A Comparative Study the Guidance needs of Higher Secondary School Students having both Parent’s or Single Parent.

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The Study was conducted to examine the identification of Guidance need Among Higher Secondary school students having both parent’s or single parents.
To fulfill the major objective of the study a sample 100 students’ participant’s 50 single and 50 both parents with age range 16 to 18 was included in the study. All participant were administered Guidance Need Inventory by Applying the rules of respective manual. Descriptive statistic (Mean SD) and T -Test were for statitical analysis. Descriptive statistics depicted the normally of data distribution expect some minor discrepancies.
It is analyzed that the guidance needs of Higher Secondary School having single parents is more than higher Secondary School student having both parents related review of literature also supported the parents’ study.
Key Words: Guidance Need, Secondary School students both parents and single parents, Adolescents.

Introduction:
Guidance
Guidance is a wider concept which includes all types of Education, formal, non-formal, vocational etc., which Aims to adjust the individuals in his environment in an Effective way. The root word of guidance is "guide". Literary meanings of guidance are "to direct", "to point out or to show the path". Guidance is an assistance given by a individual, who is professionally qualified and to one, who need to know his strengths, weakness, limitations and to take his/her own decisions. The focus of the guidance is the individual, not his problem the aim of guidance is to promote the growth of the individual in self-duration.

Definition of Guidance:
Acc. To Crow and Crow (1962), " Guidance is an assistance provided by a counselor to an individual of any age to help him direct his life, develop his own point of view, make his own decision and carry his own burdens".

Need of guidance:
- To make individual aware of his/her inherent potentials interests, talents and capabilities.
To help the individual to develop his/her abilities, interests, skills in a way that he can become a contributing member of society.

To assist the person in a balanced physical, mental emotional and social development in such a way that he can successfully adjust in his/her environment.

To make a person aware of the available educational and vocational opportunities in keeping with his abilities.

To help the person to make correct interpretation of the facts in given situation.

To help the person become capable of solving problems in changing social situation in such a way that he/she renders maximum good to himself and as well as to society.

To eliminate wastage and stagnation by developing curriculum according to the needs and abilities of students.

To lower down the stress of young population occurring due to industrialization, increasing population and westernization.

To handle the problem of special population, old age people, juveniles and women and other minor section of society.

**Single parent family vs Both parent’s families**

**Single parent family**

According to Dowd Nancy in (1997), a single parent is a parent, not living with spouse or partner, who has most of the day-to-day responsibilities in raising the child or children. A single parent is a person who lives with a child or children and who does not have a spouse or live-in partner. A single parent sometimes called a solo-parentis a parent that is not living with a spouse or partner, who has most of the day-to-day responsibilities in raising the child or children. Some factors are for becoming a single parent includes divorce, break-up, abandonment, domestic violence, rape, death of the other parent, childbirth by a single person or single-person adoption. A single parent family is a family with children that is headed by a single parent. Social scientists have found that children growing up in single-parent families are disadvantaged in other ways when compared to two-biological-parent families. Many of these problems are directly related to the poor economic condition of single-parent families, not just to parenting style. These children are at risk for the following:

- lower levels of educational achievement
- twice as likely to drop out of school
- more likely to become teen parents
- more conflict with their parent(s)
- less supervised by adults
- more likely to become truants
- more frequently abuse drugs and alcohol
- more high-risk sexual behavior
- more likely to join a gang
- twice as likely to go to jail

**Both parents' families**
Living in a home with two married or partnered adults or caregivers can help ensure that children grow up with the support and resources they need to be healthy. For the purposes of this policy guide, the term two parent household will be used and encompasses married, partnered adults or two adult caregivers.

Children residing in homes with two adult parents or caregivers may benefit from additional household income, social and emotional support, and exposure to cognitive stimulation and varied learning opportunities early in life.

Adolescence

Adolescence has long been recognized as a period of heightened risk-taking and, accordingly, a stage that requires special oversight from adults. Most adolescents progress to adulthood with relatively little difficulty, experiencing excellent physical health and strength and not engaging in behaviors that put themselves or others at risk.

Adolescence is defined as the age group of 10-19 years. Adolescents suffer from psychosocial problems at one time or other during their development. Due to rapid industrialization and urbanization majority of young couple are employed and get less time to look after their children. Psychosocial problem is quite prevalent in this age group.

Review of Literature

Neena & Bansal (2015) conduct research on Guidance needs in relation to gender of secondary school students take a sample of 100 students consisting of 50 boys and 50 girls were randomly selected from 5 school of Chandigarh. He finds that there was no significant difference in total guidance needs of adolescent girls and adolescent boys studying in private school, However, the higher score of adolescent boys as compared to adolescent girls. In total area of guidance concluded that girls need more guidance as compare to boys. There was a significant difference in physical and social guidance need of adolescent girls and adolescent boys studying in private schools. The lesser score of girls indicate that girls need more guidance in physical and social area as compared to boys. There was no significant difference in psychological, educational and vocational guidance need of adolescent girls and adolescent boys studying in private schools. Both boys and girls need low guidance in psychological, educational and vocational areas.

Nivedita & Singh Jay (2017) did research on guidance needs and here the researcher was an attempt Comparative Study of the Guidance Needs of Secondary School Students of Sirsa, Haryana. The sample consists of 200 students taken from different rural and urban government and private schools. There are 100 students of Government school of rural and urban areas (50 from each) and 100 students of Private school of rural and urban areas (50 from each). From each school the sample is distributed in equal male and female ratio of 25 female and 25 males. They find that 1. The mean & S.D. values of guidance need of male & female secondary school students. Are $112.89, 22.23$ & $122.69, 17.49$ respectively. The calculated „t” value is 4.61 which is more Than standard table value at .05 level of significance. Therefore, it is analyzed that the guidance needs of female secondary school students is more than male secondary school students. Hence, Hypothesis No.1 is rejected. 2. The mean & S.D. values of guidance needs of urban & rural secondary school students Are $108.52, 21.81$ & $127.62, 14.11$ respectively. The
calculated „t” value is 6.96 which is more than standard table value at .05 level of significance. Therefore, it is analyzed that the guidance needs of rural secondary school students is more than urban secondary school students. Hence, Hypothesis No.2 is rejected

**Objective of study:**
- To identify the guidance, need of Higher Secondary School students having both parents or single parents.
- To compare the, guidance needs of higher Secondary School students having both parent’s or single parents.

**Hypotheses of the study:**
1. There is a significant difference between the guidance need of Higher Secondary School students having both parents or single parents.
2. It is hypothesized that the guidance needs of secondary school students having both parents or single parent.

**Method**

**Participants**
The sample of the present study of 100 students taken from different rural and urban government and private schools.
There are so students of Higher Secondary School students having both parent’s having single parent. The age range of subject varied from 14 to 18 years old from the state of Haryana India. The data has been collected using purposive sampling technique.

**Instruments:**
Guidance needs inventory by Dr. J.S. Grewal was adopted for the collection of data in order to the guidance need of high school students. It is an instrument which can be used to identify the type and strength of guidance need of individual students in five domains.
- Physical
- Social
- Psychological
- Educational
- Vocational

The test-retest reliabilities and the content validity of the scales are found satisfactory in different studies.

**Procedure:**
There is various method of data collections the data was collected in online and offline mode. In online mode data was collected by google form of the guidance need inventory and the offline mode data was collected with the help of performs of guidance need inventory given by Dr. J.S Grewal. After that scoring of the data has been done according to their prescribed of data was done and appropriate statical tools were used according to necessity. In the final phase of study analysis of data and result discussion has been written in the light of supporting studies.
Implication of the study:
- The study is helpful to Holistic development of personality.
- The study is helpful to identify the guidance needs of Higher Secondary School students.
- The study is helpful for identify the guidance needs of Higher Secondary School students having both parents or single parent.
- The study is helpful for making special of guidance programs for single parent's child.
- The study is helpful to detect the educational needs of the students and also helpful for the teachers to provide educational guidance to the students.
- The study is helpful for the students to remove their problems related to education and choosing vocation.
- The study is helpful to build proper motivation for study. The study is helpful to orient themselves to new purposes of education.
- This study is helpful to making new education policy.
- This study is helpful for timely assist and direction to the student.
- To lower down the stress of young population occurring due to industrialization, increasing population and westernization.
- To make individual aware of his/her inherent potentials interests, talents and capabilities.

Result and discussion:
The objective of the present research was to see the guidance needs of Higher Secondary School students having both parents or single students having both parents or single parents to fulfill the objective of the study obtained data was analyzed by applying descriptive statistics (mean, SD) and t- test are statistical techniques has been used for the Analysis of the data. The result are shown in Table 1.

Table: 1 Mean and S.D of overall Guidance Needs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S. D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guidance Need</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>93.28</td>
<td>35.46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table -1 indicates that the mean score of guidance needs of students at Higher Secondary level was mean 93.28 and S.D is 35.46. The maximum obtainable score in the test is 74 and minimum obtainable score in the test is 0. Total number of participants 100. The mean score obtained indicated that there exist Sufficient guidance needs among the Higher Secondary school students. The obtain scores indicated that High Need of guidance among Higher Secondary school students. The mean score of guidance needs of students at Higher Secondary level was mean 93.28 and S.D is 35.46. The mean score obtained indicated that there exist Sufficient guidance needs among the Higher Secondary school students. The obtain scores indicated that High Need of guidance among Higher Secondary school students.
Analysis of identify the guidance needs of Higher Secondary School students having both parent’s or single parent.
This segment describe that identify the guidance needs of Higher Secondary School students having both parents or single parent. The Mean and S.D of the Both parents family students and Single parent family students. The scores of each of the components of guidance needs in physical, social, psychological, educational and vocational areas were computed and expressed in table 2. The Mean, S.D, Minimum score and Maximum possible scores are calculated with the formula.

**Table**: 2 Mean and S.D (Standard Deviation) of G.N.I.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Both parent’s family students N = 50</th>
<th>Single parent family students N = 50</th>
<th>Total Score N = 100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mini Score</td>
<td>Maxi Score</td>
<td>Mean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>16.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>24.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychological</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>20.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>30.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table**: 2 indicates that the mean score of guidance needs of having both parent’s students is mean103.8 and S.D is 42.08 and the mean score of guidance needs of having Single parent students is mean82.76 and S.D is 26.90. The scores of each of the components of guidance needs in physical, social, psychological, educational and vocational areas are compute and explicit in
The mean scores of each of the components of guidance needs in physical, social, psychological, educational and vocational areas are in the orders...14.48, 21.80, 18.82, 27.38, 10.80. The mean values of the score indicated that the students’ guidance needs are in the order educational guidance < Social guidance < Psychological guidance < Physical guidance < Vocational guidance. The maximum obtainable score in the test is 74 and minimum obtainable score in the test is 0. The maximum and minimum scores of each of the components of guidance needs in physical, social, personal, educational and vocational areas are also compute. The mean score obtained indicated that there exist sufficient guidance needs among Higher Secondary School students having both parent’s or single parent.

References: