

Reduce Depression among Odisha's Adolescents with Hearing Loss: The role of government and NGOs

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Abstract - Deaf-educated itinerant teachers are assisting a huge number of young people with severe hearing loss in regular schools throughout several English-speaking countries. This method is used by around 84% of deaf or hearing-impaired Australian pupils. Students with moderate to severe hearing impairments are eligible. The majority of this population interacts orally, taking use of their enhanced residual hearing and visual perception of speech gestures. As a result, these persons may be functionally deaf. The term "hard of hearing" traditionally refers to those who have modest to severe hearing loss.

A study discovered that if non-governmental organisations (NGOs) or government initiatives involve teenagers in productive activities, depression might be greatly decreased. The concept of circumscription-compromise. Compromise, according to this paradigm, is giving up highly desirable professional chances in exchange for less desirable but more practical ones. Some scholars have shown that perceived constraints may influence professional action just as much as actual ones.

Keywords: Deaf Adolscnt, Mental Health, and NGOs functions

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INTRODUCTION

It is critical that India's adolescents, who account for one-fifth of the total population and are a critical human resource, be given with enough chances for holistic development so that they may reach their full potential in life. Teenagers' needs are linked not just to their physical growth, but also to their emotional and psychosocial development. Previous research has shown that a supportive environment is critical for the holistic development of adolescents into mature and effective human resources. Adolescent numbers are quickly dropping in the industrialised world, but dependency ratios are increasing. Because of its large concentration of young people, India is frequently referred to as the world's youngest nation. This tendency is projected to continue over the next many decades. It is projected that there are over 242 million youngsters in the globe between the ages of 10 and 19, making this the largest group of young people to ever enter adulthood. There has never been a better time to invest in our children and grandchildren. As a result, efforts must be taken to channel the passion of young people towards the country's growth. Adequate policies and programmes are required to promote teenagers' directed development. In this part, we will look at the policies and efforts put in place by the

government to encourage young people and adolescents to be useful members of society. A variety of projects targeted at promoting the development of teens throughout the country have been launched by governments at both the national and state levels. This part will begin with a brief introduction to the importance and need of policy, followed by a number of policies relevant to the development of adolescents, and then we will focus on different initiatives for teenagers. At the end of this lesson, you will be able to work on an assignment and answer questions to measure your progress, both of which will help you to have a more in-depth grasp of the subject.

Hearing impairment: Hearing impairment in school-aged children is critical since it is at this age that the basis for education, mental development, and language progress is laid. Investigations were conducted in an attempt to determine the variety of circumstances that had resulted in the persons' loss of hearing. In addition, other information was gathered, such as the respondents' parents' socioeconomic position, social adequacy, the history of the disease, both its current and previous symptoms, and so on.

Even a 15-decibel loss in a child's hearing may result in a hearing deficiency and, as a result, a severe influence on the child's mental development. According to WHO estimates from 2018, the prevalence of hearing loss (HL) in India is around 6.3 percent, corresponding to approximately 63 million people suffering from significant auditory loss. In India, the prevalence of deafness that starts in adulthood is estimated to be 7.6 percent, whereas the prevalence of deafness that begins in childhood is 2% [9]. According to a 1991 study done by the National Sample Survey Organisation, 2.7 percent of children aged 0 to 14 in rural India had some kind of hearing impairment. In the same age group, rural rates are 8.9 percent, while urban figures are 8.3 percent. The urban percentage is 3.0 percent. The current study was conducted among primary school kids in Sambalpur, Odisha, to investigate the prevalence of hearing impairment in rural and urban students. This was done since there have been very few research in this area.

Hearing impairment classification:

According to the Conference of Executives of American Schools for the Deaf, a deaf person is one whose hearing is impaired to such an extent (usually 70dB) that understanding speech through the ear alone, with or without the use of a hearing aid, whereas a hard-of-hearing person is one whose hearing is impaired to such an extent (35 to 69dB) that understanding speech through the ear alone, with or without a hearing aid, is difficult. The capacity to comprehend, recall, and apply such information is impeded. In reality, the majority of learning issues may be traced back to one or more inadequate cognitive processes. Sustained attention, selective attention, divided attention, long-term memory, working memory, logic and reasoning, auditory processing, visual processing, processing speed, concentration, perception, and conservation are all important in children with hearing impairments.

S. No	Category	Type of Impairment	dB Level	Speech Discrimination	% of Impairment
1	I	Mild Hearing Impairment	26 dB to 40dB	30 to 100%	Less than 40%
2	II	Moderate Hearing Impairment	40 dB to 55dB	50 to 80%	40% - 50%
3	III	Severe Hearing Impairment	56 dB to 70dB	40 to 50%	50% - 75%
4	IV	(a) Total Deafness (b) Near Total deafness (c) Profound Hearing Impairment	No Hearing 91dB and above 71dB to 90dB	No Discrimination No Discrimination Less than 40%	100% 100% 75% - 100%

Depression is a prevalent mental health condition that affects a significant number of individuals, making it comparable to the "common cold" in terms of its widespread occurrence. It is highly likely that most people will experience depression firsthand or witness its impact on someone they know, emphasising its pervasive nature. The concept of depression is often misunderstood, specifically in terms of its definition and the distinguishing characteristics that differentiate it from ordinary sadness.

There is confusion surrounding the different types of depression that individuals may experience, including unipolar depression, biological depression, manic depression, seasonal affective disorder, dysthymia, and others. The wide range of words used to describe this collection of emotions, which we have all

experienced at some point in our lives, can make it challenging to understand the difference between feeling down and experiencing clinical depression.

Depression is commonly characterised by a range of typical symptoms. The individual experiences a consistent mood that is described as persistently melancholic, nervous, or "empty." Additionally, they feel emotions of despair or pessimism that last for almost every day, lasting for weeks at a time. Depression is a mental health condition that is marked by the presence of various negative emotions, with guilt, worthlessness, and helplessness being among the most frequently experienced ones. The individual's interest in their previous hobbies and activities has diminished, and they no longer derive satisfaction from them as they used to. This may encompass activities like socialising with friends or engaging in intimate relationships. Insomnia, early morning awakenings, and excessive sleep duration are commonly reported issues.

These emotions are not simply temporary moods that will naturally fade away within a few days. However, the symptoms persist in the person's presence for a significant duration, typically lasting for a minimum of two weeks before a diagnosis can be established. The onset of depression is typically not sudden, and its symptoms do not manifest without warning. Typically, the symptoms manifest gradually over several weeks, with each symptom appearing individually and progressively worsening in intensity.

The prevalence and impact of mental depression among individuals with hearing impairments:

The available data suggests a correlation between hearing loss and depression. However, there is variation in the estimates regarding the number of individuals affected by both conditions.

Based on the results of a research study, it was discovered that 19.1% of individuals who reported having hearing impairment experienced mild to moderate depressive symptoms. Additionally, 11.4% of individuals with self-reported hearing impairment reported experiencing moderate to severe depression.

A study conducted in 2009 revealed a correlation between hearing skills, specifically the signal-to-noise ratio (SNR), and the likelihood of experiencing depression. The research found that for each incremental decrease in hearing abilities, there was a 5% increase in the risk of developing depression. The measurement of this ratio is expressed in decibels.

The correlation between hearing loss and depression is particularly evident in older individuals with hearing impairments. A research published in 2019 indicates that a significant proportion of older adults with hearing impairment, specifically nearly

one in five, exhibit symptoms consistent with clinical depression.

The interaction between these factors has significant and wide-ranging consequences.

According to Milner, it could be challenging to stay updated with the ongoing changes in discussions. The fluidity of conversation with friends and family often leads to rapid shifts in topics of discussion. The conversation exhibits a dynamic nature, shifting from basketball to personal anecdotes or future plans in a matter of seconds.

Individuals experiencing difficulties in maintaining relationships may struggle with forming and sustaining connections with others. Additionally, they may encounter challenges in comprehending and interpreting the verbal communication of others. Referring back to a recent conversation within a short time frame can give the impression of confusion. Moreover, this phenomenon can potentially induce a sense of paranoia in individuals.

Individuals who struggle to maintain pace with a conversation may develop a perception that others are discussing them, despite having a relatively mild hearing impairment.

OBJECTIVES

The objective of this study is to conduct a theoretical and quantitative assessment of the support provided by the government and NGOs for the upliftment of hearing-impaired adolescents.

METHODOLOGY

The methodology employed in this study is descriptive, focusing on providing a detailed account or description of the subject matter. The user employed an analytical approach to assess and evaluate the functioning of government programmes in the state of Odisha. Additionally, quantitative techniques were employed to analyse the impact of NGO support on hearing-impaired adolescents in the state of Odisha.

The term "adolescent" refers to a stage of development between childhood and adulthood. This period is characterised by significant physical, The age range of the individuals is between 10 and 17 years.

The user mentions the sampling area as the Odisha state.

The sampling unit consists of 300 individuals or elements.

Regression analysis is a statistical technique used to examine the relationship between one dependent variable and one or more independent variables. It helps to determine the strength and direction of the relationship, as well as to make predictions or forecasts

LITERATURE REVIEW

As individuals enter old age, their physical functions and nervous system gradually deteriorate, leading to various challenges related to physical and cognitive ageing. These challenges include cognitive impairment, communication difficulties, and psychological issues, all of which significantly impact the daily lives of the elderly. One of the most prevalent issues among older adults is hearing impairment. Senile hearing impairment, also known as age-related hearing loss, is a condition characterised by a decrease in auditory function due to the natural ageing process and degenerative damage to the auditory organs (Chou, 2008). This decline in hearing can result in a reduced ability to perceive higher frequency sounds among older individuals. Consequently, their comprehension of speech may be negatively impacted, particularly in challenging listening environments such as those with background noise or poor telephone signals. Hearing impairment has a significant impact on various aspects of older people's lives, such as their daily communication, cognitive abilities, quality of life, and chronic co-morbidities. Additionally, it is associated with mental disorders like depression, anxiety, and schizophrenia. According to Ye et al. (2020), hearing impairment may impact information exchange and social participation, leading to reduced physical activity, increased psychological burden, and negative effects on the mental health of older individuals. The negative effects of hearing impairment on the physical and mental health of older adults are well-known and acknowledged. By applying stress and coping theory, we can suggest that physical health challenges can be seen as psychological stressors (Holmes and Rahe, 1967). Hearing impairment, in particular, can be considered a long-lasting stressor that can gradually weaken the psychological resilience of older adults. There is a significant amount of research indicating that hearing loss in older adults is associated with various negative consequences. These include reduced overall well-being, lower quality of life, decreased social interaction, cognitive decline, and increased negative emotions such as anxiety, depression, and loneliness (Bourque et al., 2007; Bute et al., 2007). However, it is important to note that the majority of these studies have been conducted in a cross-sectional manner, meaning that they have only provided a limited understanding of the underlying mechanisms that contribute to the impact of hearing impairment on the mental well-being of older individuals. In order to promote healthy ageing and protect the health of older adults, it is crucial to conduct research that thoroughly examines the psychological processes by which hearing loss impacts the overall wellbeing and mental health of typically ageing older adults. This will enable the implementation of effective strategies to enhance the wellbeing and mental health of the elderly.

The potential neurobiological mechanisms suggest that a decline in auditory function could result in

decreased stimulation of central auditory pathways. This, in turn, may lead to the atrophy of frontal brain regions and potentially contribute to cognitive or executive dysfunction. Ultimately, this could increase the likelihood of experiencing depression, as suggested by Gao et al. (2020). Depressive symptoms refer to a specific type of psychiatric disorder known as an affective disorder. These symptoms are characterised by a pervasive feeling of sadness, decreased motivation, and cognitive impairment. In more severe instances, individuals may experience thoughts of suicide. Extensive research has been conducted on the various factors that contribute to depressive symptoms. Studies have revealed that these factors can be categorised into three main groups when examining depressive symptoms in older adults: subjective factors, objective factors, and general demographic factors. Objective factors typically encompass measurable and observable characteristics, such as demographic information, physical health status, and socioeconomic factors. In contrast, subjective factors pertain to more personal and individualised aspects, such as personality traits, subjective wellbeing, life satisfaction, and long-established coping styles of older adults. Objective factors encompass a range of influences, such as personal, family, and social factors. Demographic factors, such as age and gender, have been identified as important variables in the study conducted by Wu (2003). The ageing process involves a range of factors that can impact both physical and mental well-being. These include changes in health, such as physical and cognitive decline, as well as significant life events like shifts in family dynamics, the loss of loved ones, financial challenges related to retirement, and a sense of reduced social roles. These factors can collectively contribute to higher levels of depressive symptoms among older adults. Moreover, it is important to consider existential concerns, such as the fear of death, and other psychological factors that could potentially worsen depressive symptoms in this specific age group. These factors may even surpass the levels of depressive symptoms observed in younger age cohorts. Furthermore, it is worth noting that older adults often face exclusion from the labour market as a result of their advanced age. Additionally, societal shifts, such as the loss of social roles, diminished status, and decreased social support, have a profound impact on the feelings of loneliness and depressive symptoms experienced by older adults (Devkota et al., 2019). Depression is a highly prevalent psychological disorder among older adults, with an estimated 7-10% of this population being affected. This percentage increases significantly, up to 50%, among older adults who also have other physical illnesses. According to Rong et al. (2020), the negative effects of this issue are not limited to the individual, but also affect the entire family, leading to considerable harm and distress. Hearing impairment disorders, categorised as somatic disorders, have a significant impact on depressive symptoms in older adults. The deterioration of hearing abilities in older adults can lead to more severe depressive symptoms. A study conducted by Kiely et al. (2013) analysed longitudinal

data on ageing in Australia and discovered a noteworthy correlation between hearing and depression. In contrast, in a study utilised data from the China Health and Ageing Tracking Survey (CHARLS) and discovered no significant correlation between hearing loss and depressive symptoms. According to Wang (2020), there is evidence suggesting that depressive symptoms, which are considered a significant psychological disorder, may have a potential impact on the development of somatic diseases. These diseases include cognitive decline, heart disease, hypertension, and other chronic conditions. The impact of hearing status on depression in older individuals is a topic of ongoing debate. However, a majority of studies, including the research conducted by Ye et al. (2020), indicate that there is a notable association between hearing status and depression in this population. This study suggests a potential co-morbidity between depression and hearing impairment. It proposes that depressive symptoms may contribute to the development of hearing loss, while hearing loss may exacerbate depressive symptoms.

THEORETICAL AND DATA ANALYSIS

Model-1: Impact of Visit pays and services of NGOs on Depressing situation among the adolescent.

Table- 1 Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted Square	R	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.843 ^a	.707	.707		5.00544

Table 1 presents the values of r and r square, which are used to assess the explanatory power of the model and the quality of fit. The r and r square values, both above 0.60, indicate a strong level of goodness of fit for the model. This suggests that the model may be used to measure the estimations of Contribution of NGOs and Government schemes impacts on depressive situations among adolescents.

Table- 2: ANOVA^a

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	1747.241	1	1747.241	284.79	.000 ^b
Residual	1828.448	298	6.135		
Total	3575.689	299			

Table 2 presents the information on the relevance of the model by calculating the variance of the model. The model was supplied with the f value. The p-value for the model's significance is 0.000, which is less than the conventional threshold of 0.05. This indicates that the model does exhibit a linear connection between the dependent and independent variables.

Table- 3: Estimates models for measuring impact of NGOs' activities on reducing depressing situation.

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	3.658	.078		46.926	.000
¹ Contribution NGOs/GOVT activities	-.517	2.028	.543	2.609	.043

Table-3 represents the impact of NGOs' activities on reducing depressing situation. As p value for dependent variables indicate .043 which stated a significant impact. However, a negative sign over that refers that if NGO or government schemes work for engaging adolescent in positive work depressing situation moves downward. Or we can say the NGOs activities can reduce the depression among adolescent.

In ODISA state government efforts:

The Social Security and Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities Department was established in the fiscal year 2015-16, following its separation from the W & CD Department. The organisation has consistently focused on promoting the overall development of individuals with disabilities since its inception. The organisation achieves its goals through the implementation of carefully designed programmes and initiatives. These initiatives focus on providing social security pensions and financial aid to individuals who are in need or have disabilities. In addition, it discusses efforts focused on providing assistance to the elderly, individuals with disabilities, and transgender individuals. During the specified year, several new initiatives were implemented, one of which was the Bhima Bhoi Bhinnakshyama Samarthya Abhiyan (BBSA). The main focus continues to be on improving the autonomy and rights of individuals with disabilities and older adults.

The Department of Social Security and Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities has implemented a well-organized field structure to ensure effective support and assistance to the Collector in each district. This structure includes the appointment of a District Social Security Officer (DSSO) in each district and a Sub-divisional Social Security Officer (SSSO) in every sub-division. Furthermore, the presence of Block Social Security Officers (BSSOs) at the Block level plays a crucial role in assisting the Block Administration with the implementation of social security initiatives. The Department is equipped with a legally mandated entity known as the State Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities (SCPD), which is responsible for overseeing disability-related matters. The State Institute for Disability Rehabilitation (SIDR) is a governmental organisation that has recently commenced operations in Bhubaneswar. Currently, there are a total of eight District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs) that are actively functioning in their respective district headquarters.

These centres have been established with the primary goal of implementing and carrying out various disability rehabilitation programmes and initiatives. Old age homes serve the primary objective of offering assistance and support to elderly individuals.

1- Lack of Education & Employment opportunity for Hearing Impaired Adolescent and possible solution:

The transition from school to work can present difficulties for young individuals, particularly in light of the current labour market conditions that have emerged in conjunction with substantial social and economic changes in advanced industrialised nations in recent decades. Deaf and hard-of-hearing individuals face additional challenges in their professional development and the transition from educational institutions to the labour market. After the culmination of secondary education, these persons are deprived of the reliance on support services that are begun by their parents or instructors. Conversely, individuals are required to assume personal accountability in identifying their own needs, pursuing appropriate accommodations, and soliciting the essential resources. Moreover, it is important to acknowledge that persons with disabilities often face various environmental and attitudinal barriers that might impede their progress in achieving their educational and job goals. The concept of career obstacles has garnered considerable attention within the realm of professional development as a result of the increasing focus on contextualism. Contextualism highlights the importance of contextual and environmental elements, including but not limited to gender, race, ethnicity, disability or health condition, and socioeconomic level. This framework has significant importance for adolescent persons who have hearing loss or have difficulty hearing.

In several English-speaking countries, a significant segment of children with significant and persistent hearing impairment are now being educated in regular classrooms, supported by itinerant teachers who specialise in deaf education. Within the Australian setting, it has been estimated that around 84% of students who experience deafness or hearing impairment get their educational instruction using this specific methodology. The pupils under consideration have a range of hearing impairments, spanning from mild to severe. The primary mode of communication for individuals in this group mostly consists of oral communication, whereby they use their enhanced residual hearing in combination with the ability to visually interpret speech movements. As a result, individuals in this category might be categorised as functionally hard of hearing. The phrase "hard of hearing" has traditionally been used to denote those who have a degree of hearing loss ranging from mild to moderate. Nevertheless, there is an emerging inclination to broaden the scope of its interpretation to include individuals with diverse levels of auditory impairment who predominantly

depend on oral-aural communication and proficiently utilise their residual hearing capabilities through lip-reading and assistive hearing devices. The established meaning of the term, as stated in this article, is as follows. Deaf children who use sign language possess unique needs, and they face obstacles that differ from those encountered by their usually hearing peers. The primary purpose of this study was to investigate the perspectives held by students on potential obstacles in their career paths, with the intention of discovering efficacious approaches that instructors and career counsellors might use to provide assistance to this particular cohort of students.

The notion of career barriers encompasses the many hindrances and difficulties that people face in their endeavours to advance professionally. These impediments may emerge in many ways.

Only a small proportion of persons get the opportunity to choose their career pathways under conditions that are deemed optimal. There are several factors that might impose limitations on an individual's professional goals, impeding their capacity to navigate career decisions and advance within their selected domain. The aforementioned concerns include economic difficulties, inadequate support from family members, and limitations in schooling provide a definition of career barriers as conditions or elements, whether originating from inside or outside the person, that hinder the progression of one's professional trajectory. According to the social cognitive career theory, individuals' interests and professional goals and behaviours may be impacted by personal and environmental barriers, have posited that the perception of professional limitations might possibly foster a sense of unease and lack of confidence when it comes to engaging in the process of career decision-making. Hence, the existence of perceived obstacles in employment may have a notable influence on the advancement of adolescents' vocational growth.

The theoretical framework often referred to as the theory of circumscription and compromise. This paradigm posits that compromise may be understood as the act of relinquishing highly coveted career possibilities in favour of less desirable alternatives that seem to be more achievable. The author provided a comprehensive analysis of two distinct forms of compromise: anticipatory compromise, which involves individuals modifying their expectations (evaluations of compatibility) in response to their perceptions of feasibility (evaluations of accessibility), and experiential compromise, which occurs when individuals face obstacles in pursuing their preferred options. Gottfredson ascribed equal importance to the role of perceived difficulties and real barriers in impacting the manifestation of compromise conduct. Similarly, some researchers have highlighted the potential significance of perceived impediments in influencing professional conduct, positing that their influence may be comparable to that of actual barriers.

The concept of career obstacles first centred on the analysis of the professional decision-making process

among women and ethnic minorities. Extensive research has been undertaken to investigate the phenomenon of career barriers across distinct groups, as shown by a range of studies. Moreover, academic inquiries have examined the challenges associated with several facets of professional development, such as the level of career readiness and the individual's belief in their ability to make effective career decisions. Among a sample of final-year high school students in Australia. The results of this investigation revealed diverse associations among the aforementioned factors. A notable finding revealed a significant and negative correlation between individuals' impression of barriers in their career trajectory and their degree of confidence in making career-related choices and decisions. The aforementioned observation was made among a cohort of undergraduate students who were enrolled at several institutions located in the United States. The research found that persons who had higher expectations of facing challenges in their professional paths had lower levels of confidence in their ability to develop and implement career goals.

The concept of occupational barriers seems to have particular significance for those who encounter hearing impairment. The convergence of functional ramifications arising from auditory impairment and cultural biases has posed substantial barriers in the occupational progression of persons with hearing disabilities. Furthermore, the potential consequences of their hearing impairment may be seen by teenagers and adults of importance, such parents, instructors, and potential employers, as a limitation on the accessibility of various career paths. The effectiveness of job accommodations in addressing workplace challenges for individuals with disabilities has been recognised. However, a lack of awareness regarding the availability of these accommodations and the rights of employees to request them can lead to adverse outcomes for students who perceive barriers related to their disabilities. The current body of scholarly literature regarding the vocational progression of adolescents who have hearing impairments has predominantly focused on individuals who are enrolled in specialised educational institutions or special education programmes within mainstream schools. These studies primarily rely on sign language as the primary mode of communication for this population. There is a dearth of research investigating the career development of students in fully mainstreamed settings with itinerant teacher help. Furthermore, the available studies have not explicitly focused on the perceived professional obstacles encountered by these students. For a thorough examination of career development studies related to adolescents with hearing impairments.

CONCLUSION

Dependent variable p value was.043, indicating a significant influence. One downside is that if NGO or government programmes engage adolescents in constructive activities, Or then depression can be

reduced by significantly, NGOs may lessen teenage depression.

The Social Security and Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities Department was created in 2015-16 after splitting from the W & CD Department. Since its founding, the agency has promoted disability development. Carefully conceived programmes and initiatives help the company accomplish its aims. These programmes provide social security pensions and financial help to the needy and disabled. It also addresses aged, disabled, and transgender support. The Bhima Bhoi Bhinnakshyama Samarthya Abhiyan was one of the innovative projects in the year. Improving disability and older adult autonomy and rights is the priority.

The Department of Social Security and Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities has a well-organized field organisation to support each district's Collector. Each district has a District Social Security Officer (DSSO) and each sub-division has an SSSO. To help the Block Administration execute social security measures, Block Social Security Officers (BSSOs) are essential. The State Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities (SCPD) oversees disability issues for the Department. Government-run State Institute for Disability Rehabilitation (SIDR) opened in Bhubaneswar lately. Eight District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs) operate at district headquarters. These centres aim to implement and run disability rehabilitation activities. Elderly people are the main focus of old age facilities.

2. Poor Education and Employment Opportunities for Hearing Impaired Adolescent and probable solution:

Given the current labour market circumstances and significant social and economic developments in highly industrialised countries in recent decades, young people may find it challenging to transition from school to work. Deaf and hard-of-hearing people encounter unique hurdles in professional development and the transition from school to work. These students no longer get parental or teacher-provided help after secondary school. Conversely, people must take responsibility for recognising their requirements, seeking accommodations, and obtaining necessary resources. Additionally, people with disabilities typically experience environmental and attitudinal challenges that may hinder their educational and professional ambitions. Due to contextualism, career hurdles have received much attention in professional development. Contextual and environmental factors including gender, race, ethnicity, handicap or health condition, and socioeconomic status are important. This framework is crucial for hearing-impaired adolescents.

Deaf-educated itinerant instructors are helping a large number of youngsters with severe hearing loss in normal schools in numerous English-speaking nations. Approximately 84% of deaf or hearing-impaired Australian students get their education using this way.

Students with moderate to severe hearing problems are considered. The majority of this group communicates orally using their heightened residual hearing and ability to visually perceive speech motions. Thus, these people may be functionally hard of hearing. Traditional "hard of hearing" refers to persons with mild to severe hearing loss. However, there is a growing trend to include people with various levels of auditory impairment who rely on oral-aural communication and use their residual hearing through lip-reading and assistive hearing devices. This article defines the phrase as follows. Sign language-using deaf youngsters have different demands and challenges than their hearing counterparts. This research examined students' views on career hurdles to find effective ways for instructors and career advisers to help this cohort.

Career barriers include the various obstacles individuals confront in advancing professionally. These obstacles might take numerous forms.

Few people receive the chance to pick their careers under ideal circumstances. There are several reasons that might restrict an individual's professional aspirations, making career selections and advancement difficult. Economic problems, family support issues, and schooling limitations define career barriers as conditions or elements, whether internal or external, that impede professional progress. According to the social cognitive career theory, personal and environmental barriers may affect individuals' interests, professional goals, and behaviours. The perception of professional limitations may cause unease and lack of confidence when making career decisions. Thus, perceived job barriers may affect teenagers' occupational development.

The circumscription-compromise idea. This paradigm defines compromise as giving up highly desired professional opportunities for less desirable but more feasible ones. The author thoroughly examined two types of compromise: anticipatory compromise, where people change their expectations (evaluations of compatibility) in response to their perceptions of feasibility (evaluations of accessibility), and experiential compromise, where people face obstacles in pursuing their preferred options. Gottfredson believed perceived problems and genuine barriers equally affected compromise behaviour. Some academics have shown that perceived restrictions may impact professional behaviour as much as real barriers.

Career hurdles were initially studied in women and ethnic minority professional decision-making. Numerous studies have examined career impediments across groups. Academic research has also studied the issues of career preparedness and confidence in career decision-making. Among Australian high school seniors. This study found various connections between the parameters. A

substantial and unfavourable association was found between professional obstacles and confidence in career selections. Undergraduate students at various US universities made the above observation. The study indicated that those who expected professional problems had lower confidence in their abilities to set and achieve career objectives.

Hearing-impaired people may find job hurdles particularly important. The combination of auditory disability and cultural prejudices has hindered hearing-impaired people's career advancement. Teens and adults, such as parents, educators, and future employers, may see their hearing impairment as a barrier to some career pathways. Job accommodations have been shown to help disabled workers. Lack of information about these adjustments and workers' rights to seek them may harm students who perceive disability hurdles. The existing academic work on the occupational development of hearing-impaired teenagers has mostly concentrated on those in specialist educational institutions or special education courses in normal schools. This group communicates mostly in sign language in these investigations. Career development of kids in fully mainstreamed environments with itinerant teacher aid is little researched. Furthermore, these studies have not directly examined these students' perceived professional challenges. For comprehensive career development research on hearing-impaired youth.

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