



A Study of Vocational Guidance Needs in Relation to Family Climate of Adolescents

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ABSTRACT: The objective of the study is to find the relationship between Vocational Guidance Needs and Family climate of adolescents studying in Government Senior Secondary Schools, situated in rural areas of district Ludhiana. A total sample of 480 adolescents studying in Government Senior Secondary Schools situated in rural areas of Ludhiana district was selected. The standardized tools, for each variable, were used to collect the data from selected sample. Analysis of collected data was done using different descriptive and inferential statistical techniques. Results revealed significant relationship between variables of Vocational guidance needs and Self-concept of adolescents.

Keywords: Vocational, guidance, needs, family, climate, adolescents.

I. INTRODUCTION

With the onset of the policy of liberalization, privatization and globalization in the closing years of the 20th century, the world market has become more competitive where professionalism and specialization is the answer to the growing needs of the individual and society. The policy of liberalization poses a direct challenge to the education system to prepare workforce in such a manner which can satisfy the changing market needs. As the government encourages FDIs (Foreign Direct Investment) in India, challenges before the educational institutions get multiplied and this poses a challenge to the adolescents in the modern world to select a vocation that can help them in their future life. Brown and Lent (1996) pointed that a large range of occupational possibilities and levels of education are available in today's world that were unheard of a couple of decades ago. Indeed, in today's world educational attainment seems to be a critical task for making the idea of a career imaginable to many adolescents [1]. Osipow, (1983) stated that the choice of a career especially among diverse options is usually a herculean task and is very important to youth [3]. Thus, indicates the great need for guidance to adolescents in planning for career and making mature decisions. Vocational counseling and guidance are vital tools for not only helping the youth for making right kind of career choices but also help in making individual adjustments in the environment they live in. Since environment of family is identified as being a contributing factor in a child's educational, cognitive and affective development. Hence, it would be worthwhile studying vocational guidance needs of adolescents in relation to family climate. The aim of the study

Is to find the relationship between Vocational Guidance Needs and Family Climate of adolescents in district Ludhiana.

A. Hypothesis of the study

There is no significant relationship between Vocational Guidance Needs and Family Climate of adolescents in district Ludhiana.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

A. Methodology

Descriptive method of research had been adopted for the study. The method was used to study the Vocational Guidance Needs in relation to Family climate for making vocational choice of adolescents. A sample of 480 adolescents, studying in 10th class of Govt. Sr. Sec. Schools situated in district Ludhiana (Punjab), was selected. For the purpose the principals of twelve Schools were being contacted by the researcher to obtain the permission for

collection of the data from students i.e. adolescents. To ensure homogeneity students were matched as per their class, age, and school. The purpose of the study was explained in detail by the researcher to the respondents. To ensure validity the students were explained the process of data collection in a simplified manner in local language to get effective responses. The data was collected from the students using the standardized tools selected for the study. Statistical analysis was conducted to find the results and reach the conclusions.

B. Tools used

To achieve the objectives of the study, the following tools were administered on the selected sample in a planned way:

- (i) To measure the Vocational Guidance Needs of adolescents, Vocational Guidance Needs Scale by Rathod and Shukla (2012) was used [5].
- (ii) To measure the family climate of adolescents Family Climate Scale by Shah (2001) was used [6].

C. Statistical Techniques used

The following were the statistical techniques used for the study:

- (i) Descriptive statistics in terms of mean, median, Standard Deviation (SD), skewness and kurtosis had been used to ascertain the nature of distribution of the scores on the selected variables of the study.
- (ii) Correlation had been worked out for establishment of relationship between variables of Self-concept on one hand and Vocational Guidance Needs variable on the other.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1: Mean, Median, Standard Deviation, Skewness and Kurtosis for the Variable of Vocational Guidance Needs of Adolescents.

Variable	Mean	Median	S.D.	Skewness	Kurtosis
Vocational Guidance Needs (N=480)	168.68	172.00	19.81	-1.183	2.039

From the frequency distribution that is obtained from the raw scores, it is found that the values of Vocational Guidance Needs variable are; Mean 168.68 and Median 172.00 for the adolescents. The value of SD i.e. 19.81 represents the scattered scores from the mean position for the total sample. The skewness i.e. -1.183 and Kurtosis i.e. 2.039 for the sample, (Table 1), are also found to see if the results are within the normal limits. Histograms are drawn to support the fact for understanding the distribution of scores of Vocational Guidance Needs variable in case of total sample.

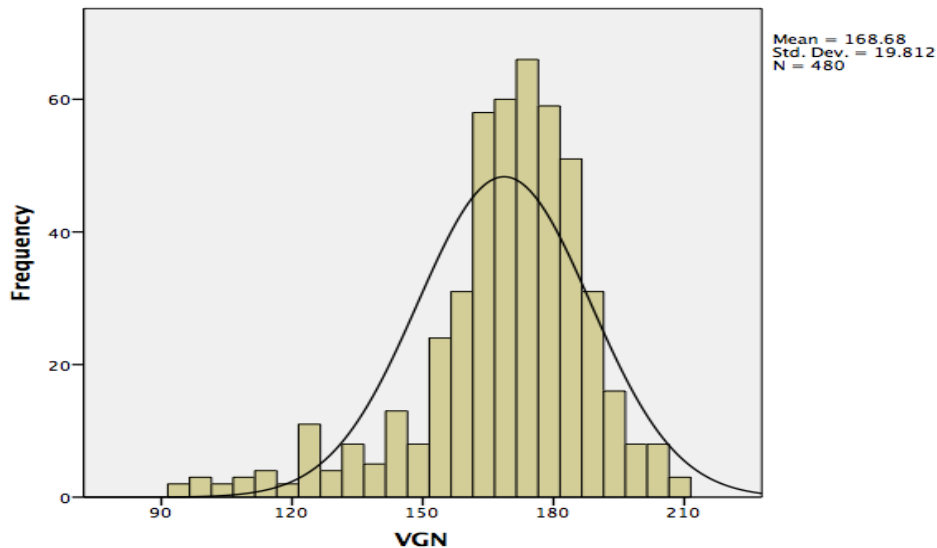


Fig. 1. Showing Frequency Distribution of Scores for variable of vocational guidance needs of adolescents.

Table 2: Mean, Median, Standard Deviation, Skewness and Kurtosis for the Variable of Family climate of Adolescents.

Variable	Mean	Median	S.D.	Skews	Kurtosis
Family Climate (N=480)	106.28	105.00	20.50	-0.168	0.415

From the frequency distribution that is obtained from the raw scores, it is found that the values of Family climate variable are; Mean 106.28 and Median 105.00 for the adolescents. The value of SD *i.e.* 20.497 represents the scattered scores from the mean position for the total sample. The skewness *i.e.* -0.168 and Kurtosis *i.e.* 0.415 for the sample (Table 2) are also found to see if the results are within the normal limits. Histograms are drawn to support the fact for understanding the distribution of score of Family climate variable.

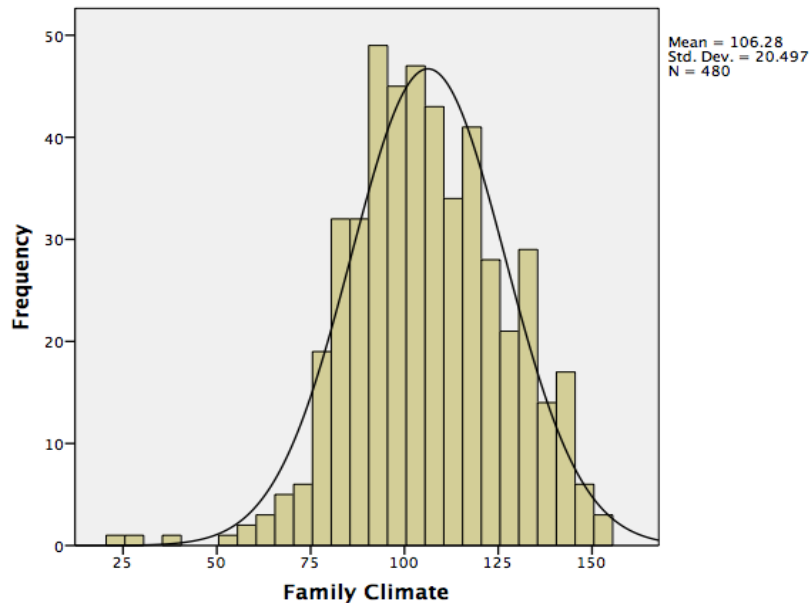


Fig. 2. Showing frequency distribution of Scores for the variable of family climate of adolescents.

Interpretation of Results based on Product Moment Correlation

To examine the relationship of variable Vocational Guidance Needs with the variable of Family climate of adolescents studying in Govt. Sr. Sec. Schools of district Ludhiana, coefficient of correlation ‘r’ is calculated.

Table 3: Showing the relationship between Vocational Guidance Needs and Self-concept of adolescents.

Variables	Coefficient of Correlation ‘r’
	N=480
VGN	-.210**
Family Climate	

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).
 **. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The obtained coefficient of correlation (-0.210) between Vocational Guidance Needs and Self-concept (total) of adolescents was higher than the tabular value (0.117) which was found to be significant at 0.01 level of significance. Thus, the results indicated negative significant relationship between mean scores of vocational guidance needs and family climate for the selected group of adolescents studying in Govt. Sr. Sec. Schools of district Ludhiana.

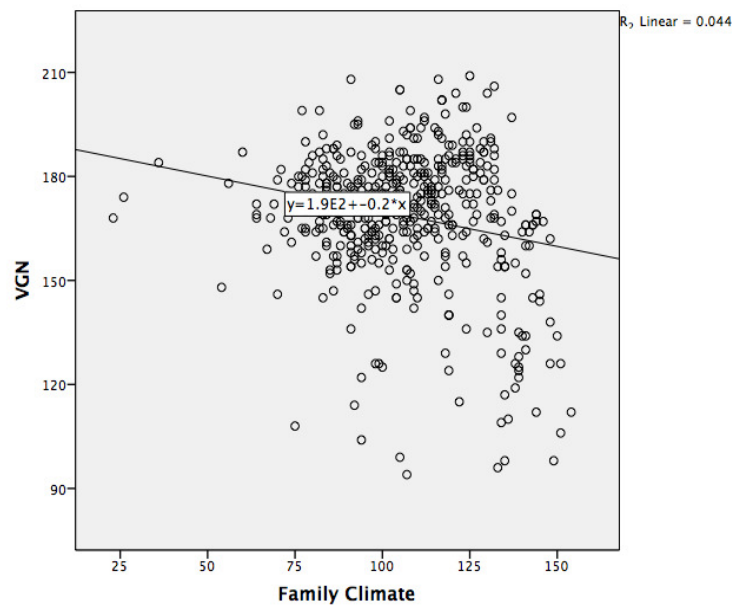


Fig. 4. Scatter Graph Showing Relationship between vocational guidance needs and family climate of adolescents.

IV. CONCLUSION

It is observed from the results that high scores on Family climate lead to low scores on Vocational Guidance Needs meaning thereby that favorable family climate of adolescents lead to low vocational guidance needs among adolescents studying in Govt. Sr. Sec. Schools of district Ludhiana. Keeping in mind the above facts it can be concluded that variable of Vocational Guidance Needs has a negative significant relationship with the variable of Family climate. These results are in line with the findings of the studies conducted by Paul (2006) [4], Kaur (2012) [2], and Valentina (2014) who also found that if the climate of the family of adolescents is favorable then their needs for vocational guidance would be less [7].

Therefore, keeping in mind, the above facts, the hypothesis of the study that “There is no significant relationship between Vocational Guidance Needs and Family climate of adolescents in district Ludhiana.”, has been rejected.

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