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A STUDY ON GUIDANCE NEEDS OF DEGREE STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

The need for guidance in today's school and colleges has grown from a traditional belief in educational opportunity for all. The drastic changes in the modernized society will no doubt continue to make wide and un precedent demands in the area of occupational educational community and family life. Mobility and specialization are distinguishing characteristics of a constantly expanding population. The changes in these two characteristics confront the individual with new developmental tasks in the area of his intellectual social emotional moral and physical development. The ever growing complexity and inter dependence of our urban and rural society have necessitated new adjustment for every individual. These considerations imply further expansion of education into the realms of both the family and community. Certainly if these problems are not solved adequately the individual will cease to have the importance he deserves in a democratic society. Preadolescence and adolescence are often through with rapid change and much frustration for the individual. For many it is time for breaking away from child hood and embarking upon new behavior and many leaves an enduring impression on the personality of the individual.

KEYWORDS: *Guidance, Needs, Degree ,Students, Study*

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INTRODUCTION:

The need of the guidance in today's school and colleges has grown from a traditional life in educational opportunities for all. The drastic change in the modernized society will no doubt continue to make wide and unprecedented demands in the area of occupational educational community and family life. Mobility and specification are distinguishing characteristics of a constantly expanding population. The changes in these two characteristics comfort the individual with new developmental in the area of his intellectual social emotional moral; and physical development.

The guidance is the process of helping a person with his adjustments problem. An adjustment problem arises when a person comforts a demand made by his environment which he constant fully. Adjustment may be has described as a state of harmony between the needs objectives and resources a person on the one hand conditions obtaining in his environment on the other. Absence of harmony can be between the two, creates a problem of adjustment. The harmony can be brought about in one of two ways. First by changing the conditions of the environments and secondly by modifying the state of the person. The first process has been described "auto plastic" that is changing "what is other "to the self namely the environment. The second has been called "auto plastic" that is modifying the self or the person to suit the conditions of the environment.

The problem of adjustment arises in everyday in the life of an individual. The environment is in a state of constant flux. The individual too is changing every moment; the harmony between the two is also being constantly disturbed change affects. The outer environment of man, his internal environment is also in a state of flux.

It may be thought that guidance too is an analogous process of prescription or direction which is followed by a diagnosis of the individuals' condition and that bearing upon his problem. The responsibility of the guide, it may be supposed, consists in ascertaining the abilities aptitudes needs and resources of the individual and directing him to a course of action that is most likely to bring about a solution of his difficulty. But this is not true Good guidance as suggested above is a help rendered for the purpose to take self direction and to assume full responsibility for his life and conduct. Guidance cannot therefore be equated with direction or prescription of a ready made solution such an approach strikes at the very root of the individual's capacity to achieve self determination and assume nature self responsibility.

Are the boys and girls able to cope with the problems confronted by them? Are they able to solve their problems effectively and adjust them selves to the changing situations? It is to these questions this study is addressed.

Guidance is not a direction. It is not the imposition of one person's point of view upon another it is not making decisions for an individual which he should make for himself .it is not carrying the Burdon of another's life. Rather guidance is assistance made available by competent counselors to an individual of any age to help him to direct his life, develop his own point of view make his own decisions and carry his own burden.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE:

BRADBUN AND PEARSON (2006) are of the view that academic needs to be aware of the diverse needs of students and the potential barrier. To support student diversity effectively the right level of guidance

needs are to be provided. It is proposed that a planning tool can provide such guidance needs by raising awareness of barriers and providing on anticipatory measures to fulfill the needs of students.

The findings of the study conducted by **CHANDRA SEKHAR REDDY. Y (2006)** indicate significant differences in the guidance needs of final degree students in relation to Gender management, locality, community, fathers' education, fathers' occupation, mothers' education, mothers' occupation, TYPE of the family number of the children and income of the family.

The finding of the study conducted by **SHAMEEM BEGUM (2007)** indicate significant differences in the guidance needs of intermediate students with respect to gender ,locality, class(Junior or senior intermediate),parent's education, parent's occupation and management. No significant differences in the guidance needs were found in relation to group(arts or science) and TYPE of the family of intermediate students.

The findings of the study conducted by **NAGA RAJU V.V.S(2008)** indicate no significant difference between the means of guidance needs of IX class students in relation to Gender, Locality, Medium of Instruction, Type of School, Mothers' Occupation, Fathers' Occupation Birth Order and type of the Family. How ever significant differences were found in relation to theirs' education and family income.

The findings of the study conducted by **K.SARADA (2008)** indicate significant difference between the means of private colleges in the area Health & Physical development. The variable religion has shown significant impact in the area Social Adjustment. No difference were found in the guidance needs of inter mediate students in relation to locality, sex, caste, groups (Science, Arts and Commerce etc.,) education of the father, occupation of the father, education of the mother, occupation of the mother, members of the family, income of the family, birth order, in the areas of Health & Physical development, personal adjustment, social adjustment academic adjustment, parent & home future vocational education, study habits and total score.

The findings of the study conducted by **A. PADMAVATHI (2009)** indicate significant deference between the means of Guidance needs for Inter mediate students in relation to Sex, Locality, Group, management, annual income. No significant difference were found in the guidance needs of inter mediate students in relation to medium of instruction, type of college, religion, caste, fathers' education, mothers' education, occupation of the fathers', occupation of the mothers', birth order type of the family and type of the family.

The finding of the study conducted by **G. MADHAVI DEVI (2010-2011)** indicate significant difference between the means of Guidance needs for intermediate students in relation to sex, locality, group, management, annual income, type of the college, TYPE of the family. There is no significant difference were found in the guidance needs of inter mediate students in relation to medium of instruction, religion, Caste, fathers' education, mothers' education, occupation of the fathers', occupation of the mothers', birth order type of the family and type of the family.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY:

The main intention of the study is to find the relation of familiar variables like locality, parents education and type of the family.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

To study the influence of locality, parents education and type of the family.

METHODOLOGY:

To assess the guidance needs of the degree students an instrument called a PROBLEM CHECK LIST was adopted which was specially designed and standardized for the purpose of this investigation by Sri B. GOPAL CHETTY (1975).

The degree students' guidance needs check list is a new aid for lecturers, counselors, and for general clinical and researchers. The check list is a standardized test that can be given within a class period, to single individual or in groups to yield a general assessment of guidance needs. It measures 7 dimensions of guidance needs. They are as follows

- Health and Physical Development (HPD),
- Personal Adjustment (PA),
- Social Adjustment (SA),
- Academic Adjustment (AA),
- Personal and Home (PH),
- Future Vocational Education (FVE) and
- Study Habits (SH).

SAMPLE SELECTED FOR THE STUDY

The sample of the present investigation consists of degree students in YSR district colleges who were purposively selected by random sampling procedure.

In the present study to select the sample the researcher has visited different colleges and consulted different principals of the colleges. After taking permission from the concerned principals of those respective colleges I have carefully selected the sample.

The sample for the study consisted of students from 6 degree colleges. A sample of 320 students from 6 different colleges selected following RANDOM SAMPLING TECHNIQUE.

SCORING DATA AND ANALYSIS

The check list contains 182 problems divided into 7 areas. Its reliabilities and validities were established. The instrument was administered to a sample of 320 subjects selected by employing a multi stage stratified random sampling procedure.

The instrument is scored and guidance needs of the subjects are analyzed in relation to several variables like locality, group, management and sex by employing 't' test. The relation of adjustment to their (families) familiar variables is analyzed using analysis 't' test by employing the 'F' test the relation of adjustment to the variables like religion and cast is analyzed.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

LOCALITY

By taking “Locality” as the criteria the whole sample is divided into two sub groups. They are Rural and Urban.

“IMPACT OF LOCALITY ON THE GUIDANCE NEEDS OF DEGREE STUDENTS”

Impact of locality on the Guidance needs of degree students is studied and the sample is divided into two groups. They are 1) Rural, 2) Urban.

HYPOTHESIS-I

There is no significant difference between the means of guidance needs of students studying degree in Rural and Urban localities.

The above hypothesis is tested by employing ‘t’ technique and results are shown in the table-1.

TABLE - 1

MEANS AND SDS OF GUIDANCE NEEDS OF THE DEGREE STUDENTS STUDYING IN RURAL AND URBAN LOCALITIES AND RESPECTIVE ‘T’ VALUES.

S.No	Locality	N	Mean	SD	‘t’ value
1	Rural	160	36.325	14.419	2.135*
2	Urban	160	32.725	15.717	

*- ‘t’ is significant at 0.05 level

The obtained ‘t’ value is 2.135. The tabulated value for 319 df is found to be 1.97 at 0.05 level and 2.6 at 0.01 levels. The obtained value is found to be greater than table value at 0.05 levels. So, the ‘t’ value is significant at 0.05 level.

Hence the difference between the means of guidance needs of the students in rural and urban localities is significant at 0.05 levels.

There fore the null hypothesis is rejected.

FATHER EDUCATION:

The impact of education of the father on the guidance needs of Degree students is studied. The sample is divided into four groups. They are 1) Illiterates, 2) Literate, 3) SSC 4) Degree and above.

THE MEANS AND SDS ARE CALCULATED AND PRESENTED IN THE FOLLOWING TABLE – 2.

HYPOTHESIS –II

There is no significant difference between the means of guidance needs of degree students in relation to the education of their father.

The above hypothesis is tested by employing 'F' technique and results are shown in table – 2.

TABLE - 2**MEANS AND SDS OF GUIDANCE NEEDS OF THE DEGREE STUDENTS IN RELATION TO THE EDUCATION OF THEIR FATHER AND RESPECTIVE 'F' VALUES.**

S.No	Education of the Father	N	Mean	SD
1	Illiterate	139	35.309	14.735
2	Literate	54	34.630	12.969
3	SSC	70	34.2	17.417
4	Degree and above	57	32.912	15.153

TABLE – 3**SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE (ANOVA) OF GUIDANCE NEEDS OF DEGREE STUDENTS IN RELATION TO THE EDUCATION OF THEIR FATHERS'**

S.No	Source of variation	df	Sum squares of	Mean Squares	'F' value
1	Between group	3	241.75	80.583	0.346@
2	With in the group	316	73584.062	232.861	
	TOTAL	319	73825.812	313.444	

@- 'F' ratio is not significant at 0.05 levels.

The obtained 'F' ratio is 0.346. The table value for 319 df is found to be 3.04 for 3 and 316 df 0.05 level. He obtained value is found to be less than table value at 0.05 level. So, 'F' value is not significant at 0.05.

So, it is concluded the difference between the means of guidance needs of degree students in relation to the education of the father is not significant at 0.05 level.

There fore the null hypothesis is accepted.

MOTHER EDUCATION:

The impact of education of the mother on the guidance needs of Degree students is studied. The sample is divided into four groups. 1) Illiterates, 2) Literate, 3) SSC, 4) Degree and above.

The means and SDs are Calculated and presented in the following table – 4.

HYPOTHESIS –III

There is no significant difference between the means of guidance needs of Degree students in relation to the education of their mother.

The above hypothesis is tested by employing ‘F’ technique and results are shown in table – 4.

TABLE - 4**MEANS AND SDS OF GUIDANCE NEEDS OF THE DEGREE STUDENTS IN RELATION TO THE EDUCATION OF THEIR MOTHER’S AND RESPECTIVE ‘F’ VALUES.**

S.No	Education of the Mother	N	Mean	SD
1	Illiterate	207	34.28	14.277
2	Literate	34	35.206	14.229
3	SSC	45	33.756	17.018
4	Degree and above	34	36.353	18.428

TABLE –5**SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE (ANNOVA) OF GAUIDANCE NEEDS OF DEGREE STUDENTS IN RELATION TO THE EDUCATION OF THEIR MOTHER’S AND RESPECTIVE “F”-RATIO.**

S.No	Source of variation	df	Sum of squares	Mean Squares	‘F’ ratio
1	Between group	3	168.438	56.146	0.241@
2	Within the group	316	73657.375	233.093	
	TOTAL	319	73825.812	289.239	

@- ‘F’ value is not significant at 0.05 levels.

The obtained 'F' ratio is 0.241. The table value for 319 df is found to be 3.04 for 3 and 316 df at 0.05 level. He obtained value is found to be less than table value at 0.05 level. So, 'F' ratio is not significant at 0.05.

So, it is concluded the difference between the means of guidance needs of degree students in relation to the education of the mother is not significant at 0.05 level.

Therefore the null hypothesis is accepted.

TYPE OF THE FAMILY:

The impact of Type of the family on the guidance needs of degree students is studied. The sample is divided into two groups. They are 1) Nucleus family, 2) Joint family.

The means and SDs are calculated and presented in the following table – 6.

HYPOTHESIS - IV

There is no significant difference between the means of guidance needs of degree students in relation to type of the family.

The above hypothesis is tested by employing 't' technique and results are shown in the table – 6.

TABLE - 6

MEANS AND SDS OF GUIDANCE NEEDS OF THE DEGREE STUDENTS IN RELATION TO THE TYPE OF THE FAMILY RESPECTIVE 'T' VALUES.

S.No	Type of the family	N	Mean	SD	't' value
1	Nucleus family	104	35.077	15.401	0.448@
2	Joint Family	216	34.259	15.078	

@ - 't' is not significant at 0.05 level

The obtained value is 0.488. The table value for 319 df is found to be 1.97 at 0.05 level. The obtained value is found to be less than table value at 0.05 levels. So, the 't' value is not significant at 0.05 level.

So, it is concluded the difference between the means of guidance needs of degree students in relation to the type of the family is not significant at 0.05 level.

Therefore the null hypothesis is accepted.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS:

As Guidance has become more prominent from the educational point of view, this study will have several implications on education.

It may be very useful to teach the students efficient methods of study without concern for the locality, class, or sex to which they belong. Problems relating to academic work are the most troublesome area to the most of the pupils. So, the teachers and guidance officers may most profitably concentrate on this area of problems first and foremost.

Mere impinging of subject matters in the minds of students is not the only task of the teachers and lecturers to gain high achievements in their academic.... Due to their fast drastic changes in their age, physical and mental there would be stress and storm in the minds of the intermediate students.

The knowledge provided by mere lecturing a subject matter will not help to overcome from this stress. Along with the subject matter the teachers must provide some guidance to cope up with the pressure at that age for all round development of the child.

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