



A Study on Survival of Hearing Disabilities Students

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ABSTRACT

Hearing impairment is one of the most common disabilities in the human population and presents great risk in every day life due to problems with speech recognition, communication and language acquisition. Due to hearing impairment the internal representation of the acoustic stimuli is distorted. The hearing impairment students are higher education for individuals plays a key role in each nation's education development. In developing countries funding for prevention, early detection and rehabilitative programmes are severely limited. This study aims to investigate on online information and communication technology educational courses for the hearing impaired individuals. The purpose of this review is to gain an understanding of the prevalence of HL in the developing world and focus attention on the growing need for both prevention and effective treatment programs. Hearing loss and deafness are global issues that affect at least 278 million people worldwide. The high prevalence of HL in the developing world is due to a variety of factors, including lack of widespread comprehensive immunization programmes and other medical care.

INTRODUCTION

Hearing impairment is the single largest disability grouping in South Africa. Globally, hearing impairment remains the most common congenital anomaly diagnosed in infants. Growing numbers of students with hearing impairment are being granted access into higher education in South Africa. The intention of the study was to analyse and describe the teaching and learning experience of students with hearing impairment at the case study university. The context of the case study was a South African university with a relatively large number of registered students with hearing impairment who use the oral method of communication. Disability hearing loss refers to hearing loss greater than 35 decibels in the better hearing ear. Nearly 80% of people with disabling hearing loss live in low- and middle-income countries.

The prevalence of hearing loss increases with age, among those older than 60 years over 25% are affected by disabling hearing loss. Hard of hearing refers to people with hearing loss ranging from mild to severe. People who are hard of hearing usually communicate through spoken language and can benefit from hearing aids, cochlear implants, and other assistive devices as well as captioning. A person is not able to hear as well as someone with normal hearing - hearing thresholds of 20 dB or better in both ears, and leads to difficulty in hearing conversational speech or loud sounds. Deaf people mostly have profound hearing loss which implies very little or no hearing. They often use sign language for communication.

Using ASL is the representation of information through seeing, hearing, and movement. The more pathways created in the brain, the stronger the memory associated with using ASL. Sign language gives children a way to express themselves before they know how to talk. Research shows that sign language speeds up speech development and reduces frustration in young children. It also increases parent-child bonding and lets babies communicate vital information, such as if they are hurt or hungry. Sign language helps infants to develop their language and reasoning skills. Most babies who can sign speak earlier than those who do not learn sign language.

REVIEW PAPERS

2.1. PSYCHOACOUSTICS

Perception of normal and impaired hearing with audiology applications (JENNIFERLENTZ2018) Psychoacoustics ; perception of normal and impaired hearing with audiology applications provides an of psychoacoustics ,with a primary focus on auditory perception . The influence of hearing loss on these general auditory abilities is discussed in every chapter. Components of the book also include the role of psychoacoustics in audiological assessment and treatment .

2.2. TIPS FROM HEARING LOSS CPR

(LINNAEA MALLETTE, CIRCE DENYER 2019)

An expect version culled from version book of the same title. 7 chapters loaded with information and tips on keeping the connection alive with a person that has a hearing loss. Tips and solutions to keep relationship communicating and engaged with each other.

2.3. TEACHING AND YOGA MINDFULNESS TO CHILDREN WITH HEARING LOSS

(MEGAN JOHON 2017)

This book explores teaching yoga and mindfulness to children with hearing loss, based on personal teaching experience. Hearing loss is the 3rd most prevalent chronic condition affecting 1 in 5 Canadians in which majority of those affected are younger than 60 years old.

2.4. HEARING CONVERSATION,

IN OCCUPATIONAL, RECREATIONAL, EDUCATIONAL AND HOME SETTING

(VISHAKHA RAWOOL 2011)

The book that will be of great service to practitioners involved in developing, implementing and maintain hearing conversation programs. Millions of children and young adults are also at risk for noise-induced hearing loss in non-occupational setting.

2.5. HEAR AND UNDERSTAND

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT HEARING LOSS AND HEARING AIDS. (ERIC FEDERIC AUD 2016)

This book has one central message you are in control of your hearing loss. Push past the anxiety, fear, and denial associated with hearing loss to open the floodgates to communication and better full body health. Overcome anxiety and shakes off the fear of hearing loss.

2.6. TIPS FROM HEARING LOSS CPR-

Keep the connection alive. Communication tips and alive, Communication tips and solutions for people with dismissed hearing. (LINNAEA MALLETTE, CIRCE DENYER 2019)

7 chapters loaded with information and tips keeping the connection alive with a person that has a hearing loss. Tips and solutions to keep relationship communicating and engaged with each other.

2.7. HEARING CONVERSATION,

IN OCCUPATIONAL, RECREATIONAL, EDUCATION AND HOME SETTING (VISHAKHA RAWOOL 2011)

Great service to PR actioners involved in developing, implementing and maintain hearing conversation programs. Millions of children and young adults are also at risk for noise -include hearing loss in non-occupational setting hearing conversation. Many examples of audiometric data, that enhance understanding of all types of hearing impairment test procedures and standard threshold shift calculations.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is the main content of research work. This chapter of study explains the research problems, Research design, Research variable, Background of the study, location of the study, sampling techniques questionnaire design and survey.

TITLE : A study on Survival of Hearing Disability Students

SUBTITLE: A Study will be conducted how to survive the hearing impaired students-Gujarat, Kerala .

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The quantitative research study is important and need to get to know that which challenges are important to students study methods. Goal of the study is to know which type challenges faced by the childrens.

UNIVERSE /SCOPE OF THE STUDY

Survival of hearing disability Students studying in selected Gujarat and Kerala.

LOCATION OF THE STUDY

The study is conducted on the students with hearing impairment in the two States Gujarat (Vadodara) and Kerala (Kottayam). Akshar Trust -kirti Tower road, Vadodara Gujarat, has been working as a charitable trust for hearing impaired childrens. Navajeevan Trust- is a charitable trust located in panambalam near medical college Hospital Kottayam, Kerala founded by Mr. pu Thomas. The trust has become a

source of comfort for the thousands of homeless in the area. Many other children's charitable societies under the Navajeevan trust.

RESEARCH VARIABLE

An independent variable is that affects the outcomes of the development variable. The study has both independent and dependent variables. The dependent variable in this study is the development of communication.

OBJECTIVES

1. to identify which type challenges faced on the students.
2. To identify the proper reason for the basic challenges in hearing disability childrens.
3. To identify the solutions.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

1. Because of COVID - 19, Researcher cannot reach to the maximum target of students.
2. Due to limited resources the researcher could not cover the more respondents from that institutions.
3. The response is in google form, so the chances for right answer is very less.
4. Because of the pandemic situation they are not allowed the outsiders for this type institutions, strictly i will follow this rules.
5. Some times they may have problems to talk to us directly.

SAMPLING METHOD

Here the sampling method is adopted is a simple random sampling method in order to collect the data from the above mentioned for my research work.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUES

The sample size covered 21 respondents from the students of Gujarat and Kerala. Sampling can be explained as a specific principle used to select members of population to be included in the study.

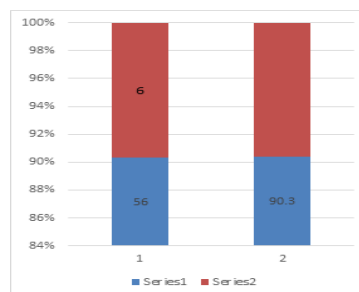
BENEFITS OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

SR.NO.	PARTICULAR	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
a	RELAXATION	14	22.5
b	SKILL ABILITIES	33	53.4
c	DISCIPLINE	15	24.1
	NO ONE THIS		
TOTAL		62	100

This table showing respondents benefit of physical education section. 22% respondents are satisfied in relaxation, 53% respondents are highly supported in skill abilities, 24% respondents are discipline.

AWARE ABOUT NEW HEARING AID

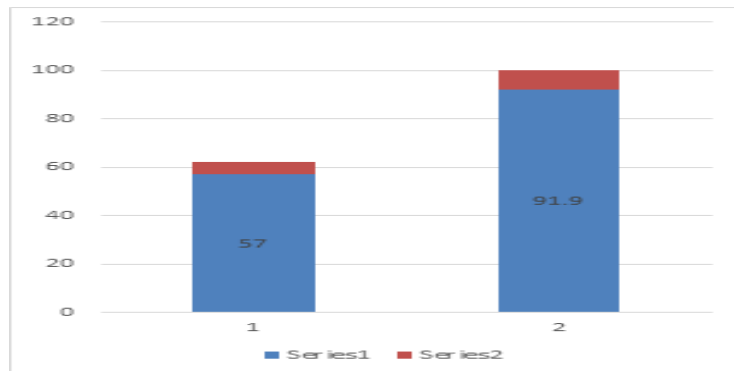
SR.NO.	PARTICULAR	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
a	YES	56	90.3
b	NO	6	9.6
TOTAL		62	100



The above table showing children's are aware about new type hearing aid, 62 respondents are available. 90% peoples are knowing what is the aid then below 9% are not knowledge about this type aid.

SATISFIED AFTER SOLVING THE HEARING PROBLEMS

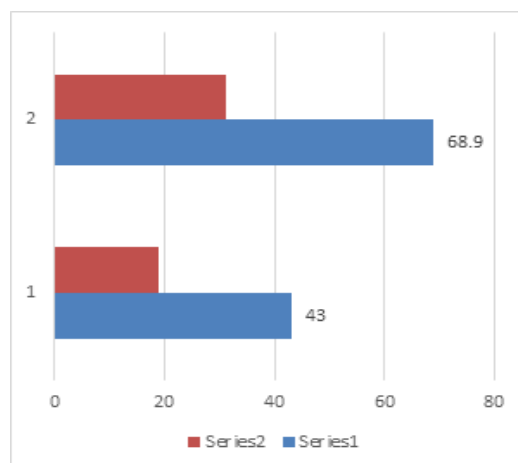
SR.NO.	PARTICULAR	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
a	YES	57	91.9
b	NO	5	8.0
TOTAL		62	100



The above table distribution of the respondents.it can be interpreted that, out of the total respondent 91.9% children's are satisfied the after solving hearing problem, 8% children's are not recovered the problems.

Do you use new type hearing aid.

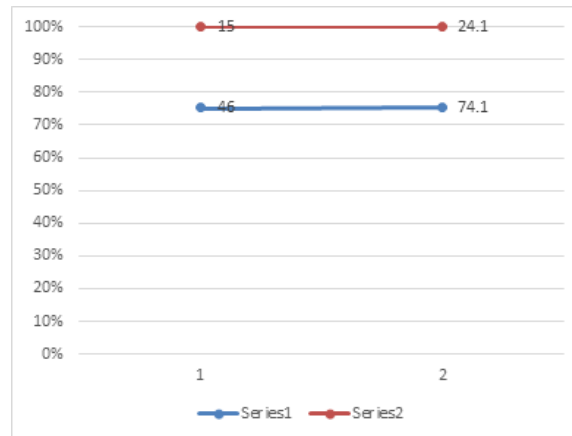
SR.NO.	PARTICULAR	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
a	YES	43	68.9
b	NO	19	31.1
TOTAL		62	100
TOTAL			



The above table represented to the new type hearing aids are using the children's, 68% responses are available in the using aids,31% are not using this type aids.

The table showing have you got machines free or not

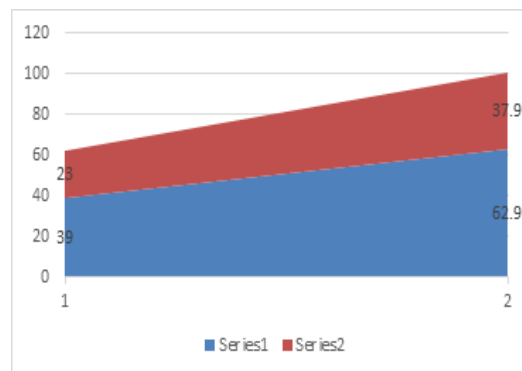
SR.NO.	PARTICULAR	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
a	YES	46	74.1
b	NO	15	24.1
TOTAL		62	100



The above graph is showing to the satisfaction of after using the hearing aid. 80% respondents are good reaction to the question. 16% are not satisfying the usages of machines.

The table showing other charitable society was helping

SR.NO	PARTICULAR	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
a	YES	39	62.9
b	NO	23	37.9
TOTAL		62	100

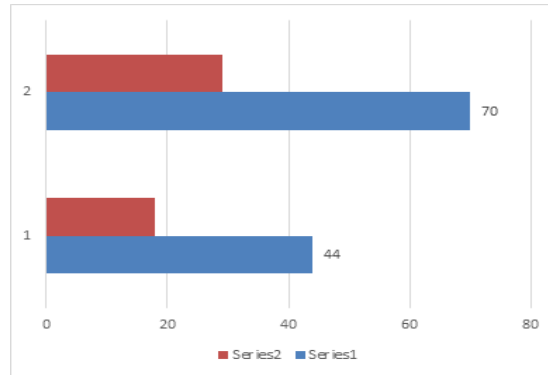


The above graph is showing to the satisfaction of after using the hearing aid. 80% respondents are good reaction to the question. 16% are not

satisfying the usages of machines.

The table showing any free consultation afford the students

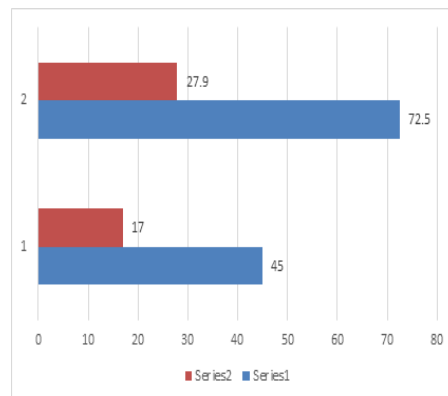
SR.NO	PARTICULAR	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
a	YES	44	70.0
b	NO	18	29.0
TOTAL		62	100



The above graph is showing to the satisfaction of after using the hearing aid. 80% respondents are good reaction to the question. 16% are not satisfying the usages of machines.

The table showing impaired students learning perception of sign language

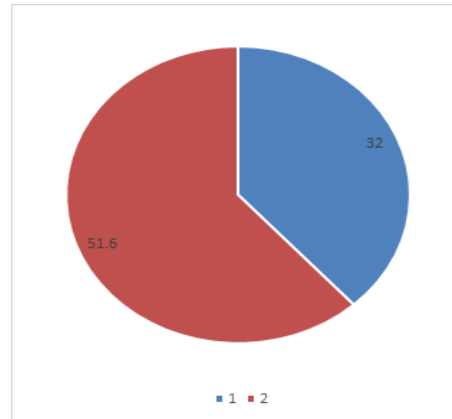
SR.NO	PARTICULAR	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
a	YES	45	72.5
b	NO	17	27.9
TOTAL		62	100



The graph is showing impaired students are learning perception of sign language. 72% respondents are know about this.

The table showing children's suffering from menieres disease

SR.NO	PARTICULAR	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
a	YES	32	51.6
b	NO	30	48.3
TOTAL		62	100



The chart explain by the childrens are suffering from menieres disease. 51%respondents are suffer from this, 48% response is no.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSION

1. Out of the total respondents 36% are the age group of 10-15 years, 25% are the group of 15 - 20 and 38% of respondents from the 20 - 25 category.
2. Out of the total respondents 40% live in joint family, 22% live in nuclear family.
3. Studing of respondents in grade according to their academic, it can be interpreted that out of total respondents highly qualified.
4. Personal values of study a vital role in the decision that they make, it can be interpreted that 9.7% disagree 37% of above category.
5. 61 respondents to the machine using the children ,31% its a highly response.
6. It is normal years are this type machines 19 respondents are huge response,Shortly to 20 years old children.
7. 6.5% students are not satisfied the school rules and responsibility 93.5% students are highly satisfied.
8. 25% students are response to transportation is not good.
9. 33% response is good then the 40.3% are very good response in school bus, private bus is not comfortable to the students.
10. Highly response in the benefit of physical education 53% students are considered abilities.

CONCLUSION

Hearing impairment is the inability of an individual to hear sounds adequately. This may be due to improper development, damage or disease to any part of the hearing mechanism. Hearing is a prerequisite for the development of normal speech & language. A child learns to speak by hearing the speech of others in the family and surroundings. Full reimbursement of hearing aids for all hearing impaired around the globe is the most humane solution. Hearing impairment is a complex disability. Its impact on quality of life can vary greatly depending on the type and degree of hearing loss. Without any doubts, full repertoire of hearing aids is the best solution to the problem. Unfortunately, it is very costly and only some of the richest societies in the world can afford it. There are multiple ways to finance the purchase of hearing instruments or implants, but each of them consists of certain components of borrowing and saving.

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