

THE NEEDS FOR GUIDANCE SERVICES OF STUDENTS IN THE EDUCATIONAL  
OPPORTUNITY EXPANDING SCHOOLS UNDER THE OFFICE OF  
KAMPHAENGPHEET PROVINCIAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

AN ABSTRACT

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The purposes of this study were to determine and compare the needs for guidance services of students in educational opportunity expanding schools, based on their sex, class level, academic achievement, and parental occupation. These services include individual inventory service, information service, counseling service, placement service, and follow-up service. The samples were 545 students studying in educational opportunity expanding schools in Kamphaengphet during the academic year 1994. The instrument for collecting the data was A Needs for Guidance Services Questionnaire. Means, standard deviations, t-test, one-way analysis of variance, and Scheffe method were used in the analysis of the data.

The findings were as follows:

1. The students indicated that the most important needs were personal and social guidance services, followed by the needs for educational guidance, and the needs for occupational guidance, respectively.
2. Female students indicated their needs for educational, occupational, personal and social guidance services more than those of the male students.
3. The ninth grade students indicated their needs for educational and occupational guidance services more than those of the eighth and the seventh-grade students.
4. The eighth grade students indicated their needs for guidance services more than those of the ninth and the seventh-grade students.
5. The students with low academic achievement indicated their

needs for educational, occupational, personal and social guidance services more than those of the students with average and high academic achievement.

6. The students whose parents were government officials or state enterprise employees indicated their needs for educational guidance service more than those whose parents were business men, merchants, farmers, labourers, or other careers.

7. The students whose parents were farmers or were engaged in agriculture-related occupation indicated their needs for occupational, personal and social guidance services more than those whose parents were government officials, state enterprise employees, business men, merchants, labourers, or other careers.