

### **1.1.1.5 Functions of Guidance**

- It is promotion of the growth of the individual in self-direction.
- It is process of helping the individual in affecting changes in him.
- It helps the individual himself through his own efforts.
- It assists an individual to find his place in the society.
- It helps the individual to establish harmonious relationship,
- It assists the individual to adjust himself in the society.
- It helps the individual to make appropriate educational, vocational and personal choices.
- Its programme is to organize the individual personality for the development.
- Its programme has a structure, system and personnel.
- It consists of specialised services—testing counselling, educational and vocational information placement and follow up services.
- Its programme is an integral part of the school system.

- It helps an individual to identify and develop his potentialities and talents.
- It is a point of view that includes a positive attitude towards children.
- It helps in bringing excellence among people.
- It helps in developing the abilities and potentialities of the people.

### 1.1.1.6 Factors Influencing Guidance Programme

Traxler thinks that five factors have influenced the guidance programmes,

1. **Humanitarianism of Philanthropy:** According to this view "People should be guided when they are young so that the maladjustments will not occur. This is a job for the school."
2. **Religion:** The religious man would say, "We must get hold of people when they are very young and train them for the good life. We must build character in our youth." And so he looks to the educational institutions to assist him in this task.
3. **Mental Hygiene:** A mental hygienist thinks that mental therapy is the sure way of treating maladjustment. According to this school of thought, people should learn to get a correct perspective on abilities in relation to life goals even when they are young and they say that the schools should provide for guidance in mental hygiene.
4. **Social Change:** The pressure of members and the essentially non-academic character of the students have created new problems for the school administrators. "What to do with thousands of young people who had no marked desire to be there." This is exactly true in the case of students. The present administrator finds that such individuals must be helped to marshal their assets.
5. **Measurement Movement:** The results of the application of measuring techniques and statistical methods have also contributed to the efficiency of the guidance programmes.

### 1.1.1.7 Need of Guidance

The need for guidance considering some reasons and factors:

- A. **Different Stages of development:** The bringing up of the human beings can be divided into the stages of infant, childhood, pre-adolescent, adolescence and manhood. One needs different types of help to adjust with every stage. The maximum problems are faced at the time of adolescence, when there are problems due to physical development, mental development, emotional development and social development.
- B. **Differences among Persons:** Psychology reveals that no two persons are alike and no two persons get similar opportunities in



life. Hence, every individual needs the help of guidance service, in order to know the particular kind of profession for which he is most suited.

- C. Changing Conditions of Work:** Gone are the days when a child was supposed to take up the profession of his father for earning his livelihood. Now-a-days professions or occupations have become so varied and so complex that everyone has at first to get general education and then to undergo a long training for the profession to be adopted. He has also to get a special education pertaining to that profession.
- D. Educational Growth:** Guidance is needed for development of abilities and skills facilitating learning and achievement, and habits and skills for lifelong learning.
- E. Career Maturity:** Guidance is required for the development of healthy and positive attitudes, habits, values, etc. towards work through broadening aware of the world of work, planning and preparing for one's career.
- F. Psycho-social Development:** Guidance is required for assistance for understanding and developing a positive self-image and development of social skills for learning an effective and satisfying personal-social life.
- G. Guidance for Good Family Life:** It includes working with parents and children for understanding of family relationship, attitudes towards home and role of family for healthy growth.
- H. Guidance for Good Citizenship:** Guidance creates an understanding of socio-cultural values and awareness of social issues, concerns and problems, overcoming prejudices, developing right attitudes and values of co-operation, tolerance, righteousness and social justice for peace and equality.
- I. Guidance for Channelization of Manpower Requirements:** Efforts at development and channelization of individual potential with a view to meeting manpower and social requirements for national growth and betterment of society.
- J. Proper Use of Leisure Time:** Today many individuals waste their precious time with a lot of unhealthy activities. People need to be guided to use their leisure time profitably. Proper balancing of work and family is also important. Many youngsters roam around the streets with nothing to do, having no purpose in life, waste away their health and time through drugs, alcohol, gambling etc. Guidance will help them to make use of their leisure time to achieve happiness, to enhance their education and career advancement.



**K. Lack of Instructions at Home:** There is a lack of guidance for the young ones at home. In the past, home acted as the most important agency of informal education. The children followed the instructions given by parents and elders. Today, many parents are failed in this responsibility. They are too busy in their work and transfer this responsibility to the teachers who are also not in a position to guide them with their own responsibilities. So there is a need for guidance cell in schools.

**L. Improvement in the Status of Women:** Due to the influx of women in almost all spheres including active defence services, more and more women are taking up jobs. Because of the double responsibility of home and office, women are facing all kinds of trauma, anxiety and stress. They need guidance to adjust to this changing scenario, especially in a male dominated society.

### 1.1.1.8 Importance of Guidance

The following are the major considerations for the importance of guidance services:

- 1. Total Development of the Student:** Intellectual development through the teaching of subjects along cannot lead to the total development of the students. What is needed is some method of helping students to understand themselves and helping teachers to understand the students.
- 2. Proper Choice of Courses:** Everyone knows that our educational system has grown haphazard. While humanities and the liberal arts are subjects most frequently offered and taken, both in the colleges and the universities they were the oldest and relatively inexpensive areas of knowledge, taken because they require no specified intellectual equipment.
- 3. Vocational Development:** The process of vocational development covers almost the entire span of life of an individual. It begins quite early in one's life and continues till sometimes after retirement. In this process, the individual passes through growth, exploration, maintenance and decline.
- 4. Minimizing Mismatching between Education and Employment and help in the Efficient use of Manpower:** The hiatus between education and employment has rarely been as wide and as disturbing as it is today. Higher academic education is far too general and diffused to be of practical value to the vast majority of young men and women. Most of Indian young men and women have no clear objectives or career targets. They go through university courses of learning without acquiring much knowledge or preparing themselves for an uncertain future.



- 5. Motivating Youth for Self-Employment:** Considering the magnitude of educated job-seekers flowing into the job market in India every year, a sizable fraction of enterprising youth should be initiated into careers of self-employment. Some arrangement needs to be instituted in the colleges and universities to identify the deserving cases fit to take up self-employment. They must be educated on how to proceed about the job of setting up a venture.
- 6. Helping Fresher to establish Proper Identity:** In India the young men and women entering colleges and universities are comparatively young in years. They are "passing through a stage between childhood and adulthood, between the morality learned as a child and the ethics to be developed by the adult. They find it extremely difficult to establish a satisfactory identity. This failure or delay leads to what has been called "role diffusion".
- 7. Identifying and Motivating the Students from Weaker Sections of Society:** Students from weaker sections of society have their own problems and needs. They experience difficulty in adjustment with the peers, teachers and the environment. It is a problem for them to communicate, make friends, utilize the time profitably, make the best use of lectures, make an effective use of library and other facilities available.
- 8. Helping the Students in their Period of Turmoil and Confusion:** Normally all the students undergo a great deal to turmoil and searching to give meaning to their lives. They have their conflicts and anxieties. They are disillusioned regarding higher education. They find that instead of imparting them education colleges and universities just enable them to pass examination. They feel lost and bewildered, when this education does not enable them to get immediate employment.
- 9. Checking Wastage and Stagnation:** In India average pass percentage at the graduate and post-graduate level is about 50 to 60. Besides thousands of Indian students, unfortunately, drop out, get pushed out and fall out of the system. This problem is becoming more and more serious today. Again majority of our students pass in third division, which is a low qualification for the world of work. This poor achievement, may be due to lack of proper study skills and effective study habits, lack of the knowledge for making full use of the facilities provided and so on. Higher education is a very costly enterprise.
- 10. Identifying and Helping Students in need of Special Help:** Students who are the gifted, the backward, the handicapped need



special opportunities and arrangement to be provided in colleges and universities. Guidance helps in identifying them and providing them with help according to their requirements.

- 11. Insuring Proper Utilization of Time spent outside the Classrooms:** Students in the colleges and universities spend two to three times as many hours outside classrooms as in them. The manner in which students spend their non-class hours clearly affects their success in achieving both academic competence and personal development of all types. It is, therefore, essential that institutions of higher learning provide positive guidance to students by instructing how they can use those non-class hours. The programme of guidance and counselling is requested to meet this need.
- 12. Check on Migration:** There is unhealthy trend among the Indian youth of migrating from rural to urban areas and from India to foreign countries. If migration is not checked by proper guidance and counselling, cities will swallow the rural talent and foreign countries will take away national talent.
- 13. Checking Incidence of Indiscipline:** Majority of Indian students lack a sense of duration a sense of purpose and a sense of fulfilment. They indulge in destructive activities leading to social damage and loss. Adequate guidance and counselling facilities are required to help and guide the youth to worthwhile channels and to make them realize the goal of optimum academic, personal and social development.
- 14. Need in developing Economy:** Guidance and counselling have a challenging role to play in every developing economy, much more so if it is labour intensive. Selection of a job from a multitude of alternatives, is a very important objective of guidance and counselling although it is not the be-all and end-all of guidance and counselling.
- 15. Quantitative Improvement of Education:** In India there has been a rapid expansion of educational facilities to cater to the needs of increasing number of children. This has resulted in the fall of educational standards. Consequently, there is a strong current of thinking among educationists as well as general public that educational planning should emphasize schemes for the qualitative improvement of education.
- 16. National Development:** By helping and identifying and developing human potential which is the richest source of a nation, guidance can help to reduce the wastage of educational facilities and abilities so prevalent in India. Guidance may also help to correct the existing imbalances, in the employment situation by channelling young people into occupations where there are manpower shortages.