CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS
CHAPTER – V
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1. Introduction

In this part of the research work, the researcher intends to present the summary of the whole research work, so that one can view the whole in a single glance. The aim of any research work is to find a solution to the problem undertaken and the solution is generally stated in the form of a conclusion. The summary of the whole study is given to the overall conclusions drawn some educational implications of the attempt made are presented. At the end, of some suggestions, those most important for the further research are suggested.

In the present chapter the researcher has given a brief summary of the research. The researcher discussed about the introduction, review of the related literature, the methodology of the study and analysis of the data and interpretation. The researcher also had drawn conclusions by interpreting the analyzed data. The researcher discussed about the findings. The researcher also provided recommendations to the Central and State Government, Universities and colleges. The researcher provided suggestions for further research.

The researcher divided the main section of the research work into five chapters; the details of the same are below:

CHAPTER-I: The Introductory section.
CHAPTER-II: The Review of Related Literature and previous researches.
CHAPTER-III: The Methodology of the research.
CHAPTER-IV: The Analysis and Interpretation of the Data.
CHAPTER-V: The Summary of the research work and conclusions.

5.2. Statement of the problem

The present study is entitled and approved as A STUDY ON THE NEED OF COUNSELOR AT COLLEGE LEVEL FOR CAREER GUIDANCE AND TO PREVENT RAGGING.
5.3. Need of the study

In the present study, the researcher will make an attempt to explore the need for a counselor at college level for career guidance and to prevent ragging. The study will help the persons working in the field of Education. The findings of this study will have implication value in designing the curriculum for high school to Post Graduation level. It has potential to provide the guidelines to Government, Colleges, Students, Researchers and Projects in this area. The findings will be helpful to teachers, experts and program developers in the planning, organization and execution of curricular, co-curricular and extra-curricular activities in their institutes.

Career Counseling is helpful for people of all ages and in different stages of life. As a fresh graduate counseling, is required to inform her/him about the career choices available to her/him. Also all those, who want to change their job, the counseling will help. A career counselor can suggest a change in job for the persons who are stuck in the middle of their career. Honorable Supreme Court of India also stated on 8th May, 2009, that every college should have a counselor.

Lack of career guidance will lead to the wrong decisions in student life and hamper the development of the individual and thereby the progress of our nation. So there is a need for guiding the Students properly by recognizing their abilities, interests, attitude and aptitude, etc. Ragging spoils the careers of both the perpetrators as well as victims.

So in order to overcome chaotic problems like ragging and develop a good career for Students, there might be need of a counselor. Hence the researcher has chosen the topic as A STUDY ON THE NEED OF COUNSELOR AT COLLEGE LEVEL FOR CAREER GUIDANCE AND TO PREVENT RAGGING.

5.4. Significance of the study

In the present study, the researcher will make an attempt to explore the contribution of factors of career guidance. Thus, the study will realize the student, institute and Advocates about how is their attitude towards career counselor at the college level.

The study will help the persons working in the field of education to comprehend the relationship between the aptitude, attitude, interests and skills of an individual and course/specialization.
The findings of this study will have implication value in designing the curriculum for School and College education. It has potential to provide the guidelines to the both the Central and State Governments of India for researchers and projects in this area.

The findings will be helpful to the Principals, Teachers, Students, Experts and curriculum developers in the planning, organization and execution of the curricular, co-curricular and extra-curricular activities in their institutes.

The Research provides a deeper understanding of the topic like need and efficacy of career guidance, problems associated with ragging etc. It would help significantly to policy makers to come up with informed policies/decisions on how the factors effects and relations among them. The study will also significantly help colleges to understand the need of a counselor will be examined in this study. One can evaluate the need of a counselor and how much he can help the system and which type of role a counselor can play in student career. The research may significantly provide the counselor some idea about the how to deal with counseling. The study about the places which are all prone to ragging etc. will be very much useful for the counselor, when handling the cases. The psychology and mental status of the perpetrator and victim of ragging may suggest a better handling of the case than the existing method.

Hence the researcher has chosen the topic as A STUDY ON THE NEED OF COUNSELOR AT COLLEGE LEVEL FOR CAREER GUIDANCE AND TO PREVENT RAGGING.

5.5. Importance of the study

In this research, the researcher has pointed out the importance of the present work undertaken. It is discussed by taking into consideration the following points.

1. Present status of career guidance.
2. Need of career guidance.
4. Preventive measures existing at colleges.
5. The views of perpetrators and victims of ragging.
6. Views of Students, Principals and Advocates regarding career guidance and prevention of ragging.
5.6. Operational Definitions

COUNSELOR: A counselor is a certified/licensed professional, with a master’s or higher degree in career counseling or the substantial equivalent and is uniquely qualified to address the developmental needs of all Students according to their social, economical conditions and motivates them towards success.

COLLEGE LEVEL: College level is the level above class X of formal education.

CAREER GUIDANCE: Career guidance is helping the student in selecting the courses and subjects according to his Interests, abilities, attitude, aptitude, skills, intelligence, capabilities, level of aspiration and helps in understanding himself and his world.

RAGGING: Ragging is torturing junior Students by seniors by way of insults, physical injury through beating, hitting with objects or by forcing to perform dangerous tasks, sexual abuse by forced stripping, masturbation and forcing unnatural sex etc.

NANDED DISTRICT: Nanded is one of the districts of Marathwada region of Maharashtra state, India.

NIZAMABAD DISTRICT: Nizamabad is one of the districts of Telangana region (Declared as the 29\textsuperscript{th} state of India from 02\textsuperscript{nd} of June, 2014) of India.

PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCESS: Psychological process is the process of making an effective correlation between the internal psychology of an individual with the external factors of employability and courses.

5.7. Assumptions

1. Problem areas among Students, including relationship difficulties, self esteem issues, depression, anxiety and stress. (Chandler and Gallagher, 1996).
2. There is an increase in college student stress nationwide. (Sax, L. J., 1997).
3. In a study of college Students who received counseling from CAPS, 91% thought that their academic performance had improved following counseling. 98% of these Students recorded that counseling had assisted them to deal more effectively with their problems. (Rickinson, B., 1998).
4. Ragging results in ill assert, dropouts, spoiling of career, physical injuries, psychological instability and also lives. (CURE Report-2008).
5.8. Objectives

1. To study the present status of career guidance.
2. To study the need of career guidance.
3. To study the present status of ragging.
4. To study the views of perpetrators and victims of ragging.
5. To study the views of college Principals on the counselor.
6. To study the views of Advocates on the counselor.

5.9. Scope of the study

**AREA:** The research work is restricted to the traditional and professional colleges which offering Under Graduation and Post Graduation in both the Marathwada and Telangana regions of Maharashtra and Telangana states.

**POPULATION:** The research work is restricted to Under Graduation and Post Graduation Students. The present study included Principals of the respective colleges and Advocates of respective jurisdiction.

**THEME:** The research work is restricted to the theme of studying the need for a counselor to provide career guidance to the Students and to prevent ragging.

**PERIOD:** The researcher has to conduct the research in five years.

**APPLICABILITY:** The research work is applicable to all the types and levels of educational institutions.

5.10. Limitations of the study

**AREA:** The researcher work is limited to the selected colleges which are offering Under Graduation and Post Graduation as traditional and professional courses in both the Marathwada and Telangana regions of Maharashtra and Telangana states.

**THEME:** The research work is limited to the theme of analyzing the need for a counselor to provide career guidance and for prevention of ragging.

**SAMPLE:** The study is restricted to the limited sample. The present study is limited to only 945 Under Graduation and Post Graduation Students. The present study has considered only the Principals of respective colleges and Advocates of the respective jurisdiction.

**PERIOD:** The researcher has to conduct the research within five years.
5.11. Delimitation of the study

The researcher delimited the area of the study as Nanded district in Marathwada region and Naziabad district in Telangana region of India. And also

1. The study will not consider the geographical variables like rural, urban and tribal regions.
2. The study will be free from social variables like caste, category, race and religion etc.
3. Findings will be applicable to the other subjects.
4. The result will be useful for the other levels of education also.

5.12. Review of related Literature and Researches

In this part of the research, the researcher has tried to take a review of the related literature. Some books written on counseling, career guidance and ragging were scanned by the researcher.

Besides, the third and fourth surveys of educational research by M.B. BUCH were studied to concrete the knowledge about the need of a counselor at the college level for career guidance and to prevent ragging.

The information has been extracted from the various websites featuring counseling to Students, career guidance and ragging including the websites of various universities, UGC, NCTE, NCERT, SCERT and various newspapers.

The information collected through library reading from the books is presented under review of related literature and review of related researches. Review of various books, journals, articles, daily newspapers, weeklies, handbooks and online recourses utilized.

5.13. Design of the study

In the chapter-III the design of the research study is given regarding the methodology in which the following details are included.

5.13.1. Methodology of the study

The type of the present research work is ‘Applied Research’ because, it is concerned with present time problem and the results is applicable to the field of education. The present descriptive study uses the ‘Survey Method’ of research.
5.13.2. Population of the study

Students, studying Traditional and Professional courses at Under Graduation level and Post Graduation level degrees in Nanded and Nizamabad Districts of Marathwada region of Maharashtra State and Telangana region (Declared as the 29th state of India, from 02nd of June, 2014). The population also includes Principals of respective colleges from where Student sample is to be taken and Advocates of respective jurisdiction where respective colleges are geographically located.

5.13.3. Sample

The researcher has to select 1,000 Students from 11 different courses, all the Principals of the colleges which Students sample was taken and 96 Advocates from the towns which the respective colleges are geographically located. Thus the **Purposive Sampling Method** is most suitable for the present study.

The researcher selected sample from Government, aided and non-aided Under Graduation and Post Graduation colleges offering Traditional and Professional courses. Students from 31 colleges and 11 courses, including 21 Traditional colleges offering courses in Arts, Commerce, Science and/or Social Work faculty and 10 Professional colleges offering courses in Agricultural Sciences, Business Management, Engineering, Medical Sciences and/or Pharmacy faculties from Nanded and Nizamabad districts are included in the sample. Proper care was taken while selecting sample from each class as year wise and gender wise aspects. Among the population of 86,769 Students, the researcher selected 945 Students and 96 Advocates from 9,754, through Purposive Sampling Method. And among the 31 respective colleges, five colleges have common Principal for Under Graduation and Post Graduation levels. So, the researcher selected all 26 Principals through Purposive Sampling Method.

5.13.4. Tools selected for the Present study

There are a large number of tools for data collection in Applied Research. The researcher has chosen ‘Survey Method’ for the present research work. The researcher has chosen following tools:

1. Questionnaire for Students
2. Checklist for Principals
3. Checklist for Advocates
5.13.5. **Standardization of the tools**

The tools for the present study were constructed and validated by the investigator and Dr. Shiradhonkar P. L., the guide of this research along with five subject experts. The researcher was prepared the questionnaire consisting of 54 questions and checklists consisting 13 items of each. The researcher applied the questionnaire twice on 25 Students which are not included in the sample. After collecting the data from selected 25 samples, the researcher standardized the questionnaire consisting 44 questions and checklists consisting 10 items of each. The true reliability of the whole test is 0.96 and the true Validity of the whole test is 0.98.

5.14. **Procedure of the data collection**

The researcher has prepared a standardized questionnaire of 44 items for Students, two individual checklists which consist of 10 items each for college Principals and Advocates. The researcher visited the sample and collected the data in person.

5.15. **Data Analysis and Interpretation**

The researcher, processed over the data collected in the form of literature study, questionnaire and checklists. Each item in the questionnaire and checklists was analyzed by the researcher by presenting the information in a tabular form and noting down the percentage wise comparisons, observations and finally the interpretation of the item.

Tables and figures have been used wherever necessary to facilitate the analysis and interpretation. Explanations for the tables were given wherever necessary.

The researcher analyzed the questionnaire and two checklists. The researcher also interpreted the data by using percentage and graphical presentation.

The researcher made many findings while analyzing the questionnaire, two checklists and personal observation and interaction with the Students, Principals and Advocates.

The objectives of the study and the following questions were kept in mind while analyzing the tools:
The research questions:

A. What is the present status of career guidance?
B. Is there any need of career guidance at the college level?
C. What is the present status of ragging?
D. What are the views of the perpetrators as well as victims of ragging on ragging?
E. What are the ragging prone areas?
F. What are the views of college Principals on counselor?
G. What are the views of Advocates on counselor?
5.16. Major Findings

From the result discussed in the previous chapter the findings can be summarized as follows:

1. Students complete their education without proper planned career. Students didn’t participate in any of the career guidance programs. Students didn’t follow any psychological procedure while selecting a course. 70.37% of the Students’ career choices are depend on the choices of their parents, friends and previous institution teachers. Even through their Parents, Friends and previous institutional teachers are not experts in related fields; they are major advisor to Students. 97.78% of the Students never benefited from career guidance programs. Only 13.12% of the Students felt that, the present course/specialization exactly suits their aptitude. 97.78% of the Students never benefited from career guidance programs. 62% of the college Principals agreeing with the statement that, Students join colleges without proper career planning.

2. Students’ choices are not related to their abilities, aptitude, attitude, interests or skills. Students select their courses irrespective of abilities they have. 13.54% of the Students are unsatisfied and 68.89% of the Students are partially satisfied with the course/ specialization which they are studying now. 54.39% of the Students felt that, they might have selected a better than the present course/ specialization if previously they had gotten proper guidance. 86.88% of the Students didn’t think that, the present course/specialization exactly suits their aptitude. 75.45% of the Students depend on senior Students regarding helps in academic and career enhancement. 86.67% of the Students are in a strong need for career guidance when selecting a new course/ specialization. Career planning through Psychological methods helps the Students to choose proper career. A counselor in college will only guide the Students in the Psychological process. There is a need of a counselor at the college.

3. Ragging existing in colleges. Authorities take appropriate and appreciable actions to prevent ragging. 88.89% of the colleges have active anti-ragging committee. 66.76% of the colleges are conducting anti-ragging campaigning. 84.02% of the Students didn’t identify anti-ragging toll free number. 07.09% of the Students said that, ragging creates problems to juniors in their institution. 07.30% of the
Students are suffering from various types of ragging. Hostels are in 1st preferential order, classrooms, college buses, playgrounds, toilets, no-man areas and canteens are following sequential preferential orders as the most ragging prone areas. Hostels, Classrooms and College buses are highly prone areas towards ragging.

4. Perpetrators not interested in violent ragging. 09.21% of the Students support it to some extent, when it does not hurt anybody, the rest of the Students hate ragging and the Students refuse to side with the perpetrators of ragging. Students resist perpetrators of ragging. Students didn’t have any clear idea to face ragging. 96.72% of the Students think that, colleges should have a specific person to counsel the Students, who are victims as well as perpetrators of ragging. 74.29% of the Students suggest counseling for perpetrators to stop ragging. 96.72% of the Students think that, colleges should have a specific person to counsel the perpetrators as well as victims of ragging. Violent ragging incidents are happening in sensitive cases only. To handle the sensitive situations in the student community, a counselor is very effective.

5. The Principals and Advocates agree that, ragging is a notorious crime and the perpetrators should be punished. But 54% of the Principals and 77% of the Advocates have sympathy for perpetrators because, they are not from criminal backgrounds and they change their attitude through the regular counseling process. Counseling is essential to change the attitude of the perpetrators as well as victims of ragging. Counseling to Students will help in prevention of ragging. The college Principals and Advocates agree with the statement that, there is a need for a specific authority to give counseling to Students.

6. There is a dire need for enhanced educational system with employability. 61.27% of the Students gave top priority to immediate employability from their course. 74.70% of the Students selected their courses irrespective of their abilities. 70.79% of the Students didn’t gain adequate information about the course, before they join. 62% of the college Principals agreeing with the statement that, the Students join colleges without proper career planning. Career planning through Psychological methods helps the Students to choose suitable career. Counseling to
Students will help in selecting appropriate courses. 75.24% of the Students think that, it is very helpful to them if colleges have a specific person to provide career guidance, considering their abilities and interests.

7. College Principals, Advocates and Students felt that, it is very effective if colleges have a counselor for career guidance and prevention of ragging.

**5.17. Findings**

1. While selecting a course/ specialization, 08.89% of the Students depended on their parents, 36.08% of the Students depended on their friends, 02.43% of the Students got guidance from their previous institution teachers and 25.29% of Students didn’t have any idea while selecting their courses.
2. 46.35% of the Students joined the present course, because their friends joined it.
3. 32.91% of the Students selected the present course, because it suits the present trend and 28.25% of the Students thought that, the course is easy enough to pass.
4. Previous institution teachers didn’t conduct aptitude test and/or ability test, while forwarding a student to higher education. 98.31% of the colleges never conducted any career planning programs.
5. 97.78% of the Students are never benefited from career guidance programs.
6. Students join colleges without proper career planning.

7. 74.70% of the Students selected their courses irrespective of abilities they have.
8. 70.79% of the Students didn’t gain adequate information about the course, before joining.
9. 98.20% of the Students said that, they weren’t aware about their abilities.
10.13.54% of the Students are unsatisfied and 68.89% of the Students are partially satisfied with the course/ specialization which they are studying now.
11. 86.67% of the Students are in a strong need for career guidance when selecting a new course/ specialization.
12. 97.46% of the Students think that, every school and college should have a career guidance cell.
13. 54.39% of the Students think that, they might have selected better than the present course/ specialization if previously they had gotten proper guidance.
14. All the Principals of colleges are of the opinion that, there is a need for a specific authority to give counseling to Students. Career planning through Psychological methods helps Students to choose proper career. A counselor in college will only guide the Students in the Psychological process.
15. There is a need of a counselor at the college.
16. 88.89% of the colleges have active anti-ragging committee.
17. 07.09% of the Students said that, ragging creates problems to juniors in their institution.
18. 93.86% of the Students said that, no case had taken a complaint in front of anti-ragging committee till now.
19. 02.61% of the Students said that, college authorities suspended the perpetrators, 20.26% of the Students said that, college authorities noticed to perpetrator’s parents, 56.21% of the Students said that, college authorities warned the perpetrators, 12.42% of the Students said that, college authorities nominal action was taken against the perpetrators, 08.50% of the Students said that, college authorities ignored and no police case filed.
20. 66.76% of the colleges are conducting anti-ragging campaigning.
21. 84.02% of the Students didn’t know anti-ragging toll free number.
22. 07.30% of the Students are suffering from various types of ragging. In that, 00.32% of the Students are physically tortured by seniors, 02.96% of the Students are psychologically tortured by seniors, 00.74% of the Students are forcibly involved in drug abuse, 03.28% of the Students faced other than the given options and no student is sexually abused.
23. Hostels are in 1st preferential order, classrooms, college buses, playgrounds, toilets, no-man areas and canteens are following sequential potential orders as the most ragging prone areas. Hostels, Classrooms and College buses are highly prone areas towards ragging.
24. All the Principals of colleges agree with the statement that, ragging is a notorious crime. But 54% of the Principals of colleges are having sympathy for perpetrators because, they just Students not criminals.
25. No college filed a police case against ragging till today.
26. Students didn’t have any clear idea concerning ragging.
27. Few Students dare to call anti-ragging toll free number.
28. 08.16% of the victims have physically suffered due to ragging, 36.73% of the victims have psychologically become ill because of ragging, 43.88% of the victims have decided to drop out from the course and 04.08% of the victims enjoyed ragging.
29. 08.57% of the Students got involved in ragging and they enjoyed it.
30. 60.00% of the Students seriously hate ragging.
31. 96.72% of the Students think that, colleges should have a specific person to counsel the Students, who are victims and/or perpetrators of ragging.
32. 74.29% of the Students suggest counseling for perpetrators to stop ragging.

33. All the college Principals agree with the statement that, counseling is essential to change the attitude of the perpetrators as well as victims of ragging.
34. All the college Principals agree with the statement that, career planning through Psychological methods helps the Students to choose suitable career.
35. There is a need for enrich present educational system with employability.
36. 88% of the college Principals suggesting a counselor at colleges.

37. All the Advocates agree with the statements that, ragging is a notorious crime, but ragging spoils perpetrator’s career also. 77% of the Advocates have sympathy for perpetrators because they are only Students not criminals.
38. 68% of the Advocates agree with the statement that, wrong complaint of raging may lead to spoiling the career of senior Students.
39. All the Advocates agree with the statement that, counseling to Students will help in preventing ragging.
40. All the Advocates suggest a counselor at colleges.
5.18. Objective wise Findings

**Objective No. 1. To study the present status of career guidance**

By analyzing the questions of questionnaire, from No. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 16 and 19 [question number 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13 are used for both the objective No. 1 and objective No. 2] and also item No. 6 of checklist-A, it is observed that,

1. 26.14% of the Students didn’t choose their course willingly.
2. While selecting a course/ specialization, 08.89% of the Students depending on their parents, 36.08% of the Students depending on their friends, 02.43% of the Students getting guidance from their previous institution teachers and 25.29% of Students didn’t have any idea while selecting their courses.
3. 46.35% of the Students joined in the present course, because of their friends joined in it.
4. 32.91% of the Students thought that, the course suits the present trend and 28.25% of the Students thought that, the course is easy enough to pass.
5. 70.79% of the Students didn’t gain adequate information about the course, before joining.
6. Previous institution teachers didn’t conduct aptitude test and/or ability test, while forwarding a student to higher education. 98.31% of the colleges have never conducted any career planning programs.
7. Large number of Students didn’t follow any psychological procedure while selecting a course. 98.20% of Students choose their career without participating in any aptitude test or ability test.
8. 98.20% of the Students said they weren’t aware about their abilities.
9. 13.12% of the Students felt that, the present course/specialization exactly suits their aptitude.
10. 98.31% of Students said that, career planning programs weren’t conducted by their college.
11. 91.43% of the Students didn’t know about career guidance programs.
12. 97.78% of the Students never benefited from career guidance programs.
13. 95.56% of the Students didn’t even know about the career guidance cell.
14. Students join colleges without proper career planning.
Objective No. 2. To study the need of career guidance

By analyzing questions of questionnaire, from No. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 20 and 35 [question number 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13 are used for both the objective No. 1 and objective No. 2] and also item No. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of checklist-A, it is observed that,

1. 74.70% of the Students selected their courses irrespective of abilities they have.
2. 70.79% of the Students didn’t gain adequate information about the course, before joining.
3. 98.20% of the Students didn’t participate in any aptitude test or ability test.
4. 98.20% of the Students said that, they weren’t aware about their abilities.
5. 86.88% of the Students didn’t think that, the present course/specialization exactly suits their aptitude.
6. 75.24% Students think that, it is very helpful to them if colleges have a specific person to provide career guidance, considering their abilities and interests.
7. 13.54% of the Students are unsatisfied and 68.89% of the Students are partially satisfied with the course/specialization which they are studying now.
8. 61.27% of the Students expect placement from a new course.
9. 98.31% of Students said that, career planning programs weren’t conducted by their college.
10. 78.62% of the Students said that; it is very useful if conducted at the school level.
11. 86.67% of the Students are in a strong need for career guidance when selecting a new course/specialization.
12. 54.39% of the Students think that, they might have selected better than the present course/specialization if previously they had gotten proper guidance.
13. 97.46% of the Students think that, every school and colleges should have a career guidance cell.
14. 75.45% of the Students depend on senior Students regarding helps in academics.
15. Students join colleges without any planned career. There is a need for specific authority to give counseling to Students. Career planning through
Psychological methods helps the Students to choose proper career. A counselor in college will only guide the Students in the Psychological process.

16. There is a need of a counselor at the college.

**Objective No. 3. To study the present status of ragging**

By analyzing questions of the questionnaire, from No. 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 29, 30, 31 and 38 and also item No. 1, 2 and 4 of checklist-A, it is observed that,

1. 88.89% of the colleges have active anti-ragging committee.
2. 07.09% of the Students said that, ragging creates problems to juniors in their institution.
3. 93.86% of the Students said that, no student had taken a complaint to anti-ragging committee till now.
4. 02.61% of the Students said that, college authorities suspended the perpetrators, 20.26% of the Students said that, college authorities issued notices to perpetrator’s parents, 56.21% of the Students said that, college authorities warned the perpetrators, 12.42% of the Students said that, college authorities took a nominal action against the perpetrators, 08.50% of the Students said that, college authorities ignored and no police case was filed.
5. 66.76% of the colleges are conducting anti-ragging campaigning.
6. 84.02% of the Students didn’t know anti-ragging toll free number.
7. 07.30% of the Students are suffering from various types of ragging. In that, 00.32% of the Students are physically tortured by seniors, 02.96% of the Students are psychologically tortured by seniors, 00.74% of the Students are forcibly involved in drug abuse, 03.28% of the Students are faced other the given options and no student is sexually abused.
8. Hostels are in 1st preferential order, classrooms, college buses, playgrounds, toilets, no-man areas and canteens are following sequential potential orders as the most ragging prone areas. Hostels, Classrooms and College buses are the places highly prone to ragging.
9. All the Principals of colleges agree with the statement that, ragging is a notorious crime. But 54% of the Principals of colleges have sympathy for perpetrators because, they feel are only Students.
10. No college has filed a police case against ragging till today.
Objective No. 4. To study the views of perpetrators and victims of ragging

By analyzing questions of questionnaire, from No. 25, 26, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43 and 44, it is observed that,

1. Students didn’t have any clear idea to face ragging.
2. Few Students dare to call anti-ragging toll free number.
3. 08.16% of the victims have physically suffered because of ragging, 36.73% of the victims are psychologically becoming ill because of ragging, 43.88% of the victims have decided to drop out from the course and 04.08% of the victims enjoyed ragging.
4. 08.57% of the Students got involved in ragging and enjoyed.
5. 03.49% Students expect ragging free senior Students from a new institution.
6. 60.95% of the Students seriously hate ragging, 34.50% of the Students hate ragging.
7. 09.21% of the Students support ragging, when it does not hurt anybody.
8. 00.63% of the Students said that, it is necessary to build rapport between seniors and juniors.
9. 98.20% of the Students think that, there should be procedures and guidelines as to how juniors and seniors should behave with each other in the first few days of college.
10. Hostels are in 1st preferential order, classrooms, college buses, playgrounds, toilets, no-man areas and canteens are following sequential preferential orders as the most ragging prone areas. Hostels, Classrooms and College buses are highly prone areas towards ragging.
11. 96.72% of the Students think that, colleges should have a specific person to counsel the Students, who are victims and/or perpetrators of ragging.
12. 96.72% of the Students think that, there is a need for a specific authority to prevent ragging at the college level.
13. Students want to receive their junior by formal introduction and welcome party. Senior Students want to be friendly with juniors.
14. Students want to resist perpetrators of ragging. Students refuse to go along with the perpetrators of ragging.
15. 74.29% of the Students suggest counseling for perpetrators to stop ragging.
Objective No. 5. To study the views of college Principals on the counselor

By analyzing item No. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10 of checklist-A, it is observed that,

1. All the college Principals are agreeing with the statement that, ragging is a notorious crime.
2. 54% of the Principals agree with the statement that, they have sympathy for perpetrators because, they are just Students. No college filed a police case against ragging till today.
3. All the college Principals agree with the statement that, counseling is essential to change the attitude of the perpetrators as well as victims of ragging.
4. All the college Principals agree with the statement that, counseling to Students will help in prevention of ragging.
5. 62% of the college Principals agrees with the statement that, Students join colleges without proper career planning.
6. All the college Principals agree with the statement that, career planning through Psychological methods helps the Students to choose suitable career.
7. All the college Principals agree with the statement that, counseling to Students will help in selecting appropriate courses.
8. There is a need for enrich present educational system with employability.
9. 88% of the college Principals suggests a counselor at colleges.

Objective No. 6. To study the views of Advocates on the counselor

By analyzing item No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of checklist-B, it is observed that,

1. All the Advocates agree with the statement that, ragging is a notorious crime.
2. All the Advocates agree with the statement that, ragging spoils perpetrator’s career also.
3. 77% of the Advocates have sympathy for perpetrators because, they are just Students.
4. 68% of the Advocates agree with the statement that, wrong complaint of raging may lead to spoiling career of senior Students.
5. All the Advocates agree with the statement that, prevention of a crime is better than punishing perpetrators.
6. 80% of the Advocates agree with the statement that, perpetrators of ragging will change their attitude by counseling.

7. 71% of the Advocates agree with the statement that, punishment for perpetrators may not prevent ragging.

8. 79% of the Advocates agree with the statement that, it is useful to have a counselor at colleges.

9. All Advocates agree with the statement that, counseling to Students will help in preventing ragging and they suggest a counselor at colleges.

5.19. Discussion on Findings

In the present study, the researcher found that, 97.58% Students didn’t get any orientation of available courses before selecting one. 70.79% Students didn’t gain any adequate information about the course which they wish to join. Large number of Students didn’t follow any psychological procedure while selecting a course. 98.20% of Students chose their career without participating in any career guidance related tests like aptitude test, attitude test, achievement test and ability test. More than 90% Students were never benefited from career guidance programs, didn’t know about career guidance programs and even didn’t know about the career guidance cell. 74.70% Students selected their courses irrespective of the abilities they have. 13.54% Students are unsatisfied and 68.89% Students are partially satisfied with their present course/ specialization. 54.39% of the Students think that, they might have selected better than the present course/ specialization if previously they had gotten proper guidance. 75.45% Students depend on senior Students regarding help in academics and career guidance. 86.67% of the Students lack career guidance while selecting a new course/ specialization.

Besides these issues, there is another hazard to Students’ career which is ragging. Raging spoils the career of both the perpetrator and victims. To prevent ragging, the Central and State Governments, and its statutory bodies, Juridical and colleges are providing guidelines and taking concrete actions time to time.

In the present study, the researcher also found that, most of the colleges have formed an anti-ragging committee. 88.89% colleges have active anti-ragging committees. 66.76% colleges are conducting anti-ragging campaigning every year. The University Grants Commission made anti-ragging toll-free number accessible to
Students. But till, 07.30% Students are suffering from various types of ragging. The percentage is low in numeric but, the sensitivity of the effects causes high unhealthy results. Hostels, Classrooms and College buses are highly ragging prone areas. Students were having any clear idea to face ragging. A very few Students are daring to call anti-ragging toll free number. 84.02% Students didn’t know even anti-ragging toll free number. 08.57% Students are involved in ragging and enjoyed it. 60.95% Students seriously hate ragging. 74.29% of the Students suggest that, counseling to perpetrators will stop ragging.

All the Principals of colleges are of the opinion that, there is a need for a specific authority to give career counseling to Students. Career planning through Psychological methods will help the Students to choose proper career. A counselor in college will only guide the Students in the Psychological process. 97.46% Students think that, every school and college should have a career guidance cell. 96.72% Students think that, colleges should have a specific person to counsel the victims and/or perpetrators of ragging. All the Principals and Advocates agree with the statements that, ragging is a notorious crime, but ragging spoils perpetrator’s career also. All the Principals and 77% Advocates have sympathy for perpetrators because, they just Students and they didn’t have any previous criminal background; they participate in ragging just for fun only. 71% Advocates agree with the statement that, punishment for perpetrators may not prevent ragging completely. 80% Advocates agree with the statement that, perpetrators of ragging will change their attitude with the help of counseling.

The researcher found in the study that, Students join colleges without any planned career. To fruitful the objectives of education, student has to know ‘what he is and what he has to do’. The student should know the aims and objectives of education, availability of opportunities and his suitability to the field according to his strengths, weaknesses, skills, abilities, interests, aptitude and attitude. Then only the student can choose the suitable field. Career planning through Psychological methods helps Students to choose proper career. In order to provide career guidance and to prevent ragging, there is a need for a specific authority to give counseling to Students. A counselor in college will only deal with the Students through Psychological process.

The researcher also emphasizes the results of a study of an employment solutions company ‘Aspiring Minds’ survey, 47% graduates are inefficient to get any
employment as per requirements. The survey report also shows that, only 21.37% engineering graduates have the skills to succeed in IT, BPO and outsourcing jobs. After more than twenty years of education, a person still remains ambiguous about his career.

Thus, the researcher concludes that, there is a realistic and vital need for a counselor in the student’s community. The researcher recommends a counselor, immediately. If there are any difficulties in appointing a counselor at every college, an alternative action is required and then only we can provide the education, that:

“We want that Education by which character is formed, strength of mind is increased, the intellect is expanded and by which one can stand on one’s own feet”

5.20. Conclusions of the study

Thus, the present investigation has yielded interesting results, which add to the volume of knowledge already present in this field of investigation. The researcher framed some objectives. On the basis of that, a well structured questionnaire and checklists were used to collect the responses. Total estimated sample size is 945 Students, 26 Principals and 96 Advocates. Non-Probability Sampling Method was applied to collect the data from the sample. The present study is restricted to the geographical area of Nanded and Nizamabad districts of Maharashtra and Telangana states, respectively. After collecting the data, it was analyzed using standard statistical techniques such as percentage and graphical presentation. Ultimately the conclusion is as follows:

- The results concluded that, Students lack proper career guidance when they are going to select courses and specialization.
- Ragging exists in colleges. Most of the Students are unclear about preventive measures.
- Students are not favorable to participating in ragging.
- College Principals and Advocates feel that, it is very effective if student undergoes a Psychological process while selecting a course/specialization.
- There is dire need for collaborate education with employability.
- There is a vital need for a counselor at the college level for career guidance and to prevent ragging.
5.21. Recommendations

Based on the interactions of the findings of the present research and the elaborate methodology followed by the researcher, the researcher is convinced that the Students complete their courses without proper career planning and they need career guidance. The Students, Principals and Advocates at large, consider ragging as a definite menace. The researcher convinced that there is a dire and vital need of a counselor at the college level for career guidance and prevention of ragging; therefore it is time for tough measures.

Central and State Governments are providing adequate funds for education. If the investment is to be yielded fruitful, then the investment should be in the proper way. The recommendations of the study, in terms of actions necessary, fall in, namely, Central authorities, State authorities, Universities, District Administration, Higher Educational Institutions and Schools. At each level, the researcher desires that the active involvement of the Educationalists, the Psychologists and the Teachers.

Recommendations for the Government:
The researcher recommends that to the Central and the State Governments,

1. Take necessary steps to appoint a counselor in every educational institution, considering that, the course and specialization which Students select now is determining the future of Students’ as well as the nation. Counselor-to-student ratio of 1:250 should be maintained in all educational institutions. The findings of the present study are giving high priority to appoint a counselor from high school level. Since it may not be immediately possible to avail the services of a vast number of trained psychologists, it is recommended that,

a. Prepare the Teacher training institutions for training the existing teachers and Non Government Organizations in regards of career counseling. A short term certificate courses in career counseling and conflict management is desirable to train existing teachers and volunteers of Non Government Organizations. The Teacher training programs should mandate to provide for career guidance. So that the every trainee teacher and in-service teacher is equipped to provide at least the rudiments of the counseling approach. The researcher recommends the utilization of the service of PMMMNMTT in this regard.
b. Utilize the service of trainee teachers, Under Graduate, Post Graduate Psychology Students, Department of Psychology and Department of Education of the various Universities in Career Guidance and Counseling to Secondary School Students by conducting periodical counseling sessions in project works in partial fulfillment of their course.

c. Introduce a certificate course in Educational Guidance & Counseling to train the existing teachers, periodically. The UGC may also consider encouraging universities to start specialized part-time courses and programs of study in Career Guidance and Counseling. A certified teacher or a committee of teachers in each educational institution is desirable to identify the Students’ needs. ‘Mentor’ System is preferable here. The total number of Students of an institution divided by the number of teachers of the institute is to be taken as a Unit for providing a mentor. Every Unit consists of the Students from each class of the institution. The mentor should conduct, evaluate, interpret the Psychological tests, maintain the data of the Unit, identify the maladjustment, suitability of the Students’ personality with the employability according to individual differences and provide availability of opportunities with the co-ordination of the Circle level. The mentor should maintain a cumulative record of all the Students, individually, from their joining until leaving the institution.

d. The researcher observed that the Central Government, State Governments, UGC, All statutory Bodies, Educational Institutions, Media and Juridical systems are contributing appreciably to uproot the ragging. But the present study shows that ragging still exists in educational institutions. The researcher recommends that the co-ordination of Anti-ragging Committee with Educational Guiding & Counseling Mechanism enhance the educational system. The present research emphasizes implementation of the recommendations of the Raghavan Committee on counselor at the college, i.e. every school should be required to arrange regular and periodic Psychological counseling sessions for every student till the time they pass out from the school.
2. Considering the some findings of this research and education’s vast scope in employability, the researcher feels that it is extremely important that enhancement of Education, with employability. Although, employability is not the aim education, it has dire importance in preparing an individual to earn for daily needs. To strengthen the education, the Ministry of Human Resource Development should establish an educational enrichment mechanism, including Career Guidance & Counseling, at National level, Region level, State level, University level, District level, Circle level and Institutional level. The Ministry for Human Resources Management should be responsible for the co-ordinating and monitoring the educational enrichment mechanism across the country and should constitute a Board with experts for the co-ordination consisting of the following: (i) Psychologists (ii) Educationalists (iii) representative of the Universities (iv) representative of the Industrialists or NEEM (v) representative of the Youth and Sports (vi) representative of the Employment Bureaus (vii) representative of the Vocational Education (viii) representative of the NIC and such other representatives as have to do with higher education, employability and are not represented in the categories mentioned above. The board should work parallel to the present educational system. The board should provide career guidance and prepare the student towards minimum financial security. The board should work at two levels, as:

a. At the secondary stage of schooling, the Board should provide career guidance to the Students before they pass secondary schooling. The Board should set up an action plan for providing career guidance to the Students. It may be included in curricular, co-curricular and extra-curricular activities of the academic session. The action plan should include providing adequate information and orientation of different courses, their existing opportunities, their employability and also include the required Psychological tests, its’ evaluation, interpretation and the counseling. Develop a complete educational Guidance and Counseling Handbook. Make available the same at MHRD, UGC, NCERT and SCERT websites. Active involvement of the Educationalists, Psychologists, Teachers, NEEM, Employers, Industrialists, Non Government Organizations and Universities is essential in undertaking the action plan.
b. At the senior secondary stage and University level of Education, the board should organize a set of 100 hours certificate courses, according to the scope of employability and the needs of rural society, towns, metropolitan cities, employer, industries and civil society. The student should pass one or more courses, mandatory in each academic year. The details of a passed certificate course should clearly mention in regular marks memo. The Central Board, State Boards and Universities should issue the results, after when only the candidate submits their additional certificate course results. The courses should be January to December, so that the Students completes and submits their additional course certificate before the Boards or Universities exams. These courses should according to Students’ aptitude, attitude, interests, skills and their future career suitability. The 100 hours certificate courses may be make available in the fields: Accountancy Assistant, Agriculture, Agriculture Marketing, Beautician, Beginner entrepreneur, Building construction related, Child Care, Computer hardware Technician, Dairy production, Dance, Electrician, Event Management, Foreign Language, Front desk, Gardening, Horticulture, Horticulture Marketing, Hostel Management, Interior Decorator, Leadership, Legal Assistant, Marriage Photography, Martial Arts, Medical Coding, Medical Practitioner, MS Office, Poultry, Pre Primary Teacher, Public Relation, Sericulture, Tailoring, Theater Arts, Vehicle Driving, Vehicle Mechanic, Yoga, National Ceded Corp, and specialized courses in introduction of various government schemes for socially backward classes and women. Related Boards and Ministries should demand new courses according to their requirement. It is desirable that these courses are to be available for in-service, working groups, skilled labor and all civilians. The board should co-ordinate with other Government departments, Related Boards and Ministries in many aspects like setting standards, eligibility, preparing course structure, course material, evaluation and issue of certificate. Offer these courses as possible as in online or self study mode. In this regard, the researcher observed and recommends the pattern of Maharashtra Knowledge Corporation Limited (MKCL) sponsored courses in online learning. College computer laboratory or Personal Computer at home is enough for learning these online courses. For the other courses, which are not possible in online and self learning mode, direct mode is preferable.
Involvement of the various government departments like Department of Vocational Education, Department of Technical Education, National Informatics Centre, Experts in a particular field, Rashtriya Ucchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), industries, service providers is most desirable. For off campus study centers, utilize the services of young unemployed to establish authorize study centers for these courses.

3. The Ministry of HRD should hand over the maintenance of the National Career Service web portal (http://www.ncs.gov.in). The Ministry of HRD should responsible for strengthen the portal with high potentials to extend its services to large people, for the enhancement of the educational system.

**Recommendations for Educational Institutions:**

The educational institutions play a vital role in Students’ life. Because Students spending their valuable time of life, which is more than twenty years, in the educational system. The institutions have the mere responsibility to mould a child for a better future. The college authorities like management, Principals and Teachers are recommended to:

1. Appoint a counselor from high school, to help them choose a course or a specialization which will determine their future.
2. The researcher recommends that, an orientation program along with a sensitization and counseling program must be scheduled by the educational institution for the Students at the entry level, i.e. the first year Students, in the first or the second week of the academic year.
3. Adequate information and availability of opportunities should be provided to the Students while selecting and passing out from course/specialization.
4. Every institution should be required to arrange regular and periodic Psychological counseling sessions for every student till the time they passed out from the school.
5. The institution should form a teacher or a committee of teachers or a committee of experts in each institution, to help Students to choose career according to suitability, while joining and passing out. Mentor system is preferable here. All the Students divided by the number of teachers is to be taken as standard for providing a mentor. The teacher will maintain a cumulative record of the student from the joining to relieving the institution.
6. Conduct career guidance programs eventually. It should help the student to understand themselves and take further decision. The institutions may take the help of the Department of Psychology of the respective University, in this regard.

7. Maintain the cumulative record of every student. The colleges should conduct Psychological test like aptitude, ability, interest, skill and suitability test and interpret the results in a cumulative record.

Recommendations for Students:

As a student, they have to spend more than twenty years in education. Considering such a long period, the Students have to enhance their aptitude, ability, interest and skill. For having a better employability opportunity, the student must undergo Psychological process which is an effective correlation between the internal psychology of an individual with the external factors of employability and courses. The Students are recommended that, they should,

1. Choose their career, according to their aptitude, ability, interest, skill, their suitability to the course and availability of opportunities.

2. Make it mandatory to visit the career guidance cell, a career counselor or even online career guidance providing agencies, before selecting a course/specialization.

3. Before completing secondary schooling, they should frequently visit various web portals like www.mhrd.gov.in www.ncs.gov.in for information about various courses, employability and expert suggestions.

4. Gain adequate information, about availability of opportunities and employability of the course/specialization from their available sources. Students may use various websites in this regard.

5. Become aware of their aptitude, ability, interest, skill and suitability of the course. It will help the Students in the enhancement of their aptitude, ability, interest and skill towards their course.

6. Feel free to call anti-ragging toll free number for assistance in regards of ragging and ask expert through online in regards of career guidance.
Recommendations for Parents:

As a parent of a student, they have a limited role in building the student’s career. The parents of Students, including Doctorate degree holders to illiterate have limited sources to gain information about aptitude, ability, interest, skill and suitability to the employability of their child. Without Psychological tests they are unable to suggest their child to choose a course/specialization. The parents are recommended that, they should,

1. Try to identify aptitude, ability, interest, skill and suitability to the employability of their child and encourage the same.
2. Visit with their child the experts in the field in which their child wants to take admission.
3. Visit the various websites before their child going to select a course.
4. Inculcate moral values and human rights in their child.

5.22. Suggestions for the further study

Further, it has been observed that in this study only few variables are studied and the following suggestions are made for further investigation. The present study is limited to only 945 Under Graduation and Post Graduation Students. The present study has considered only the Principals of the respective colleges and Advocates of respective jurisdiction. A study involving all levels as higher secondary level and other higher levels of Education system might be useful for the further research.

1. A study on the effectiveness of career guidance in selecting courses/specializations. A pilot project regarding this is suggested.
2. A study on the relationship between Students’ academic achievement and aptitude, attitude and skills they have.
3. A study on the impact of a counselor on the academic achievement and conflict management of Students.
4. A study on the need of collaboration of education with employability.
5. A study on the efficacy the recommendations of the present study.
5.23. Conclusion

In this chapter, the researcher discussed a brief summary of research as stated, need, significance, importance, assumptions, objectives, operational definitions, scope, limitations, delimitations, research design, method of research used for the present study, population, sample, methods of sampling, size of the sample, tolls, development of the tools, standardization of the tools, procedure of data collection and statistical techniques, findings and conclusions of the research. The researcher also provided recommendations for Government, institutions, Students and parents. As well as the researcher provided suggestions for further research.