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A Review of Research about Women in Educational Administration: Opportunities and Challenges

Poonam
Research Scholar,
Department of Political Science,
MDU, Rohtak, India.

Abstract: The purpose of this research is to characterize and explain the viewpoints of female educational administrators on work and life. This research covers all there is to know about mothers, students, and educational administrators. This is the preliminary study to look at the intricate interplay of female roles as a woman, mother, educational administrator, and PhD student. This study investigates engagement in education student service and researchers' examinations of entry and persistence concerns among doctorate student moms in positions of educational leadership. Further this study looked at how women managed multiple roles. Though, Today's status of women in educational administration stems from a long history of views, events, and expectations regarding women's right and competence to lead in schools and society.

Keywords: Higher education, Administrator, Women, Student.

I. INTRODUCTION

Education for women is a sign of progress. Women's education is a critical need for comprehensive and long-term development. It entails equal and expanded access to technical and vocational education and training, higher education, and research, with proper regard for quality assurance. Women are seeking higher education degrees in greater numbers, as demonstrated by the rising proportion. Their goals for earning a degree are as varied as their experiences in higher education. Women have a significant role not only in our everyday lives, but also in juggling the responsibilities of woman, mother, educational administrator, and PhD student. Women have made significant progress towards equality in many areas of life, particularly higher education. Higher education, defined as education beyond a regular high school education, became a reality for women in the United States in 1833, with the establishment of Oberlin College in Ohio. Oberlin, founded by abolitionists and Protestant evangelists, was the first institution to welcome all competent students regardless of race or gender. Our goals are undoubtedly diverse, and they are motivated by factors such as professional growth and personal satisfaction, which reflect societal changes. All degree-seeking women encounter several hurdles as a result of the various roles they play in their separate lives, which affect and shape their educational experiences. The junction of the distinct roles of mother, graduate student, and educational administrator has been the subject of research. Mothers nowadays seem to be juggling more duties at once than ever before in order to support their families and achieve their personal and professional objectives. This research stems from my desire to connect with other women who are juggling numerous jobs and will shed light on the obstacles women face before and throughout their life journeys to reach their personal, professional, and academic objectives.

In our nation, women dominate the majority of teaching posts. For many years, teaching was seen as a feminized vocation. Men often moved out of teaching roles due to social humiliation and into positions of administration, where the pay was greater and they could keep a tight eye on female employees. Females have traditionally been the majority in educational administration as compared to men. Researchers discovered that the ratio of female administrators has risen considerably in recent years. In the

foreseeable future, women will outnumber males in leadership positions throughout the huge educational system. This demonstrates that women may eventually outnumber males in the field of school administration. Despite a rise in the number of women in school leadership, they still do not occupy administrative posts in proportion to their numbers in teaching or those who are now qualified and certified to be administrators.

Even though social culture recognizes and supports the traditional role of women as mothers, this role has largely ceased to exist in modern society. The majority of Indian mothers today are employed outside the household. This study examined how women manage multiple responsibilities. Women serve as pupils, mothers, spouses, and administrators, among other roles. As a wife, these positions frequently become difficult or never end. It is crucial to examine the history of women in higher education in the rearview mirror. This study is of great interest to women who have previously pursued and are presently pursuing higher education, such as in educational leadership. The complexity of being a woman in academia is another factor. Being a woman, a mother, and an administrator at the same time as pursuing a medical degree presents unique obstacles for women. Because they worked as research assistants for renowned scholars, women were actively engaged in research and scholastic writing throughout their doctoral programs. As women strive to accomplish their professional, educational, and personal objectives, the contemporary mother's role appears to be more diverse than ever before. Women are adjusting to the numerous duties and responsibilities in their lives, but there are repercussions. There are numerous obstacles that make it harder for women to attain their objectives. While women have attained parity with males in terms of the number of degrees earned, the time it takes for women to obtain a degree has increased over time. This occurs for a variety of reasons, such as family problems, the absence of a mentor, and a lack of socialization.

There must be a more balanced approach to domestic responsibilities in our culture. There is still much work to be done in altering the attitudes, perceptions, and beliefs of society to reflect the fact that women have assumed more roles and that the responsibilities previously ascribed to women must be reconsidered and redistributed. If women's roles continue to grow and expand while their traditional responsibilities remain the same, certain adverse effects may occur. Among the many potential side effects of being an exhausted mother are divorced and deteriorating mental, emotional, and physical health. When males or other companions are present in the relationship, they should assume a greater share of these responsibilities in an effort to achieve balance and prevent these potential adverse effects.

The 'Glass Ceiling' is a long-studied phenomenon involving impenetrable and invisible barriers that prevent women from achieving higher managerial positions. Even if they are qualified and possess the necessary skills, the theory suggests that women in organizations and society have a variety of motivations for aspiring to higher positions. The barriers are characterized as being invisible and existing on multiple levels, which are presented in a pyramidal form. It is asserted that it is more difficult for women to obtain higher managerial positions due to how they are perceived in both society and the organization. Men are believed to be happier supervising and less comfortable following orders than women. Women also believe they are less qualified for managing and supervising individuals.

Gender stereotyping asserts that the external environment makes individuals aware of the information they must receive to become an open-minded leader. The authors explain further that perception, which refers to the process of receiving the information, is a significant means of retaining this information from the external environment. There are instances in which individuals develop a confined view of the qualities, characteristics, or attributes of others, which can be described as stereotyping. Individuals' perceptions of a particular demographic, ethnicity, organizational location, nationality, or gender are shaped by stereotyping. Davidson & Cooper assert that the view of marriage in which the wife is the homemaker and the husband is the home provider is the most prevalent form of sex stereotyping in every culture. The first pattern depicts the traditional sex role stereotype, in which the spouse works and the wife stays at home. The husband's effort and professional success at work are contingent on the circumstances at home. This situation causes minimal strain on the marriage because husband and wife share the responsibilities equally. However, this pattern has negative consequences for the wife, as she is

prone to forgetting her own requirements when children are involved. Although many spouses of married female managers appear intellectually to embrace and support their wives' careers, few do so psychologically and practically.

When Rhona and Robert Rapaport reexamined dual-career families, they determined that a working wife requires her husband's approbation and support. According to the authors, females are less able to cultivate a network of contacts, while stay-at-home spouses are able to do so through peers, family, the community, and institutions. When it comes to the difficulties of balancing a career in management with a long-term relationship or marriage, the same advice is repeated repeatedly: choose your partner cautiously.

We also go through life hurriedly, rushing from one activity to the next without ever genuinely pausing to consider the specific life paths we have chosen. According to research, women have a variety of roles, responsibilities, activities, and social relationships; consequently, their consciousnesses and perspectives may vary. I believe it is crucial to revisit feminist standpoint theory and its influence on women throughout this process. There are numerous lives with numerous roles, responsibilities, activities, and social relationships; consequently, there are potentially numerous consciousnesses and perspectives. This is not surprising.

While women, particularly those with studies, careers, and children, struggled to balance their duties in life, males were frequently not subject to the same requirements, demands, and expectations in terms of family life. A study analyses female administrators who do not have access to the support-providing "old girls' network" By working on one's self-awareness, taking action to align one's life with one's values, believing in oneself, and seeking support, when necessary, one can live authentically. Females need make connections by investing time in others, participating in groups, locating a mentor or being mentored, and networking.

II. CONCLUSION

On the basis of the current survey, it is recommended that certain aspects of the environment and community surrounding the doctoral student, who is juggling the roles of woman, mother, and educational leader, provide support to help ensure her degree success. As the time it takes for women to earn a doctorate degree grows longer and longer each year, they need all the assistance they can get. They can participate in the procedure. In addition to providing tangible assistance with transportation issues, the women's families also provided emotional support and encouragement. In addition, the study has fostered openness by allowing women to discuss their life experiences.

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