

Abstract

Childhood adversity or adverse childhood experiences are highly stressful, and potentially traumatic, events or situations that occur during childhood and/or adolescence. They can be a single event, or prolonged threats to, and breaches of, the young person's safety, security, trust or bodily integrity. People exposed to adverse experiences during the childhood can catch multiple short-and long-term health and lifestyle problems. Childhood adversity also affects the psychological wellbeing of the person who has experienced it. People who have faced adversities during their childhood are more likely to suffer from various kinds of psychiatric disorders like anxiety, depression, psychosis, and post-traumatic stress disorder. Adverse childhood experiences are equally related to lower levels of educational and academic achievements. Adversities and trauma experienced during the childhood damages the ability of an individual to pay attention and adequately grasp the point along with damaging her memory and retention capabilities. The present study aimed to explore the relationship between childhood adversities, psychological wellbeing, and academic achievement among Baganiya adolescents in the Dooars Region. A sample size 1016 students from 21 higher secondary school of the Dooars Region. This study using descriptive survey method to obtain a good representation of the population in the said geographical region. The Adverse Childhood Experience (ACE) scale, Ryff's Psychological Wellbeing scale and Multidimensional Poverty index were administrated to find out the relationship between childhood adversities, psychological wellbeing, and academic achievement among Baganiya adolescents students. Result showed that A weak positive correlation ($r = .270$) was found between childhood adversities and psychological wellbeing. The coefficient correlation between childhood adversities and psychological wellbeing scores was found to be Significant at .01 level. A weak positive correlation ($r = .362$) was found between deprivation and the childhood adversities Score. The coefficient correlation between deprivation and the childhood adversities Score was found to be Significant at .01 level. A weak positive correlation ($r = .191$) was found between poverty and psychological wellbeing which is also statistically significant. In the context of the current study, it was perceived that adverse experiences during childhood can have significant impacts on adolescents' psychological wellbeing and academic attainments in the Baganiya region. The study suggest schools should conduct parent-teacher meetings, educate local communities against domestic violence, awareness against consumption of alcohol and drugs as well as recommends that the local government take initiatives to empower financially deprived families in the Baganiya region of West Bengal through education, training and resource allocation.