



A STUDY OF EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE AND COUNSELLING NEEDS OF STUDENTS OF SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL

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ABSTRACT

Guidance and counseling is very important part of activity in educational institutions all over the world. But in India Literature on this subject is very scanty and hence, there is a great needs for students of senior level. Education guidance is required in the field of education, vocational guidance in the field of profession and vocation, and personal guidance .In the words of Jones, “ Guidance is the personal help that is given by one person to another in developing life goals, in making adjustment and in solving problems that confront him in the attainments of goals. Guidance takes the form of advice which helps the guided individual to adjust to various conditions and circumstance.

Keyword:- Educational academic and vocational Guidance

Introduction

It is apparent that Guidance is inherent in every parts of the school which is concerned with assisting the pupils to make choice, adjustment and interpretations. Guidance involves all types of choice and must include with its scope the curriculum, teaching, supervision, and all other activities of the school. The aims of guidance is to develop individuals so that they will be able

to solve their own problems as far this is possible. But even the best efforts of the school do not result in the entire elimination of problem cases. The more comprehensive view of guidance make it imperative that guidance be incorporated in the educational program beginning with kindergarten. School guidance work should not be considered chiefly a function of the high and higher secondary schools. It is equally important in the early life of the child. The chief functions of educational guidance at the kindergarten stage are help to the child adjust himself to the new life of the school which is regimented and not as free as the home life.

Vocational implies that vocational subjects should be given a place in the curriculum so that the students may become competent to earn their living after completing their education. Vocationisation means to provide self dependence to the students in life. Vocationism education develops the total personality of child. Vocationism helps in accelerating the economic growth of the country. It gives ahead to society in matter of self employment. It enlarges the supply of technical leadership at the grass root level. One of the important aims of education is to equip children for earning their livelihood in future. There are number of occupations and professions that can be adopted in future by them. The proper of these job areas and opportunities is very essential for the maximum utilization of personal as well as natural resources. Guidance services can help a lot in this direction by imparting valuable vocational information. Not for only imparting information but also for helping in selection of future jobs proper guidance is needed to the students. Every individual is not fit to take up any and every job. Round pegs should be fitted into round holes and square into square holes. Professional adjustment is essential for having success in life as well as for bringing prosperity to the nation. It is possible only for through the right choice of the job suiting ones abilities, interest and aptitude which need guidance at the earlier age by competent persons.

OBJECTIVES:-

1. To study the behavior of the student before taking admission in Secondary school.
2. To study the change behavior of the student after taking admission in Secondary school.

Methods:

Study Design-	Descriptive study.
Sampling Methods-	Purposive sampling.
Study Area-	Rural and urban schools of Faridabad.
Study Population-	Students
Study Tool-	Semi Structured interview Schedule.
Sample Size-	$Z^2PQ/e^2 = 3.84 \times 85 \times 15 / 5 \times 5 = .196 \hat{=} \sim 200$

Results and discussion.**Table-1: Distribution of study subjects.**

Behaviour	Without Advise		With Advise		individual		With Group Discuss	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Normal	100	(50)	50	(25)	45	(22.5)	65	(32.5)
Good	50	(25)	60	(30)	80	(40)	25	(12.5)
Very Good	50	(25)	90	(45)	75	(37.5)	110	(55)
TOTAL	200	(100)	200	(100)	200	(100)	200	(100)
Chi-square test	p < 0.001; df = 2							

Table-1 shows there were 50% normal having good (25%) and very good (25%). It is evident that there was statistically significant ($p < 0.001$) association between other group.

Table-2: Distribution of study subjects with & without Advice

Behaviour	SEX				TOTAL (N=200)	
	Male (n=140)		Female (n=60)			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Normal	120	(85)	42	(70)	162	(81)
Good	13	(9.2)	10	(16.6)	23	(11.5)
Very Good	07	(5.8)	08	(13.4)	15	(7.5)
TOTAL	140	(100)	70	(100)	200	(100)
Chi-square test	p > 0.05; df = 1					

Table-2 depicts that there is no significant difference among male and female population.

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