



Vocational guidance needs in relation to self-concept of adolescents in district Ludhiana

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Abstract

The investigator undertook the study entitled "Vocational Guidance Needs in Relation to Self-concept of Adolescents in District Ludhiana" with the objective to study the relationship between Vocational Guidance Needs and Self-concept of adolescents studying in Govt. Sr. Sec. Schools in Ludhiana district. A total sample of 480 adolescents studying in Govt. Sr. Sec. 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, self-concept, adolescents

1. Introduction

In today's competitive world it's important to understand the concept of global changes. The magnitude of the problems caused by the huge number of institutions which have emerged as professional hubs, leaving very little scope for adolescents to choose and decide about their long-term concerns. The adolescents are faced with challenges in selection of a vocation. In the absence of guidance, it adds to their agony and confusion. At the adolescence age, significant decisions relating to the choice of vocation and personal interest are made. Therefore, it is important to understand the individual, psychological and social needs that influence the process of vocational development of teenagers affecting the rest of their life. Many studies have indicated that most secondary school pass outs made poor vocational choices because of unrealistic expectations of vocational ambitions. Ekoja and Egbochuku (1999) [2] said that there are evidences that most of the students leave secondary schools lacking in occupational information. Thus, indicates the great need for guidance to adolescents in planning for career and making mature decisions. Okafor (2004) [5] pointed that most of the secondary school students make choice of career from the disciplines of medicine, teaching, law, accountancy, engineering, secretarial work, nursing, and military service. Vocational counseling and guidance are vital tools for not only helping the youth for making right kind of career choices but also in enhancing their self-concept and interest in chosen vocation. At such a point, vocational guidance and counseling are vital tools for not only helping the youth for making right kind of vocational choices but in enhancing their self-concept and interest in chosen vocation. Thus, it is essential to know and visualize about their vocational needs related to Self-concept so that they can be guided fully to achieve the desired goals.

1.1 Objective of the study

To study the relationship between Vocational Guidance Needs

and Self-concept of adolescents in district Ludhiana.

1.2 Hypothesis of the study

There is no significant relationship between Vocational Guidance Needs and Self-concept of adolescents in district Ludhiana.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1 Methodology

Descriptive method of research had been adopted for the study. The method enabled the researcher to study the Vocational Guidance Needs in relation to Self-concept for occupational choice of adolescents (N=480) studying in 10th class of Govt. Sr. Sec. Schools situated in district Ludhiana (Punjab). 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 herself. 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 tools selected for the study. Statistical analysis was conducted to reach results and conclusions.

2.2 Tools Used

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

1. To measure the Vocational Guidance Needs of adolescents, Vocational Guidance Needs Scale by Rathod and Shukla (2012) [6] was used.
2. To measure Self-concept of adolescents, Self-concept Questionnaire by Saraswat (1984) was used.

2.3 Statistical Techniques used

The following were the statistical techniques used for the

study:

- Descriptive statistics in terms of mean, median, S.D, skewness and kurtosis had been used to ascertain the nature of distribution of the scores on the selected variables of the study.
- 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.

3. Results & 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, (See 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.

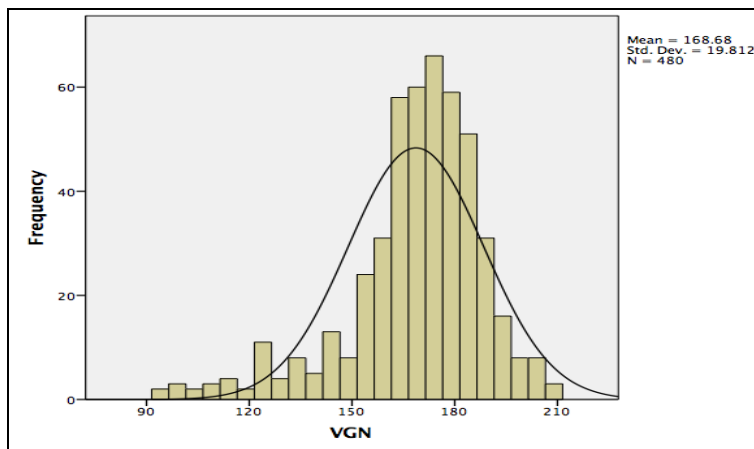


Fig 1: Showing Frequency Distribution of Scores for variable of Vocational Guidance Needs of Adolescents

Table 2: Mean, Median, Standard Deviation, Skewness and Kurtosis for the Variable of Self-concept of Adolescents

Variable	Mean	Median	S.D.	Skewness	Kurtosis
Self-concept (N=480)	150.10	155.00	22.96	-2.02	6.169

From the frequency distribution that is obtained from the raw scores, it is found that the values of Self-concept variable are;

Mean 150.10 and Median 155.00 for the adolescents. The value of SD i.e. 22.96 represents the scattered scores from the mean position for the total sample. The skewness i.e. -2.02 and Kurtosis i.e. 6.169 for the sample (See 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 scores of Self-concept variable in case of total sample.

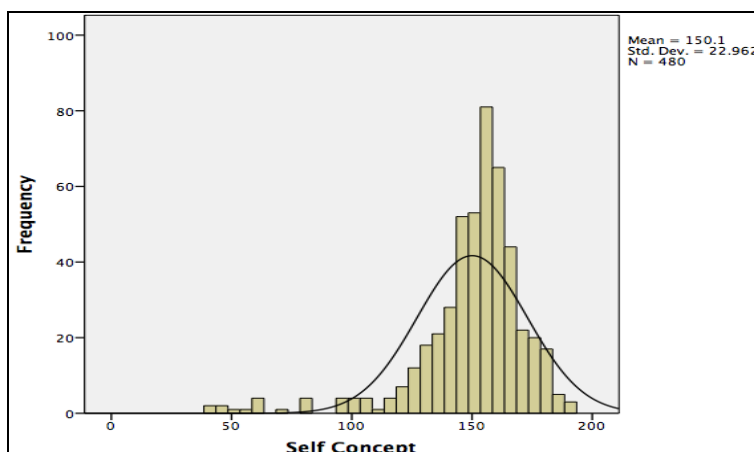


Fig 2: Showing Frequency Distribution of Scores for the Variable of Self-concept of Adolescents

Interpretation of Results based on Product Moment Correlation

To examine the relationship of variable Vocational Guidance Needs with the variable of Self-concept 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	-.108*
Self-concept	

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

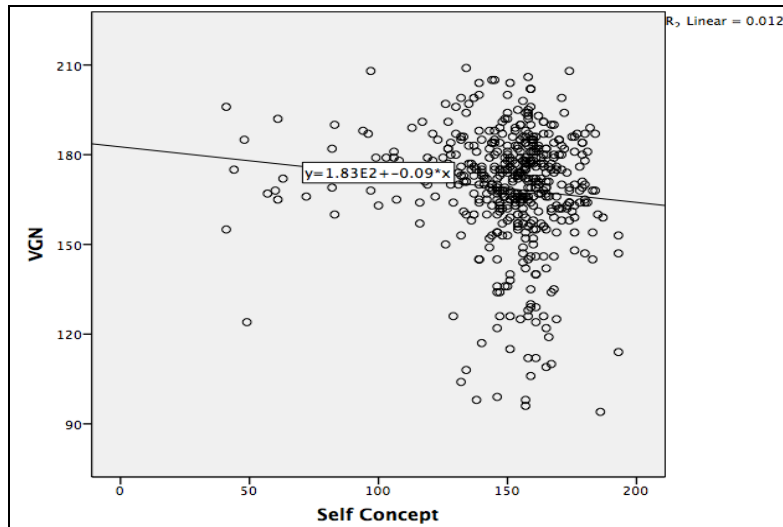


Fig 3: Scatter Graph Showing Relationship between Vocational Guidance Needs and Self-concept of adolescents

The obtained coefficient of correlation (-0.108) between Vocational Guidance Needs and Self-concept (total) of adolescents was higher than the tabular value (0.087) which was found to be significant at 0.05 level. Thus, the results indicated negative significant relationship between mean scores of Vocational Guidance Needs and Self-concept for group of adolescents studying in Govt. Sr. Sec. Schools of district Ludhiana.

Conclusion

It can be observed from the results that high scores on Self-concept lead to low scores on Vocational Guidance Needs meaning thereby that higher Self-concept of adolescents (total group) 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 Self-concept for total group. These results are in line with the findings of the study conducted by Kaur (2007) [3], Bhalla (2013) [1] and Nasir (2013) [4] who also found through their study that if the Self-concept of adolescents is high then their needs for vocational guidance would be low. They also found that that students with higher Self-concept or those with a more positive outlook had higher levels of career awareness while making occupational choices, thus need less vocational guidance. Therefore, keeping in mind, the above facts, the hypothesis of the study that "There is no significant relationship between Vocational Guidance Needs and Self-concept of adolescents in district Ludhiana" has been rejected.

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