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Guidance Needs Of Adolescents In Relation To Gender Locale And Type Of School

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Abstract:

The present study was aimed to study the guidance needs of adolescents in relation to gender, locale and type of school. The sample for the study consisted of 200 students of 9th grade of Ludhiana District. Guidance needs Inventory by J. S. Grewal was used to study the guidance needs of adolescents. The t-test was employed to find out the significance of difference between the means. 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 differ significantly for their guidance needs.

KEYWORD:

Guidance, Guidance needs and Adolescents.

INTRODUCTION

The rapid advancement of modern science and technology has led to tremendous progress as well as unprecedented problems. The scientific and technological advances have made our present age to progress at a rapid pace, have also posed many problems and threats, which make it an age of anxiety. The increased problems have led to conflicts, tensions or stresses in life situations with experiences of threats to 'Self'. Incompatibility between his inner urges and desires on one hand and environmental or social pressures on other hand are existing. Man is unable to adjust himself between conflicting situations which led him to the state of disequilibrium. Therefore today's man needs more guidance.

GUIDANCE:

The word guidance is derived from its root word 'guide' which means to direct, pilot, manage or steer. As a concept, guidance denotes the utilization of a point of view in order to help an individual to understand himself and his world. In other words, Guidance is essentially a helping process that comprises providing material or non-material assistance to solve a problem which an individual may be facing at a given time. Guidance is a specialized service given to an individual in making choices and solving problems of crucial nature. Under this concept help is given by specialized guidance workers for the best development of personality. Guidance enables the individual to solve educational, vocational and psychological problems, to help the adolescents for further accomplishment, to boost the confidence level and for better adjustment in life According to Locke (1995), "Guidance activities do not provide answers rather they permit each student to resolve conflict by providing the necessary information and a climate for change. They emphasize on the dignity and worth of each individual without any manipulation."

Guidance needs: The need for guidance service has greatly expanded because of the increased opportunities and the remoteness of individual's from the opportunities. Guidance is a help given to individuals in making intelligent choices and adjustments. Though guidance should be continuous process

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throughout life for those in need of help yet it is very much needed for students at adolescence stage.

ADOLESCENCE: -

The word 'adolescence' is derived from the latin word 'adolescere' meaning 'to grow', 'to grow to maturity'. It is a period during which an immature human being approaches the culminations of his physical and mental growth. It symbolizes the transition from childhood to maturity, the transition from dependence upon adult direction and protection to self dependence and self determination. Chronologically, the adolescent group consists of individuals twelve to twenty years of age, Psychologically, of those terminating a prolonged period of infancy, sociologically, of those who are trying to bridge the gap between dependent childhood and self sufficient adulthood. According to Piaget (2003), "Adolescence is the age of great ideals and the beginning of theories as well as time of simple adaptation to reality".

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The present investigation was conducted with the following objectives:

- (1)To study and compare the guidance needs of adolescent boys and girls.
- (2)To study and compare the guidance needs of government and private school adolescents.
- (3)To study and compare the guidance needs of adolescents of schools situated in urban and rural areas.

HYPOTHESES

- (1)There will be no significant difference in the guidance needs of adolescent boys and girls.
 - (2)There will be no significant difference in the guidance needs of government and private school adolescents.
 - (3)There will be no significant difference in the guidance needs of adolescents of rural urban areas.
- Research Methodology Used

SAMPLE: -

In the present study, sample of 200 adolescent students (100 boys and 100 girls) of IXth class were conveniently selected from eight schools situated in rural and urban areas of Ludhiana District.

TOOL USED:

Guidance Needs Inventory by Dr J.S. Grewal.

DESIGN:-

The present study was descriptive in nature. The data were analyzed by using descriptive techniques like mean, median, mode and S.D. To find out the significant differences between means, t-ratio was employed.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

Table-1 showing significance of the difference between mean scores of guidance needs of adolescent boys and girls (N=200)

S.No.	Group	Guidance Needs	N	M	S.D	SE _M	t-ratio
1.	Boys	Physical Needs	100	14.87	6.22	.62	1.39
	Girls		100	16.14	6.73	.67	
2.	Boys	Social Needs	100	24.24	9.33	.93	0.00
	Girls		100	24.24	9.87	.99	
3.	Boys	Psychological Needs	100	20.77	11.17	1.12	0.57
	Girls		100	21.46	8.24	.82	
4.	Boys	Educational Needs	100	27.94	11.17	1.12	0.49
	Girls		100	27.20	10.40	1.04	
5.	Boys	Vocational Needs	100	11.33	7.01	.70	0.92
	Girls		100	12.31	8.07	.81	
6.	Boys	Total Guidance Needs	100	99.15	33.88	3.34	0.47
	Girls		100	101.35	32.56	3.26	

➤The mean scores of physical needs of adolescent boys and girls is 14.87 and 16.14 respectively. The t-ratio was calculated as 1.39 which is not significant at .05 level of confidence. This revealed that no significant difference exists between physical needs of adolescent boys and girls.

➤The mean scores of social needs of adolescent boys and girls is 24.24 and 24.24 respectively. The t-ratio was calculated as 0.00 which is not significant at .05 level of confidence. This revealed that no significant difference exists between social needs of adolescent boys and girls.

➤The mean scores of psychological needs of adolescent boys and girls is 20.77 and 21.46 respectively. The t-ratio was calculated as 0.57 which is not significant at .05 level of confidence. This revealed that no significant difference exists between psychological needs of adolescent boys and girls.

➤The mean scores of educational needs of adolescent boys and girls is 27.94 and 27.20 respectively. The t-ratio was calculated as 0.49 which is not significant at .05 level of confidence. This revealed that no significant difference exists between educational needs of adolescent boys and girls.

➤The mean scores of vocational needs of adolescent boys and girls is 11.33 and 12.31 respectively. The t-ratio was calculated as 0.92 which is not significant at .05 level of confidence. This revealed that no significant difference exists between vocational needs of adolescent boys and girls.

➤The mean scores of guidance needs of adolescent boys and girls is 99.15 and 101.35 respectively. The t-ratio was calculated as 1.39 which is not significant at .05 level of confidence. This revealed that no significant difference exists between guidance needs of adolescent boys and girls.

Table 1 revealed that adolescent boys and girls do not differ significantly on physical, social, psychological, educational, vocational and total guidance needs. Therefore, the hypothesis 1 stating that there will be no significant difference in guidance needs of adolescent boys and girls stands accepted. The result is supported by Gupta, S.K. (1991) and Oyaziwo Alvede, H. (2006) as they also found no significant

difference in guidance needs on the basis of gender. On the other hand, Kaur, K.(1993), Luthra , J. (2004), Makkar (2004), Kaur,D. (2006), Kaur,K.(2007), Pal, B.(2009) found significant difference in guidance needs of adolescent boys and girls

Table-2 Showing significance of the difference between mean scores of guidance needs of rural and urban school adolescents (N=200)

S.No.	Group	Guidance Needs	N	M	S.D	SE _M	t-ratio
1.	Rural	Physical Needs	100	14.02	4.51	.45	3.31**
	Urban		100	16.99	7.74	.77	
2.	Rural	Social Needs	100	21.97	7.65	.76	3.44**
	Urban		100	26.51	10.75	1.07	
3.	Rural	Psychological Needs	100	18.82	7.24	.72	3.92**
	Urban		100	23.41	9.21	.92	
4.	Rural	Educational Needs	100	27.53	9.87	.99	0.05
	Urban		100	27.61	11.65	1.16	
5.	Rural	Vocational Needs	100	10.35	5.50	.55	2.80**
	Urban		100	13.29	8.96	.89	
6.	Rural	Total Guidance Needs	100	92.69	26.06	2.61	3.30**
	Urban		100	107.81	37.63	3.76	

**significant at 0.01 level of significance

➤The mean scores of physical guidance needs of rural and urban adolescents are as 14.02 and 16.99 respectively. The t-ratio was calculated as 3.31 which is significant at .01 level of confidence. This revealed that a significant difference exists between physical needs of rural and urban adolescents. As the mean of urban adolescents is higher than that of rural adolescents, hence it may be concluded that urban adolescents have higher physical needs as compared to their rural counterparts.

➤The mean scores of social needs of rural and urban adolescents are as 21.97 and 26.51 respectively. The t-ratio was calculated as 3.44 which is significant at .01 level of confidence. This revealed that significant difference exists between social needs of rural and urban adolescents. As the mean of urban adolescents is higher than that of rural adolescents, hence it may be concluded that urban adolescents have higher social needs as compared to their rural counterparts.

➤The mean scores of psychological needs of rural and urban adolescents are as 18.82 and 23.41 respectively. The t-ratio was calculated as 3.92 which is significant at .01 level of confidence. This revealed that a significant difference exists between psychological needs of rural and urban adolescents. As the mean of urban adolescents is higher than that of rural adolescents, hence it may be concluded that urban adolescents have higher psychological needs as compared to their rural counterparts.

➤The mean scores of educational needs of rural and urban adolescents are as 27.53 and 27.61 respectively. The t-ratio was calculated as 0.05 which is not significant at .05 level of confidence. This revealed that no significant difference exists between educational needs of rural and urban adolescents.

➤The mean scores of vocational needs of rural and urban adolescents are as 10.35 and 13.29 respectively.

The t-ratio was calculated as 2.80 which is significant at .01 level of confidence. This revealed that a significant difference exists between vocational needs of rural and urban adolescents. As the mean of urban adolescents is higher than that of rural adolescents, hence it may be concluded that urban adolescents have higher vocational needs.

➤ The mean scores of total guidance needs of rural and urban adolescents are as 92.69 and 107.81 respectively. The t-ratio was calculated as 3.30 which is significant at .01 level of confidence. This revealed that a significant difference exists between guidance needs of rural and urban adolescents. As the mean of urban adolescents is higher than that of rural adolescents, hence it may be concluded that urban adolescents have higher total guidance needs as compared to their rural counterparts.

Table 2 revealed that rural and urban adolescents differ significantly on physical, social, psychological, vocational and total guidance needs whereas no significant difference was found on educational needs. Therefore the hypothesis 2 stating that there will be no significant difference in guidance needs of rural and urban adolescents is partially accepted .

The result is supported of Kaur, R. (2009) as she revealed a significant difference in the guidance needs of rural and urban adolescents and found significant difference in the physical and social needs of urban and rural adolescents whereas rural and urban adolescents were not found to be significantly different on psychological needs. While the results are opposed by Kaur,N. (2006) as she found no significant difference in the guidance needs of rural and urban adolescents.

Table-3 Showing significance of the difference between mean scores of guidance needs of government and private school adolescents (N=200)

S.No.	Group	Guidance Needs	N	M	S.D	SE _M	t-ratio
1.	Govt.	Physical Needs	100	15.26	6.51	.65	0.53
	Private		100	15.75	6.50	.65	
2.	Govt.	Social Needs	100	21.96	7.76	.77	3.46**
	Private		100	26.52	10.67	1.07	
3.	Govt.	Psychological Needs	100	18.97	7.78	.77	3.64**
	Private		100	23.26	8.83	.88	
4.	Govt.	Educational Needs	100	24.28	8.71	.87	4.53**
	Private		100	30.86	11.63	1.16	
5.	Govt.	Vocational Needs	100	11.30	7.12	.71	0.97
	Private		100	12.34	7.97	.79	
6.	Govt.	Total Guidance Needs	100	91.77	29.42	2.94	3.73**
	Private		100	108.73	34.64	3.46	

➤The mean scores of physical needs of government and private school adolescents are as 15.26 and 15.75 respectively. The t-ratio was calculated as 0.53 which is not significant at .05 level of confidence. This revealed that no significant difference exists between physical needs of government and private school adolescents.

➤The mean scores of social needs of government and private school adolescents are as 21.96 and 26.52 respectively. The t-ratio was calculated as 3.46 which is significant at .01 level of confidence. This revealed

that significant difference exists between social needs of government and private school adolescents. As the mean score of private school adolescents is higher than that of government school adolescents, hence it may be concluded that private school adolescents have higher social needs as compared to their government counterparts.

➤ The mean scores of psychological needs of government and private school adolescents are as 18.97 and 23.26 respectively. The t-ratio was calculated as 3.64 which is significant at .01 level of confidence. This revealed that a significant difference exists between psychological needs of government and private school adolescents. As the mean of private school adolescents is higher than that of government school adolescents, hence it may be concluded that private school adolescents have higher psychological needs as compared to their government counterparts.

➤ The mean scores of educational needs of government and private school adolescents are as 24.28 and 30.86 respectively. The t-ratio was calculated as 4.53 which is significant at .01 level of confidence. This revealed that a significant difference exists between educational needs of government and private school adolescents. As the mean of private school adolescents is higher than that of government school adolescents, hence it may be concluded that private school adolescents have higher vocational needs as compared to their government counterparts.

➤ The mean scores of vocational needs of government and private school adolescents are as 11.30 and 12.34 respectively. The t-ratio was calculated as 0.97 which is not significant at .05 level of confidence. This revealed that no significant difference exists between vocational needs of government and private school adolescents.

➤ The mean scores of total guidance needs of government and private school adolescents are as 91.77 and 108.73 respectively. The t-ratio was calculated as 3.73 which is significant at .01 level of confidence. This revealed that a significant difference exists between guidance needs of government and private school adolescents. As the mean of private school adolescents is higher than that of government school adolescents, hence it may be concluded that private school adolescents have higher total guidance needs as compared to their government counterparts.

Table 3 revealed that government and private school adolescents differ significantly on social, psychological, educational and total guidance needs whereas no significant difference was found on physical and vocational needs. Therefore the hypothesis 3 stating that there will be no significant difference in guidance needs of government and private school adolescents stands partially rejected. The result is supported by Bhardwaj, H. (2004), she also found significant difference in all the five aspects of guidance needs within the government high school and private public school. The results of the present study are opposed by Kaur, G. (2009), as she has concluded that boys of government schools need more guidance than that of private schools, Kalhotra, K.S. (2011) also concluded that there is a significant difference in guidance needs of government and private school adolescents. The adolescents studying in private secondary schools have less need for guidance than adolescents studying in government secondary schools.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

· Adolescent boys and girls do not differ significantly on physical, social, psychological, educational, vocational and total guidance needs. Gender have no influence on the guidance needs of adolescent boys and girls.

· Rural and urban adolescents differ significantly on physical, social, psychological, vocational and total guidance needs whereas no significant difference was found on educational needs.

· Government and private school adolescents differ significantly on social, psychological, educational and total guidance needs whereas no significant difference was found on physical and vocational needs.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

The most outstanding characteristics of any research is that it must contribute something new to the development of the area concerned. Research work will not be considered complete in itself unless and until the research findings are put to some practical use. It is true that the future of a nation depends upon the quality of adolescents. The study reveals that adolescents of urban areas need more guidance than rural adolescents, because of rapid modernization; there is an urgent need for introducing and strengthening the guidance services for them. Also, the present study revealed that private school adolescents are in greater need for guidance than their government counterparts because of use of hi-technology and advanced

teaching methodology in private schools. Therefore, the guidance services should be provided in the schools of our country to meet the varied needs of students and to supplement the efforts of home, school administration and the educational. Desirable changes should be made by school administration to make the adolescents physically, educationally, socially, psychologically and vocationally mature individuals.

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