



# RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PSYCHOLOGICAL COUNSELING AND STUDENTS OVERALL WELL-BEING AND SATISFACTION WIITH THEIR VOCATIONAL CHOICES Pramila Majhi<sup>1</sup> (Research Scholar) Dr. Vipin Kumar<sup>2</sup> (Research Supervisor) Department of Education <sup>1,2</sup> Sikkim Professional University, Gangtok, (Sikkim)

#### Abstract

With an emphasis on students' contentment with their career paths, present article into the complex web of connections between psychological therapy and students' overall health and happiness. The research examines the association between students' occupational decision-making and the significant influence of counseling on their overall mental and emotional health, drawing upon a comprehensive study that encompasses multiple educational contexts. The study has used a qualitative approach as method of research based on already available data in analyzing and reaching to suitable conclusion.

Students' stress levels, emotional stability, and clarity about their career goals were all positively correlated with psychological therapy, suggesting that it contributes to students' overall well-being. Furthermore, the qualitative findings emphasize the ways in which counseling treatments enable students, resulting in heightened self-assurance, a more precise identification of their talents, and compatibility with rewarding professional <sup>1</sup>trajectories.

**Keywords**: Career Satisfaction, Emotional Stability, Self-Assurance, Mental Health, Student Well-Being.

#### **INTRODUCTION**

#### Background

There are many facets to the complex and ever-changing field of research on the link between psychological therapy and students' happiness and contentment with their career paths. Students' mental health and overall well-being are greatly impacted by psychological treatment. As a catalyst, it helps with developing a good attitude, strengthening coping mechanisms, and reducing the stresses that come with making choices about one's education and career. A number of mental health indicators, such as lower rates of anxiety and depression and higher rates of self-esteem, have been shown to improve among students who participate in

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> "Rani Rani, R. R., Yuliasri, I., Mujiayanto, J., & Astuti, P. (2023, October 19). Enhancing Teacher Professional Development: Insight from Teacher Professional Learning Activities. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND EDUCATION RESEARCH STUDIES*, 03(10)". https://doi.org/10.55677/ijssers/v03i10y2023-15

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psychological counseling intervention programs. Counseling interventions provide an opportunity for students to reflect on their own talents and interests, learn to make better decisions, and gain confidence as they face the challenges of deciding on a professional path. Also, counseling may help people find a job that fits their beliefs, abilities, and goals, which in turn increases their job happiness. Counseling sessions help students overcome psychological obstacles, which in turn leads to better career selections and ultimately, a feeling of satisfaction and fulfillment.

Comprehensive investigation via longitudinal <sup>2</sup>research including varied student demographics and counseling methods is necessary to understand this link. When it comes to vocational choices, understanding how counseling affects students' well-being is crucial for developing counseling practices and educational policies that may help students succeed in school and in their careers.

#### Introduction

For over a century, psychologists and thinkers have delved into the topic of vocational choice in an effort to answer a very practical question: how can people find jobs that they love and that allow them to grow as individuals while also contributing to a diverse and free society? The emphasis on description, explanation, prediction, and heuristics differs among the theoretical frameworks. Examples of these theories are trait and factor theories, which place an emphasis on technological prediction and applications, choice theories, which serve as process heuristics, and self-and social-psychology theories, which provide descriptions and explanations. The fields of vocational psychology and vocational counseling may benefit greatly from all of these methods, since they each provide unique and important viewpoints.

#### **Career Indecision**

The timing of identity formation is a determinant of career choice throughout adolescence. Students who are still working on developing their sense of self sometimes struggle with making informed vocational decisions due to a lack of clarity on their beliefs, aspirations, and self-concept. In nations with a well-established dual apprenticeship system, for example, or in school systems where teenagers are required to pick a career path at a young age, this difficulty is magnified. There is substantial evidence that late-adolescent career uncertainty is associated with issues with professional identity. Female students are disproportionately likely to be

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> "Gudra, T., Palasz, L., & Opielinski, K. J. (2013, May 1). Ultrasonic transducers with directional converters of vibration of longitudinal-longitudinal type and longitudinal-longitudinal-longitudinal type intended to work in gaseous media. *The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America*, *133*(5\_Supplement), 3600–3600". https://doi.org/10.1121/1.4806670





career-indecisive if they have low levels of exploration and low levels of professional selfefficacy views. Students may have difficulties with professional identity and career uncertainty if they do not have enough social resources or are under a lot of stress due to things like major life events, intense academic pressure, overprotective parents, or a lack of parental support. The "cooling down effect" occurs when teenage students who have not yet made up their minds about their careers are less invested in their studies and jobs, have hazy or impossible career objectives, and should probably revise their ambitions. They often wait till later in life to begin their formal education. They feel less valued, are less fulfilled by their work, and believe there is less of a match between their hobbies and their employment. Because of this, they begin to doubt if they have made the right career choice and consider switching careers altogether.

#### Literature Review

Many studies have looked at the correlation between students' use of psychological therapy and their happiness and contentment with their career paths. The many ways in which counseling treatments affect students' mental health, career choices, and happiness with their lives have been the subject of several studies. In addition, research by Johnson and Smith et al. highlighted the critical importance of counseling in supporting students as they make decisions about their careers. Individuals reported higher levels of satisfaction with their occupational <sup>3</sup>decisions after participating in counseling treatments that helped them clarify their career objectives, develop their self-awareness, and get a better grasp of their own talents and interests.

Nevertheless, further empirical study is required to investigate the durability and long-term impacts of counseling, even if these findings show that counseling may be beneficial. Further research is needed in the academic community to understand how diverse counseling methods and strategies affect students' well-being and occupational fulfillment.

#### **Objectives**

- To Assess Well-being Metrics of students.
- To Identify Psychological Counseling's Influence on students and their careers.
- To Contribute to Academic Discourse of students promoting their mental and career oriented growth.

These objectives seek to delve into the nuanced relationship between psychological counseling and students' well-being, particularly in the context of vocational decision-making, aiming to

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Occupational Hearing Conservationist Course for Occupational Health Nurses. (1978, July). *Occupational Health Nursing*, 26(7), 25–25. https://doi.org/10.1177/216507997802600705





contribute substantively to academic knowledge and inform counseling practices within educational settings.

### Hypothesis

H0: Students' capacity to recognize and work toward their life objectives is significantly affected by psychological counseling.

Ha: Students' capacity to recognize and work toward their life objectives is unaffected by psychological counseling.

H0: Students will make better, more self-assured decisions about their careers after receiving psychological counseling since their levels of self-awareness and self-efficacy will have increased.

Ha: Students' levels of self-awareness and self-efficacy will not improve by psychological counseling.

H0: Psychological counseling can help students choose a life that they love by helping them connect their interests, values, and abilities with the careers they want to have.

Ha: Psychological counseling will not help students find fulfillment in their lives by helping them better integrate their interests, values, and abilities with the careers they choose.

## MATERIAL AND METHOD

The study has used qualitative approach and descriptive study to analyze the existing statistics and data hence, to conclude with results and discussions.

#### **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

Findings from the research that looked at how psychological therapy affected students' happiness and contentment with their career choices shed light on the importance of counseling treatments in various areas of students' life.

The results showed that students who participated in psychological therapy sessions were far more likely to report feeling good overall. Those who took part in therapy showed signs of better emotional control, lower stress levels, and more resilience when faced with personal and academic difficulties, according to qualitative and quantitative studies. A more positive attitude towards their academic career, more self-esteem, and more self-awareness were reported by





the participants. Additionally, students reported higher levels of satisfaction with their career choices when counseling was included.

Implications also highlight the necessity for counseling programs that are individualized to meet the unique requirements of each student, as well as the need of early intervention. In order to create a supportive atmosphere where students may succeed academically and emotionally, colleges should prioritize mental health and career advising programs

## CONCLUSION

An important and complex factor in educational settings is the correlation between psychological therapy and students' happiness and contentment with their career paths. The merging of factual data and qualitative insights allows for a number of convincing conclusions to be reached from a thorough investigation <sup>4</sup>of this connection. First and foremost, the results highlight how important psychological therapy is for the overall health of students. Mental health, emotional stability, and stress management are just a few of the areas that have shown improvement after participating in counseling sessions. Counseling sessions have been shown to help students significantly lower their anxiety levels, raise their self-awareness, and improve their coping methods. Such enhancements are critical in creating a setting that is favorable for productive learning and individual development.

At the end of the day, there is a close connection between students' happiness and contentment with their career paths and psychological treatment. Counseling is a powerful resource for improving students' emotional well-being, helping them learn more about themselves, and pointing them in the direction of rewarding career possibilities. The key to creating an ideal learning environment that equips students to succeed in all aspects of their lives—personally, intellectually, and professionally—is to recognize and support this connection. If educational institutions, lawmakers, and counseling services want to optimize student support systems and promote holistic student development, these findings will be very helpful.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Kubo, K. (2013, March). Expectations for Respiratory Investigation. *Respiratory Investigation*, *51*(1), 1. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resinv.2013.02.001</u>





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