

Guidance and counselling needs

[Education](#), [School](#)



Guidance and counselling needs A Detailed study of the Guidance and counselling needs for adolescents of Senior Secondary School A synopsis submitted to the Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak In the partial fulfilment of the degree of the Master of Education Supervisor: Investigator Dr. Sarika Sharma Meetali gupta Ganga Institute of (M. Ed. Student) Education, Kablana, Ihajjar GANGA INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION Village Kablana, 20 Km. Mile Stone, Bahadurgarh Road, Jhajjar (Haryana)

INTRODUCTION Education plays an Important role in the progress of an individual mind and country . it is a never ending process of inner growth and development, and its period extends from birth till death. In ancient Greece. secrets argued that education was drawing out what was already within the student. " The one real object of education is to leave a man in the condition of continually asking questions." Bishop Creighton. The purpose of education is to cultivate the mind so the individual can accomplish all his/her aims in life. Guidance is a powerful and meaningful process through which an individual is helped so that he can take his decision, conclude results and fulfill his aims. With the help of guidance and individual can recognize his ability, capacity and intellectual level. Guidance do not solve any problem of an individual but it helps the individual to seek solutions for his burning problem. " The individual is the heart of society". (Plato) Guidance is based on the fact that an individual needs help in particular circumstances . k Some people needs help continuously and regularly throughout their lives while others only in particular conditions. People of lesser age feel this necessity more. Need for Guidance To a certain extent, adolescents are snob they are conscious of the fact that they are approving adult status, yet at the same

time they are bewildered, unsure of themselves, and anxious to do the right acceptable thing in their relations with others. Although they may seem to be completely independent of adult control especially of their parents, they need and seek help. Probable never before or never again in an individual as conscious 'of his status as a social entity as he is during the ages of about thirteen to nineteen. Although young people differ as to the time when they develop this strong consciousness, it is likely to appear sooner or later and bring it with many problems of adjustment innumerable question the answer to which are eagerly sought.

Need For Counselling Many schools have made important strides in class-size reduction, higher academic standards, greater accountability and improved teacher preparation. In many schools, students' access to counsellors varies by grade level, and some school districts have no counselling programs at all. School counsellors provide counselling programs in three domains: academic, career and personal/social. Their services and programs help students resolve emotional, social or behavioural problems and help them develop a clearer focus or sense of direction. Effective counselling programs are important to the school climate and a crucial element in improving student achievement.

Statement of the problem
:- The related studies, the importance of situation and varied as well as personal experiences inspired the investigator to undertake the following problem for investigation. " A comparative study of the guidance needs of adolescents of secondary school." **Objective of the study**:- The main objective of the study as follows:- 1) To study the Guidance need of adolescents in the following areas *education *finance *health *personal and vocational 2) To compare the Guidance need of rural and rural students of

secondary school. 3) To compare the Guidance need of rural boys and urban boys. Hypothesis of the study:- 1) There will be no difference between the educational Guidance needs of rural and urban student of secondary school.

1. 1) There exit no significant difference between the educational guidance needs of rural boys and urban boys of secondary school. 1. 2) There exit no significant difference between the educational guidance needs of rural girls and urban girls of secondary school. 4) To compare the Guidance need of rural girls and urban girls. 5) To compare the Guidance need of rural boys and rural girl. 6) To compare the Guidance need of rural urban boys and urban girls. 1. 3) There exit no significant difference between the educational guidance needs of rural boys and urban girls of secondary school. 1. 4) There exit no significant difference between the educational guidance needs of urban boys and urban girls of secondary school 2. There exit no significant difference between the Financial guidance needs of rural and urban student of secondary school. 2. 1) There exit no significant difference between the Financial guidance needs of rural boys and urban boys of secondary school. 2. 2) There exit no significant difference between the Financial guidance needs of adolescents of secondary school. - 3). There exit no significant difference between the Financial and health guidance needs of rural and urban student of secondary school. 4) There exit no significant difference between the personal guidance needs of rural and urban student of secondary school. 5) There exit no significant difference between the vocational guidance needs of rural and urban student of secondary school. 6) Topic Related Definition:- 6. 1) Adolescence:- according to Arthur. T . Jersild," adolescence is the period though which a growing person makes transition

from childhood to maturity." 6. 2) Guidance:- According to Skinner," Guidance is process of helping young person learn to adjust to self, other and to circumstances". 6. 3) Educational and Guidance:- According to Ruthstrong," Educational Guidance is intended to aid the individual in choosing a appropriate program and in making progress in it ". 6. 4) Financial Guidance:- it is concerned with helping the student regarding the free ship, fee concessions scholarship, stipends etc. available in the institution or offered by other welfare agencies and how and where to apply. 6. 5) Health Guidance:- Robert II. Knapp thinks that are adequate school health programme should cover four important areas:- a) The creation and maintenance, of a health and sanitary school environment. b) Inadequate school health- instruction programme. c) adequate health service. d) The procession or rational and physical education programme which has it's purpose the building of strong bodies and health minds. 6. 6) Personal Guidance:- it is concerned with the adjustment of the pupil to themselves, their parents and family. their friends and teacher. their educational achievement and social adjustment. 6. 7) Vocational Guidance:- According to crow and Crow," Vocational Guidance usually is interpreted as the assistance given to the earnest to choose , prepare for and progress in an occupation". 7) Delimitation of the study:- taking in to consideration the time and the resources available with the investigator, the study has been limited to the following aspects:- 7. 1) The study was limited to a sample of 100 students. 7. 2) The study was confined only to Secondary schools of East Delhi of (Delhi). 7. 3) Survey method is used. 7. 4) The students of East Delhi will be covered under this study. 8) Research Methodology:- 8.) Methodology:-

descriptive survey method or normative survey method will be applied in this study. 8. 2) Description of the tool:- " self-prepared.' questionnaire will be used in the in 8. 3) The study is applied to 100 students. 9) Bibliographical Reference:- - Aggarwal, J. c, Educational Research-An Introduction - Bernard, I-LW, and Fuller, D. W., Principels of guidance: A Basic Text, New Delhi Allied Publisher pvt. ltd. - Such, Mb., Fourth survey of Research on Education, N. C. E. R. T. - -Fernald, F., Munn's Introduction of Psychology. - Good, C. V.(E. D.), Dictionary of Education, New York : McGraw Hill, 1973 - Garret, Henery. E. and Woodworth, R. S., Statistics in Psychology and Education. - 'Fox, D. J., '[he Research Process in Education, NewYork: Hold, Tinechart and Winston. - Buch, M. B., Fifth Survey of Research on Education, N. C. E. R. T. - Best J. W. Khan J. V., Research in Education, Prentice Hall, New Delhi 1989 - Indian Education Abstrunct (Issue-1, 2, 3, 4) N. C. E. R. T. - Lorge, Irving, Encyclopedia of Educational Research, 1960. - Mather, S. S., Educational Psychology, Agra - Oberoi, S. C., Educational, Vocational-Guidance and Counselling - Morgan T. et. al, Introduction to Psychology.