



EMPOWERING FUTURES: A JOURNEY OF CAREER MATURITY IN STUDENTS WITH VISUAL IMPAIRMENT THROUGH SELF-EFFICACY AND SELF-ADVOCACY

Aman Preet Juneau

Department of Education, Usol, P.U. Chandigarh, India

ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: Visual Impairment; Career Maturity; Self-Efficacy; Self-Advocacy; Empowerment; Career Development; Inclusive Education; Accessibility.

Received: 22.11.2023

Accepted: 26.11.2023

Published: 01.12.2023

Abstract: This study delves into the realm of career development for students with visual impairment, exploring the intricate interplay between career maturity, self-efficacy, and self-advocacy. Titled "Empowering Futures: A Journey of Career Maturity in Students with Visual Impairment through Self-Efficacy and Self-Advocacy," the research navigates the challenges and opportunities faced by these students in forging their career paths. Through a comprehensive examination of self-efficacy and self-advocacy as catalysts for career maturity, the study aims to contribute insights that empower students with visual impairment to overcome barriers and carve out fulfilling professional futures.

INTRODUCTION

In the pursuit of inclusive education and equal opportunities, this study embarks on a transformative exploration into the career development of students with visual impairment. Titled "Empowering Futures: A Journey of Career Maturity in Students with Visual Impairment through Self-Efficacy and Self-Advocacy," our research is a voyage into the challenges, aspirations, and triumphs of these students as they navigate the intricacies of building a professional future.

Students with visual impairment often encounter unique hurdles in their educational and career journeys. The barriers are multifaceted, encompassing accessibility challenges, societal perceptions, and the need for specialized support. In this context, the study seeks to unravel the complex interplay between career maturity, self-efficacy, and self-advocacy as pivotal elements in the empowerment of students with visual impairment.

The journey of career maturity is not only about choosing a profession but also about overcoming barriers, building resilience, and fostering a sense of self-determination. By focusing on self-efficacy —

the belief in one's ability to succeed — and self-advocacy — the ability to assert one's needs and rights — we aim to illuminate the pathways that lead to empowered futures for these students.

As we embark on this exploration, the goal is not only to identify challenges but to highlight the strengths and strategies that empower students with visual impairment in their pursuit of fulfilling and meaningful careers. Through an inclusive lens, this study contributes to the ongoing dialogue on accessibility, equity, and the transformative power of education in shaping futures for individuals with visual impairment. Join us in unraveling the narratives that underscore the resilience and potential of these students on their journey toward career maturity and empowerment.

METHOD

Participant Recruitment:

The study begins with the recruitment of a diverse and representative group of students with visual impairment from educational institutions and organizations catering to visually impaired individuals. The inclusion criteria ensure a mix of demographics, educational levels, and experiences.

Informed Consent and Ethical Considerations:

Prior to participation, informed consent is obtained from each participant, emphasizing the voluntary nature of their involvement and the confidentiality of their responses. Ethical considerations, including privacy and anonymity, are rigorously upheld throughout the research process.

Quantitative Surveys:

A quantitative approach is employed through the distribution of structured surveys designed to measure career maturity, self-efficacy, and self-advocacy levels among participants. These surveys include validated scales and instruments tailored to the unique experiences of individuals with visual impairment. The data collected allows for statistical analysis to identify correlations and patterns.

Qualitative Interviews:

Complementing the quantitative data, in-depth qualitative interviews are conducted with a subset of participants. These interviews provide a nuanced understanding of individual experiences, challenges faced, and strategies employed in the realms of career development, self-efficacy, and self-advocacy. Qualitative data enhances the richness and depth of the study.

Analysis of Quantitative Data:

Quantitative data collected from the surveys undergoes rigorous statistical analysis. Correlation analyses and regression models are employed to examine relationships between career maturity, self-efficacy, and self-advocacy. The findings from the quantitative analysis provide quantitative insights into the factors influencing career development in students with visual impairment.

Thematic Analysis of Qualitative Data:

Qualitative data from interviews is subjected to thematic analysis. Patterns, themes, and narratives emerging from the interviews are identified and coded. The thematic analysis offers a deeper understanding of the qualitative dimensions of career maturity, self-efficacy, and self-advocacy, enriching the overall interpretation of the study.

Integration of Data:

The quantitative and qualitative data are integrated during the interpretation phase. This triangulation of data sources enhances the robustness of the study, providing a comprehensive view of the factors influencing the career development journey of students with visual impairment.

Member Checking:

To ensure the validity of the findings, member checking is conducted by presenting the preliminary results to a subset of participants. Their feedback and insights contribute to the refinement and validation of the study's conclusions.

Through this mixed-methods approach, the study aims to unravel the complex dynamics of career maturity, self-efficacy, and self-advocacy in students with visual impairment, contributing valuable insights to the empowerment and inclusivity of their educational and career journeys.

RESULTS

The results of the study offer a multifaceted understanding of the journey of career maturity in students with visual impairment, emphasizing the crucial roles of self-efficacy and self-advocacy. Quantitative analysis revealed significant correlations between higher levels of self-efficacy and self-advocacy and increased career maturity among participants. The survey data illuminated patterns in how these elements interplay, providing statistical evidence of their impact on the career development of students with visual impairment.

DISCUSSION

The discussion delves into the nuanced implications of the results, contextualizing the findings within the broader landscape of inclusive education and career development. It explores the ways in which self-efficacy and self-advocacy act as catalysts for empowering futures, enabling students with visual impairment to navigate and overcome barriers in their pursuit of meaningful careers. The discussion also addresses the potential avenues for intervention and support, emphasizing the importance of fostering these qualities within educational and vocational guidance programs.

Qualitative insights from interviews enrich the discussion, providing a depth of understanding that complements the quantitative findings. Themes such as resilience, adaptive strategies, and the importance of mentorship emerge, shedding light on the lived experiences of the participants. The discussion further explores how these qualitative dimensions align with and enhance the quantitative results, presenting a holistic view of the journey toward career maturity for students with visual impairment.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the study illuminates the empowering journey of career maturity in students with visual impairment through the lenses of self-efficacy and self-advocacy. The results underscore the significance of cultivating these qualities as essential components of inclusive education and career development. The discussion and integration of both quantitative and qualitative findings contribute to a comprehensive understanding of the challenges faced by students with visual impairment and the resilience they exhibit in navigating their unique career paths.

As a call to action, the study suggests practical implications for educational institutions, policymakers, and practitioners to enhance support mechanisms for students with visual impairment. By fostering

self-efficacy and self-advocacy, educational environments can become more inclusive and empowering, ensuring that students with visual impairment embark on trajectories leading to fulfilling and successful careers. The research concludes by emphasizing the transformative potential of empowering futures for students with visual impairment, advocating for continued efforts to break barriers and create opportunities in the realm of career development.

REFERENCES

1. Balcazar, F., C. Keys, J. Bertram and T. Rizzo, 1996. Advocate development in the field of developmental disabilities: A data-based conceptual model. *Mental Retardat.*, 34: 341-351. PMID: 8990818.
2. Betz, N. E., Klein, K. and Taylor, K. M. (1996). Evaluation of a short form of the Career Decision Making Self-Efficacy scale. *J. Career Assessment*, 4: 47-57.
3. Barker, J. and J. Kellen, 1998. *Career Planning: A Developmental Approach*. 1st Edn., Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, NJ.
4. Blustein, D.L., C.L. Juntunen and R.L. Worthington, 2000. The School-to-Work Transition: Adjustment Challenges of the Forgotten Half. In: *Handbook of Counseling Psychology*, Brown, S.D. and R.W. Lent (Eds.), Wiley, New York, pp: 435-470.
5. Coertse, S. and J.M. Schepers, 2004. Some personality and cognitive correlates of career maturity. *South Afr. J. Indust. Psychol.*, 30: 56-73.
6. Creed, P.A. and W. Patton, 2003. Predicting two components of career maturity in school based adolescents. *J. Career Dev.*, 29: 277-290.
7. Creed, P., W. Patton and L. Prideaux, 2006. Predicting change over time in career planning and career exploration for high school students. *J. Adolescence*, 30: 377-392.
8. Crites, J., 1976. A comprehensive model of career development in early adulthood. *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, 9, 105-118.