home - Gaga ” (See Case studies).

According to a study by Suneetha 3 :

“My education was watching his job -----”

According to 4 studies by Thilini :

“He took us through an interview based on our learning”-----

Helen Hacker stressed that patriarchy had a profound effect on women's employment at the time due to the patriarchy that influenced women's choice of jobs in a social system - she added that men who considered women as a challenge used ideological weapons to wipe out competition from women (1972). Excerpt from Jayewardene , 1995; 89) - but the fact that 27 people in the sample expressed personal preference for choosing a job reveals that it is not functional in the modern social system.

According to Nadeesha in Studies 1:

"My husband and I decided to set up our own salon - this is something I really like ----"

According to Sumana, 5 studies in a journal:

“I’ve done something like this I will -----”

Various researchers have suggested that marriage and traditional ideas may be two of the main factors influencing a woman's choice of job - but a very small percentage, such as 4 in the sample, emphasize that traditional ideas are the cause and that it does not affect modern women's career choice. It is clear that education, leisure and personal preferences, though not as much, are still influencing a woman's choice of career in modern times, as Thomason

pointed out, focusing on the early days of the industrial society, he said. There was a belief in society at the time that the work of wives and mothers was subject to the home and the family: Hence it is clear that marriage affected the employment of married women 9 percent of the sample also emphasizes that it is still active today that is more clear-

According to 4 studies by Thilini :

" I did that job for about a year after I got married - but quit that job after I had a baby "

According to Nadeesha in Studies 1:

"The gentleman did not want me to go to work ---- The gentleman and I both decided to set up the salon together -- --"

Table 3.11 Satisfaction with the current job of the data contributor

Satisfaction	Size	Percentage
Yes	47	94%
No	03	06%
Collection	50	100%

Source: Field Studies 2015

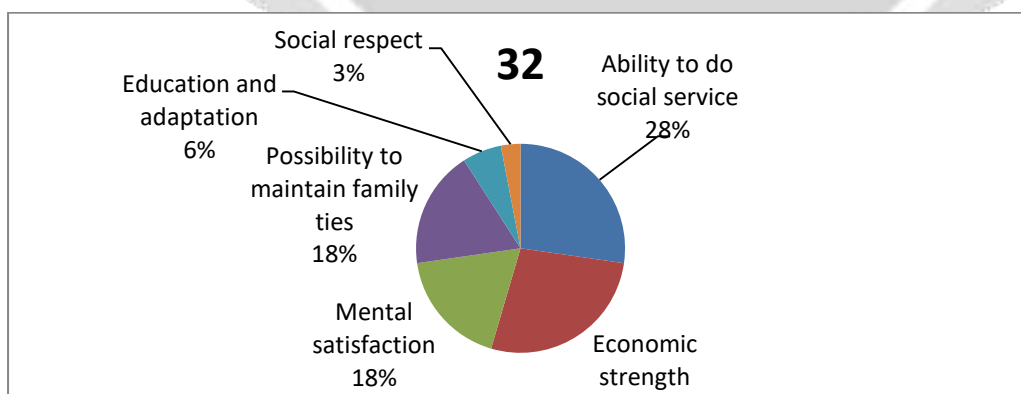
Employed person as a through financial or material benefits directly to the person who will use the issue of job satisfaction increased pressure will be cast over the past service benefits that employed women work promotions , wages , professional power , respect , recognition , scholarship , training , The freedom and leisure that come with modern careers has created a sense of job satisfaction among women47 of the samples are further satisfied with their careers through professional careers .

Table 3.12 Reasons why the data contributor is satisfied with the job

Reasons	Size
Freedom and rest	32
Ability to do social service	09
Economic strength	09
Mental satisfaction	06
Possibility to maintain family ties	06
Education and adaptation	02
Social respect	01

Source: Field Studies 2015

Chart No. 3.12 Reasons why the data contributor is satisfied with the job



Source: Field Studies 2015

Emphasizing on the factors that contributed to their job satisfaction, the data contributors made a number of comments - however, the main factor in a woman's career choice was the status of education they received - which resulted in many women pursuing careers commensurate with their level of education. It is unacceptable that the same level of education contributes to job satisfaction, even if it is chosen - only two of the samples point to the compatibility of education and occupation as reasons for job satisfaction - thus women are more likely to be employed

in matters other than education and compatibility when choosing a job. Satisfaction Expected Among them, freedom and rest were important in the traditional social structure, the primary function of a woman who was respected as a mother and housewife was to maintain roles in the family hence the employment of women in the past was unacceptable to society (Edirisinghe , 2007; 80). However, because of this, the profession seeks the freedom and leisure that modern women need to be associated with the family at work well highlighted by the fact that 32 sample clients cite freedom and rest as reasons for satisfaction in their careers. Also, the contribution of women to the professions of nursing and medical care was an important factor in the past as well as in the modern social system - the direct influence of the subject of women as caregivers and health care providers in the old social structure - with the aim of making many women social workers. They choose their profession and are satisfied with it - this is revealed by the fact that 9 of the samples have given it as a reason to be satisfied with their profession. All the women employed as caretakers and caretakers at Methsevana Social Welfare said they were more than happy to have the opportunity to serve others through their careers.

Table 3.13 If the data contributor is not satisfied with the job, they would prefer to work

Professional	Size	Percentage
The teaching profession	03	100%
Collection	03	100%

Source: Field Studies 2015

Table 3.14 Reasons for that

Satisfaction	Size
Freedom and rest	06
Possibility to balance family affairs	02

Source: Field Studies 2015

Six contributors cited dissatisfaction with the profession as inadequate freedom and leisure through the profession - a married woman has to play a dual role as a housewife and earner in employment - whereas the expected freedom and leisure work is not available in the family structure. Research has also shown that this condition is a direct cause of family conflict, and therefore the lack of freedom and rest that a woman expects from work, as well as conflicts in family affairs, reduce women's job satisfaction.

Table 3.15 whether the data contributor has done another job before doing this job

Ideas	Size	Percentage
Yes	7	14%
No	43	86%
Collection	50	100%

Source: Field Studies 2015

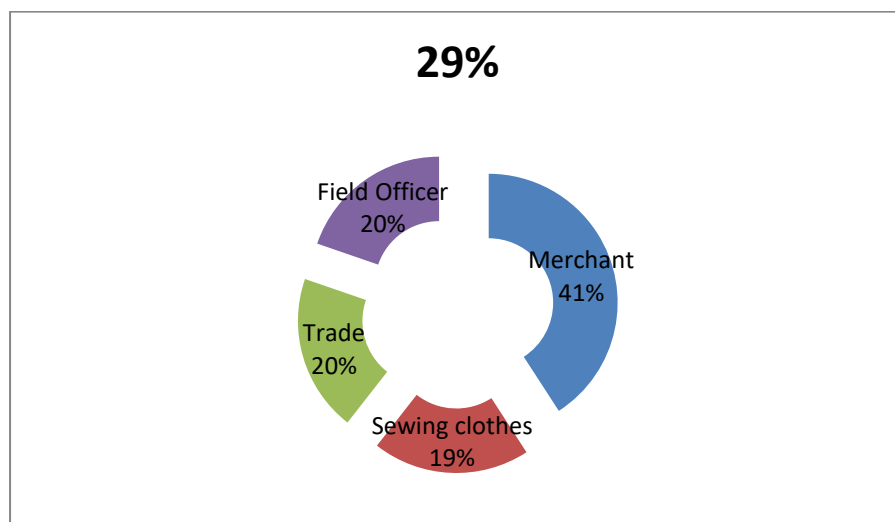
Due to structural changes in urban society rather than rural society, some urban women find themselves leaving their careers or shifting to other occupations after marriage - one of the reasons for this is the inconsistency of family responsibilities with the nuclear family system, and on the other hand, the husband after marriage. This is also due to the expectation of traditional tasks through their wives as a result of which many women make the transition from one profession to another due to factors such as marriage, but only 7 in the sample make such a career change that it is not a situation that is so active in society.

Table 3.16 Other jobs done by the data contributor

Occupation	Size	Percentage
The teaching profession	02	29%
Merchant	02	29%
Sewing clothes	01	14%
Trade	01	14%
Field Officer	01	14%
Collection	07	100%

Source: Field Studies 2015

Chart No. 3.16 Other jobs done by the data contributor



Source: Field Studies 2015

It is clear from the focus on the employment of data contributors in jobs other than the main occupation that most of them are employed in the private sector - where the professional categories of saleswoman and field officer have become the choices of 29% and 14%, respectively. Thus, it can be concluded that women employed in the private sector are more likely to make a career change than women employed in the public sector.

Table No. 3.17 Data provider due to leave the job

Reasons	Size
Inadequate salary	03
Retired	02
Decreased rest	01
Having children	01

Source: Field Studies 2015

Currently profession professions previously data on wage levels sufficient reason to leave the job of the voters in three - the duties and responsibilities in family size, especially a woman married than unmarried woman, the family, due to strong economic strength requirements of Wall Street delivered in time. It is the goal of many women to find suitable employment so that they can make the most of their time - this is why women expect a decent salary when choosing a job - but many women leave the profession and choose other jobs due to the inadequacy of the salary they receive from the subject of fulfilling their needs. Also refers to- it was the majority female opinion in the sample. When women do not have the freedom they need to balance their careers and family life through work, some women eventually choose to quit their jobs and commit to their families but as the sample shows, only one data contributor has a reason to leave the job. It is clear that it does not affect. In other cases, the busy lifestyle that develops in a woman's life after having children after marriage is also a reason for her to leave the job - as this situation has led to female employment in the early days as well, many working women are breastfeeding mothers on working maternity leave. Space was also provided (Edirisinghe , 2011; 102,103)

According to 4 studies by Thilini :

“Before I first went to this job, I worked as a field officer for a private insurance company and I did that job for about a year, but I quit that job after I had a baby” (See Case studies).

Thus, it is clear that inadequate pay and having children are reasons for women to leave their careers. The important point here is that the same data contributor can sometimes have multiple opinions.

Table 3.18 Whether the data provider is engaged in any other occupation in addition to the main job

Ideas	Size	Percentage
Yes	08	16%
No	42	84%
Collection	50	100%

Source: Field Studies 2015

Although women are forced to pursue other occupations in addition to their own, due to a variety of factors, such as economic hardship and expansion of the family structure, the sample employment rate in the sample is as low as 16%.

Table 3.19 Other jobs assigned to the data contributor

Ideas	Size	Percentage
Trade	03	38%
Hostel warden	02	25%
Private class teacher	02	25%
Gardeners	01	12%
Collection	08	100%

Source: Field Studies 2015

Database professionals in other professions besides their main occupations have focused on those jobs, and it seems that their choice is to run a business and hostels that group of 5 is visible so the majorities have chosen self-employment as an additional occupation. As such, self-employment has become their choice as the two teachers who have chosen to take private classes as extra careers also conduct classes at home, as the professional turmoil that accompanies the main job is not expected from the extra careers either.

Table 3.20 The reasons why the data contributor chose another job

Reasons	Size
Earn extra income	08
Making time effective	02
Mental satisfaction	01

Source: Field Studies 2015

At the same time, the same client drew attention to the factors that led the client to choose another job - due to the competition in the society as well as the complexity of the family structure; some women transfer their labor to other professions outside the main occupation. - The direct reason for this is the economic disparity in the family. Employment in other outsourced occupations is also common with 8 sample data contributors being employed in additional occupations for economic sustainability. The main occupation in the freedom and leisure for the psychological satisfaction scuffle effective way some women said additional fields in the employment data that the idea of three voters the freedom and relaxation in a career as a teacher, especially, children as a sacrifice to serve women the group did service additional private class teacher shifted his satisfaction over the mental strength of the economy than-i " house has something that can give children enough, if it is through joy that Eve's mind when cannot, " the women did this to conduct many additional career as a private class. Women over the age of 50, in particular, are increasingly turning to the self-employed sector in order to gain some psychological pleasure rather than loneliness or loneliness for the rest of their lives they are tempted to work in retirement as well.

According to Sumana, 5 studies in a journal :

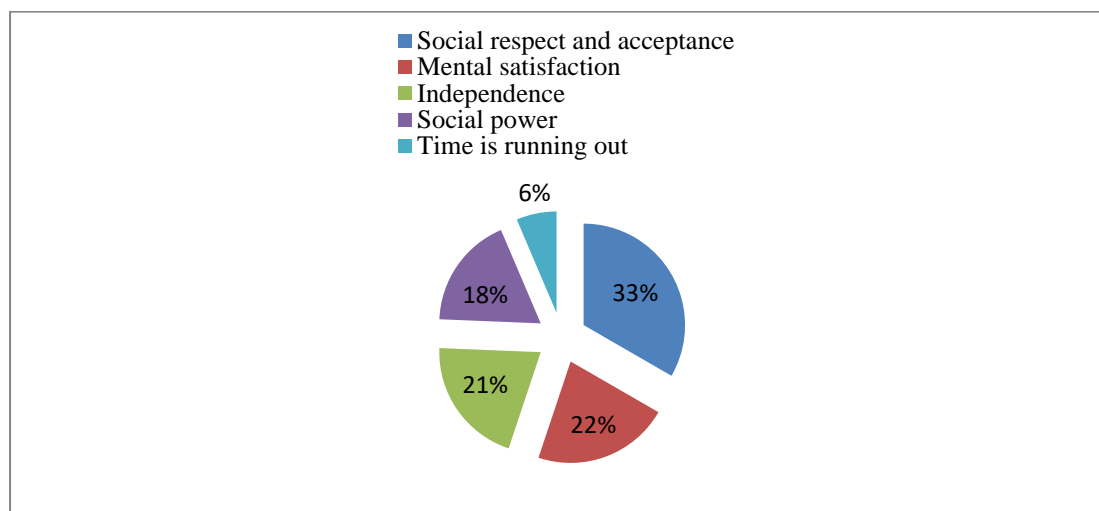
" I hoped to get rid of my loneliness more than the income, because being alone with children like this is not better than being alone ---- " (See Case studies).

Table 3.21 Benefits of Employing a Data Contributor

Reasons	Size
Strengthening the economy	50
Social respect and acceptance	26
Mental satisfaction	17
Independence	16
Social power	14
Time is running out	05

Source: Field Studies 2015

Chart No. 3.21 Benefits of Employing a Data Contributor



Samples of 50 a total economic well-received work main advantage of a penny out initially employed woman's objective is to strengthen the economic and marital status of women employed in the additional professions based on the economic benefit of the economic advantage so job. It can be pointed out as a major advantage for a woman - it is clear that the economic power gained through employment in this way indirectly enables a woman to gain respect, recognition and power in the family as well as in society. In the traditional social pattern, the subject of women gained some recognition only in the social model of the mother being a housewife, a caregiver and caregiver thus depriving her of the privilege of enjoying her freedom and independence within the social framework of masculinity but also the opportunity for women to be employed as laborers. with her career as a community, a respect for recognition charge the same independence and social power and Anne Oakley also said given that the focus of her subject (Edirisinghe , 2011; 88) - social recognition received in the trade only man in particular was , honor, and for women today It is no secret that the 26 people in the sample claim that they receive social respect and recognition from their profession. There is also a reason for her to gain independence in society through this respect and recognition she receives through her work specially the socio-cultural as well as political freedom she enjoys in this profession especially in working within an organization and in the family without any personal influence. This independence from the profession also led to a higher status for women in family affairs, such as decision-making and involvement in family finances, as expressed by 16 people in the sample.

The majority of teachers and nurses consider the psychological satisfaction they receive from the profession to be the greatest advantage they have over all others where they point out that the pleasure they get from working with children is greatest so all the time spent with children do not forget that the nursing profession, they who did untold emotional satisfaction from the shimmer through the minister said more than one above all else, because the world does not work anywhere better than to serve needy patients such person according to the sample 17 people Emphasized that job satisfaction is more important than anything else.

Table 3.22 Data Contributor Satisfaction with Monthly Income Through Employment

Ideas	Size	Percentage
Yes	37	74%
No	13	26%
Collection	50	100%

Source: Field Studies 2015

Focusing on the monthly income of the database, 37 databases were satisfied with the monthly income they received - the most important of which was that the database was self-employed women and unmarried women - but almost all married women earned a monthly income through their profession.

Table 3.23 In the opinion of the data contributor, should there be further salary growth in the professional sector?

Ideas	Size	Percentage
Yes	27	54%
No	23	46%
Collection	50	100%

Source: Field Studies 2015

One of the main advantages that women expect in employment is economic resilience so many women are still employed after marriage and some are employed in extra jobs however, the majority of the 27 people in the sample are of the opinion that there should be a pay rise in their jobs - The idea was that the current salary was not adequate to meet the needs of the family - especially on the basis of the fact that with the expansion of the family after having children, there should be a sufficient salary to meet those needs - and some of the data contributors were self-sufficient. They were of the opinion that there was no value therefore, that a wage increase should be made in order to give proper value to their labor. Most of the 23 who said no were mostly self-employed they were satisfied with the salary due to their ability to balance homework and work and did not expect a pay rise.

Table 3.24 Whether the employer of the data provider is employed

Ideas	Size	Percentage
Yes	38	76%
No	12	24%
Collection	50	100%

Source: Field Studies 2015

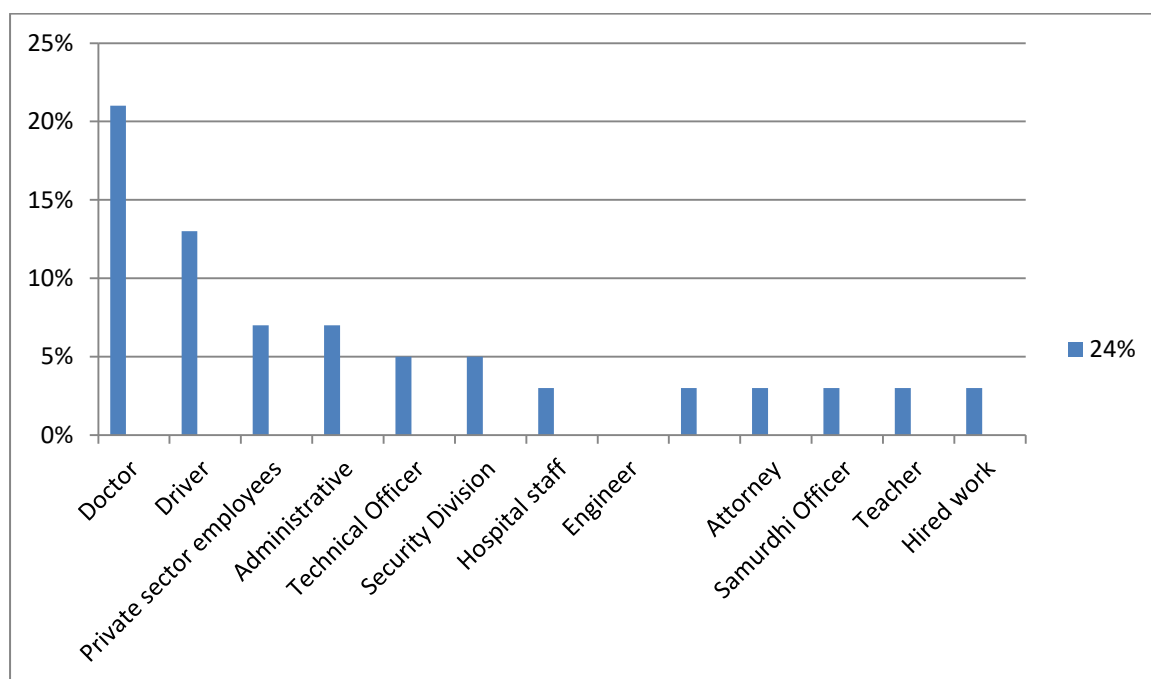
Of the 50 data contributors, 38 were employed and the unemployment rate was as low as 12 - thus, although husbands' employment had some effect on women's employment and career choice, it directly affected a woman's employment.

Table 3.25 Data Contributor Husband Employment

Occupation	Size	Percentage
Trade	09	24%
Doctor	08	21%
Driver	05	13%
Private sector employees	03	07%
Administrative	03	07%
Technical Officer	02	05%
Security Division	02	05%
Hospital staff	01	03%
Engineer	01	03%
Attorney	01	03%
Samurdhi Officer	01	03%
Teacher	01	03%
Hired work	01	03%

Source: Field Studies 2015

Chart No. 3.25 Data Contributor Husband Employment



Source: Field Studies 2015

Nine of the 38 employed husbands were employed in the trade sector and the number of doctors was eight - another 5 were employed as drivers three worked in the private sector and three were professionally selected from the administrative sector technical and security officers Overall, there was a limit of 6 and the least represented occupations were hospital workers , engineers , lawyers , Samurdhi officers , teachers and hired laborers - these employed husbands have the highest representation in the public sector at 53% of the total. Thus it is clear that there is still a male dominance in some professions in the public sector in comparison to the professions of the database - on the other hand, when focusing on the teaching profession, it is the profession that employs the maximum number of women in the sample, but here one represents the teaching profession Accordingly, the view that the teaching profession is a socially accepted profession for women is also acceptable. Attention to the self-employment sector in women's representation in Tailoring , beauty , food sales , not only to maintain the retail shops remain focused on the careers of women and the role of maintaining the traditional hostel become the choice of self-employed men the size of 24% . It also reveals that while women are still engaged in traditional occupations, men still engage in occupations that can spread their dominance - thus revealing that there is a gender inequality that causes a woman to be employed by her husband for employment. This analysis shows that this is not the case in society.

Table 3.26 Data contributor's view on female employment

Ideas	Size	Percentage
Very good	18	36%
Good	17	34%
Moderate	13	26%
No idea	02	04%
Collection	50	100%

Source: Field Studies 2015

In the nuclear family model created by the change in the family structure, the financial strength of the family that comes from the economically active man alone is not enough in modern society - so if a woman has the ability to provide some economic strength to meet the needs of the family, it is a very important condition for her to be employed. recognized that the social status of the sample 18 of them were on a very good idea and another 17 were good and clear idea Wall Street is also a woman employed by a social power, honor and reputation as well as to enjoy the independence of her socio-economic and political privileges in the educational system Also provides opportunities - thus making it clear that the employment of women remains a matter of acceptance in modern society.

Table 3.27 Data Contributor thinks the most suitable job for women

Occupation	Size	Percentage
------------	------	------------

Teacher	30	60%
Doctor	05	10%
Office Assistant	02	04%
Self-employment	02	04%
Business	01	02%
Attorney	01	02%
Administrative	01	02%
No idea	08	16%
Collection	50	100%

Source: Field Studies 2015

As a person who plays a dual role in the society, it is accepted by the society that if a woman has a job, she should choose a profession with freedom and leisure - therefore the teaching profession was accepted by the society as the most suitable profession for a woman from within the traditional social system - 1908 through the establishment of Sinhala Women's Teacher Training Colleges Further efforts were made to increase the contribution of women in the teaching profession (Liyanage , 1998; 17) and also during the period 1986-87, when professional diversity began, women were increasingly focused on the teaching profession (62-4%) (Jayaweera , 1995; 179) - As a result, the teaching profession was recognized as the most suitable profession for women in society.

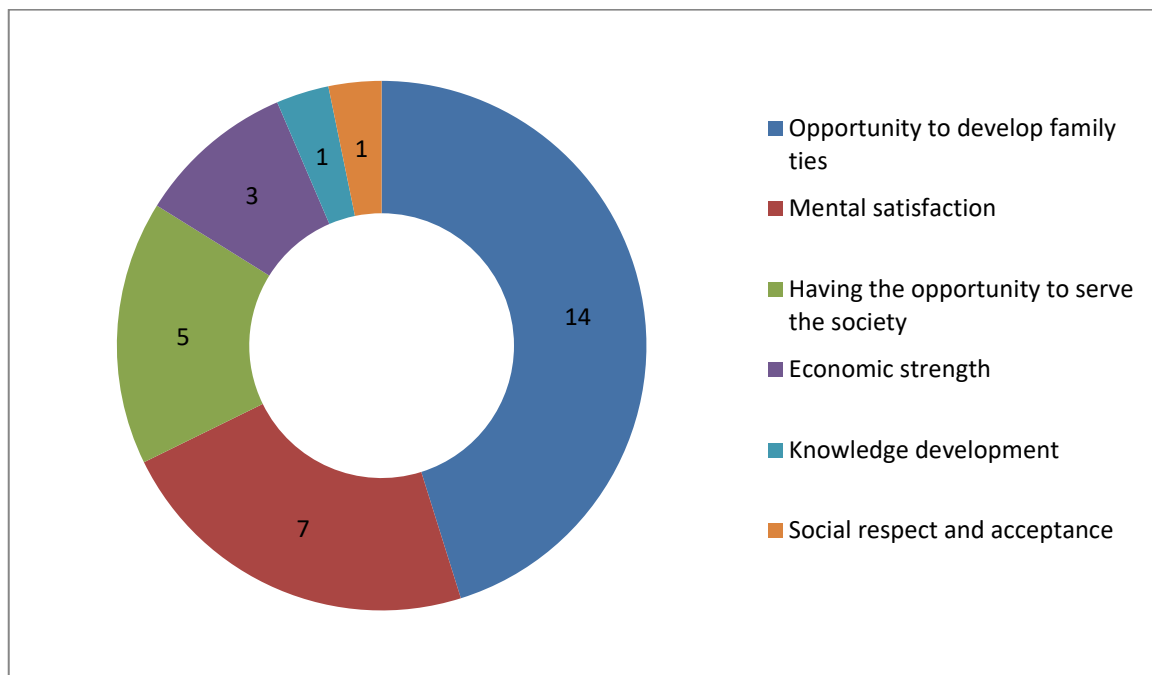
Accordingly, most people view a sample of the best place to find out what professional women was a teacher's career were better idea of the woman " teacher of alignment will not bother 2, 3 as It can then come home So there is plenty of work to do at home in the evenings - and every school holiday - not as much work as in other jobs - and that job is very hectic - so the best job for a woman is to be a teacher "- thus recognizing the teaching profession as a suitable profession for women then as well as today. The other 10% in the sample were of the opinion that the medical profession was the most suitable profession for a woman - 4 were selected as office assistants and self-employed were suitable professions and 3 were selected as business , legal and administrative professions respectively- Accordingly, a woman's occupation in today's busy society It is clear that society does not approve

Table 3.28 Reasons for that

Reasons	Size
Freedom and rest	35
Opportunity to develop family ties	14
Mental satisfaction	07
Having the opportunity to serve the society	05
Economic strength	03
Knowledge development	01
Social respect and acceptance	01

Source: Field Studies 2015

Chart No. 3.29 Reasons for that



Source: Field Studies 2015

A woman employed her even want independence through work and leisure should be to place the sample in question Contact data contributor will put more emphasis on the fact there was an unmarried woman than a married woman, the subject responsibilities and job duties , high amount because of the activities of the A woman should strive to choose a career that is balanced especially as a mother , housewife, and wife as she plays a vital role in family interactions as well as outside-of-home social networks so a woman's choice of career requires more freedom and leisure than anything else. It is a well-known fact in society that expectation is that 35 people in the sample were of the opinion that freedom and rest should be the only thing needed for women in choosing a career - thus that women should be employed in occupations where there is freedom and leisure rather than economic power , social respect and acceptance. Individuals as It is clear that there are sixteen.

Case Studies

Study of a resource 01 - Nadeesha

Age: 28 per Nadisha beauty profession currently married about a year prior to the marriage, and she did not work, but maintain the beauty of marriage is so small, she once said: launched his career choice

“ My husband, whom I am married to, works in the private sectors he comes home late at night and goes to work the next morning so my husband does not want me to go to work because both of you are in trouble when you go to work. He decided to set up the salon himself because I had a diploma in this subject when I was at home and I liked it a lot , so I started a small home-based salon because being at home made it easy for my husband to do all his homework and chores. It's okay to do this kind of work even when I have a baby - now it's been a year since I started this - like last month, we started a little communication there - without the hassle of being able to balance shop work and homework at home - not getting a lot a month - but It's better to have something at home than to be at home - not boring - and much better than just being at home -----” (Interview 2015-02-20). According to her comments, the reason for her career choice is marriage , personal preference and academic motivation - but here the direct reason for her career choice is her personal preference and her academic drive.

Study of a resource 02: Achala

Achala is a 24 -year-old unmarried woman who works in the public administration sector. She has been in this job for about a year now and has chosen her career based on her educational background.

“I did A / L and worked in a private company for about 2 years - while I was there I was gazette for Management Assistants - so I put it on and wrote the 2013 exam - after that I went to this job - now I am also doing an external degree - another year It's over in 2 - then he's going to move up in this sector -----” (Interview 2015-02-25).

Study of a Practice 03: Suneetha

Suneetha, a 35- year- old unmarried woman, is currently working as a caretaker at the Methsevana Social Welfare Institute - after working as a saleswoman for about 2 years, she commented on her career choice,

I'm not married - I'm with my mom and dad - my mom worked here too - now retired - I still wanted to do some work right now - because it's very close to our house - within walking distance - and there is nothing to be afraid of because of the government Taking care of the women there so free - has time to stay home - because the shift has its own work. That's why I quit my job about 2 years ago - and it's not well paid - just tired - late at night - it's hard to go - now this is not like that - easy , less hassle - so I quit this job Came to do. But I did not get any benefit from being a mother - I gave myself a job based on my level of education ----- (Interview 2015-02-20). The relaxation and ease of work on the one hand is one of the reasons why she chose this career, but the direct reason for it is her educational status.

A Study of the Result 04: Thilini

Thilini is a 37 year old woman who works as a caretaker at Methsevana Social Welfare Institute - a mother of two and has been employed in her profession for nearly 3 years now - although she is currently her professional caretaker, she was previously a field officer. She, however, had this to say about leaving the profession and choosing a new career.

Before I got this job, I worked as a field officer for a private insurance company - I did that job for about a year after I got married - but I quit that job after I had a baby - because it's hard for me to do such an outside job with a baby - and I'll always be with the baby. He wasn't used to anyone else - so I quit - and didn't do any work until about 5 years later. Now I have two babies- both are big- so I went to work as a caretaker at the nearest messenger without any trouble- it's been 3 years now- she took us in an interview to see our learning. The shift has to work - so it's very easy - because the kids' homework and homework can be done without hassle - very free and very easy ----- (Interview 2015-02-20). Thus, it is clear that her level of education is the direct reason for her choice of the profession in which she is employed, and that the leisure and comfort associated with the profession is also to some extent.

Study of a resource 05: Sumana

Ms. Sumana, a 50 -year-old retired teacher, is a widow whose husband has died and has been living in a house for about 10 years now. She lived a lonely life after her husband's death.

I first worked as a teacher- my mother was also a teacher so from a young age I had a desire to be a teacher. I'm been married for two years now - my son's married and he's living alone - so I 'm alone at home, so I thought I'd start a boarding school - 1/2 years from now - 3 room girls in the house There are 6.

In addition to my pension, I earn money from this - but more than the income, I hoped to get rid of my loneliness - because being alone with children like this is not enough - so I started something like this of my own free will ----- (interview Discussion 2015-02-20). It is clear from her comments that she started this business of her own free will in order to get rid of her loneliness and loneliness - it is clear from the studies in this post that there are various factors influencing women's career choice.

04. Discussion and Conclusions**Discussion**

Due to the patriarchy of women in the traditional social structure of the past, the opportunity for her to enjoy some freedom in society was extremely limited, but the change in sociocultural attitudes led to the elimination of inequalities in education and occupation. The yoke of choice also took place in this way. The situation in which women, who were then employed only in professions such as teachers , nurses and clerks, became concentrated in other professions such as administration , medicine, engineering, etc., is much clearer when it comes to focusing on the professional aspects of women employed in the sample. There is a wide range of female employment in trade, medicine, administration, law, engineering, Samurdhi and cooperative officers and it can be concluded that today professional selection is a status issue affecting women. Considering the factors that lead to the creation of such a career choice in the subject of women, it can be concluded that there is a direct reason for it. Considering the educational status of the sample data contributors, the highest level of education represented in the sample was A / L pass , diploma and degree. Education categories the amount of 40 million of which 42% of them sector Rule.

Accordingly, educational status when directly polled clear whether speed also employed to select data donor effective and what causes that contributed to the woman's employment and 32 a total education process, On the other hand, stating that the match between career and education contributed to job satisfaction also confirms the conclusion that educational status directly contributes to a woman's career choice.

In the old traditional social system where the employment of a married woman was considered to have a negative impact on her family structure, it became socially unacceptable for a woman to become an earner, and as a result the employment of married women became less severe than it was at the outset. so visible a mounted that concluded Sari for sample employed women are 50 out of 84% of a total of married women yoke on the other hand their highest representation was aged 30 and older the age group Rule. According to the age group of married women, 41 of the unmarried women number 1 in the yoke Sari conclude that the effect on the growth of its woman, but according to the women's employment has fallen. However, looking further into marriage, it can be concluded that it also affects a woman's career choice, as many women focus on careers where they can expect more freedom and relaxation due to the efficiency in the new lifestyle that is developing with marriage. It can also be concluded that a woman's marriage is a factor in her choice of career as a result of which women refer to other professions from the profession they were dealing with. It can be concluded that the number of family members contributes to female employment as well as career choice, and with the gradual expansion of the family structure beyond the early stages of marriage, some women are employed in other occupations besides the main occupation, as well as in other occupations. It can be concluded that due to the busy life that accompanies having children, many women choose occupations with shifts, as well as self-employment, their choice of profession and the apparent speed of family membership.

Another way society built around the idea is that most women in employment for the husband of unemployment caused in the air, but samples of employed women are service 50 out of 76% speed accordingly is not true situation endorsed by society through the left prison husbands employed a woman It can be concluded that her husband's unemployment does not contribute to employment. It can be concluded that freedom and relaxation are another major factor influencing the subject of modern female career choice because when asked what were the factors that led to the choice of a job, 15 data contributors gave freedom and rest as the reason and another 32 for job satisfaction. The majority of the three dissatisfied with this freedom and relaxation stated that the lack of freedom and leisure in the profession and the inadequacy of the freedom and rest that comes from work to sustain family work also lead to conflicts in family affairs. People who have been in other professions before their work have also pointed out that the reason for leaving the job is the lack of freedom and rest at work, which can lead to restlessness directly due to the professional turmoil that develops with overwork, night shifts, etc. It also reveals that professional freedom must exist in any profession An examination of all these conditions reveals that a woman seeks freedom and rest from her career and pays full attention to that situation when choosing a job. While many women are turning to other occupations outside of their main occupation, they are turning to other occupations outside the main occupation to meet family needs due to the inadequacy of wages in occupations due to economic inequality. Many people also choose extra careers for mental satisfaction - most private tutors expect more mental satisfaction than economic gain - the best example of this is the job of a woman who runs a flower nursery as an extra job, can point out the prevailing attitude towards taking.

"I'm so happy to see this flower - I'm laughing at this flower - talking - I'll come to see this flower garden when I have a problem - I'm really happy with this nursery. "Thus, it is clear that economic strength as well as mental satisfaction have some effect on a woman's choice of job.

Many women expect a pay rise in the profession as it is not enough to pay for their family needs - especially married women who are more likely to pursue other extra occupations due to this - thus expecting a pay rise in their careers. From time immemorial, it has been widely accepted in society that a woman's employment is inappropriate - and therefore a focus on women's higher education, which is ineffective in society - has led to a widespread perception in society that a woman should dedicate herself to her family by engaging in family responsibilities. It can be concluded that there is a change in these attitudes of creation in the modern social pattern - for example, 70% of the total number of people who are very interested in employing a woman are employed - in the modern family system and competitive social pattern, the male-only family economy Modern society emphasizes that women should also be employed in a profession as there is an unsustainable environment - where it is generally accepted that the most suitable occupations for women are occupations with freedom and leisure, and that society also serves a woman with some freedom, social power, and dignity. The employment of a woman in a job was approved by the society as it is obtained through employment It can be concluded that female employment is a socially accepted condition in the society. Since the first phase of the women employed in professional services to the woman through the anomaly appropriate standard of the teaching profession as a career so welcome past system of lay women without discrimination in employment was a teacher in the work of freedom and leisure, family, with Due to the space and professional satisfaction of spending time in the profession, the teaching profession is still recognized as the most suitable profession for women in today's society - especially in the sample 60% of people have pointed out that the teaching profession is the most suitable profession for women - thus in the traditional society of the past. It can be

concluded that in modern society, the teaching profession is still accepted by society as the most suitable job for women - and that the highest percentage of women in the sample, 16%, chose the teaching profession as their job and the teaching profession as the preferred occupation for unsatisfied women. This situation is further confirmed. Thus, it is clear that various factors influence women's career choice, and it can be concluded that education and marriage have a greater impact than all other factors and that female employment is significantly more active in modern society. The direct cause is the evolution of social attitudes that existed in the traditional social structure.

Conclusion

Arrangements were made to take the necessary steps to increase the woman's salary in the professional sector - especially as many women stated that the lack of adequacy in the salary created a problem in meeting the family needs - which was cited as the reason for recovering the loan from the salary. -Therefore action should be taken to provide some form of relief in recovering the loan through salary- Also the women employed as caretakers and caretakers in Methsevana Social Welfare Institution pointed out that their labor is not given the required value- hence the value of the labor expended in their profession. It is important to take the necessary steps to increase wages accordingly. Giving women the freedom and rest they need in the professional sphere - a situation that has been proven by the findings that many women seek freedom and rest throughout their careers - especially since it is a common phenomenon for married women to expect more freedom and rest in their profession. rest and be of responsibility, where as unnecessary, freedom and privacy as an obstacle to the transfer women adapt to night shift prevent the restrictions of freedom and leisure sector remains largely the night, especially in the category Social worker (at 11, the up), more as transfer, need transportation to speak normal situation because the most important steps to control these situations must have boldness. Changing the traditional social attitudes that have influenced women - the social attitude that women have built up in the traditional social structure as a person dedicated to their family affairs - is still sometimes accepted in modern society especially as the introduction of the teaching profession as a more appropriate occupation for women As a result, female employment in certain occupations is still low and because husbands do not approve of female employment after marriage because of the idea that she must be committed to family work steps need to be taken to change the social attitudes that still apply to women.

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