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A Study of Educational Problem and Need of Guidance in Graduate Students

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Abstract: ***Aims of this paper to find out the Education Problems and Need of Guidance in graduate students. Here 2 x 3 factorial designs were used. In this study total 120 (60 boys and 60 girls) were randomly selected from Surat city (Gujarat, India). Out of 60 (20 first birth order, 20 second birth order and 20 third birth order) graduate students selected. Education Problems scale created by Prof. Beena Shah and Dr. S. K. Lakhera and Need of Guidance scale created by Dr. J. S. Grewal was used to collect the required data, F- test and correlation method was used for analysis of data. The Result of the study evaluated that there is no significance difference in gender variable on Education Problems and Need of Guidance in graduate students. Also there is no significance difference in birth order variable on Education Problems and Need of Guidance in graduate students. Education problems and need of guidance found 0.09 positive correlation.***
Keyword: Educational Problem and Need of Guidance

I. INTRODUCTION

Education is the most imperative segment out of different segments of a social foundation. The accomplished and appropriately prepared manpower can quicken the pace of monetary development. Education is the foundation of any country's economy. A country where the education system is not in place, lags in every way. The same thing is happening in our country India. India as a country faces many problems in the educational system. The education problems found in many children different to those seen in children with other learning problems. The areas which they find difficult and the way these difficulties can be addressed are often different to the approaches commonly applied by schools and are specific to these children.

The guidance refers to advice or information provided by a person of experience, to solve a problem or improve something. The guidance refers to the process of helping individuals to discover and develop their potential. The need of guidance is something that cannot be ignored by anyone. Furthermore, guidance helps in the development of educational, vocational, and psychological skills in an individual. Most noteworthy, guidance would help an individual to achieve an optimal level of happiness and peace in life. Moreover, an individual who receives proper guidance would surely contribute significantly to society. The concept of guidance is quite democratic in nature. This is because; a properly guided individual would be able to shape his destiny. Guidance ensures that each individual's choices must serve the interests of the society as well as the interest of the individual.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Rathod, Sangeeta K. (2020), main purpose of this study was to investigate social intelligence and educational problem in students. The sample consists of 100, (50 boys and 50 girls) was randomly selected in the Rajkot city. Educational problem scale created by Beena Shah & Dr. S.K. Lakhera 2001, Gujarati Adaption was used to collect the reacquired data, t-test and correlation method was used for analysis of data. The result of the study evaluated that there is a no significant different between boys and girls on social intelligence and educational problem. The result of the study evaluated that there is a significant difference in social intelligence and educational problem in boys and girls students. The co-relation between social intelligence and educational problem was found -0.01 which was negative co-relation.

Anil Kumar, Sangeeta Chauhan and Hari Singh Yadav (2017), in this research main purpose of this study was to The Gurjar students in Rajasthan are facing the educational problems like teaching, learning, teaching environment, management, administration, culture and history. The result of the study evaluated that child is the center of education. Education should be child centered. A child should be given such an education which should help him in emotional, social and mental maturity. He should get success upon his ambitions/Expectations.

Neena sawhney & Sneh bansal (2015), present study aims to study the guidance needs of private secondary school students of Chandigarh, UT between the age group of 15-18 years Simple random sampling technique was used in the study and a sample of 100 students consisting of 50 boys and 50 girls were randomly selected from 5 schools of Chandigarh.

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Guidance Needs Inventory (GNI) prepared and standardized by Dr. J.S. Grewal, was used to identify the type and strength of guidance needs of secondary schools boys and girls in five areas – Physical, Social, Psychological, Educational and Vocational. High scores on GNI are an indication of less need of guidance while low scores on the inventory indicate more guidance needs. Results show that, there was no significant difference in total guidance need of adolescent girls and adolescent boys studying in private schools. However, the higher score of adolescent boys in as compared to adolescent girls in total area of guidance concluded that girls need more guidance as compare to boys

Seeja K. R. and Rinu V. Antony (2015), main purpose of this study was to identification of guidance needs among higher secondary school students of Kerala.

The study was descriptive in nature. Normative survey method was followed. The sample consisted of 460 students selected randomly from class XI and XII of 5 government and Aided Higher Secondary Schools of Ernakulam district of Kerala. The Result of the study evaluated that the overall guidance needs of the Higher Secondary students did not vary with respect to differences in class, gender, subject of study nor type of school management.

III. PROBLEM

The problem of present study is to find out the Educational Problem and Need of Guidance in graduate students.

IV. OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of study were as under:

A. To measure the main impact of gender on Educational Problem of graduate students.
B. To measure the main impact of birth order on Educational Problem of graduate students.
C. To measure the internal impact of gender and birth order on Educational Problem of graduate students.
D. To measure the main impact of gender on Need of Guidance of graduate students.
E. To measure the main impact of birth order on Need of Guidance of graduate students.
F. To measure the internal impact of gender and birth order on Need of Guidance of graduate students.
G. To check the correlation between Educational Problem and Need of Guidance.

V. HYPOTHESIS

To related objectives of this study null-hypothesis were as under:

1) H_{01} There will be no significance difference in the main impact of gender variable on Educational Problem in graduate students.
2) H_{02} There will be no significance difference in the main impact of birth order variable on Educational Problem in graduate students.
3) H_{03} There will be no significance difference in the internal impact of gender and birth order on Educational Problem in graduate students.
4) H_{04} There will be no significance difference in the main impact of gender variable on Need of Guidance in graduate students.
5) H_{05} There will be no significance difference in the main impact of birth order variable on Need of Guidance in graduate students.
6) H_{06} There will be no significance difference in the internal impact of gender and birth order on Need of Guidance in graduate students.
7) H_{07} There will be no significance correlation between Educational Problem and Need of Guidance.

VI. METHOD

A. Participants

According to the purpose of present study 120 graduate students has been selected. Total 137 data fill up from different area of Surat district, Gujarat (India). in which study finally randomly selected 120 data from 137. The total participates consisting of 120 participates 60 boys and 60 girls are selected. In 60 boys 20 first birth Order, 20 second birth order and 20 third birth graduate students are selected as a participant. In 60 girls 20 first birth Order, 20 second birth order and 20 third birth graduate students are selected as a participant.

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B. Independent Variables

The variable that is manipulated an experimental.

The present research was designed to study the effects of two independent variables shown as below:

1) Gender

a) Boys

b) Girls

2) Birth Order

a) First Birth Order

b) Second Birth Order

c) Third Birth Order

C. Dependent Variables

The variable that is measured and is expected to change as a result of changes caused by the experimenter's manipulation.

1) Score receive on Educational Problem scale.

2) Score receive on Need of Guidance scale.

D. Control Variables

1) In this study only graduate students were taken as a sample.

2) Limited samples were taken for this study.

3) The selection of sample only from Surat District in Gujarat State (India).

E. Instruments

1) Educational Problem Scale: This scale was developed by Beena Shah & Dr. S.K. Lakhera (2001). Here Gujarati Adaption was used, which is made by S. K Rathod (2019).

2) Needs of Guidance Inventory (GNI): This scale was developed by Grewal J. S. (1999). Hear Gujarati Adaption was used, which is made by S. K Rathod (2019).

F. Research design

The aim of present research was to study Educational Problem and Need of Guidance in graduate students. For this total 120 graduate students were taken as a sample by using simple random sampling technique from Surat city (Gujarat, India). In 120 participates 60 boys and 60 girls are selected. In 60 boys 20 first birth Order, 20 second birth order and 20 third birth graduate students are selected as a participant. In 60 girls 20 first birth Order, 20 second birth order and 20 third birth graduate students are selected as a participant to measure Educational Problem and Need of Guidance.

G. Analysis

The main objective of present study was to measure the Educational Problem and Need of Guidance. In it statistical f-test (ANOVA) method is used, to check correlation Educational Problem and Need of Guidance karl pearson Correlation (r) method is used.

VII. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The main objective of present study was to do comparative study of in graduate students. In it statistical f-test (ANOVA) was used and their correlation was measured. Results discussions of present study are as under:

Table – 1

Showing the Mean table of gender and birth order variable related Educational Problem.

Mean	Gender		Gender and Birth Order	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Birth Order	53.52	50.45		
First Birth Order	50.10		50.85	49.35
Second Birth Order	50.75		50.15	51.35
Third Birth Order	55.10		59.55	50.65

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Table – 2
Showing the ANOVA table of gender and birth order variable related Educational Problem.

Variables	Sum of Square	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Ass (Gender)	282.13	1	282.13	0.59	NS
Bss (Birth Order)	591.28	2	295.63	0.62	NS
ABss	546.87	2	273.43	0.57	NS

df - 1 Significant Level = 0.05 = 3.94, 0.01= 6.60
df – 2 Significant Level = 0.05 = 3.09, 0.01= 4.82
NS = Not Significant

In the Table - 4.2 show the f-value of the gender and birth order variable of Educational Problem. The main impact and f-value of gender variable was found 0.59. The f-value of gender variable was not significant. So we can say that the H_{01} was accepted because no significant difference can be seen. The main impact and f-value of Birth Order variable was found 0.62. The f-value of Birth Order variable was not significant. So we can say that the H_{02} was accepted because no significant difference can be seen. The internal impact and f-value of gender and Birth Order variables was found 0.57. The f-value of gender and Birth Order variables was not significant. So we can say that the H_{03} was accepted because no significant difference can be seen.

Table – 3
Showing the Mean table of gender and birth order variable related Need of Guidance

Mean	Gender		Gender and Birth Order	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Birth Order	111.80	118.92		
First Birth Order	103.98		105.20	102.75
Second Birth Order	119.38		118.70	120.05
Third Birth Order	122.73		111.50	133.95

Table – 4
Showing the ANOVA table of gender and birth order variable related Need of Guidance

Variables	Sum of Square	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Ass (Gender)	1519.40	1	1519.40	0.90	NS
Bss (Birth Order)	7999.26	2	3999.63	2.38	NS
ABss	3598.86	2	1799.43	1.07	NS

df - 1 Significant Level = 0.05 = 3.94, 0.01= 6.60
df – 2 Significant Level = 0.05 = 3.09, 0.01= 4.82
NS = Not Significant

In the Table - 4.4 show the f-value of the gender and birth order variable of Need of Guidance. The main impact and f-value of gender variable was found 0.90. The f-value of gender variable was not significant. So we can say that the H_{04} was accepted because no significant difference can be seen. The main impact and f-value of Birth Order variable was found 2.38. The f-value of Birth Order variable was not significant. So we can say that the H_{05} was accepted because no significant difference can be seen. The internal impact and f-value of gender and Birth Order variables was found 1.07. The f-value of gender and Birth Order variables was not significant. So we can say that the H_{06} was accepted because no significant difference can be seen.

Table - 5
Showing the correlation between Educational Problem and Need of Guidance

Sr. No.	Variable	N	Mean	r	Sig.
1	Educational Problem	120	51.98		
2	Need of Guidance	120	115.36	0.09	NS

Significant Level = 0.05 = 0.95, 0.01 = 0.25, NS = Not Significant

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Here the correlation between Educational Problem and Need of Guidance is 0.09 this was positive correlation it means Educational Problem increase than Need of Guidance increase and Educational Problem decrease than Need of Guidance decrease. So we can say that H_{07} was accepted because no significant difference can be seen.

VIII. CONCLUSION

We can conclude by data analysis as follows.

A. There was significance difference in the main impact of gender variable on Educational Problem in graduate students. Here f-value is 0.59. It is no significant Here H_{01} is accepted.
B. There was significance difference in the main impact of Birth Order variable on Educational Problem in graduate students. Here f-value is 0.62. It is no significant Here H_{02} is accepted.
C. There was no significance difference in the internal impact of gender and Birth Order variables on Educational Problem in graduate students. Here f-value is 0.57. It is no significant Here H_{03} is accepted.
D. There was significance difference in the main impact of gender variable on Need of Guidance in graduate students. Here f-value is 0.90. It is no significant Here H_{04} is accepted.
E. There was significance difference in the main impact of Birth Order variable on Need of Guidance in graduate students. Here f-value is 2.38. It is no significant Here H_{05} is accepted.
F. There was no significance difference in the internal impact of gender and Birth Order variables on Need of Guidance in graduate students. Here f-value is 1.07. It is no significant Here H_{06} is accepted.
G. There are 0.09 positive correlations between Educational Problem and Need of Guidance. It is not significant. Here H_{07} is accepted.

IX. LIMITATION OF THE RESEARCH

This study is not without its limitations, which should be noted. The present investigation was carried out under the following delimitations.

A. The major limitation of this study is that the sample size was small. So it was not sufficient for generalizing the result obtained by the study.
B. This study was conducted only in Surat City (Gujarat).
C. The findings made in the study May be biased by the incorrect information given by participants.
D. No other mental except questionnaires had been adopted in the present research work for the collection of information.
E. In sample selection for this research purposive method was followed.
F. The present research is only a part of the study, thus generalization should not be consummated, and the scientific is not approached in the selection of sample.
G. Here using only f- value (ANOVA) and correlation no other statistical techniques used for data analysis.

X. SUGGESTIONS

Endeavor can be executed to analyze move them 120 data of sample with efficacy to attain batter results. For the accumulation of information, variegated methods except scale can be adopted. Selection of sample can be accomplished with the intake of different city graduate students, different state to ascertain in their Educational Problem and Needs of Guidance. To crow the research work, other method of selecting sample can be appropriated.

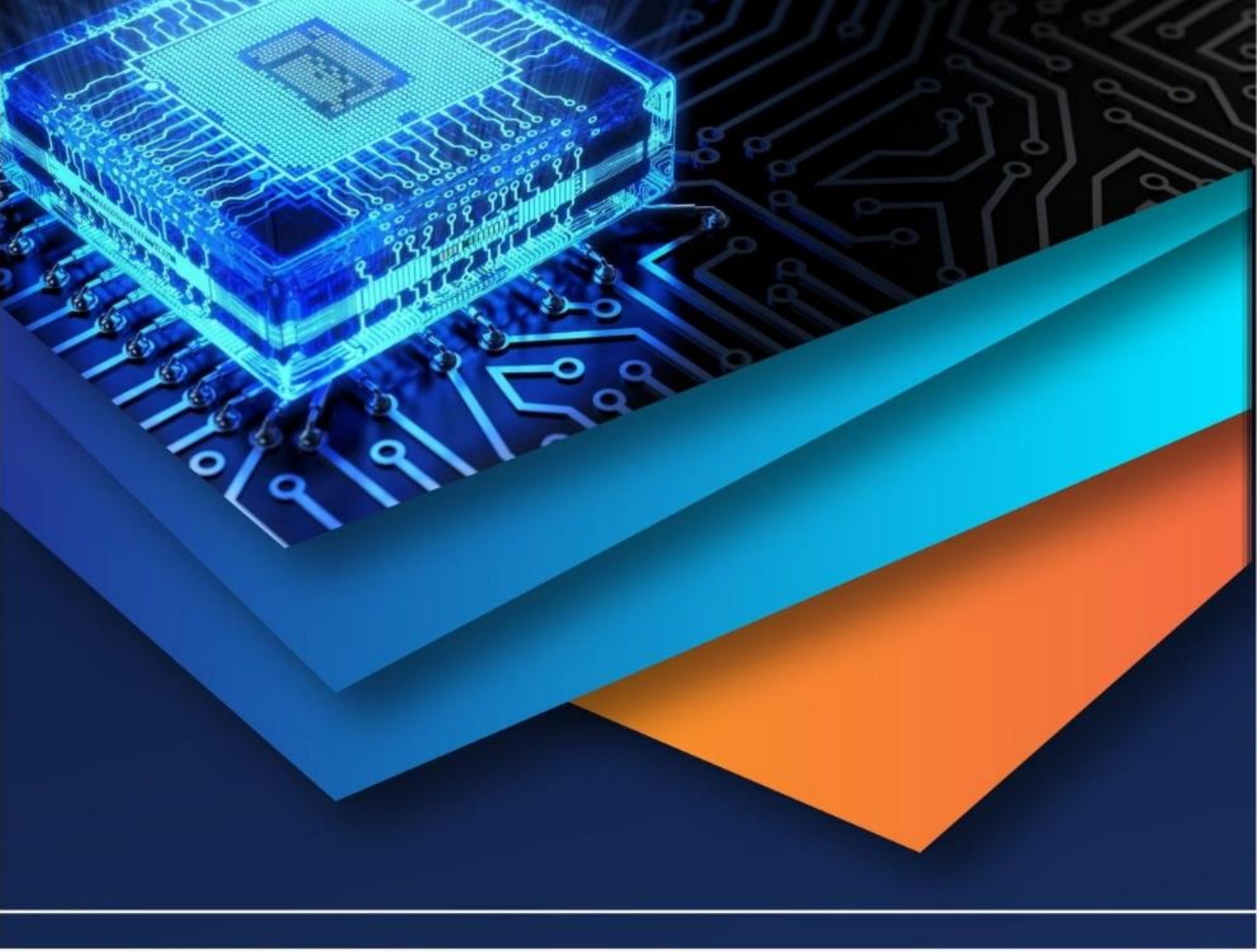
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