



VOCATIONAL ASPIRATIONS AMONG THE STUDENTS WITH HEARING IMPAIRMENT

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Abstract :

Education is the important factor for everybody including children with hearing impairment to become successful productive member in the society. Many students with hearing impairment are finding difficult in selection of the programmes in higher education including vocational or skill based programmes. This study focused on the Vocational aspirations among the Students with Hearing Impairment studying in Class X from Special school. The sample (N=40) for this study selected through non-probability purposive sampling technique. The study conducted under the descriptive research design and a questionnaire used to obtain the data from the sample. And the results revealed that most of the students from special schools and dependent on their parents to select vocational programmes, many students from special education still likes to continue their higher studies only in special schools due to lack of communication options available in the mainstream school. At the end we can understand that vocational aspirations were vary based on their communication options, adjustment and preference in selection of the higher education and vocational programmes too.

IndexTerms - hearing impairment, vocational aspirations, communication options, adjustment.

INTRODUCTION

Education is as old as the human race. It is a never-ending process of inner growth and development. T. Raymont has rightly said, "Education is the development process during which the individual grows from infancy to maturity, adapting gradually to a new environment". Thus, education is the gateway for achievement of ambitions and setting goals. Aspirations of all strong desires to reach something high or great. Young people's aspirations and ambitions guide what students learn in school, how they prepare for adult life and what they eventually do (Walberg, 1989). Aspirations reflect individual's ideas of their 'Possible selves', what they would like to become what they might become, what they do not wish to become (Markus and Nurius, 1986). Realizing aspirations requires the investment of time, energy, and resources – both from the young person and from others (Sherwood, 1989). The extent to which communities mobilize such support bears on the quality of life – both among students and among adults. Aspirations for employment or a career can be realized in the same way. In short, Students realize their aspirations as they are influenced by the conditions in their community.

The term aspiration is one which is often used synonymously with goals, objectives, purpose, dreams, plans, design, intentions, desire, longing, wishes, cravings or aims. Aspirations are what drive individuals to do more and be more than they presently are some important distinctions need to be made regarding aspirations are some important between aspirations in terms of education and careers reflect how much importance people attribute to formal education and how far they intend to pursue it. i.e., do they seek a high school diploma, a four-year college degree or other post-secondary training, or perhaps a research based program or career aspirations pertain to what type of vocation or profession they want to pursue.

The Vocationalisation of secondary education planned from the Kothari Commission has been never taken root. In secondary education only a very limited institutions adopted the program of socially useful productive work or work experience. As it continues from elementary education and in higher secondary education in ideal of 50 percent of those enrolled being admitted to the vocational stream. So, that the mass of secondary and higher secondary school pupils was engaged in a rather low level general academic education looking to college and university of education as the outcome. The Government of India held a National Seminar on the training and employment of the handicapped in the year 1961. Since that initial conference several other meetings have been devoted to the question of vocational rehabilitation of the disabled. In July, 1961, the fellowship for the physically handicapped held a symposium at the University of Bombay on the topic of Rehabilitation of hearing impaired.

Aspirations of the students with hearing impairment are not different from the children with typical hearing. The education and future career depend upon their early detection of hearing loss, the exposure they get through early intervention and the nature of school. The purpose of this study is to find out the educational and vocational aspirations of the students with hearing impairment studying in secondary level in special schools and integrated schools.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Nagle et. al, (2016) studied with 610 DHH students to investigate their college, vocational and career opportunities after secondary school. The results revealed that DHH students took interested to take more vocational and professional skill based courses and very less courses in subjects like social sciences and science comparing than their hearing peers.

Coyle (2012) has studied with the sample of 470 students with hearing impairment studying at secondary level in Identifying In-School Predictors of Postsecondary Success for Students with Hearing Impairments. In their study it has been revealed that Parental satisfaction was also a significant predictor of postsecondary education enrollment. If parents were satisfied with the education their student received, the student was almost four times as likely to enroll in a postsecondary education institution. Inclusion in general education at the LRE standard (>79%) is also a predictor of postsecondary employment for students with hearing impairments.

In the study of Sreeja, S and Celine, P (2010) they tried to find out the correlation between psychosocial adjustment and vocational aspirations of students with hearing impairment at higher secondary level by 200 students from Kerala. The study concluded that the vocational aspirations of students with hearing impairment at higher secondary level influenced by their psychosocial adjustment.

Turner and Lapan (2002) found that among general population adolescents, perceptions of parental support are significantly associated with career self-efficacy. There is additional evidence that family expectations impact young adults with disabilities' career ambitions, vocational aspirations, self-efficacy, and accomplishment.

Objectives

1. To study the vocational aspirations of the students with hearing impaired studying X class in special schools.

- To analyze the factors contributing towards the vocational aspirations among the students with hearing impairment studying X class in special schools.

Hypotheses

- There is no significant relationship between the selection of the subject and nature of school among the students with hearing impairment studying in class X.
- There is no significant relationship between the motivation for selection of group for further education.
- There is no significant relationship between the motivation behind the selection of future profession among the students with hearing impairment studying X class.

METHOD

Sample: A total of 40 students with hearing impairment studying in class X from special school were selected as sample through non-probability purposive sampling technique. For the purpose of categorization 10 boys and 10 girls from special schools were selected.

Variables: In the present study, the independent variables are types of schools like special school, sex, income, parent education etc. which influences the dependent variables like vocational ambitions of the students with hearing impairment studying in class X.

Design of the Study: The investigators utilized the descriptive research design for the present study. Objective of this study was to ascertain the vocational ambitions of the students with hearing impairment studying in X class in Special school.

Research Tool: The investigators had used the questionnaire for collection of data. The researchers had asked the question given in the questionnaire one by one and got the response from each student involved in sample. The objective the questionnaire was to elicit responses related to vocational aspirations of students with hearing impairment studying in class X. The final form of the tool was established after the refinement of irrelevant, vague, difficult items of the tool. In the final draft of the tool, 24 questions were framed to collect the specific information related to vocational aspirations of students with hearing impairment studying in X class from special schools and demographic details of the subjects.

Data Collection Procedure: The investigators visited Government and non-government special schools to collect the data from 40 students who were hearing impaired and studying in class X. The investigators approached the respondents and explained them the aims and objectives of the investigation and removed difficulties, which the respondent may have felt in understanding the implications of a particular question or concept.

DATA ANALYSIS

The investigators used the descriptive method for data analysis by applying Chi-square Test for analysis.

Hypothesis 1: There is no significant relationship between the selection of the subject and nature of school among the students with hearing impairment studying in class X.

Chi-Square Test Table -1

Subject		Nature of School	
		Special School	
		Nos.	%
Which subject will you select?	Arts	04	20
	Commerce	10	50
	Science	01	05
	Technical	05	25
Total		20	100

	Value	df	Significant* *	Table value
Chi-Square	14.596	3	1% level of significance	11.345

Chi-square test was applied to find whether there is any significant relationship between the selection of the subject for further education among the students with hearing impairment studying in class X. The calculated value of chi square is 14.596 which is higher than the table value of 11.345 at 1% level of significance. Since the calculated value is higher than the table value. So it is inferred that there is significant relationship between the selection of the subject

for further education. Hence the hypothesis 1 is rejected. Therefore, there is a significant relationship between the selection of the subject for further education among the students with hearing impairment studying in class X.

Hypothesis2: There is no significant relationship between the motivation for selection of group for further education. Chi-Square Test Table -2

		Nature of School	
		Special School	
Why would you like to select this group		Nos.	%
	My parents wish	10	50
	Better scope	00	00
	Subject is easy	09	45
	My friends select	01	05
Total		20	100

	Value	df	Significant*	Table value
Chi-Square	9.024	3	5% level of significance	7.815

Chi-square test was applied to find whether there is any significant relationship between the motivation for selection of group for further education. The calculated value of chi square is 9.024 which is higher than the table value of 7.815 at 5 % level of significance. Since the calculated value is higher than the table value. So it is inferred that there is significant relationship between the motivation for selection of group for further education. Hence the hypothesis 2 is rejected. Therefore, there is significant relationship between the motivation for selection of group for further education.

Hypothesis 3: There is no significant relationship between the motivation behind of selection of future profession among the students with hearing impairment studying in class X.

Chi-Square Test Table - 3

		Nature of School	
		Special	
Motivation behind aspirations of future profession		Nos.	%
	My parents wish	13	65
	Easily achieve	06	30
	Higher position	01	05
Total		20	100

	Value	df	Significant*	Table value
Chi-Square	6.436	2	5% level of significance	5.991

Chi-square test was applied to find whether there is significant relationship between the motivation behind of selection of future profession among the students with hearing impairment studying in class X. The calculated value of chi square is 6.436 which is higher than the table value of 5.991 at 5 % level of significance. Since the calculated value is higher than the table value. So, it is inferred that there is significant relationship between the motivation behind of selection of future profession among the students with hearing impairment studying in class X. Hence the hypothesis 3 is rejected. Therefore, there is significant relationship between the motivation behind of selection of future profession among the students with hearing impairment studying in class X.

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

1. The special schools offered limited subjects in higher secondary level to pursue as per the students wish and interest.

2. Most of the students from special are dependent on their parent's decisions for their higher studies as well as vocational programmes. Very few students opted subjects as per their interest and motivated from the idea of their friends.
3. The students from special schools preferred to study in special schools only due to communication option.
4. Whereas majority of the students studying in special schools found problems in achieving their ambitions due to the adjustment problems with hearing community.

CONCLUSION

Aspirations of the students with hearing impairment are not different than the normal hearing students however, their limitation in language and communication make the difference. On the basis of this study the investigators analyzed the vocational aspirations of hearing-impaired students studying in class X. By the end of this study It is found that there is significant difference between aspirations of the students who are studying in special schools based on various factors like they can opt any group as per their wish, The findings of this study reveals that the students who are studying in special school are not adjusted and feels more uncomfortable with the hearing environment due to their communication options. Hence the special schools need to give more attention on providing exposure and opportunities to mingle with normal hearing community.

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