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THE INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAMS TOWARD GREATER FLEXIBILITY

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One governing principle at NTID is that of *flexibility*. This principle is of special concern with regard to the educational placement and educational programming of a given student. Since it is felt that such programming should be individualized, the more options that can be worked out for the students, the better. Though the sponsoring institution, the Rochester Institute of Technology, has a large battery of study programs available, successful completion of most of these programs is contingent upon a stronger educational background than most of the entering deaf students have. NTID, therefore, must develop additional programs which these students can pursue successfully.

THE VESTIBULE PROGRAMS

The Policies, Guidelines and Application Procedures for NTID, published in 1966, did not include the word "vestibule." However, those guidelines did suggest that the programs of instruction at NTID should make available; 1) basic, preparatory, and remedial programs in English, reading, mathematics, and science and 2) orientation to the postsecondary experience which should aid in the development of programs of study for each individual. This is currently done at NTID through its Vestibule programs.

It is expected that most new students will participate primarily in Vestibule programs as the first phase of their work at NTID. As the programs gain more experience, refinements will occur. It is anticipated within the next two years Vestibule programs will be making maximal use of such educational technologies as computer

assisted instruction, mediated lectures, educational television, laboratory classrooms, and programmed learning.

CERTIFICATE-DIPLOMA-ASSOCIATE PROGRAMS

Four new technical curricula were designed in 1969 and made available to NTID students in the fall quarter. These were Diploma programs in architectural drafting, mechanical drafting, machine tool operation, and office practice.

Experience thus far indicates that this set of technical programs is not expansive enough and is not going to satisfy varying levels of aspiration among the deaf students. The efforts of the next two years will implement a set of curricula for Associate programs for deaf students which allow for 1) granting a certificate for successful accomplishment at any point in a given Associate program, 2) granting a diploma for prescribed sets of credits from a given Associate program, and 3) exiting into varying employment opportunities at various levels of academic accomplishment.

Several new certificate, diploma, and associate curricula were instituted in September, 1970 in the general areas of paramedical technologies, mechanical and electrical technologies, business technologies, and visual communication technologies. These programs are listed in Chart 1.

CROSS-REGISTERED PROGRAMS

The principle of *integration* is also important to NTID. It is more majorly operative in the social than in the academic life of the deaf students, but it is made operative in the latter as well through a policy of *cross-registration*. This policy adds to the flexibility of programming for individual students. Deaf students may be cross-registered into many of the vast array of courses offered by the sponsoring institution, RIT. Chart 2 indicates what programs are available in the various colleges of RIT.

THE POSSIBLE PROGRAM SEQUENCES

A summary of possible program sequences for NTID students is presented in Chart 3. However, it should be noted that this sum-

mary does not completely exemplify the flexibility with which NTID students are presently handled. Programs may be tailored for the particular student, whereby that student may have some courses in the Vestibule programs and some in certificate, diploma, or associate programs, or some for which he must be cross-registered. In addition, certificates and diplomas can be awarded at NTID without *strict* adherence to prescribed curricula.

COMPUTER ASSISTED INSTRUCTION

A considerable amount of energy has been spent in 1969 in the development of programs and materials for Computer Assisted Instruction (CAI).

An evaluation of the 70 deaf students who entered NTID in the fall of 1968 revealed considerable deficiencies in the area of secondary mathematics. Since these deficiencies vary with each student, it was proposed that a computer based system which could diagnose individual deficiencies and then remediate those deficiencies would be a most effective and advantageous way of meeting the needs of these students and of using CAI.

Chart 1-A summary of the certificate, diploma, and associate curricula initiated by NTID in September, 1970

BUSINESS TECHNOLOGIES

Certificate:	Accounting Technology Data Processing Office Practice and Procedures
Diploma:	Accounting Technology Data Processing Office Practice and Procedures
Associate:	Accounting Technology Data Processing Office Practice and Procedures

MEHCANICAL AND ELECTRICAL TECHNOLOGIES

- Certificate:** **Basic Technical Drafting**
- Diploma:** **Architectural Drafting**
Electronics
Machine Tool Operation
Mechanical Drafting
Numerical Control Programming
- Associate:** **Architectural Technology**
Civil Technology
Electrical Technology
Mechanical Technology

TECHNICAL SCIENCES

- Certificate:** **Histologic Technicians**
Physician's Office Technicians
- Diploma:** **Clinical Chemistry Assistants**
Hematology Assistants
Medical Record Technicians
Microbiology Assistants
- Associate:** **Medical Laboratory Technicians**
Medical Record Technicians

VISUAL COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

- Certificate:** **Applied Photography**
Printing Technology
- Diploma:** **Applied Photography**
Graphic Communications
Ingerior and Window Display
Printing Technology
Textile Design
- Associate:** **Applies Photography**
Printing Technology

Chart 2-A summary of the major programs available through the day colleges of RIT

COLLEGE OF BUSINESS

Accounting
Business Administration
Food Service Management
Hospital Dietetics
Retail Management
Secretarial, Executive
Secretarial, Medical

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

Electrical Engineering
Electrical Technology
Industrial Engineering
Mechanical Engineering
Mechanical Technology

COLLEGE OF FINE AND APPLIED ARTS

Advertising Design
Ceramics
Illustration
Industrial Design
Metalwork and Jewelry
Weaving and Textile Design
Woodworking and Furniture Design

COLLEGE OF GRAPHIC ARTS AND PHOTOGRAPHY

General Printing
Journalism-Printing
Printing Education
Printing Management

COLLEGE OF SCIENCE

Biology
Chemistry
Mathematics
Medical Technology
Physics

Chart 3-A summary of the possible program sequences of NTID students

POSSIBLE PROGRAM SEQUENCES:

V -- E
V -- C -- E
V -- C -- D -- E
V -- C -- D -- A -- E
V -- C -- D -- A -- B -- E
V -- D -- E
V -- D -- A -- E
V -- D -- A -- B -- E
V -- A -- E
V -- A -- B -- E
C -- E
C -- D -- E
C -- D -- A -- E
C -- D -- A -- B -- E
C -- A -- E
C -- A -- B -- E
D -- E
D -- A -- E

A -- E
A -- B -- E

KEY:

A — Associate Programs
B — Baccalaureate Programs
D — Diploma Programs
E — Employment or educational
Placement Elsewhere
V — Vestibule Programs

Using a task analysis of the requirements for entry into Calculus 75-101 (a basic calculus course at Rochester Institute of Technology), objectives were established for a comprehensive Mathematics Diagnostic System (MDS).

By the fall quarter of 1969, the first version of the MDS was ready for a field test. A total of 10 students, 9 deaf and one hearing, participated in the field test. The success of this MDS may be demonstrated by the fact that six of the nine deaf students entered Calculus 75-101 in the winter quarter.

A variety of beginnings have been made in the area of short-term course development. First, the programming language APL has been acquired. The value of this language is that it allows the student to solve mathematics problems which range from simple arithmetic to very abstruse mathematics; it allows "regular Programming;" and it allows simulation and model building. This may all be done with the student in a "conversational mode" with the computer; that is, he may sit at a terminal and command the attention of the computer to *interact* with him on a real-time basis.

THE COMMUNICATION CENTER

The Division of Instructional Affairs is also responsible for the Communications Center. This Center devotes its energies primarily to improving speech production and speechreading skills of the deaf students, fostering their utilization of residual hearing, and providing training in manual communication for those who desire it.

This variety of instructional programs and the flexibility which they provide aids tremendously in NTID's ability to live with the combined principles of open admissions and minimal attrition.