

Study of Attitude of Middle School Students Toward Schools Counselors' Efficacy in Helping Them to Solve Their Study, Job Personal And Family Problems

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ABSTRACT

Objective: This research involves the attitude of Middle School students toward schools counselors' efficacy in helping them to solve their study. Job personal and Family problems. Statistical community of this research included all Zahedan Middle School students in 2010-2011 year and their number was 14638. **Methodology:** So by applying Morgan table, a sample of 375 individuals was chosen and this sample was used by method of random-classic modeling. Measuring tool of question are includes 24 answer- dependent that are based on three-degree scale (weak, average, nice) and its validity is estimated 92% by cronbach's Alpha coefficient in elementary phase. Analysis of research data is taken by SPSS software and in two statistical levels of description and deduction. **Results:** and the results achieved show that There's no difference in girl and boy students attitude toward counselors efficacy in reducing their study problems; There's difference in girl and boy students attitude toward counselors efficacy in reducing their job problems; There's difference in girl and boy students attitude toward counselors efficacy in reducing their personal problems and There's difference in girl and boy students attitude toward counselors efficacy in reducing their Family problems. **Conclusion:** students study problems and books are common, So the girl and boy attitudes toward the efficacy of counselors is the same and there's no difference.

1. Introduction

Shertzer & Stone (1974) believe that guidance is a procedure in which individual is helped to recognize himself and his environment. Caring about the emergence of problems and varied needs, has aggrandized the importance of counseling and guidance in today communities. In Williamson (1954) opinion, counseling is an educational process which leads to character growth. Counseling, which was started as an attached tool of: "guidance", is now competing for excelled override from guidance (Westbrook & Oliver, 1991 and Aubrey, 1977). Counseling, alone is related to whole guidance program and helps individual potential and limited growth in a Mutual relationship (Rabbani, 1993 and Zeithaml et al., 1996). Today, guidance and counseling is an assistance and specialized profession that offering their services is dependent on applying an appropriate Physical space, variant to, potential questionnaires, study and job brochures, Jobs culture and various magazines (Safi, 2004).

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2. Materials

2.1. Research background

The main goal of this research is studying Zahedan attitude toward schools counselor efficacy in helping then to solve their study job personal and Family problems.

Bakhshpour has done a research in Tabatabaei university titled "studying degree of success for new system counselors of Tehran in helping to solve study, emotional, job and Family problems from students landscape, "hence we hint to some of its results:

1. Most of counselor's successfulness is related to solving the problems.
2. Students don't see counselors able to solve their personal and Family problems.
3. There's no meaningful relationship between gender and degree of students success (Mohammadi, 2006).

Melchert et al (1996) have found a strong relation between self-efficiency of counselor counseling and experience, perhaps this issue is related to applying different measuring of counselor self-efficiency.

In a research done by Bolin & Mary (1994) title "knowledge, attitudes, expectations and customs common in counseling services", information, attitudes and expectations of urban and rural students on the university counseling center has been studies. The results showed that statistically, there was no meaningful difference in attitudes and expectations between students of urban & rural who has been healthy and normal and had used from the counseling services of university. Another research is done by Affspring (1995) titled "Men & Women thoughts and feelings about seeking helps from a collage counseling center" This research was done in Pennsylvania university and on the clients of counseling center of mentioned university. The results showed that men attendance to this center for solving their problems was lower. because the Masculine identity of men restrain then from attend there to easily solve their problems and seeking helps make them to be passive and lose their self-confidence; But women, due to their characteristic qualities, have more attendance to counseling center for seeking helps (Affspring 1995).

2.2. Research hypotheses

1. There is no difference between girl & boy attitudes toward counselors' efficacy in reducing their study problems.
2. There is no difference between girl & boy attitudes toward counselors' efficacy in reducing their job problems.
3. There is no difference between girl & boy attitudes toward counselors' efficacy in reducing their personal problems.
4. There is no difference between girl & boy attitudes toward counselors' efficacy in reducing their Family problems.

2.3. Research Method

The goal of research method is to discern a method by which the researcher achieves answer to his research questions much more easier, cheaper and accurate (Naderi & Seyfaraaghi, 1993). Therefore, regarding subject & goals of research, the descriptive survey research method has been used. This research statistical community including all girl and boy students of Middle School in Zahedan is 14638 person in the year 2011-12. Sample volume is taken on the basis of Morgan table and includes 375 students. In this research, sampling method of random-classic is used regarding gender and education area. Therefore, our statistical sample is comprised of 58% (217person) girl and 42% (158person) boy, which totally are 375 people. To collect required information in this research, the answer-dependent questionnaire with 3 options is used (nice, average, week). The information, after data execution, is sent to computer to be analyzed by description, in this analysis the information has been used by descriptive statistic methods (table, graph, percent estimation) and by deductive statistics method of non-parametric test related to key square tests. Before distributing questionnaire among samples, its reliability and validity is estimated, so that accuracy and relevance of questionnaire be guaranteed. Questionnaire reliability coefficient has been estimated by cronbach's Alpha coefficient which equals to $\alpha = 92\%$

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Testing H1

Table 1: Testing H1

F	t	df	Sig. (2 -tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference
9.246	1.697	373	0.091	0.48606	0.28644

Since estimated sig (0.091) with df 373 in the level of 95% is larger than 0.5. Therefore, statistically the observed difference is not meaningful. So, the zero hypothesis is accepted and contrary hypothesis is rejected, meaning that there's no difference between girl & boy attitudes toward counselors efficacy in reducing their study problems.

3.2. Testing H2

Table 2: Testing H2

F	t	df	Sig. (2 - tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference
8.909	2.277	372	.023	.82594	.36273

Since estimated sig (0.023) with df 372 in the level of 95% is smaller than 0.05, therefore, statistically, the observed difference is meaningful so, the zero hypothesis is rejected and contrary hypothesis is accepted, meaning that, there is difference between girl & boy attitudes toward counselors efficacy in reducing their job problems.

3.3. Testing H3

Table 3: Testing H3

F	t	df	Sig. (2 -tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference
15.027	5.610	373	0.000	1.62361	0.28943

since estimated sig (0.000) with df 373 in the level of 99% is smaller than 0.01, therefore, statistically the observed difference is meaningful, so the zero hypothesis is rejected and contrary hypothesis is accepted meaning that there is difference between girl & boy attitudes toward counselors efficacy in solving their personal problems.

3.4. Testing H4

Table 4: Testing H4

F	t	df	Sig. (2 -tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference
1.845	3.051	373	0.002	1.05941	0.34718

since the estimated sig (0.002) with df 373 in the level of 99% is smaller than 0.01, thus, statistically the observed difference is meaningful, so the zero hypothesis is rejected and the contrary hypothesis is accepted, meaning that there's difference between girl & boy attitudes toward counselors efficacy in reducing their Family problems.

4. Conclusion

Since there was no difference between the girl and boy student's attitude in the hypothesis 1 (study problems), thus we conclude as students study problems and books are common, so the girl and boy attitudes toward the efficacy of counselors is the same and there's no difference. Regarding that there is difference between. The girl and boy students attitude toward counselors efficacy in the next three hypothesis, meaning that their needs and expectations is different in these three grounds and since the society is constantly changing, and the students attitude and expectations on the counselors efficacy and counseling is continually changing, therefore Its argnt that first education policymakers and second schools counselors pay attention to this issue and to redesign their plans and activities according to particular needs and expectations of student's, based on their grader and cultural, environment changes, so that the process of improving and helping to solve students problems be developed and optimized by schools counselors.

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