

Guidance Needs of Secondary School Students in relation to Gender

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Abstract

The present study aims is to examine the guidance needs of senior secondary school students of Sonapat district of Haryana State. The investigator has adopted the survey method of research. For the present study a sample consisted of total 100 students was taken . The major aim of Guidance Counseling Services is to **encourage students' academic, social, emotional and personal development**. To reach this aim, guidance counseling services help students get to know themselves better and find effective solutions to their daily problems.

Keywords: Guidance , Students, Gender.

Introduction

Guidance and counseling to tackle their students problems. It is used in the meanings of provision of assistance, aid, or information by a more experienced person to a less experienced. It is also used in the sense of steering a person's thought or action in the right direction by helping him or her to identify what is right and appropriate direction to solve his or her problems.

Guidance is a general label, an umbrella term that covers all the means whereby an institution identifies and responds to the individual needs of students and thereby helping to develop maximum potential. Guidance is that sort of assistance, which creates the power of self- direction in an individual in order to achieve some goals in life.

According to Strang (1966)"Guidance is a process of helping every individual, through his own efforts, to discover and develop his potentialities". He gave four important characteristics of guidance:

1. It is a process of gaining understanding of one's self
2. It is a process of gaining understanding of one's relationship to other people
3. It is the process of gaining understanding of solving personal problems,
4. It is a process of gaining understanding of making decisions.

According to the Secondary Education Commission (1964-66) : "Guidance involves the difficult art of helping boys and girls to plan their own future wisely in the full light of all the factors that can be mastered about themselves and about the world in which they are to live and work. "

Review of Literature

Walia (2018) found significant relationship between variables of Vocational guidance needs and Self-concept of adolescents.

Pandey and Manral (2017) found that that: (i) Female students of secondary class are more vocationally mature than male students of secondary class; (ii) Secondary students belonging to both urban and rural region of residence are same in vocational maturity.

Sharma and Ahuja (2017) revealed that there is a significant difference showed on every component of career maturity between government and private schools. Private school students were significantly better on Attitude, Self-Appraisal, Occupational Information, Goal Selection, Planning and Problem Solving and thus more career mature than government school students. The prominent reason for significant difference in career maturity across different educational setting was observed across gender composition, type of family, number of siblings, and ordinal position factors.

Prabhu,S.(2015) conducted a Study on Guidance Needs among Higher Secondary Students of Namakkal district, Tamil Nadu and found that the higher secondary students are having average level of guidance needs and irrespective of sub samples of the higher secondary students are having

	<p>average level of guidance needs. Male and female students did not differ significantly in their guidance needs scores.</p> <p>Sharma,R.(2015) conducted a Study of Educational Guidance Needs of Elementary School Students with Learning Disabilities on 140 learning disabled students from elementary classes (6,7,and 8).</p> <p>Punia,S and Sanghwan,S(2015) conducted a study of contributing variables to Guidance Needs of Adoloscents. The study was conducted in Hisar city of Haryana. The total sample for the present investigation was 100 adolescents.</p> <p>Sharma (2014) studied the effect of gender and academic anxiety on the guidance needs of students studying in government secondary schools of District Shimla of Himachal Pradesh.The results indicated that students having high level of academic anxiety have more guidance needs as compared to students having low level of academic anxiety. Moreover a significant difference was found in the guidance needs of boys and girls of secondary schools.</p> <p>Kamla (2014) assessed the guidance needs of senior secondary school adolescents of Imphal districts, Manipur, across type of family. 651 respondents consisting of 272 boys and 379 girls were randomly drawn from 60 schools of Imphal district. Socio-demographic profile of respondents was studied using self-structured performa and their guidance needs was assessed using Guidance Needs Inventory. Results revealed that respondents from both the family types had extreme need for physical, educational and vocational guidance and least need for psychological guidance. Similarly, among the five domains of guidance, respondents from nuclear and joint families expressed need for vocational guidance on top priority.</p> <p>Prahar and Kaur (2013) conducted a study on the guidance needs of secondary school students of Jalandhar district. The major findings of the study show that there was no significant difference in the between the guidance needs of male and female students. Guidance needs of rural secondary school students were more than those of urban secondary school students.</p> <p>Sharma,S.(2013) conducted a study of Guidance Needs of Under Graduate Girls and found that there is a significant difference found between arts and science group and arts and commerce group girls in educational, vocational, personal, social, emotional and in total needs. There was no significant differences were found between science and commerce group in their educational, vocational, personal, social, emotional and in total guidance Needs.</p> <p>Sharma and Kaur (2012) aimed to study the guidance needs of 200 students of 9th grade of Ludhiana District in relation to gender, locale and type of school by using the Guidance needs Inventory by J. S. Grewal. The study revealed no significant difference in guidance needs of adolescent boys and girls while significant difference was found in guidance needs of rural and urban, government and private school adolescents. The students of government and private schools differed significantly for their guidance needs.</p> <p>Kalhotra,S.(2011) conducted a study of guidance needs of adolescents studying in Govt. & Private secondary schools in Jammu District. and the results revealed that Adolescents studying in private secondary schools have less need for guidance than adolescents studying in govt. secondary schools</p>
<p>Objectives of the Study</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To help students in developing self identity. 2. To help students by developing good study habits.
<p>Justification of the Study</p>	<p>The complex and changing nature of the work in the world creates a great challenge to the young learners today. Many students in senior secondary schools experience difficulties in making decisions due to lack of adequate guidance, which hampers their development. Guidance is an integral part of education and is centred directly on this function. Therefore it is very necessary to study and analyse the guidance needs of senior secondary</p>

	school students. keeping these views, the present study aims to investigate the various guidance needs of senior secondary school students of North West district of Delhi.																												
Operational Definitions of The Term Used	<p>Guidance Needs: Guidance needs refers to the necessity level of adolescent students for an authentic external support to help them directed towards informed decisions in areas that have direct impact in their development.</p> <p>Secondary school students: In this study senior secondary school students are referred to the students studying in 10+2 class in session 2016-17.</p>																												
Hypotheses of the Study	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There will be no significant difference between the guidance needs (physical, social, psychological, educational and vocational) of private and government secondary school students. 2. There will be no significant difference between the guidance needs (physical, social, psychological, educational and vocational) of urban and rural secondary school students. 																												
Research Methodology	Researcher will use descriptive survey method for the present day.																												
Population	All the senior secondary school students of North West District of Delhi will constitute the population for the purpose of the present study.																												
Sample	<p>The study was conducted on representative sample of 200 students of class Xth and XIth, selected from five higher secondary school of North West district of Delhi. The number of students selected for the study from each of these schools is given in the table.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sl.No.</th> <th>Name of the Institution</th> <th>Type of Management</th> <th>Sample Selected</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>Vishwa International Academy, G.T.Karnal Road</td> <td>Private</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>G D Goenka Public School, Rohini</td> <td>Private</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td>GSSS, Rohini</td> <td>Government</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.</td> <td>GSSS, Sainik Vihar</td> <td>Government</td> <td>36</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5.</td> <td>GSSS, Siraspur</td> <td>Government</td> <td>34</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Total</td> <td>200</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The sample of 200 students were selected from seven higher secondary school of North West District of Delhi namely, Vishwa International Academy, G.T.Karnal Road, G.D. Goenka Public School, Rohini, G.S.S.S, Rohini, G.S.S.S, Sainik Vihar, and G.S.S.S, Siraspur.</p>	Sl.No.	Name of the Institution	Type of Management	Sample Selected	1.	Vishwa International Academy, G.T.Karnal Road	Private	50	2.	G D Goenka Public School, Rohini	Private	50	3.	GSSS, Rohini	Government	30	4.	GSSS, Sainik Vihar	Government	36	5.	GSSS, Siraspur	Government	34	Total			200
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Delimitations of Study	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The study will be delimited to the secondary students studying in grade Xth and XIth. 2. The sample will consist of private schools situated in North West Delhi. 																												
Findings, Educational Implications and Suggestions for Further Study Major findings of the study	<p>The findings of the study indicated that</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There exist considerable guidance needs among the secondary school students of Delhi. 2. It was found that Educational, Psychological and Vocational guidance needs of the secondary school students were high as compared to that of the physical and social guidance needs. 3. There was no significant difference in overall guidance needs of secondary school students with respect to gender. 4. There was no significant difference between the overall guidance needs of students of class Xth and XIth. 5. There was no significant difference in the physical, psychological, educational and vocational guidance needs of students of class Xth and XIth. 6. There was a significant difference in the social guidance needs of students of class Xth and XIth. 																												

	<p>7. The social guidance needs of students of class Xth was higher than that of students of class XIth.</p> <p>8. There was a significant difference in psychological guidance needs of girls and boys of Secondary Schools.</p>
Conclusion	<p>The results from the study will help in throwing more light on the various guidance needs Higher secondary school students. A large segment of adolescents feel the need for guidance on various aspects, irrespective of institution, gender, class or subject of study. Educational need was reported to be more critical for the students, followed by Personal and vocational needs. The findings of the study will provide information to teachers, education planners and school administrators about their responsibility in providing adequate facilities for guidance services in order that the students receive quality guidance to overcome these issues. It will also reveal the various problematic areas in which secondary school students need guidance for the total development of their potentialities and proper adjustment in various areas of life.</p>
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