

A Review of Adjustment and Academic Achievement of Senior Secondary School Students of Working and Non- Working Women

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Abstract

Home adjustment focuses on family relationships. It has been determined how much joy he derives from his home, the number of responsibilities he has in his entire life, and his lifetime of misery. When it comes to adjustments to one's wellbeing, health conditions are dealt with like pain and other maladies. It relates to how well known he is, his amount of involvement in various social events, the size of his community, how socially active he is, and so on. creativity focuses on whether the individual is able to show their feelings in a way that's suitable for you Besides, his mental health is also needs to be verified, as well. the basic human method of adjustment It is not confined to any particular time frame, but it encompasses all, or spans the duration of your life. All living beings, from amoebae to humans, encounter conditions in which they cannot get everything they want or get immediately.

Key word: Adjustment, Health, Responsibilities, Working mothers, Non-Working mothers etc.

Introduction

sociologists and social scientists became interested in the issue of children who didn't have a mother and their plight. Working mothers had less time to spend with their children, thus both helped and hindered their children's overall growth. Working motherhood can affect a child's ability to successfully interact with others and contribute to society, as well as their ability to take care of themselves. Nonworking mothers' preschool children are at risk of having greater behavioural problems. It was discovered that there was an impact with the nurses helping to lessen behavioural issues for the children and their mothers. Except for the fact that extroverts, as a rule, are not very good at school, no correlation exists between masculinity and academic achievement in males. Males are no more or less creative than females depending on whether or not they have a mother who works, but there is substantial difference between male and

female childrens' The education of children is an integrated method, not a one that isolates them in different schools and classes. Academic achievement involves getting marks, promotion to next level, and academic learning in order to obtain those scores. A poor academic record also defines a young person's future. Since the world is becoming more and more competitive, being productive is increasingly important. Peer pressure on pupils, colleges, teaching institutions, and in general, and the education system places a lot of pressure on desire for achievement on students The success of students tends to be at the centre of the educational system. In general, academic achievement depends on innate ability as well as on the person's environment. the working mothers are more attentive to their children's well-being As people started wondering, they addressed the issue that “parents should be involved in their children's learning” She is required to meet the needs of her children's current and future economic and social challenges.

Review of literature

(Mail et al., n.d.) Studied "*Achievement and Social Adjustment of Elementary School Children in Relation to Working Pattern of their Mother*" And noticed that under and close to his parents' fostering love the child begins his life. Mothers play a very important role in his first life lessons and the mother is seen as his first teacher and guide. A mother's caring and loving attitude supports the whole development of the child, while a mother's negligence can mar the development and contribute to the problem of social adjustment.

(El Nokali et al., 2010) studied "*Parent Involvement and Children's Academic and Social Development in Elementary School*" And noted that parent participation bridges two main contexts of early childhood growth, namely home and school environments. The home and school contexts are characterised by an ecologically based approach as autonomous microsystems and parent participation as an ecosystem that consists of interaction between key microsystems.

(Rajkonwar, 2016) studied "A Comparative Study on Emotional Maturity of Secondary School Students in Lakhimpur and Sonitpur Districts of Assam" and found that the emotional burden at the teenage level is rising daily. Emotions are by nature the essential primal forces that allow the organism to cope with conditions that require the most survival effort. The emotions are a way of working, they can be positive and negative in the world. There is a close connection between emotions and urges, needs and interests.

(Sharma, 2019) studied "*A Co-Relational Study of Adjustment among Professional and Non-Professional Working Women with respect to Psychological Variables*" and found that Indian women's position in the country was significantly strengthened in the post-Independence period. Now, as time progresses, they come out of the womb of conventional and custom culture. As part of the region, this gives great emphasis to family obligations and workplace commitment.

(Dandagal & Yarriswami, 2017) studied "*A Study of Family Climate in Relation to Academic Achievement of Secondary School Students*" and noted that family is a small unit of society, a scholastic system that determines the child's success, childcare and socialisation. The family environment determines children's ability, competence, adjustment capability, self-esteem, safety and behavioural behaviours. These factors improve their success in learning. Such inherent factors affect academic performance. Researcher examines issues with intrinsic child objects in the family climate to assess the accomplishment of the programme and accommodation for problems.

(Alexander, 2013) studied "*adjustment problems of working women In relation to their emotional intelligence, Family environment and self – concept*" And it found that Life is an ongoing adjustment phase. Anything we encounter is the direct result of adaptation to the world around us. No adjustment, according to the biological definition of evolution, is permanent. In other words, adaptation approves that keeps the living organism's equilibrium in the world by meeting its needs from time to time.

(MANSINGBHAI, S & PATEL, 2010) studied "*adjustment and academic achievement of higher secondary school student*" It also noted that adaptation is a mechanism that maintains a living organism, balance between needs and circumstances. The variables used for a study apart from the adaptation process (family, social, academic, financial and emotional) include age, gender, education, school form, etc. Male adolescents vary markedly from female adolescents on health change.

(Rani et al., 2017) studied "*Adjustment problems of adolescents of joint family and nuclear family*" And it was found that the family holds our roots and that we evolve from there. A sense of belonging comes from the close family connection. Family ties are a link to our beginning and a roadmap to our future. We are moulded into a unit that prepares us for what

we experience and how we react to these experiences in the world. Values are learned from an early age and are born all our lives. Family is the fundamental and universal social unit of society.

(Poduval & Poduval, 2009) studied "*Working Mothers: How Much Working, How Much Mothers, And Where Is The Womanhood*" And he observed that Motherhood entrusts a woman with the duty to raise a child. This process often affects the way she is treated in culture and at work. It may require you to take more than available leave options, and safety at work may be at risk. In order to cope with this situation, significant social and personal changes are required. A working mother, particularly someone who has the chance to balance her home and work, is encouraged by a job or a career. It develops the potential to raise a valuable member of society while also gaining financial freedom.

(Mohali, n.d.) studied "*A Comparative study to assess nutritional assessment of working and non-working parents having children 0-3 years of age at selected area, Ludhiana, Punjab*" And observed that children are tomorrow's capital. Take care of them if you want India to be big. In 1986, it was a slogan. "Health is every person's fundamental right. Every person is a citizen of the nation. The future of the child depends on physical, mental and emotional development. The family, society and country as a whole must therefore establish the conditions to form the child's personality to play a useful role for the future of the nation. Every effort must be put into ensuring a happy and stable future for flowering flowers. In developing countries in particular, malnutrition is a major issue.

(Cunsolo et al., 2018) studied "*Mental Health and Our Changing Climate*" And noted that health is more than disease absence. Health encompasses both emotional and physical well-being and neighbourhoods that struggle to offer basic care and social support. In thinking about the effects of climate change on our populations, we need not only to consider the direct but also indirect implications for human health based on the harm to the physical and social infrastructure of our communities.

Satisfaction of Women in Fulfilling the Role as Mothers

Traditionally, the roles of male and female members of a family have rarely overlapped, as traditionally described – men are thought of as providing for the family's needs and carrying out the physical tasks, and women as caring for the people in the home. Mothers usually devote

a lot of time to caring for them, offering emotional support, social, and intellectual guidance. In the present day, however, attitudes towards gender roles are beginning to change. The education of women has broadened the opportunities available to women. Despite the changes in gender roles, the important dual role women must keep working both at home and at the office. Working women are confronted with many obstacles and hurdles in the workplace, in their homes, and in the general community. Workingwomen experience more tension because of their various tasks are difficult to fulfil. For example, people with reduced workloads, including stay-at-home moms, have an advantage over those who work outside the home.

Emotional maturity of children of working and non-working mothers

Family is vital in child growth. In the mind of family members, the contribution of the mother is crucial. There is an increasing number of working women because of economic need, as well as the need to have an identity. It has changed how society sees mothers from the role of “caregiver” to “provider” with regards to that of the next generation. It has altered our definitions of motherhood and parenthood. Caring for children is not only necessary but, particularly, one of the roles of the family. She adores her young ones, because of their innate warmth. To a greater extent, no one else shares the mother's worry. She still strives to give her children everything they want and hope for. Children typically have their assignments or projects outside of their caregiving time, which means less focus and less guidance. It may have long-term consequences for the child's development.

Conclusion

Impact of mother's working status on her young children has always been a issue of debate. The studies conducted earlier with different variables have been showing mixed results. It is evident from a review of such studies that the results are often conflicting and inconclusive. But it is not surprising if we keep in mind disparity in the customs, traditions and ways of life prevailing over different regions. The investigator feels that, as state or locality of a country especially India is unique in character, customs and traditions, the research findings of a given region have neither the identical meaning nor the same implications. Besides, no systematic study has been conducted so far on Academic achievement, Value and Adjustment of secondary school students in relation to working status of their mothers to the best of the investigator's knowledge.

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