

# GUIDANCE NEEDS AMONG SCHOOL STUDENTS IN THANJAVUR DISTRICT

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## ABSTRACT

*The present study is delimited to : Certain demographic variable , Thanjavur district 250 samples and XI std students studying at higher secondary schools only. The hypothesis formulated at the beginning of the study has been examined in the light of the data gathered. The guidance needs among higher secondary school students in Thanjavur district is average needs of guidance. Here the male and female students , rural and urban students , government and aided school students , government and private school students are taken in to account.*

**Keyword :** - *Guidance need and School Students*

## 1.INTRODUCTION:

Education is the most important invention of mankind. It is more important than his invention of tools, machines, space craft, medicine, weapons and even of language because language too was the product of his education. Man without education would still be living just like an animal. It is education, which transformed man from a mere 'two-legged animal' into human. It helps him to behave like a man and prevents him from behaving like an animal.

Education is a process of creating perpetuation, transmission and enrichment of values. It is instrument through which development of spiritual, moral, social, cultural and other values can be ensured.

Education helps in reconstructing and improving society. It makes social reforms and builds up a better, happier world. It eliminates social evils. Education is a means to prepare child-hood for adult life. It inculcates qualities like love, sympathy, discipline, leadership and welfare of others. It prepares individual for making sacrifices for the maintenance of national safety. Without education man would remain speechless thoughtless and uncivilized. Education enables the educant to satisfy his biological, social, psychological, economic, ethical, spiritual needs. It gives new shape to man.

**Education** is the process of facilitating learning. Knowledge, skills, values, beliefs, and habits of a group of people are transferred to other people, through storytelling, discussion, teaching training, or research.

Educational guidance is related to every aspect of education school/colleges, the curriculum, the methods of instruction, other curricular activities, disciplines etc. Educational guidance is the assistance given to the individual (i) to understand his/her potentialities (ii) have a clear cut idea of the different educational opportunities and their requirements (iii) to make wise choices as regards to school, colleges, the course: curricular and extra-curricular

## 2.NEED FOR GUIDANCE

The need for guidance had existed at all times. Moreover, the need of guidance is universal. It is as old as man himself. It is based upon the fact that all human beings need help in one way or other way. "There is hardly any individual who does not need help". Jones has rightly said, "Everyone needs assistance at sometimes in his life. Some will need constantly and throughout their entire life, while others need it only at rare intervals at times of great crisis.

Guidance is a concept as well as a process. As a concept guidance is concerned with the optimal development of the individual. As a process guidance helps the individual in self understanding (understanding one's strengths, limitations, and other resources) and in self-direction (ability to solve problems, make choices and decision on one's own)

## 3.STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The problem under taken by the investigator is stated as "GUIDANCE NEEDS AMONG SCHOOL STUDENTS IN THANJAVUR DISTRICT".

#### 4.OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The investigator of the present study framed the following objectives:

1. To find out the level of guidance needs among higher secondary school students.
2. To find out whether there is significant difference between the following sub samples with respect of guidance needs.
  - a. Gender [Male / Female]
  - b. Locality [Rural/Urban]
  - c. Management [Govt./ Aided/Private]

#### 5.HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

The investigator of the present study framed the following hypotheses :

1. There is no significant different between male and female students with respect to guidance needs.
2. There is no significant difference between rural and urban area students with respect to guidance needs.
3. There is no significant difference between types of management with respect to guidance needs.

#### 6.TOOLS USED :

The investigator of the present study selected and used the guidance needs inventory constructed and standardized by DR.J.S.Grewal (1995) for data collection.

#### 7.THE METHOD :

In the present study, the investigator applied normative survey method. The normative survey method studies, describes and interprets what exists at present.

#### 8.DELIMITATIONS :

The present study is delimited to :

- a. Selected demographic variables only.
- b. Thanjavur district only.
- c. As many as 250 samples only.
- d. Students are studying XI standard at higher secondary schools only.

#### 9.VARIABLES USED:

Variables are the conditions or characteristics that the researcher manipulates, controls or observes. Different variables selected by the investigator given the following sub-headings.

##### 9.1.Dependent Variable

The dependent variables are the conditions or characteristics that appear, disappear or change as the researcher introduces, removes, or change independent variables. For the present study, guidance needs was taken as a dependent variable.

##### 9.2.Independent Variable

The independent variables are the conditions or characteristics that the researcher manipulates, or controls in his/her attempt to ascertain their relationship to observed phenomena. For this study, the investigator took **Bio-Institutional; Variables** as the independent variable.

##### 9.3. Bio-Institutional Variables

It is used for meaningful interpretation of the dependent and independent variables. For the present investigation, there are three demographic variables they are;

- a. Gender [Male / Female]
- b. Locality [Rural / Urban]
- c. Management [Govt. / Aided / Private]

#### 10.STATISTICAL TECHIQUES USED

For the analysis of the data, the following statistical techniques have been used:

- a. Descriptive analysis (Mean & S.D)
- b. Different analysis ('t' test & F-test)

#### 11.ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA

The research worker chooses several arbitrary standards for the convenience of interpreting the data. These arbitrary standards are called level of significance. Most commonly used level of significance is 0.01 and 0.05

levels. For the present investigation, the investigator used 0.05 level of significance for analyze the existence of various hypotheses.

**Table 1**

**Difference between guidance needs among higher secondary school students in respect of their Gender and Locality.**

Sample	Sub Sample	N	Mean	SD	't' Value	Level of Significance
<b>Gender</b>	Male	124	80.79	8.42	1.199	Not Significant
	Female	126	82.22	10.38		
<b>Locality</b>	Rural	98	75.43	9.12	3.025	Significant
	Urban	152	83.11	9.33		

From the above table, that the calculated 't' value 1.199 is less than the table value 1.96 at 0.05 level of significance and the calculated 't' value 3.025 is greater than the table value 1.96 at 0.05 level of significance. Hence it is found that, there is no significant different between male and female students with respect to guidance needs and therefore the null hypothesis is accepted and it is found that, there is no significant difference between rural and urban area students with respect to guidance needs and therefore the null hypothesis is rejected.

**Table 2**

**Difference between guidance needs among higher secondary school students in respect of their Type of Management.**

Type of Management	Sources of Variation	Sum of Square	Df	Mean Square	F Value	Level of Significance
	Between	266.426	2	133.213	1.335	Not Significant
	Within	24651.770	247	99.807		

From the above table, that the calculated 'F' value 1.335 is less than the table at 3.00 at 0.05 level of significance.

Hence it is found that, there is no significant difference between types of management with respect to guidance needs and therefore the null hypothesis is accepted.

## 12.FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The hypotheses formulated at the beginning of the study have been examined in the light of the data gathered. The following are the main findings of the present investigation.

1. It is inferred that male and female students do not differ significantly in their guidance needs.
2. It is inferred that rural and urban area students differ significantly in their guidance needs.
3. It is inferred that type of management of student do not differ significantly in their guidance needs.

## 13.CONCLUSION

The present findings of the study reveal the following conclusion may be carried out to increase the academic achievement through guidance of higher secondary school students.

- The success of the school depends upon the teachers' good character. Hence the teachers should be a well versed person in moral values and role model to the students.
- Student's participation in guidance program must be included in the school curriculum.
- Periodical health oriented program may be given for the students.
- The institute must provide regular workshops on life skills to both the teachers and students.

- Institutions may provide opportunities to travel to different places and that may enhance their intensity and extensity of guidance education.

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