

## **COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE GUIDANCE NEEDS OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS**

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### **Abstract**

Guidance was originally centered on problems related to vocations for young people. Adolescents who were not in school, had nothing to do, indulged in various activities resulted in delinquency. To reduce delinquency, an effort was made with guidance which aimed at choice of job suited to the abilities and needs of the adolescents. The chief guidance responsibility of society is towards children and youth. Guidance functions whenever choices are made and even when there is no choice, it helps the individual to understand and accept the situation. It is not only needed in crisis situations but throughout the life for personality development. Guidance which comes in just by the way as life goes is informal guidance; the guidance for achievement in our day-to-day life is incidental guidance. The specific form of guidance with a purpose is the formal guidance which helps the individual to find a solution to problem.

**Keywords : Guidance need, Adolescents, Delinquency**

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## **Introduction**

The term 'guidance' derives its meaning from the word 'guide' which refers to a person who shows the way. A guide needs to possess intimate knowledge regarding places, ways, etc., to enlighten individuals about a new place. This guidance means 'to guide'. Even at the earliest stages of the developmental history of human civilisation, adults must have extended guidance to the young for growing in and adjusting to various developmental situations in life. Although man's physical nature and equipment have remained unchanged for centuries, the structure of society has become tremendously complex. Urban life, mobility, industrialisation, hi-tech advancements, increasing media of communication, had introduced new social-personal challenges which the young or their family adults found difficult to cope with; this state of affairs led to the origin of guidance. In the West as well as in India, organised guidance work was performed by civic minded philanthropic persons. Frank Parsons, a volunteer worker in the Civic Services House in Boston has been recorded as the Father of Vocational Guidance in USA. Dr. Hoshang Mehta and Mr. Batliboi were the civic leaders of the guidance movement in the Parsi Panchayat Bureau of Bombay. Thus Bombay in India like Boston in the USA can be termed as the cradle of guidance movement in India.

## **Meaning of Guidance:**

Guidance is the assistance made available by qualified and trained persons to an individual of any age to help him to manage his own life activities, develop his own points of view, make his own decisions and carry on his own burdens. In the educational context, guidance means assisting students to select courses of study appropriate to their needs and interests, achieve academic excellence to the best possible extent, derive maximum benefit of the institutional resources and facilities, inculcate proper study habits, satisfactorily participate in curricular and extra curricular activities.

The word guidance is derived from its root word 'guide' which means to direct, pilot, manage or steer. As a concept, guidance denotes the utilization of a point of view in order to help an individual to understand himself and his world. In other words, Guidance is essentially a helping process that comprises providing material or non-material assistance to solve a problem which an individual may be facing at a given time. Guidance is a specialized service given to an individual

in making choices and solving problems of crucial nature. Under this concept help is given by specialized guidance workers for the best development of personality. Guidance enables the individual to solve educational, vocational and psychological problems, to help the adolescents for further accomplishment, to boost the confidence level and for better adjustment in life. Guidance activities do not provide answers rather they permit each student to resolve conflict by providing the necessary information and a climate for change. They emphasize on the dignity and worth of each individual without any manipulation.

### **Evaluation of Guidance:**

Evaluation of guidance is the process of finding the value of guidance. It is an attempt to find out to what degree the objectives of guidance and counseling has been attained. Evidences of success such as having developed the ability to be self-sufficient in solving problems and improvement in academic achievement are some of the positive outcomes expected of guidance and counseling. As compared to the data collection methods followed decades ago, in this twenty first century, it can easily be done by putting questionnaires on the computer screen. Even if the adolescent is hesitant to reply before the counselor, he may feel free to provide data through the data collecting machine. Any number of students and any amount of data can be collected and stored for reference with less time. Simple vocational and vocational problems can be solved by clicking the keys. If the problem is personal and needs interpersonal communication, it can be done by one to one interview type of counseling. In colleges and urban areas, this type of computer counseling can be done easily but only to certain extent in schools and rural areas.

### **Meaning of Guidance Needs:**

Guidance needs are the valuable needs of individual to take proper steps and decisions in every perspective of life. Every individual need guidance at every important step of life because proper guidance helps to take wise decisions and these needs vary from individual o individual depending upon the situation. Guidance is needed by those who are inexperienced in their field and take guidance from the expert.

Guidance covers the whole process of education which starts from the birth of the child. As individuals need help throughout their lives, it is not wrong to say that guidance is needed from

the cradle to the grave. Guidance is as old as the human civilization. In the primitive society, elders in the family offered guidance to the young and to persons in distress. Even today, in India, guidance, whether in educational, vocational or personal matters, is sought from family elders. Guidance - unorganized and informal - in all places and at all levels has been a vital aspect of the educational process. With the passage of time, revolutionary changes have taken place in the field of agriculture, industry, business and medicine. These changes in all walks of life coupled with extraordinary growth in our population has made the social structure very complex. The head of the family or leader of the community with a limited knowledge of the changed conditions is hardly competent in providing guidance and counseling to the youth of today. The term guidance is related to all types of education- formal, non-formal and informal. It can also be said that guidance is given to individuals in making appropriate choices and adjustments. Guidance and counseling is a professional field which has a broad range of activities, programmes and services geared towards assisting individuals to understand themselves, their problems, their school environment and their world and also to develop adequate capacity for making wise choices and decisions.

### **Review of Related Literature**

**Eyo et. al. (2010)** revealed that student's attitude at secondary school stage towards guidance and counseling was significantly positive and that the gender and school location significantly influenced students' attitude towards guidance services.

**Kalhotra, K.S. (2011)** concluded that there is a significant difference in guidance needs of government and private school adolescents. The adolescents studying in private secondary schools have less need for guidance than adolescents studying in government secondary schools.

**Vajary, Hosseiniyan, and Gaedi (2011)** showed that the degree of need to guidance in various aspects is different and need to education is the first order and occupational need is the second importance. The lowest was in need to physical guidance.

**Kaur (2012)** reported girls to have better social adjustment and school adjustment than boys. Consequently, it can be assumed that boys are in a greater need for social and educational guidance.

**Singh et al. (2013)** accounted girls to be more socially adequate and boys to be more socially adjusted; however, gender differences were not observed in emotional maturity of adolescents in the same study of guidance needs.

### **Justification of the Study:**

The history has revealed that man has always felt need of guidance especially for his young ones. It is necessary at every phase of human life achieving his best developments. Every share of our life i.e. health, education, home, family, religious life, moral life, civic awareness, leisure time activities, vocational planning means every activity or whole life has been covered by guidance. Guidance really helps us to discover our own abilities within us. It introduces a person to him by providing the quality of self-recognition. A child or a person who is the victim of his problems does not know that what he wants to do or where he wants to or what is right for him at mean time. Guidance actually develops the decision making ability, which meets a person to find the root cause of his problem and to vanish it. It does not have to restrict the freedom of an individual; the main purpose of guidance is to create self-confidence and spirit of self-direction in a person so that he does not feel neglected due to any reason whether it is related to the adjustment in society especially for the students who feels that being a student of government or rural school he could not achieve success in the desired or particular area. Guidance and Counseling can help these students to realize their aim in life or in which field they can do well as per their qualification and interest in a particular area. Thus guidance is necessary for both rural and urban students of secondary schools. They have needs to be guided in a right direction for their career. And their needs can be fulfilled by their parents and teachers.

### **Statement of the Problem:**

*"Comparative Study of the Guidance Needs of Secondary School Students of Sirsa District."*

### **Objectives:**

1. To identify the guidance needs of secondary school students.
2. To study the guidance needs (physical, social, psychological, educational and vocational) of secondary school students on the basis of gender and location of their residence.
3. To compare the guidance needs (physical, social, psychological, educational and vocational) of secondary school students on the basis of gender and location of their residence.

4. To explore the needs of students of secondary schools with their expectations.
5. To find out the level of teacher's expectations over the needs of secondary school students behavior.
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**Hypotheses:**

1. There is no significant difference between the guidance needs (physical, social, psychological, educational and vocational) of male and female secondary school students.
2. There is no significant difference between the guidance needs (physical, social, psychological, educational and vocational) of urban and rural secondary school students.

**Research Methodology**

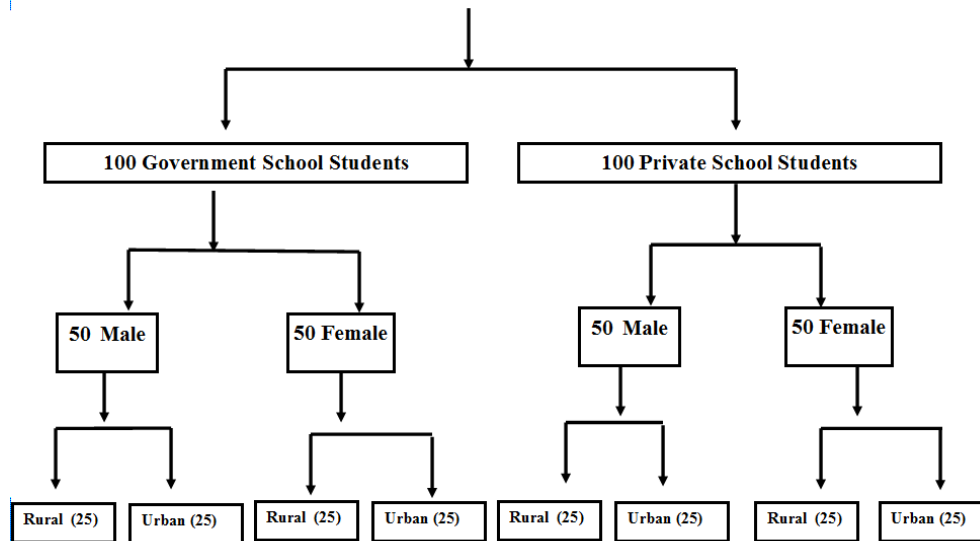
**Population:**

Population refers to any collection of specified group of human being or non- human entities such as objects, educational institutions, and geographical areas. For the present study, the population is all the students of government and private (i.e. Rural and Urban) secondary schools of Sirsa district.

**Sample for the study:**

There are various methods of selecting the sample. The investigator for this research chose Random sampling technique. The sample consists of 200 students taken from different rural and urban government and private schools of Sirsa district. There are 100 students of Government school of rural and urban areas (50 from each) and 100 students of Private school of rural and urban areas (50 from each). From each school the sample is distributed in equal male and female ratio of 25 female and 25 male.

## 200 Secondary School Students



### Tool Used:

Guidance Needs Inventory (GNI) prepared and standardized by **Dr. J.S. Grewal** is used by the investigator for this study.

### Statistical technique:

To analyze the data, mean, S.D. and t-test statistical techniques have been used in the present study:

### Analysis & Interpretation

**Hypothesis : 1** There is no significant difference between the guidance needs (physical, social, psychological, educational and vocational) of male and female secondary school students.

Mean, S.D. 't' value of guidance needs of male and female secondary school students.

**Table 4.1**

Secondary School students	N	M	S.D.	DF	't' Value	Level of Significance
Male	100	112.89	22.23	198	4.61	Significant at .05
Female	100	122.69	17.49			

### Interpretation

Table No. 4.1 shows that the mean & S.D. values of guidance needs of male & female secondary school students are 112.89, 22.23 & 122.69, 17.49 respectively. The calculated 't' value is 4.61 which is more than standard table value at .05 level of significance. It is concluded that there exists significance difference between male & female Secondary School students regarding guidance needs. The mean value of guidance needs of female Secondary School students is more than guidance needs of male secondary school students. Therefore, it is analyzed that the guidance needs of female secondary school students is more than male secondary school students. Hence, hypothesis No.1 is rejected.

**Hypothesis : 2** There is no significant difference between the guidance needs (physical, social, psychological, educational and vocational) of urban and rural secondary school students.

Mean, S.D. 't' value of guidance needs of urban and rural secondary school students.

**Table 4.2**

Secondary School students	N	M	S.D.	DF	't' Value	Level of Significance
Urban	100	108.52	21.81	198	6.96	Significant at .05
Rural	100	127.62	14.11			

### Interpretation

Table No. 4.2 shows that the mean & S.D. values of guidance needs of urban & rural secondary school students are 108.52, 21.81 & 127.62, 14.11 respectively. The calculated 't' value is 6.96 which is more than standard table value at .05 level of significance. It is concluded that there exists significance difference between urban & rural Secondary School students regarding guidance needs. The mean value of guidance needs of rural Secondary School students is more than guidance needs of urban secondary school students. Therefore, it is analyzed that the guidance needs of rural secondary school students is more than urban secondary school students. Hence, hypothesis No.2 is rejected.



## Main Findings

1. The mean & S.D. values of guidance needs of male & female secondary school students are 112.89, 22.23 & 122.69, 17.49 respectively. The calculated 't' value is 4.61 which is more than standard table value at .05 level of significance. Therefore, it is analyzed that the guidance needs of female secondary school students is more than male secondary school students. Hence, hypothesis No.1 is rejected.

2. The mean & S.D. values of guidance needs of urban & rural secondary school students are 108.52, 21.81 & 127.62, 14.11 respectively. The calculated 't' value is 6.96 which is more than standard table value at .05 level of significance. Therefore, it is analyzed that the guidance needs of rural secondary school students is more than urban secondary school students. Hence, hypothesis No.2 is rejected.

## Educational implications

- The study is helpful for the students to remove their problems related to education.
- The study is helpful for examining the Guidance needs of students in particular area.
- The study is helpful to detect the Social needs of students and also helpful for the teachers to provide guidance related to their Social needs of students.
- The study is helpful to detect the Educational needs of the students and also helpful for the teachers to provide Educational guidance to the students.
- The study is helpful to detect the Vocational needs of the students and also helpful for the teachers to provide Vocational guidance to the students.
- The study is important to know the guidance needs of male and female students of government and private secondary school in rural and urban areas.

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