

C
301
WAN

ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ග්‍රාමීය පවුල්වල සමාජ ආර්ථික තත්ත්වය කෙරෙහි
කාන්තාවන්ගේ මැදපෙරදිග රැකියා නියුක්තිය තුළින් කරනු ලබන
බලපෑම පිළිබඳව සමාජ විද්‍යාත්මක විග්‍රහයක් :

කුරුණෑගල දිස්ත්‍රික්කය ඇසුරින්.

**A Sociological Study of the impact of
Middle - East Employment of Females on
Socio - economic situation of Rural Families in
Kurunegala District, Sri Lanka.**

PERMANENT REFERENCE
FOR USE IN THE
LIBRARY ONLY

එච්. එම්. කේ.ඩී. එස්. චන්තිනායක

මෙම ස්වාධීන නිබන්ධය ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ජේරාදෙනිය විශ්ව විද්‍යාලයේ දුර්ගනපති
උපාධිය සඳහා ඉදිරිපත් කරනු ලබන්නකි.

2000

533969

ABSTRACT

This study focussing on failures and successes of Middle East employment analysed factors affecting successes and failures of Middle East returnees within a broad sociological frame work. The factors that were investigated in to were the variables that were identified by respondents as valid, which were thought of reflecting the various levels of failures and successes of female returnees and their families in the rural context of Sri Lanka. Therefore this study is empirical.

Data for the study were collected using widely practised sociological methods in the area of quantitative and qualitative data collection of which case studies; in-depth interviews and survey of 60 female returnees were prominent. The study was carried out in Maho, one of the Divisional Secretary's areas (Ds Division) in Kurenegala District.

The findings show that a large percentage (56%) of returnees were successful in their life after return as successful householders and members of families. The factors that contributed to their successes were of two types; those in the sphere of economic behaviours and those that were regarded as social- behavioural. Although income, investments and savings were regarded as social-behavioural. Although income, investments and savings were fundamental in understanding the success of an employment, the empirical research yielded behavioural variables as more predominant and important in understanding this phenomenon. The variables of success and failure have been identified in the study are linked to how people subjectively measure family and individual success or failure in village of Maho. These measurements in the form of variables of conspicuous consumption and other form of consumption and expenditure related behaviours could also be considered as measurement of rural modernisation, which characterise, in the main, individuation of nuclear families and doing away with traditional forms of co-operation. Overall, this study can be considered as a study of rural modernisation in Sri Lanka, which in recent times has been facilitated by employment opportunities provided for the village folk in the Middle East.

