



Research Paper

## A Study Of The Guidance Needs Of The Secondary Children Studying In Both. Government & Private Schools in Hyderabad Dist

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### ABSTRACT:

**INTRODUCTION:** Guidance is as old as human civilization guides., B 2 organized professional activity, is more than four decades old in or country. Guidance and counseling have, in all places, been a vital aspect of higher educzcion In America the guidance movement started as an attempt to fulfill the practical needs of employees and teachers, in India it began as an academic discipline. Guidance is the promotion of growth of the individual in self-direction. According to Jones, "Guidance involves personal help given by some, it is designed to assist a person in deciding where he wants to go, what to do. Students in the adolescent age group displaying peculiar growth and developmental characteristics are having variety of needs in Physical, Social, Psychological, Educational and Vocational areas. Guidance counselors, teachers, parents and well intentioned public information programs all seek to raise the aspiration level of all our youth. guidance is a general term which means helping the people to make wise choices and solve the educational, vocational and personal problems. It is an organized service which aims helping the individuals understand themselves which means enabling them to know their abilities, aptitudes, interests' perceptions, needs Purposes, their assets and limitations. Guidance is a process by which individuals are helped to make adequate adjustments in difficult situations of life.

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### I. PROBLEM RESTATED:

**STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:** In this study an attempt has been made to investigate the Guidance needs of the students studying in higher secondary schools. The students studying in higher secondary schools belong to Adolescence period. Adolescence is a crucial period and it is very difficult to define it. Stanley Hall has called this period "a period of great stress and strain fought with many problems". In the present study the researcher has focused attention on the following areas of guidance needs:

- 1) Physical Needs: These needs are the satisfactions that can possibly be brought about by the school or guidance personnel by providing guidance to the pupils in such activities as physical exercises, games and in regulating hours of study and rest.
- 2) Social Needs: Social needs refer to the availability of congenial social environment of school consisting of peer companions, where they meet and work with each other and experience a kind of social achievements.
- 3) Psychological needs: Psychological needs of guidance refer to those personal wants that are related with an individuals mental emotional satisfaction that are provided by the school or guidance personnel.
- 4) Educational needs: These needs refer to preparation of an individual for living in a complex work consisting of formal institutions which prepare an individual student for life by bringing about an all-around development of his personality.

5) Vocational Needs: Vocational need means the need to know about and prepare for the world of work and find place for our self in society with a view of achieving self-fulfillment.

**Significance of the problem:**

The guidance needs of the students have to be continually and extensively assessed. The extensive assessment of needs is necessary as the needs also vary across geographically depending upon socio-economic status, caste and age differences. Many individuals do not know their assets and limitations, do not know what they can do, what they cannot do, do not know whether the attitudes developed are desirable or undesirable. As we see today many changes are taking place in our society such as increasing unemployment, rapidly changing conditions of employment, government policy of reservation in jobs and admissions to courses, increasing cost of living, decreasing regard for merit and competence, utter disregard for human goodness, increasing politicization of institutional life, and so on. Hence, guidance and counseling services are badly needed to help them to face these problems and challenges. They should be helped to avoid stress which is possible by developing in them a rational way of thinking.

**II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:**

- 1) The objectives of the present study were to find out the Guidance needs of the students studying in government and private secondary schools.
- 2) To find out the Guidance needs of the students hailing from Rural and Urban areas.

**HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY:**

- 1) There will be no significant relationship between the Guidance needs of the students studying in Government and Private schools.
- 2) There will be no significant relationship between the Guidance needs of rural and urban students.

**III. METHODOLOGY:**

In this chapter the researcher has described about the method adopted, tool used in the present study. The researcher also described about the sampling techniques, administration and statistical techniques adopted.

Educational research must be squarely aimed at finding solutions to unsolved problems, at findings better processes and content than those currently vogue. Educational research can be classified in the following three types The present study is the Descriptive Research because it is concerned with the conditions of the school in the present situation.

**INSTRUMENTATION:**

**TOOLS USED:**

A great variety of research tools are of many kinds and employs distinctive ways of describing and quantifying the data. Many of the tools of research have been designed to yield quantitative measures. The researcher has adopted Questionnaire method to find out the guidance needs of the students studying in secondary schools.

**QUESTIONNAIRE:** In the present study the researcher has adopted the Guidance needs inventory prepared by Dr. J.S. GREWAL, with slight modification with consultation of some educational experts.

**SAMPLING DESIGN:** The sampling is indispensable technique of behavioral research, the research work cannot be undertaken with out use of sampling. The study of the total population is not possible and it is also impracticable. The researcher has selected 100 students as sample, out of them 51 students were taken from government schools and 49 students were taken from private schools. Similarly 49 Male and 51 Female students, 50 students from Rural and 50 from Urban and 75 students from Urdu Medium and 25 students from English Medium were taken. The researcher has adopted Simple Random Sampling Technique.

**PROCEDURE:** In the present study, to select the sample the researcher has visited different schools and consulted different heads of the institution. After taking permission from the concerned heads of institutions the researcher has carefully selected the sample from various schools.

**ADMINISTRATION:** The questionnaire was administered to 49 boys and 51 girls in the Hyderabad District selected schools, taking permission from the concerned heads of institutions. The researcher personally went to them, and a warm-up period was taken to develop rapport with the students, and they were told about the purpose of the study. The researcher has asked the students to read the instructions carefully that were given in

the questionnaire. Time was allowed for questions and after completion, the researcher had collected all the questionnaire forms on the spot.

**SCORING:** The scoring procedure was followed as per the guidelines given in the questionnaire Three point scale was used and the weight age given to agree, undecided and disagree, as follows:

AGREE 3  
UNDECIDED 2  
DISAGREE 1

**STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED:** Statistic is an important tool of the research worker. In the present study, to find out the relationship between the Guidance needs of the students studying in government and private schools, the Mean and Standard Deviation (SD) were calculated. The same statistical techniques were calculated for the remaining variables selected for the study i.e., Male – Female, Rural – Urban and English - Urdu Medium students. T-test was calculated to find out whether the mean difference was significant or not.

### **FINDINGS OF THE STUDY:**

1) Area wise Guidance needs: The result reveals that the students felt high degree of guidance needs firstly in Educational area, secondly in Social area thirdly in Psychological area. The fourth and fifth places were given to Physical and Vocational areas respectively.

2) Results Pertaining to Hypothesis – I: The students studying in government and private schools felt the same degree of Guidance needs in all the areas except in physical area. The t-value calculated was found to be insignificant. The students studying in Government schools expressed the high degree of need for guidance in Physical area when compared to the students studying in Private schools.

3) Results Pertaining to Hypothesis – II:

The Mean differences in all the areas i.e. Social, Psychological, Educational and Vocational were found to be significant except in Physical area. In all these areas the t-values were found to be insignificant. Hence the hypothesis i.e. there will no significant difference between the guidance needs of the students hailing from Rural and Urban areas was accepted. The t-value was found to be significant only in Physical area. It means that the students hailing from Urban areas are having the high degree of need for guidance in Physical area when compared to the students hailing from Rural areas.

#### **4) Results Pertaining to Hypothesis - III:**

The results pertaining to Hypothesis-III was presented from Table Nos. 12 to 16. In all these tables the t-values calculated were found to be insignificant in all the areas i.e. Social, Psychological, Educational and Vocational Area. The t-value i.e. 2.88 was found to be significant only in Physical area. In Social, Psychological, Educational and Vocational areas no significant difference was found. Hence the Hypothesis was accepted. The Female students have expressed the high degree of need for guidance in Physical Area when compared to Male students.

#### **5) Results Pertaining to Hypothesis - IV:**

The results pertaining to Hypothesis-IV was presented from Table Nos. 17 to 21. The result reveals that students studying through Urdu and English media are expressing the same degree of guidance need in Social, Psychological, Educational and Vocational areas. The t-values calculated were found to be insignificant in all these areas. Hence the null Hypothesis was accepted. The t-value was found to be significant only in Physical area. It means that students studying through English medium are having the need for guidance in physical area slightly higher than students studying through Urdu medium, though both of them are expressing the need for guidance in Physical Area.

### **LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:**

- 1) The study is restricted to five areas i.e., Physical, Social, Psychological, Educational and Vocational.
- 2) The study is limited to secondary school students.
- 3) The data is collected from the students studying in the schools situated in HYDERABAD District.
- 4) The sample consisted of 49 Boys and 51 Girls.

#### **IV. IMPLICATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS:**

The main objective of the study was to find out the Guidance needs of the secondary school students in different areas i.e. Physical, Social, Psychological, Educational and Vocational. A detailed study was conducted while taking the following personal background variables; these are Rural and Urban Male and Female, Government and Private and Urdu and English Medium. The results obtained reveals that all the students are in need of Guidance with slight differences. However, it is the responsibility of the parents, teachers and school authorities to provide Guidance in different areas keeping in view the standards of students. In this connection the researcher would like to give the following suggestions to the parents, teachers and school authorities.

1) Family is the first institution where the important characteristics of the personality of the children are formed. Parents need to take care of the child from all the dimensions. When the child is growing, the child's needs also vary from one developmental stage to another. Keeping in view the stage of the child, parents have to provide Guidance in different dimensions. Parents should maintain close relationship with their children. They should be provided guidance whenever they are in need. In general most of the parents think that it is the responsibility of the school authorities to provide guidance in physical, social, psychological, educational and their views vocational areas. But it is the responsibility of the parents to share with their children in different aspects. If they train their children in physical and psychological dimensions they can follow the same in the school surroundings also. Parents should give freedom to the children to get clarification and guidance whenever they are in need. But some of the parents feel rigid and they don't spend any time with their children. This makes their children to develop fear and doubt to express their feelings. In view of the above there is a great need to bring change in the outlook of the parents with their children. The present study aims at dealing with the guidance needs of secondary school students. These students belong to the age group of 13 to 17 years. They belong to adolescent stage in which they have changes in all the aspects of development i.e., physical, social, emotional, intellectual etc., Hence need guidance in all the dimensions i.e. physical, social, psychological, educational and vocational. After completion of 10th standard, they have to decide in which course they should get admission. For this they need guidance regarding the courses available, the vocations available etc., It is the In this responsibility of the school to prepare the child for the future. connection is the responsibility of school authorities to provide guidance services by inviting guidance personnel to the school. Students sometimes face so many personal problems regarding which they need guidance. Teachers must take an active part in dealing with the personal problems of students. School has to arrange social service activities such as N.S.S., Community Development Programmes, etc., to develop sociability among students. Physical educational Programmes must be arranged for the development of good physique. Medical checkups should be arranged at least twice in a month. The government of Andhra Pradesh is providing different types of facilities to the schools such as providing Mid-day Meals, Televisions and Internet connection. The facilities provided by the government to be properly utilized for the benefit of the students. In view of the above it is concluded that, to take up the activities mentioned above, the parents, teachers and school authorities should work together for the benefit of the child without having partiality, prejudice etc.,

#### **SCOPE OF FURTHER RESEARCH:**

- 1) The present study was intended to find out the guidance needs of secondary school students in HYDERABAD District. The same study can be extended to other areas.
- 2) A study can be conducted to find out the Guidance needs of College going students.
- 3) A study can be conducted to find out the Guidance needs of middle school children.
- 4) A comparative study can be conducted to find out the Guidance needs of secondary school students and college going students.
- 5) A comparative study can be conducted to find out the difference between the Guidance needs of the students belonging to forward castes and scheduled castes.

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