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**Assessing the factors contributing to career indecisiveness among undergraduates of
Peradeniya University**

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Career decision making is among the most important and inevitable tasks in one's life. As undergraduates, students have to make decisions regarding employment and further education. Career decision has lifelong consequences for the individual's psychological and physical well-being and overall quality of life. Making a career decision can be a difficult and a challenging task for many young people. In most of the university counseling centers it is a commonly found problem among undergraduates (Kelly & Pulver, 2003; Taylor, 1982). In career psychology, career indecision has drawn attention of many people and researchers due to its financial and psychological costs. Career indecisiveness is a commonly found problem among Sri Lankan undergraduates. The objective of the study was to assess the factors affecting career indecisiveness among undergraduates of the Peradeniya University. Multi stage stratified random sampling was adopted. The sample consisted of 410 final year undergraduates from four study faculties namely, Agriculture, Arts, Management, and Science. These faculties were selected since they do not lead students to a defined career path. Research was conducted as a cross-sectional study. Nine hypotheses derived from the conceptual framework were tested. Primary data were collected using a self-administered questionnaire based on nine factors. T-test was employed to determine a possible gender difference on career indecisiveness. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) was conducted to compare means of career indecisiveness among four faculties. To predict the relationship between career indecisiveness of undergraduates with independent variables, regression was conducted. A higher number of respondents displayed medium level of career indecisiveness. Results of the independent samples t-test revealed that there was no significant gender difference on career indecisiveness. Among all factors monthly family income, self-efficacy, family obligation, being a student in a particular faculty, and father's education level were significant ($R^2 = 0.357$, $p < 0.1$).

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