

NEED OF GUIDANCE AND COUNSELLING FOR STUDENTS OF UTTAR PRADESH MADHAYAMIK SHIKSHA BOARD

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ABSTRACT

This Paper, examines the status of School Guidance and Counselling (SGC) services, which needs assessment in Uttar Pradesh as perceived by school counsellors and students. The study is part of a larger study on assessing the effectiveness of school guidance and counselling services for Uttar Pradesh students. The study revealed that there were significant differences between the academic scores obtained by the students and psychological tests administered on them. Both school counsellors and students viewed the involvement of parents substantially negatively. Recommendations and conclusions were made in this study. The current study recommends that willing and motivated staff should be recruited and be given professional training and special courses so that the desired goals and objectives may be achieved. Because the key differences between guidance systems in different countries are related to experiences of economic development, to political system, to social and cultural factors, to education and training system, and to professional and organizational structures.

Keywords:- Guidance and Counselling, school guidance, Uttar Pradesh students, Social, Economic, Rural areas

INTRODUCTION

The student life is getting complex day by day. Guidance is needed to help the students for optimum achievement and adequate adjustment in the varied life situations. Need analysis of the Uttar Pradesh students in the Madhayamik Shiksha Board shows the need of Guidance and counselling services, in the education, profession, vocation, social, health, moral, personal, and marital areas. Guidance and counselling programme needs to be introduced in our schools to meet the varied needs of the educational system, administration, and students. Majority of the students lack a sense of direction, a sense of purpose and a sense of fulfilment. And indulge in destructive activities, which lead to social damage and loss. Adequate guidance and counselling facilities is the only answer to help and guide the youth to worthwhile channels and help them realize the goals of optimum academic, personal and social development.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The study was guided by the following objectives:

- i. Establish the approaches used in guidance and counselling in solving student's disciplinary problems in Uttar Pradesh.
- ii. Examine the status of guidance and counselling in public secondary schools in Uttar Pradesh.
- iii. To determine factors that hinder effective guidance and counselling in public secondary schools in Uttar Pradesh.

RESEARCH METHDOLOGY

The following research questions will be tested in this study:

1. Does lack of adequate facilities and materials for guidance and counselling, militates against the establishment of guidance and counselling centres in secondary schools.

2. Does lack of qualified personnel militated against organization of guidance and counselling services in secondary schools in Uttar Pradesh.
3. Does lack of finance to provide the materials needed for effective organization of guidance and counselling services are not in existence in secondary schools in the local government area.
4. Does the government unconcerned attitude towards guidance and counselling programme in secondary schools also serves as an impediments to the effective implementation of the guidance and counselling services in the secondary school Uttar Pradesh.

THE ROLE OF GUIDANCE AND COUNSELLING SERVICES IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN UTTAR PRADESH

School counselors, also known as guidance counselors, were first primarily responsible for facilitating career development. Today, the role of the school counselor is multifaceted and may vary greatly, depending on the requirements of both the state and each individual school.

THE DUTIES OF SCHOOL COUNSELORS MAY INCLUDE:

School counselors must complete a master's degree, at minimum, in school counselling, psychology, or social work and obtain the relevant state certification, endorsement, or licensure to gain employment. This may involve taking a comprehensive exam and logging hours in a supervised counselling setting. In many cases, counselors will need to complete an internship or practicum, and some states also require previous teaching experience.

Providing instruction on psychological and social issues:

School counselors might teach sex education classes, provide information to students about bullying, or offer seminars on study skills.



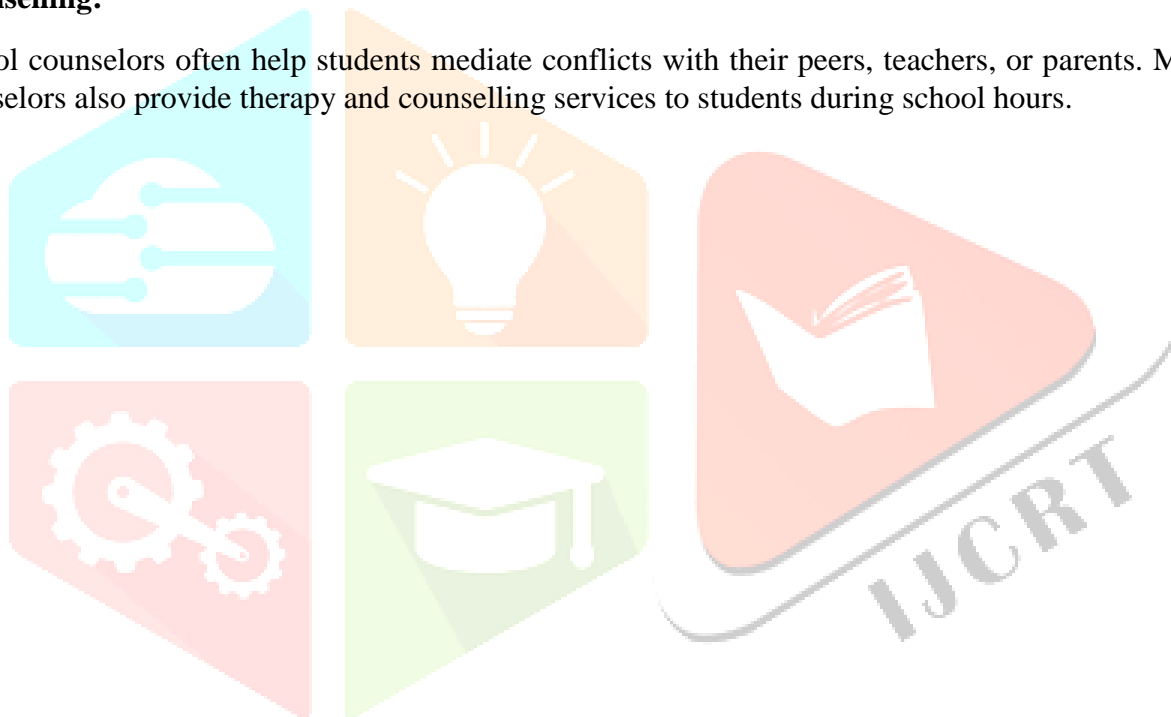
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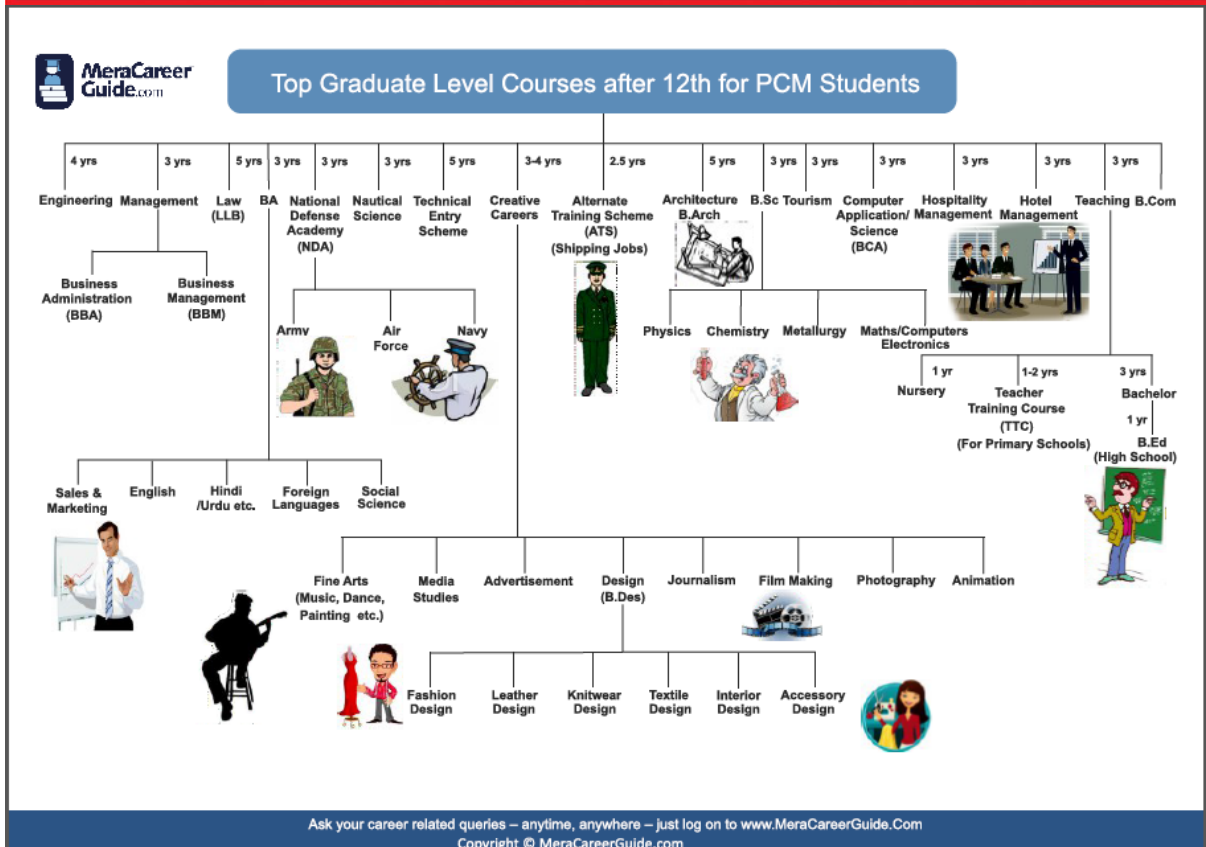
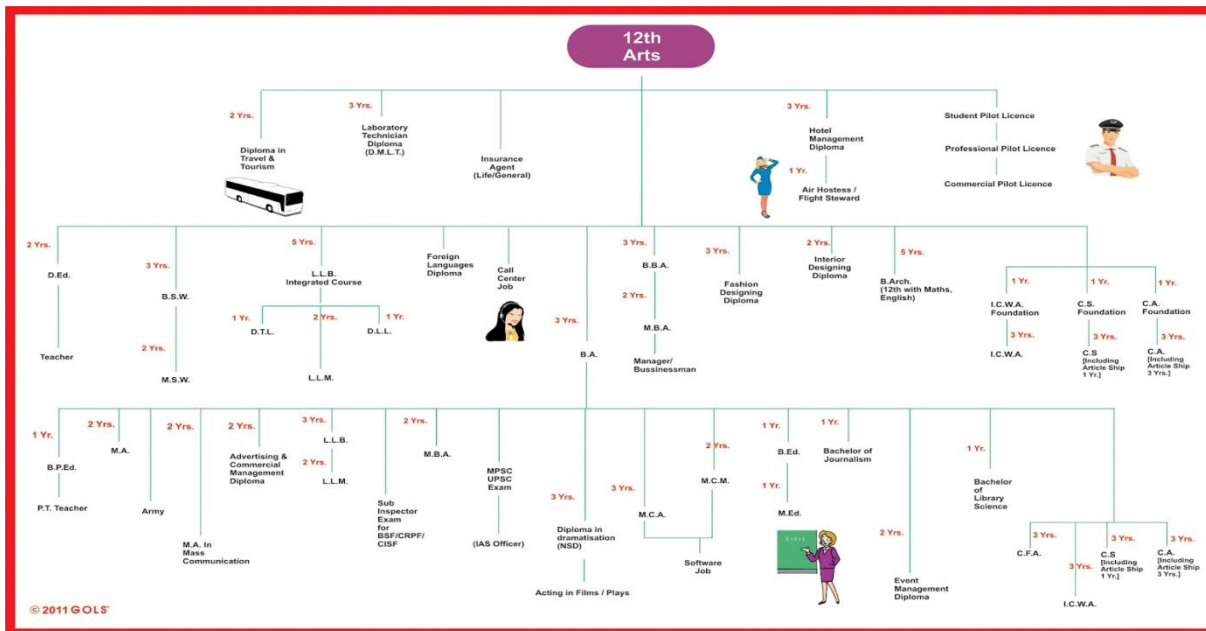
Many school counselors help students prepare for college or select careers.



Counselling:

School counselors often help students mediate conflicts with their peers, teachers, or parents. Many school counselors also provide therapy and counselling services to students during school hours.





Early intervention:

School counselors receive training about learning difficulties and psychological concerns that commonly manifest in children and adolescents. They may also provide referrals, recommendations, and education to parents about mental health concerns.

Life skill trainer:

A school counsellor is needed not only for problematic student, but can also be useful for developing needed life skills and positive changes in the inner personality of the child, enabling them to cope with further problems by themselves.

Special needs services:

Counsellors often help special needs students integrate into classrooms and may oversee programs that address requirements for students with special needs or learning difficulties.

THE PRESENT POSITION OF GUIDANCE AND COUNSELLING IN INDIA

At this time, Students Advisory Bureaux under the Ministry of Education, and University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux under National Employment Service are imparting educational and vocational information and guidance respectively to the students. Both these are working under different deans in the same university. There is a lack of central direction and co-ordination resulting in a lot of duplication effort and wastage of resources.

Career Counselling has always been important but only recently, got the recognition it deserves. Earlier, people sought out career counselors, for a change in careers, only after they got a job and were unhappy with it. Now, people recognize that this isn't ideal. What is noteworthy, is to consider why people change careers.

It doesn't take much thinking(contemplation) to understand that someone who does that was never convinced of what career they should take. Such a decision usually stems from school. Many students make career choices based on the most picked career among their peers. They don't, for once, consider what they like until it's too late.

Picking a career usually, comes after picking a course. If a student doesn't pick the right course, it would inadvertently affect their career choice. A recent study showed that 1 in 3 students are unhappy with the course that they picked. That is nearly half a million dissatisfied university students! Such figures only point to one clear truth - The importance of career guidance in schools.

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**Counsellor and Wellness Teacher in Schools**

The Framework for Implementation of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) recognizes the role of guidance and counselling services in promoting student retention and better scholastic performance in curricular areas, facilitating adjustment and career development of students, developing right attitude towards studies, self, work and others. The Framework provides that every school should have at least one teacher and preferably two teachers (one male and one female) trained in guidance and counselling. There are 591 Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs). Instructions have been issued to all JNVs to engage Counselors on need basis. Further, House Masters are trained to counsel the students. Every year, teachers are deputed for diploma course in guidance and counselling conducted by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT)/ Regional Institutes of Education (RIEs). Till 2015-16, 210 teachers of JNVs have been deputed for the diploma course.

CONCLUSION

Decisions made in High School in Uttar Pradesh often make or break a student's career. Experienced/professional career counselors are trained to understand student's thinking and their potential. Once a student's potential is understood, the counselor is able to guide the student to the best career suitable to him/her and help them make the decisions that ensure career success. Students want to be successful and they don't mind getting help. They may feel shy at first or think it's weak to take help, but it is our responsibility to help them build strong careers. Having a career counselling cell in schools is the first step in doing that. It is a great first step indeed. Students tend to take advice from anyone they think has an

experience. But it may not always be right or let alone be the best one. The path followed by their seemingly successful peers might not help them to reach the same destination, their model adults must have gone through failures themselves and their parents might be unaware of the latest industry demands. To make sure that students have clarity of thought, career counselors must be made available for students at all times while they are in high school to receive the right and latest advice.

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