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Study Of Adjustment And Academic Achievement Of Senior Secondary School Students Of Working And Non- Working Women

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Abstract

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. Thus, the consequences of the mother's employment are being passed on to the children as well. Outcomes of children are strongly associated with a mother's emotional state and the parenting style of the father. Working women's children performed better than unemployed women's children during the woman's early years of childbearing years.

Key words: Education, children's, Academic achievement, family environment, etc.

Introduction

Education has become a child's right. The style of learning varies from one person to another. Some of us obtain better knowledge while others prefer the least visually distracted environment.

But we learn what can be effectively learned. It's critical that the students become independent students that help them apply learning skills and prepare for the exams. Learning becomes fruitful when students make meaningful and contextual use of what they have learned. Students need adequate independent habits of study for the master's degree.

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Habits is the studies method for students, whether systematic, effective or inefficient etc.

Earlier schooling is provided for the child in a family, and simple ideas are introduced that decide the whole development of the child in school and abroad. The role of the mother in child development is very important in a family and the mother serves as a model and influences the development and behaviour of the child. In general, mother is more effective than dad in disciplining children in their conduct, study patterns, attitudes and career guidelines.

In modern society the majority of the family is nuclear and the parents function as western countries. In India women's employment rates have risen very rapidly, leading to changes in family structure and function. In a different setting, children whose mother works develop relative to non-working mothers. Differences in the family setting have a major effect on study habits of individuals.

Role of family environment and academic achievement of school students of working and nonworking mother

The home setting is very different in dual and single families. Some women work because of their economic needs and personal satisfaction. They are happy with their work and income. These families face particular difficulties in trying to reconcile work and family obligations. Working environments sometimes have a negative effect on family life. Working mothers don't have time to worry about family problems. This has a direct impact on the actions of children. On the other hand, non-working moms often sit at home and have plenty of time to worry about family problems.

Students need the presence and assistance of parents because of their competitive climate. High challenging parents' jobs frustrate them and pass their work risks on to their teenagers. Parent stress affects their relationship with the family. If the mother does not succeed, the child will find the mother with him in all sorts of problems. On the other hand, mother's job in today's world is necessary in order to keep pace with current schooling, achieve high careers and pay high-profile courses and workplace fees. Cases in which high educational and social mothers had a major positive impact on the success of their children. In such situations, working women were better adapted at home than working non-working women.

Methodology : To study and fulfil the required objective we have selected the quantitative research approach. An questionnaire was designed to achieve the desired results.

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Respondents : For studying we have selected randomly 400 respondents of both genders

Data analysis and interpretation

Data analysis is defined as a washing, transformation and modelling method for the exploration of valuable insights for corporate decision-making. The aim of the data analysis is to obtain valuable information from the data and to decide on the basis of the data analysis. Whenever in our everyday lives we choose, it is by thinking about what happens the last time or what happens by taking that particular action. There is nothing but an understanding of our past or future and a method of decision-making. That is why we gather thoughts of our life or our future hopes. This is simply an interpretation of the results.

1. Age distribution of working and non-working Women?	**working%**	**No of Respondents**	**non-working%**	**No of Respondents**
Below 25	17.5	70	20	80
25-35	27.5	110	37.5	150
36-45	30	120	19.5	78
46-55	25	100	23	92
total	100	400	100	400

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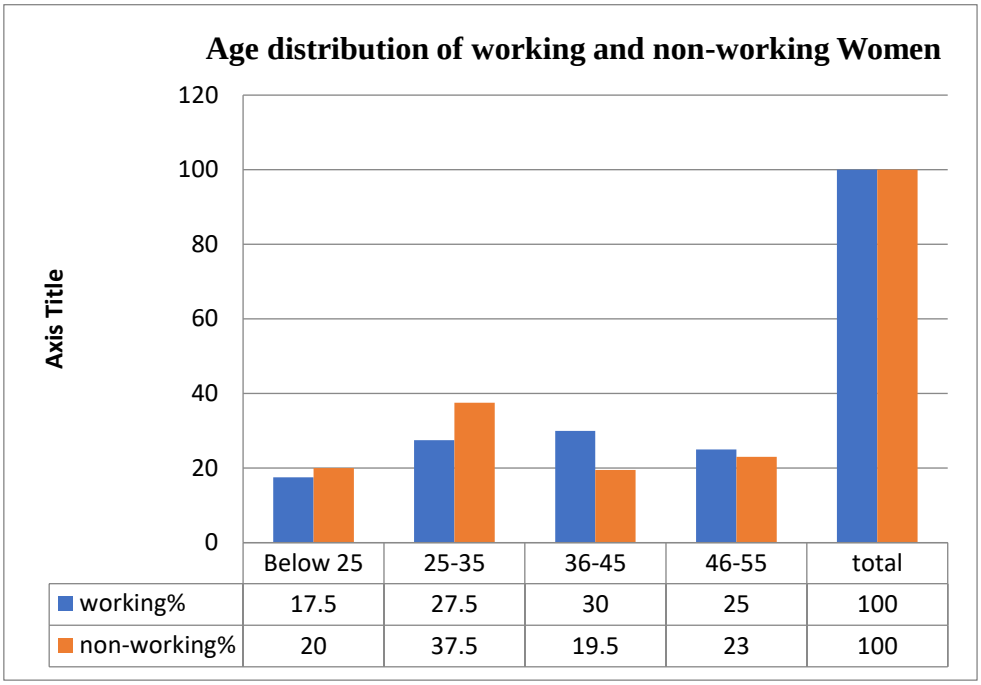

Research shows that 17. 5% of working women are below 25 years old. 27.5% of women are in the age group of 25to 35. 30% of women are in the age group of 36- 45and 25% of women in the age group of 46to55, similarly 20% of non-working women are between below 25 years old .37.5 %of women between 25- 35and 19.5% of women between 36- 45years old and 23% of women between 46- 55years old.

2. Education level of working and non-working Women?	working%	No of Respondents	non-working%	No of Respondents
Illiterate	6.5	26	20	80
Below Matriculation	14.75	59	17.5	70
Matriculation	15	60	21.5	86
Intermediate	20	80	17.25	69
Graduate	19	76	14.75	59
Postgraduate	24.75	99	9	36
total	100	400	100	400

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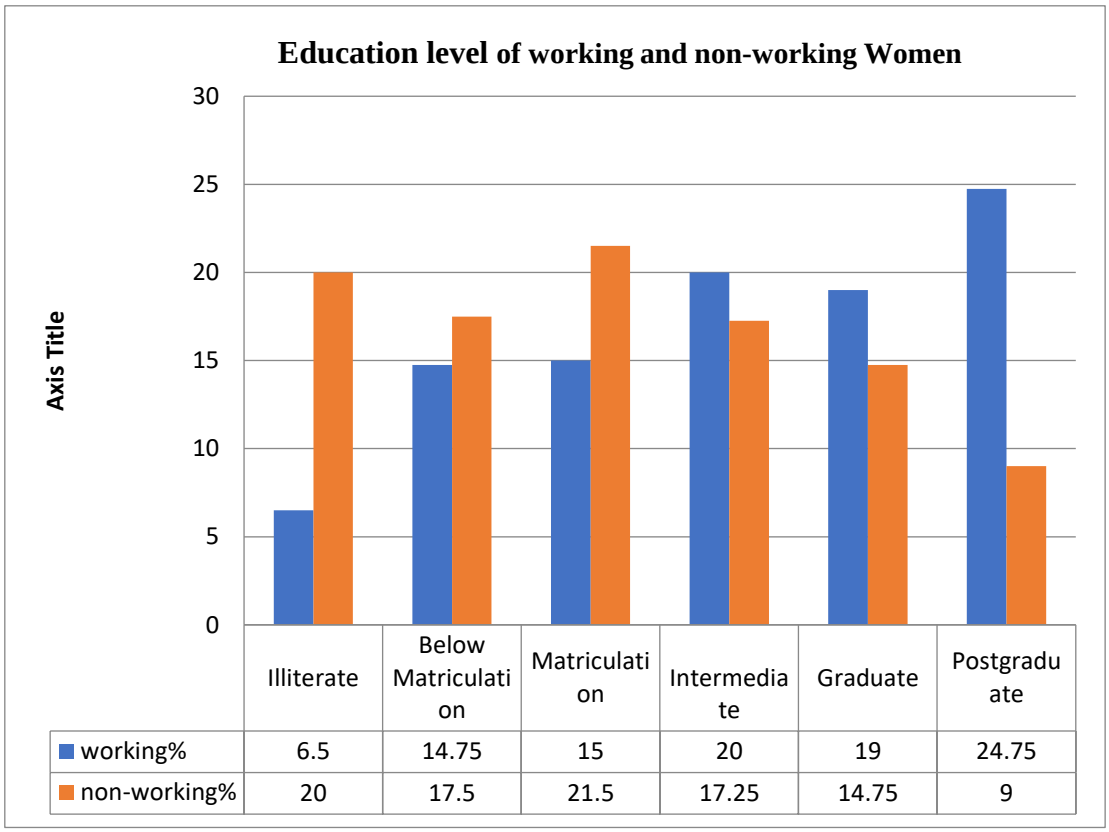
Graph 4.2



Research shows that only 6.5% of working women were illiterate, 14. 75% of women were less than tenth class, 15% are below Matriculation, 20% were intermediate and 19% were graduated. 20% of non-working women were illiterate, 17.5% of women were less than tenth class, 21.5% of women were of Matriculation and 17.25% of women were intermediate and 14.75% of women were graduate.

3. Marital Status of working and non-working Women?	working%	No of Respondents	non-working%	No of Respondents
Single	20	80	32.5	130
Married	50	200	37.5	150
Divorced	17.5	70	17.5	70
Widow	12.5	50	12.5	50
total	100	400	100	400

Graph 4.3

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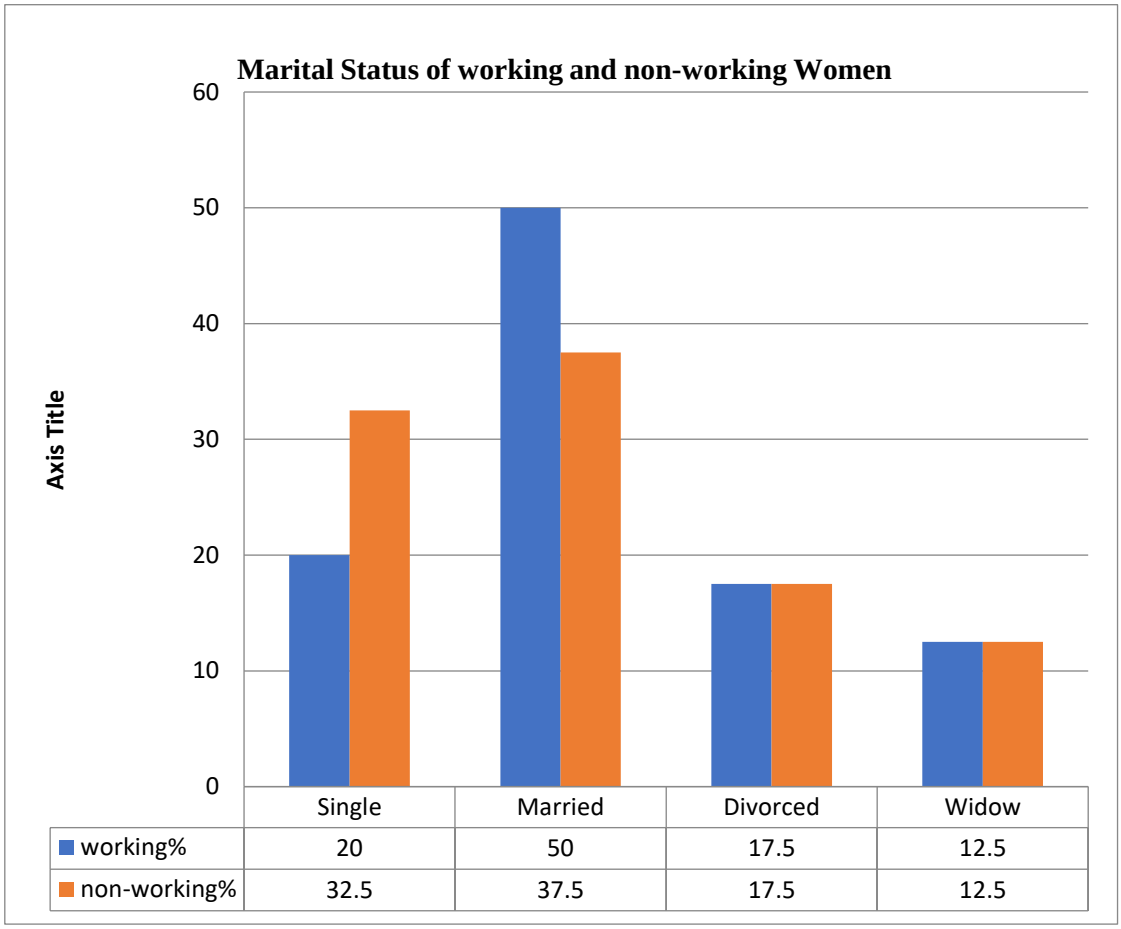

The analysis reveals that 20% of working women were single, 50% of women were married and 17.5% of women were divorced and 12.5% of women were widow. Similarly, 32.5% of non-working women were single. 37.5% of non-working women were married and 17.5% of women were divorced and 12.5% of women were widow.

4. How many working and non-working Women in urban and rural area?	**working%**	**No of Respondents**	**non-working%**	**No of Respondents**
urban area	61.25	245	41.75	167
rural area	38.75	155	58.25	233
total	100	400	100	400

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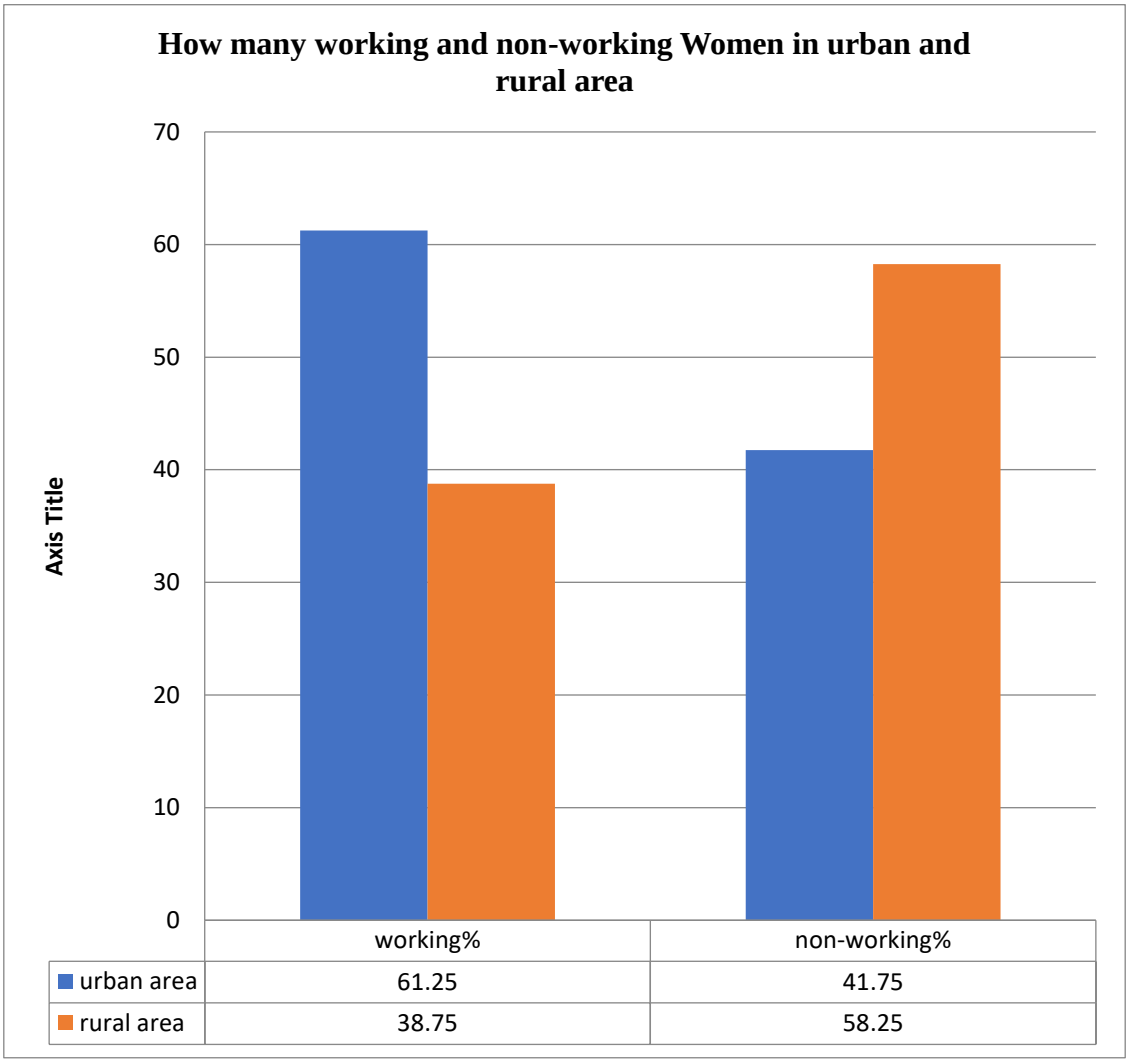

Research shows that percentage of working women and non-working women live in urban and rural areas 61.5% working women live in urban and 38. 75percent women live in rural areas 41.75% non-working women live in urban and 58.25% Women live in rural areas.

5.health condition of working and non-working Women	working%	No of Respondenty	non-working%	No of Respondents
Good	61.25	245	50	200
Bad	20	80	25	100
Average	18.75	75	25	100

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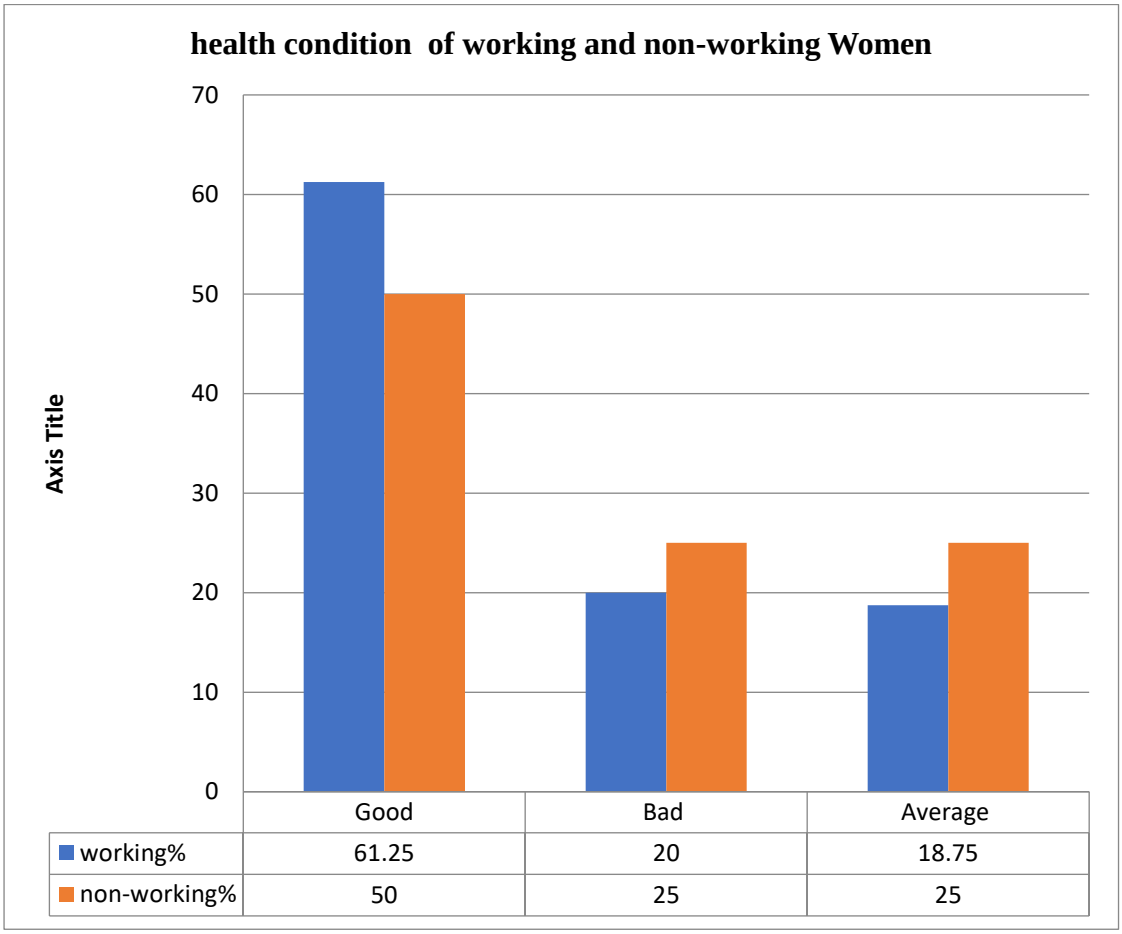
total	100	400	100	400



Research shows that the health condition of working and non-working women 61.25% of working women were in good health, 20% of working women were in bad health and 18.75% of women health were in average condition, similarly 50% of non-working women were in good health. 25% of non-working women were in bad health.

Suggestions for Further Study

1. The replica of study may be conducted in other regions for wider generalization of results
2. Studies can also be taken up at various levels i.e. school.

3. An investigation can also be carried out to compare the students belonging to both urban and rural area.
4. .Investigation may be conducted by including factors like joint family, nuclear family, full time, part time job, type of job and work etc.
5. A comparative study of students of working and non-working mothers on variables other than those used in the present study can be carried out.

Conclusion

Further, the findings of the study reveal that boys and girls of working mothers' do not differ significantly on Academic achievement, family climate and Social adjustment but they Educational adjustment, and Total adjustment. The study also reveals that boys and girls of non-working mothers' do not differ significantly on Economic value, Social value, and Social adjustment. However, they show significant difference on Academic achievement, Educational adjustment and Total adjustment. On the basis of the findings of the present research several suggestions of the study may be given/made for parents, teachers, administrators, and the community in general in the form of implications of the study.