

# Exploring the Influence on Perception of Social Problems and Youth Problems among the Indian Youth

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## Abstract

In India, all the youth problems arise directly from the society and its cultural phenomena. The adolescents ought to be directed and their energies should be utilized for the headway of the nation. A social problem is defined as a situation that affects number of people living in the society by disturbing their source of happiness and satisfaction in life.

**Objective:** This study aims at identifying the effect of youth issues that are influenced by social issues with the help of Social Problem Scale (SPS-BSKA) by Dr. S.K. Bawa and Dr. A Kumar and Youth Problem Inventory (YPI) by Dr. Mithlesh Verma.

**Methods:** The sample of the research consists of 105 young adults i.e. 41 males and 64 females. The data was treated by applying descriptive statistics and followed by applying inferential statistics such as t-test and regression.

**Results:** The null hypothesis is that variance of the two groups i.e., males and females of the social problem scale and youth problem inventory is approximately equal. The alternate hypothesis is that distributions of males and females in social problem scale and youth problem inventory are significant and different in shape. The obtained data displayed a significant difference between the means of socio-political, youth problem inventory, family problems and personal problems and oversensitivity. It was also found that perception of social problem and youth problem are significantly co-related with each other.

**Conclusion:** It tends to be expressed that adulteration issues of youth are the most grounded factor to affect the social issues though health related issues have the negligible effect out of all indicators on social problems for both males and females. Thus it is being expected that if we can decrease and handle majority of the issues occurring from society, the adolescent issues can be reduced.

**Keywords:** Youth problem • Socio-political • Adulteration • Social Problem Scale

## Introduction

Youth is an important human asset of each nation. The youngsters comprise around 40% of the absolute populace of India. During the freedom battle, the young people of our nation played a notable role. There is an age hole between the youth and the old. The adolescent should be guided and their energies ought to be used for the advancement of the country. Today India is troubled with numerous social, political and financial issues. A social issue is a condition that probably a few people in a society see as being undesirable. A social problem has been characterized as a "divergence from the social ideal remediable by collective endeavor" [1]. In spite of the fact that it is difficult to figure out which circumstance is ideal and which isn't and there is no positive standard which could be utilized to pass judgment on it, yet unmistakably a social ideal isn't something subjective and the expression "social issue" is applied distinctly to that 'issue' which social morals (which portrays human behavior as good and bad in gathering relations) and society (which is worried about the advancement of the benefit of everyone or the government assistance of its individuals and the protection of public request) consider as horrible or unfavorable.

## Literature Review

### Socio-economic factors

Populace blast brings forth various socio-economic issues like lack of

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shelter, landlessness, poverty, illiteracy, low standard of living, unemployment, malnutrition, undernourishment, ill-health insufficient infrastructure over growing migration and crimes. In our community, various families are landless or almost landless. They are subject to others for work and wages. They don't get work round the year. They don't negotiate their wages. They need to work at low wages. They need to take advance at high rate of interest. On the off chance that they can't reimburse advance and interest, they need to fill in as reinforced work on ostensible wages. India has one of the greatest juvenile (253 million) and youth populaces on the planet. The Census of India (2011) has featured the profile and status of the young adult and youth populace, which comprises a basic section of the all-out populace of India. Socio-economic and demographic improvements rely upon them. The progress from schooling and preparing to financial action denotes a significant stage in the existences of youth, who are the useful labor force of the country. The immense joblessness among youth because of absence of abilities and poverty is a drawn out challenge for India.

Ajay Kumar Sharma and Navin Kumar conducted a study on socio-economic status of Indian unemployed youth. The study targeted at distinguishing and indicating the causes and the condition of jobless and under employed youth in India. People, who don't land positions for their standard expense and stay jobless for a more extended time than they anticipate that they should be, face certain losses in their typical self and mental conduct. Their examination presumed that joblessness arrived at its pinnacle level when the recession hit in 2009 and individuals endured significantly after that which is never protected or recipient for any nation's prosperity. Socio-economic status impacts wellbeing, where on expanding it additionally makes as backhanded structures or behaves like intermediaries for different determinants.

### Child abuse and child labour

Notwithstanding feverish arranging, government assistance programs, enactment and managerial activity in the previous forty years, a larger part of the Indian youngsters remain in trouble and unrest. In many families, the guardians disregard them, keepers thrash them and managers explicitly misuse them. A huge number of kids from helpless families are constrained by financial contemplations to join the workforce. India has the questionable

qualification of having the biggest number of world's working kids (one-fourth of the world's child workforce). Child workers are abused, presented to perilous work conditions and paid an allowance for their extended periods of work. Compelled to forego schooling, bearing obligations a long ways past their years, turning out to be experienced when their friends still can't seem to leave the cocoons of parental insurance, these youngsters never understand what childhood is. A majority of the working kids are moved in provincial zones. About 60% of them are beneath the age of 10. Business and exchange ingest 23% while work in families covers 36%. Though the quantity of kids in metropolitan territories who work in containers and cafés or those occupied with picking rags and Hawking merchandise, is immense yet unrecorded. Also, the more tragic ones are the individuals who are employed in hazardous industries. In India, where well over 40% of the populace is living in states of extraordinary destitution, child labour is an intricate issue. Bosses give intriguing supports for employing kids to suppress their guilt sentiments. They state that the work keeps youngsters far from starvation and are intercepted from committing crimes which they would have enjoyed on the off chance that they had no employment. The public authority accepts that it is difficult to totally clear out child labour. It along these lines, has simply attempted to improve their working conditions-minimized working hours, guarantee least wages and provide facilities for wellbeing and education. The establishment of the Child Labour Amendment (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 2016 and The Right to Education Act 2009 have prepared for confirmation of International Labor Organization's two core conventions:

- Convention No. 138 specifies that the base age at which kids can begin work ought not be underneath the period of obligatory tutoring and regardless at least 15 years; with a potential exemption for developing nations.
- Convention No. 182 precludes perilous work which is probably going to risk youngsters' physical, mental or moral wellbeing. It focuses on quick end of the most noticeably awful types of youngster work for kids under 18 years.

Family poverty, obliviousness of the guardians, absence of help by guardians, local area inactivity and kids' aloofness towards schooling are the key components answerable for child labouring in the village. The separating disposition of guardians towards the schooling of the young girl child is adding the quantity of child workers in the village. Individuals like to keep their young girl child far from schooling when contrasted with male kids. So the greater part of the youngster workers in the event of never conceded are of female kids. Both the never conceded and drop-out youngsters, thus, get caught into the kid working, [2]. On the other hand, Child abuse in India is an inescapable issue that often results in prompt negative impacts on kids, followed by the potential for various issues all through the lifespan [3-5]. Child Sexual Maltreatment (CSM) is characterized as the abuse of intensity and authority, joined with power or pressure, which prompts the misuse of kids in circumstances where grown-ups or kids adequately more established than the casualty to have more noteworthy strength and force, look for sexual satisfaction through the individuals who are formatively juvenile and where, subsequently, assent from the casualty is a non-idea. Examination has archived that Child Sexual Abuse(CSA) may prevent appropriate growth and development [6], and place kids in danger for a large group of mental health disorders, including however not restricted to: Nervousness, depression, anger, intellectual bends, post traumatic stress, dissociation, identity aggravation, influence dysregulation, relational problems, substance misuse, self-mutilation, bulimia, dangerous or dysfunctional sexual conduct, somatisation, aggression, suicidality, and character issues [7]. Henceforth, the experience of CSA can affect a youngster's working [8].

### Socio-political

The most well-known type of government is the multi-party framework. In such a framework, there are at least three gatherings which have the ability to deal with the public authority independently or in an alliance. On the off chance that, no gathering accomplishes an unmistakable lion's share of the administrative seats, then, at that point a few gatherings unite and structure an alliance government. Nations like India follow a multi-party framework. A few groups are of the view that a multi-party framework regularly prompts political

flimsiness in a country. Some political eyewitnesses are of the view that young people are not taking an interest in governmental issues to the ideal degree. Noted social scientist, Y.B. Damle, recognized 'understudy youth' and non-understudy youth. He noticed that for the understudy youth, the pressing factor of vocation and the longing for esteemed positions make them impenetrable to a philosophy which requires comprehension and activity. The non-understudy youth are so much engrossed with making a living that for them additionally philosophy based political activity isn't possible [3]. Numerous political spectators in the 21<sup>st</sup> century would concur with Damle's evaluation. In this manner Latha Narayan, an academician, holds that "The young have picked to bargain as opposed to battle shamefulness. Their energies are chiefly spent in the 'self-endurance' measure as opposed to in building the nation." She further sees that legislative issues are compared with unmerited force games, and consequently, countless that the young avoid it. Hypotheses about the political tendencies of the twenty to thirty year olds should defy the obvious, calming truth of high political apathy among the Indian youth. As indicated by a 2016 report Anxieties and desires of India's childhood: Changing examples by Centre for the Study of Developing Societies (CSDS)-Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (KAS), which reviewed more than 6,000 respondents matured somewhere in the range of 15 and 34 years in 19 states, 46% of Indian youth have "no premium by any means" in governmental issues and 18% just have "little premium". The cross-cutting impacts of sexual orientation, class, position, religion and area, which capably shape social encounters in India, likewise request distrust towards the "millennial" as a particular classification of the electorate. The impact of sex on youth mentalities is solid and clear. Fewer ladies, for example, are keen on legislative issues than men. In a realistic outline of the force of man centric society, huge quantities of male and female youth agree that spouses ought to stay dutiful to their husbands and not work outside the house.

### Educational problems

Illiteracy in India has, since well before Independence, been viewed as a hindrance to advancement. It is ordinarily accepted that without significantly eliminating illiteracy, India can't turn into a strong country and provide all its residents the personal satisfaction they have yearned for so long. No big surprise that schooling as a rule and education specifically have been accorded a high priority in the country's advancement cycle. Adolescence and young adulthood are universally perceived as periods set apart by promising circumstances for advancement and the development of mental health weaknesses. India has one of the biggest advanced education frameworks universally, as well as a high extent of youth, demographically. As indicated by the 2018-2019 All India Survey on Higher Education, there are 993 colleges and a normal of 28 colleges for every lakh of the qualified youth populace. About 37.4 million youth are joined up with organizations of advanced education in India. This situation presents both opportunities and difficulties for addressing youth psychological well-being necessities. A few legislative youth improvement programs (eg, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, National Service Scheme) advance initiative characteristics and organization capacities. Drawing in youngsters and personnel in public worries alongside the arrangement of chances for local area administration are pushed in the draft of the 2019 National Educational Policy in India, which mourns the current unbending limits of controls, a test driven methodology, and lacking mental help for understudies in advanced education. This new approach and the University Grants Commission (UGC) rules show that understudy directing frameworks should be set up in Institutes of Higher Education (IHE), and instructor advocates should be prepared to offer mental help to youth. Coming up next are the primary issues looked in the advancement of education:

**Absence of funds:** The absence of adequate assets is the principle issue in the improvement of training. Cost for schooling in five year plans has been diminishing. Because of deficient supports most instructive establishments need foundation, science hardware and libraries and so on. Because of this explanation, wanted outcomes can't be accomplished.

**Costly advanced education:** College, expert and specialized instruction has gotten expensive in India. Expense construction of specialized and expert establishments like IIM's is very high IIM's charge Rs. 2 lakh for every semester for MBA classes. It is past the span of everyday person. Privatization of advanced education has prompted the development of benefit

hungry business visionaries. Presently a day's advanced education is a lot of exorbitant undertaking.

**Disregard of Indian languages:** The mechanism of guidance especially in science subjects is English. So rustic understudies who are not knowledgeable in English, can't consider science appropriately in English. They endure a ton; Indian dialects are as yet immature. Standard distributions are not accessible in Indian language.

**Issue of brain drain:** At the point when astute, gifted and meriting applicants don't land appropriate positions in the country, they like to travel to another country for looking for occupations. So our nation is denied of acceptable ability. This marvel is called 'Brain drain'.

**Mass illiteracy:** In spite of protected orders and monetary arranging we can't accomplish penny percent proficiency. Even now 35% individuals stay unskilled. In India, the quantity of uneducated people is right around 33% of the absolute uneducated people on the planet. Progressed nations are 100% proficient; the situation in India is very horrid.

**Wastage of assets:** Our schooling framework depends on General Education. The dropout rate is high in essential and auxiliary level. A large portion of the understudies in 6-14 age bunches leave the school prior to finishing their schooling. It prompts wastage of financial and HR.

**General education focused:** Our instructive framework is of General Education in nature. Improvement of specialized and professional schooling is very inadmissible. So our schooling is ineffective. Henceforth number of taught jobless people is expanding step by step. This has become an incredible worry for Govt.

**Issues of essential education:** Our essential training is ridden with such a large number of issues. Huge number of grade schools has no structures what to discuss essential offices like drinking water, urinals and power, furniture and study materials and so on. Huge quantities of grade schools are single educator schools and numerous schools are even without instructors. So the drop rate is extremely high and a reason for concern. Finishing up, we can say that there is quantitative extension of schooling however in subjective advancement we are as yet lingering behind.

### Crime and criminal problems

Crime is an overall issue. In spite of the fact that crime is all inclusive, the perspectives toward crime, criminals, and how to react to them are most certainly not. India was earlier a British colony. Be that as it may, at present it is a government republic with democratically elected executives, bicameral lawmaking bodies, and Supreme Courts. Most of Indian occupants are Hindu (80%), and other strict divisions are as per the following: 11% are Muslim, 2% Christian, 2% Sikh and 5% other [8]. From the 1950s to the 1990s, there was a sensational expansion in homicide, just as other vicious violations, in India [9]. For instance, there were 55,726 detailed savage crimes in 1961, and by 1996 there were 243,574 announced brutal violations. Additionally, in 1986, there were 27,269 known murders, which expanded to 37,671 by 1996 [7]. In 2004, there were roughly 35,000 murders in India. Moreover, there were around 28,000 endeavored murders (National Crime Records Bureau, 2004). India is additionally a country that is wracked by a large group of obstinate and unflinching social, monetary and political issues (from destitution and joblessness to debasement, contamination, and nonconformity) that rot and keep on limping its progress. In December, 2012, perhaps the most terrible occurrences of assault, alluded to as the Nirbhaya case, occurred in Delhi, the capital city of India [9]. The person in question, matured 23, who didn't endure the assault, was an informed lady travelling on a bus, down a jam-packed road, with a male buddy. Her six attackers hailed from financially denied segments of society. This case got much media consideration which at that point brought about wide condemnation and public outrage against CAW. After the Nirbhaya case, laws governing assault were altered and made more rigid after the proposals of the Justice Verma, et al. report. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act of 2013 expected to bring down the occurrence of CAW in the country. Information from National Crimes Records Bureau (NCRB) in India, in any case, uncover that revealed CAW in India has been on the ascent over time

[10]. Another major crime coming up is slave trade. Notwithstanding the comprehensive proportions of different countries, for example, the worldwide annulment of the slave exchange in the nineteenth century and condemning prostitution, none of them demonstrated compelling to battle all types of illegal exploitation [11]. In the twentieth century, subjugation and human exchange were authoritatively prohibited by each country, lawbreakers have discovered various alternate approaches to keep the slave exchange alive consequently bringing forth another type of slave exchange referred to broadly as "Human Trafficking" [6]. Human Trafficking significantly takes two structures, sexual misuse and constrained work and subjugation (UNODC U. N., UNODC report on illegal exploitation uncovered present day type of subjugation, 2009). Human Trafficking is increasing at a disturbing rate in Odisha, from only 0.95% of the complete cases detailed in India in 2012 to an amazing 5.44% in 2018 (Government of India, 2020) and this is influencing several people. India shares permeable boundaries to Bangladesh and Nepal, accordingly becoming a source, travel and destination for trafficking in people, predominantly ladies.

### Drugs and alcoholism

Drug is a chemical substance associated with distinct physical and/or psychological effects. It alters a person's normal bodily processes functions. Drug abuse may be perceived both as aberrant behavior and as a social problem. In the former sense, it is regarded as an evidence of individual's social maladjustment; in the latter sense, it is viewed as a widespread condition that has harmful consequences for society. Alcoholism and alcohol abuse have been, truly, issues of significant worry for Indians. Regardless of laws that until 1953 denied the offer of liquor to Indian individuals, high paces of liquor abuse keep on being observed among numerous clans. Until the mid-1970s, in this manner, the research writing zeroed in on the utilization of liquor. Pinto was one of the main analysts to propose that medication use may be an issue among Indian youth. The utilization of liquor, weed and energizers by Indian youth is dropping, however utilization of different medications may not decrease, and the quantity of high-hazard clients has stayed about the equivalent since 1977. The pattern for the more ordinarily utilized drugs is clear and emotional. For cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, pot, inhalants, and hallucinogens the reservation youth have the most elevated rates, the rates for the non-reservation Indian youth are straightaway, and the least rates happen for Anglo youth. More youthful Indian kids are fundamentally more engaged with drugs than are more youthful non-Indian kids. Data about the primary utilization of liquor is inconsequential, as that first use can be essentially a sample of lager or wine in a family setting. The age that an adolescent initially becomes inebriated, in any case, is significant. Getting drunk is definitely not a guiltless conduct, and it typically happens with different kids. In the event that it happens in a family setting, it is an improper conduct demonstrative of family problems. The higher paces of utilization for Indian youth imply that a lot a greater amount of them are in danger at more youthful ages. For instance, when they are 12 years of age, 21% of reservation youngsters had attempted marijuana contrasted with just 5% of Anglo kids. Also, 11% of reservation kids had attempted inhalants when they were 12 years of age contrasted with 4% of Anglo kids. True to form, the rates for non-reservation Indian kids are halfway; these youngsters are at more danger for early use than Anglo youth yet at less danger than reservation children. The utilization of any psychoactive substance includes innate dangers going from minor mistakes made on account of misguided thinking to death from excess or hypersensitivity. Indian youth not just use sedates more than other youth do yet in addition participate in a portion of the hazardous methods of utilizing drugs all the more oftentimes. Every day liquor use is moderately rare in all gatherings, and Indian youth are not more probable than others to be day by day users. The number of youth who have ingested two different drugs together is a lot of lower; however this conduct is significantly less secure, as drugs can act in show to make genuine peril for the client. Youth who are consolidating drugs are additionally indicating an example of readiness to face challenges and of looking to build the impacts of the drugs; these adolescent are probably going to proceed to engage in more genuine types of drug use. Indian youth are likewise bound to have occupied with this hazardous conduct. An examination had done by B. Suresh illuminate worries of liquor abuse and related issues. The utilization of alcohol brings about a huge scope of individual, social and medical conditions. Liquor

use and misuse can add to an assortment of clinical issues like cardiovascular sicknesses, heart assault and stroke, hematological infections, cancer, urinary framework and nervous framework and so forth.

### Health-related problems

Youth-the basic period of life, is a time of major physical, physiological, mental, and conducts changes with changing examples of social interactions and connections. Youth is the open door that makes way for a sound and useful adulthood and to lessen the probability of medical issues in later years. A horde of organic changes happen during pubescence remembering increment for stature and weight, fulfillment of skeletal development joined by an expansion in skeletal mass, sexual development and changes in body arrangement. The progression of these occasions during adolescence is for the most part reliable among the youths regularly affected by time of beginning, sexual orientation, length, alongside the individual varieties. These progressions are likewise joined by huge weight on youngsters and everyone around them, while impacting and influencing their associations with their friends and grown-ups. It is additionally a period of impulsivity joined by weakness, impacted by peer gatherings and media that outcome in changes in discernment and practice, and described by dynamic abilities/capacities alongside securing of new enthusiastic, intellectual and social abilities.

Most youngsters are ventured to be solid in any case, according to WHO, an expected 2.6 million youngsters matured 10 to 24 yr kick the bucket every year and a lot more prominent number of youngsters experience the ill effects of diseases 'practices' which ruin their capacity to develop a lot to their maximum capacity. Almost 66% of unexpected losses and 33% of the absolute sickness trouble in grown-ups are related with conditions or practices started in their childhood (for example tobacco use, actual dormancy, high danger sexual practices, injury and savagery and others). The standards of conduct set up during this formative stage decide their flow wellbeing status and the danger for fostering some constant illnesses in later years. A critical decrease in the mortality and bleakness of transmittable, maternal and neonatal issues since 1990 because of purposeful and incorporated endeavors prompted a change in concentration towards the wellbeing, security and endurance of the youngsters. It is urgent to comprehend medical issues of this populace, cycles and components that influence their wellbeing, distinguish intercessions and vital methodologies that ensure their wellbeing and create and execute approaches and projects.

### Family problems

Research features the significance of parenting and family measures on youth improvement [12], and research has connected nurturing (e.g., parental observing, control, and strength) and family measures (family schedules, family occasions, parent-youth connections, and guidance looking for from guardians) with youth prosperity [10]. An idea identified with parental observing is parental control (i.e., how much youth or guardians make decisions about youth's exercises). As indicated by Baumrind (1966), teenagers are less inclined to encounter issue practices on the off chance that they are decently controlled (i.e., regardless of whether youth or guardians settle on choices about youth's exercises) by their folks. To an extreme or too little control worsens issue practices [11]. Other nurturing practices that have been related with youth advancement incorporate lethargic parenting (parent-youngster connections that need responsiveness, connectedness, common center, and concordance) and utilization of non-authoritative nurturing (regardless of whether a parent yields, neglects to fortify guidelines, or gives positive outcomes to kid misconduct) just as indicating negative effect, less warm standard enting, and less self-sufficiency [7-10]. Nurturing and family measures are molded by the bigger sociocultural setting of families [2] Garcia-Coll has speculated that for groups of shading, culture, class, race, identity, segregation, bias and prejudice shape nurturing rehearses. In fact, diverse contrasts in nurturing and family measures exist, focusing on the need to look at multifaceted contrasts in nurturing and family measures.

### Adulteration

In spite of the fact that youth and youthful adulthood are for the most

part viewed as sound occasions of life, a few significant general wellbeing and social practices and issues either start or top during these years. The greater part of these issues is connected with social determinants and ways of life working and associating in complex conditions that encourage or trigger these conditions or practices. Formative progress of youngsters makes them defenseless especially to natural, context oriented or encompassing impacts. Ecological components, including family, peer gathering, school, neighborhood, approaches and cultural signs, can both help or challenge youngsters' wellbeing and prosperity. Accessible proof demonstrates that youngsters are inclined to various wellbeing affecting conditions because of individual decisions, ecological impacts and way of life changes including both transferable and non-transmittable problems and wounds. Others incorporate substance use issues (tobacco, liquor and others), Road Traffic Injuries (RTIs), suicides (finished and endeavored), Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) including Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) disease, teenager and spontaneous pregnancies, vagrancy, brutality and a few others. Information from Nutrition Survey of National Institute of Nutrition during 2001 and 2006 demonstrated that the greater part the populace matured (10-18 yr) was undernourished. A meta-examination of nine investigations in 2012 demonstrated 12.6 percent of kids to be overweight and 3.3 percent to be corpulent showing the earnestness of the circumstance. It is a realized danger factor that puts people in danger of contracting HIV/AIDS and a scope of other explicitly communicated illnesses like gonorrhea, herpes, genital moles, Chlamydia, syphilis, Trichomoniasis, and so on The National Family Health Survey (NFHS) 3 (2005-06) showed that 4 percent of young ladies and 15 percent of youngsters had ever experienced sex before marriage and just 14.1 percent (14.7% metropolitan vs. 13.9% rustic) of unmarried explicitly dynamic juvenile females utilized a preventative. In any event 20% of youngsters are probably going to encounter some type of psychological maladjustment, for example, misery, mind-set aggravations, substance misuse, self-destructive practices, dietary issues and others. A meta-investigation of five mental epidemiological examinations yielded an expected commonness of mental horribleness including 16 mental and conduct issues (arranged into eight gatherings of natural psychosis, schizophrenia, hyper full of feeling psychosis, hyper discouragement, endogenous misery, mental hindrance, epilepsy, fear, summed up nervousness, hypochondriac despondency, fixation and impulse, mania, liquor/illicit drug use, somatization, character issues and social/passionate problems) of 22.2 per 1000 populace among 15 to 24 years. There is a solid requirement for general wellbeing local area to recognize, plan, coordinate and execute exercises that help to advance wellbeing and sound ways of life of youngsters and build up components for conveyance of populace based intercessions alongside estimating its effect. There is a need to create great quality and strong populace information that can drive strategies and projects [13].

### Violence against women

Crime percentage information per 100,000 ladies in this guide is the broadest meaning of crime against ladies under Indian law. It incorporates assault, rape, insult to modesty, kidnapping, and abduction, cruelty by intimate partner or relatives, trafficking, persecution for dowry, dowry deaths, indecency and all other crimes listed in Indian Penal Code. Wrongdoing against ladies like assault, corrosive tossing, endowment killings, honor killings, and the constrained prostitution of young ladies has been accounted for in India. Police records in India show a high occurrence of violations against ladies. Three bits of enactment that address women's rights infringement all through India are:

- Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.
- Prohibition of Child Marriage Act.
- Pre origination and Pre Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act.

Be that as it may, there is disturbing ascent in viciousness against ladies in India. The basic liberties of Indian ladies are disregarded each day. The new past have seen Indians fighting all through the country on a progression of profoundly advanced assault and murder cases including youthful female casualties. The dishonorable Delhi assault episode in December 2012 gave declaration to the situation. Mumbai is likewise the city where a 20-year-old

Nepali lady was assaulted by three men on 22 December, and a 15-year-old genuinely tested young lady was assaulted by her dad in the alleged security of her own home. Attacks on ladies's poises in India occur every day. As per the Indian National Crime Bureau, 24,206 instances of assault were accounted for in 2011 or one at regular intervals, and 26 percent of these cases brought about conviction. As per government gauges, pretty much at regular intervals, a lady is assaulted in India [14].

Youngster marriage has been customarily predominant in India yet isn't so proceeded in Modern India right up 'til the present time. Generally, youngster ladies would live with their folks until they arrived at adolescence. Previously, youngster widows were sentenced to an existence of extraordinary anguish, shaved heads, living in detachment, and being disregarded by society. Despite the fact that kid marriage was banned in 1860, it is as yet a typical practice. The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 is the pertinent enactment in the country. As indicated by UNICEF's "Condition of the World's Children-2009" report, 47% of India's ladies matured 20-24 were hitched before the lawful age of 18, ascending to 56% in country regions. The report additionally showed that 40% of the world's youngster relationships happen in India.

Abusive behavior at home in India is endemic. Around 70% of ladies in India are casualties of abusive behavior at home, as per Renuka Chowdhury, previous Union priest for Women and Child Development. Abusive behavior at home was legitimately tended to during the 1980s when the 1983 Criminal Law Act presented area 498A "Spouse or relative of husband of a lady exposing her to mercilessness". The National Crime Records Bureau uncover that a wrongdoing against a lady is perpetrated at regular intervals, a lady is assaulted like clockwork, an endowment passing happens at regular intervals, and one instance of savagery carried out by either the spouse or relative of the husband happens at regular intervals. This happens regardless of the way that ladies in India are lawfully shielded from homegrown maltreatment under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act.

In India, the male-female sex proportion is slanted significantly for men, the central explanation being the high number of ladies who bite the dust prior to arriving at adulthood. Ancestral social orders in India have a less slanted sex proportion than other standing gatherings. This is regardless of the way that ancestral networks have far lower pay levels, lower proficiency rates, and less satisfactory wellbeing offices. Numerous specialists propose the higher number of men in India can be ascribed to female child murders and sex-particular fetus removals. The sex proportion is especially terrible in the north-western space of the country, especially in Haryana and Jammu and Kashmir. Ultrasound checking establishes a significant jump forward in accommodating the consideration of mother and child, and with scanners turning out to be compact; these benefits have spread to rustic populaces. Notwithstanding, ultrasound examines regularly uncover the sex of the child, permitting pregnant ladies to choose to cut short female embryos and attempt again later for a male kid. This training is normally viewed as the principle justification the adjustment of the proportion of male to female kids being conceived. In 1994 the Indian government passed a law prohibiting ladies or their families from getting some information about the sex of the child after an ultrasound check (or whatever other test which would yield that data) and furthermore explicitly precluded specialists or some other people from giving that data. By and by this law (like the law restricting settlements) is generally disregarded, and levels of early termination on female embryos stay high and the sex proportion upon entering the world continues to get more slanted. Female child murder (executing of baby young ladies) is as yet common in some provincial regions. In some cases this is child murder by disregard, for instance families may not burn through cash on basic drugs or retain care from a wiped out young lady [15].

### Objective:

The wide level intent of this exploration paper is to comprehend the role of youth issues and social issues in India. The particular goals are:

- To inspect the effect of youth issues (family problems, school/college problems, social problems, personal problems and oversensitivity) on Indian culture and society.
- To know the relationship of social problems (socio-economic problems,

child abuse and child labour problems, socio political problems, educational problems, crimes and criminals, drugs and alcoholism, health-related problem, family problems, adultery, violence against women) and youth issues (Family problems, school/college problems, social problems, personal problems and oversensitivity) in India and to track down the significant antidote for overcoming these developing issues [16].

## Methodology

### Participants

A normal group of sample size 105 (41 males and 64 females) was taken. The sample comprised of adolescent youth mainly 13-25 years of age. The individuals were randomly selected.

### Instruments

To study the impact of social problems and youth problems on the youth, every individual completed two questionnaires, that is, Social Problem Scale (SPS-BSKA) by Dr. S.K. Bawa and Dr. Aneet Kumar and Youth Problem Inventory (YPI) by Dr. Mithlesh Verma.

### Youth Problem Inventory (YPI)

Developed by Dr. Mithlesh Verma. It's an English language based test. It contains 80 statements having a place with four regions and number of subareas under every fundamental region. The thoroughness of the inventory has been confirmed from the appropriate response of an extra inquiry "Do you think you have referenced the entirety of your issues in this inventory" at the time of standardization of the final form of YPI. The regions are as per the following:

1. Family problems
2. School/college problems
3. Social problems
4. Personal problems and oversensitivity

**Utilizations:** It covers an adequately huge scope of a wide range of issues of youth. It tends to be advantageously utilized in its full structure as well as in its halfway structure that is just for a specific region. There is no time limit for this test.

**Adhering to guidelines was conferred to the participants prior to giving them the inventory:** The booklet contains a few assertions. Read them cautiously. These might be entirely true, partially true or totally untrue for you. There are three boxes given against every assertion, showing that it is true, partially true or untrue (false). You are needed to give your reaction by ticking one of the three boxes against a specific assertion. In the event that the assertion is "entirely true" for yourself, check the container expected for "True". If it is "partially true" for you, then tick the box intended for "Partially True", and if the statement is "Totally Untrue" for you, tick the box intended for "Untrue (False)". Kindly take care that just one box is to be checked/ticked for every assertion. Rest assured your response will be kept strictly confidential. Make sure you give your response for each and every statement [17,18].

### Social Problem Scale (SPS)

The Social Problem Scale developed by Dr. S.K. Bawa and Dr. Avneet Kumar is a 88 item scale with 10 dimensions of social problems i.e. socio-economic problems, child abuse and child labour, socio-political problems, educational problems, crimes and criminal problems, drugs and alcoholism problems, health related problems family problems, adulteration problems and violence against women problems. The response on the scale is sought on a 5 point options viz.

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Undecided

- Disagree
- Strongly disagree

Usually it takes 40-50 minutes to complete the whole scale. Following instructions were imparted to the participants before providing them with the scale.

On the following scale 88 statements pertaining to Social Problems have been given. You are required to give your opinion on each statement on a 5 point option viz.

- Strongly Agree (SA)
- Agree (A)
- Undecided (UD)
- Disagree (D)
- Strongly Disagree (SD) by putting a tick mark on any one for each statement. Kindly answer to all the statements. Your answers will be kept confidential.

## Results and Discussion

First of all, an independent sample t-test was conducted to analyze the effect of social problems and youth problems for males and females specifically.

$H_0$  = the null hypothesis is that variance of the two groups i.e., males and females of the social problem scale and youth problem inventory is approximately equal.  $H_1$  = the alternate hypothesis is that distributions of males and females in social problem scale and youth problem inventory are significant and different in shape.

There was a significant difference in the scores of females (M=146.281, SD=30.75) and males (M=114.00, SD=9.57);  $t(103)=6.513$  and  $P=0.00$ ; which means the values for males and females are significant for social problems scale. Similarly, there was a significant difference in the scores of females (M=174.75, S.D=17.54) and males (M=171.36, SD=8.80);  $t(103)=1.145$  and  $p=0.255$ ; which means the values for males and females are significant for youth problems inventory. The t-test values are almost significant. This means we will accept the alternate hypothesis which states that distributions of males and females in the social problem scale and youth problem inventory are significant and have different effects altogether (Tables 1 and 2).

A stepwise regression was calculated to predict how social problems are affected by youth problems majorly. In tables 3 and 4, social problems scale was considered to be the dependent variable when the data was analyzed for both the genders i.e. males and females; keeping the various predictors of social problems and youth problems (i.e. Adulteration, educational problems, family problems, crime and criminals, socio-economic problems, socio-political problems, violence against women, drugs and alcoholism, health related problems) constant. A significant regression equation was found ( $F(9,95)=2063.96$ ,  $p<0.000$ ), with an  $R^2$  of 0.995. The analyzed results state

**Table 1.** Group statistics.

	Gender	N	Mean	Standard deviation	Standard error mean
Social problem scale	Female	64	146.281	30.7496	3.8437
	Male	41	114	9.56556	1.49389
Socio-economic	Female	64	18.5	4.18614	0.52327
	Male	41	12.878	4.11215	0.64221
Child abuse and child labour	Female	64	6.8438	2.75	0.34375
	Male	41	5.8537	1.86495	0.29126
Socio political	Female	64	18.5938	5.83291	0.72911
	Male	41	6.7805	2.76145	0.43127
Educational problems	Female	64	22.25	4.97613	0.62202
	Male	41	16.9024	2.02244	0.31585
Crimes and criminals	Female	64	15.5938	4.83938	0.60492
	Male	41	13	1.76068	0.27497
Drug and alcoholism	Female	64	15.625	4.35526	0.54441
	Male	41	12.8537	1.33343	0.20825
Health related problems	Female	64	11.5625	3.22626	0.40328
	Male	41	9.0244	1.82329	0.28475
Family problems	Female	64	13.1875	3.16165	0.39521
	Male	41	12.6829	1.5073	0.2354
Adulteration	Female	64	13.8438	5.21359	0.6517
	Male	41	9.439	2.07423	0.32394
Violence against women	Female	64	11.375	3.08349	0.38544
	Male	41	13.4634	1.55077	0.24219
Youth problem inventory	Female	64	17.4.750	17.5409	2.19261
	Male	41	171.366	8.80556	1.3752
Family problems	Female	64	69.375	8.27599	1.0345
	Male	41	62.1951	4.82814	0.75403
School and college problems	Female	64	47.2813	5.18382	0.64798
	Male	41	47.5366	3.78878	0.59171
Social problems	Female	64	11.0625	2.79384	0.34923
	Male	41	11.4878	0.86954	0.1358
Personal Problems and over sensitivity	Female	64	47.0313	8.01381	1.00173
	Male	41	50.6341	3.36717	0.52586

Table 2. Independent samples test.

		Levene's test for equity of variances		t-test for equality of means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig-(2-tailed)	Mean difference	Error difference	95% confidence interval of the difference	
								lower	upper	
Social problem scale	Equal variances assumed	59.002	0.000	6.513	103	0.000	32.2813	4.95624	22.4517	42.1108
	Equal variances not assumed			7.828	80.575	0.000	32.2813	4.1238	24.0755	40.487
Socio-economic	Equal variances assumed	0.104	0.748	6.76	103	0.000	5.62195	0.83167	3.97253	7.27138
	Equal variances not assumed			6.787	86.527	0.000	5.62195	0.8284	3.97523	7.26861
Child abuse and child labour	Equal variances assumed	11.443	0.001	2.025	103	0.000	0.99009	0.48902	0.2023	1.95995
	Equal variances not assumed			2.198	102.623	0.45	0.99009	0.45055	0.9649	1.88369
Socio political	Equal variances assumed	18.298	0.000	12.112	103	0.3	11.8133	0.97531	9.87897	13.7476
	Equal variances not assumed			13.945	96.229	0.000	11.8133	0.84711	10.318	13.4947
Educational problems	Equal variances assumed	25.951	0.01	6.535	103	0.000	5.34756	0.8183	3.72465	6.97047
	Equal variances not assumed			7.665	90.229	0.01	5.34756	0.69762	3.96167	6.73345
Crimes and criminals	Equal variances assumed	11.14	0.000	3.29	103	0.000	2.59375	0.78828	1.030339	4.15711
	Equal variances not assumed			3.903	85.945	0.000	2.59375	0.58288	1.277278	3.91472
Drug and alcoholism	Equal variances assumed	56.098	0.000	3.951	103	0.000	2.77134	0.70135	1.38039	4.16229
	Equal variances not assumed			4.755	80.085	0.000	2.77134	0.58288	1.6114	3.93129
Health related problems	Equal variances assumed	13.138	0.000	4.585	103	0.000	2.53911	0.55355	1.44027	3.63595
	Equal variances not assumed			5.141	101.674	0.000	2.53811	0.49368	1.55886	3.51736
Family problems	Equal variances assumed	16.741	0.000	0.954	103	0.343	0.50457	0.52911	-0.5448	1.55395
	Equal variances not assumed			1.097	96.502	0.275	0.50457	0.46	-0.40846	1.41761
Adulteration	Equal variances assumed	19.823	0.000	5.141	103	0.000	4.40473	0.85565	2.70775	6.10171
	Equal variances not assumed			6.052	89.384	0.000	4.40473	0.72777	2.95875	5.8507
Violence against women	Equal variances assumed	13.871	0.000	-4.019	103	0.000	-2.0884	0.51969	-3.1191	-1.0577
	Equal variances not assumed			-4.588	98.408	0.000	-2.0884	0.45521	-2.9917	-1.1851
Youth problem inventory	Equal variances assumed	7.426	0.008	1.145	103	0.255	3.38415	2.9556	-2.4776	9.24588
	Equal variances not assumed			1.308	98.345	0.194	3.38415	2.58819	-1.7518	8.52009
Family problems	Equal variances assumed	3.168	78	5.029	103	0.000	7.17988	1.4278	-2.1166	10.0116
	Equal variances not assumed			5.609	102.262	0.000	7.1988	1.28014	-1.996	9.71894
School and college problems	Equal variances assumed	2.112	0.149	-2.72	103	0.786	-2.5534	0.9385	-2.1166	1.60595
	Equal variances not assumed			-2.91	101.126	0.772	-2.5534	8.7749	-1.996	1.48535
Social problems	Equal variances assumed	34.935	0.000	-9.44	103	0.347	-4.253	0.45033	-1.3184	0.46781
	Equal variances not assumed			-1.135	80.59	0.26	-4.253	0.3747	-1.1709	0.3203
Personal problems and over sensitivity	Equal variances assumed	28.161	0.000	-2.725	103	0.008	-3.6029	1.32213	-6.225	-0.98077
	Equal variances not assumed			-3.185	91.556	0.002	-3.6029	1.13137	-5.85	-1.3558

that the predictors that showed significant result for both the genders i.e. males and females are: adulteration, educational problems, family problems, socio-political problems, crimes and criminals, socio-economic problems, violence against women, drugs and alcoholism and health related problems. Here, it can be stated that adulteration problems of youth are the strongest factor to impact the social problems whereas health-related problems have the minimal impact out of all predictors on social problems for both males and females (Figure 1).

In Tables 5 and 6, social problems scale was considered to be the dependent variable when the data was analyzed for males; keeping the various predictors of social problems and youth problems (i.e. drugs and alcoholism, family problems, health related problems, socio-political problems, violence

against women, socio-economic problems, child abuse and child labour, educational problems, crime and criminals) constant. A significant regression equation was found ( $F(9,31)=406.67, p<0.000$ ), with an  $R^2$  of 1.000. The problems that had a significant impact on males when social problem scale was identified as a dependent variable are: drugs and alcoholism, family problems, health related problems, socio-political problems, violence against women, socio-economic problems, child abuse and child labour, educational problems and crimes and criminal problems. Drugs and alcoholism, family problems are the major factors that play a key role in the social problems of male youth whereas educational problems and crimes and criminal problems have a least impact (Figure 2).

In Tables 7 and 8, social problems scale was considered to be the

Table 3. Model summary.

Model	R	R square	Adjusted R square	Standard error of the estimate
1	0.891 <sup>a</sup>	0.794	0.792	13.3507
2	0.938 <sup>b</sup>	0.88	0.878	10.2393
3	0.963 <sup>c</sup>	0.928	0.926	7.98461
4	0.977 <sup>d</sup>	0.955	0.953	6.37061
5	0.985 <sup>e</sup>	0.97	0.968	5.20072
6	0.991 <sup>f</sup>	0.982	0.981	4.04024
7	0.994 <sup>g</sup>	0.988	0.987	3.27816
8	0.996 <sup>h</sup>	0.933	0.992	2.55393
9	0.997 <sup>i</sup>	0.995	0.994	2.18663

**Note:** a: Predictors-(Constant), adulteration; b-Predictors-(Constant), adulteration, educational problems; c: Predictors-(Constant), adulteration, educational problems, family problems; d: Predictors-(Constant), adulteration, educational problems, family problems, socio political; e: Predictors-(Constant), adulteration, educational problems, family problems, socio political, crimes and criminals; f: Predictors-(Constant), adulteration, educational problems, family problems, socio political, crimes and criminals, socio economic; g: Predictors-(Constant), adulteration, educational problems, family problems, socio political, crimes & criminals, socio economic, violence against women; h: Predictors: (Constant), adulteration, educational problems, family problems, socio political, crimes and criminals, socio economic, violence against women, drug and alcoholism; i: Predictors: (Constant), adulteration, educational problems, family problems, socio political, crimes and criminals, socio economic, violence against women, drug & alcoholism, health related problems.

Table 4. Results of Anova<sup>a</sup>.

S.No.	Model	Sum of squares	df	Mean square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	70912.3	1	70912.3	397.847	0.00 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	18358.7	103	178.24		
	Total	89271	104			
2	Regression	78576.9	2	39288.55	374.734	0.00 <sup>c</sup>
	Residual	10694.1	102	104844		
	Total	89271	104			
3	Regression	82832.3	3	27610.8	433.116	0.00 <sup>d</sup>
	Residual	6438.67	101	63.749		
	Total	89271	104			
4	Regression	85212.5	4	21303.1	524.906	0.000 <sup>e</sup>
	Residual	4058.47	100	40.585		
	Total	89271	104			
5	Regression	86593.3	5	17318.7	640.306	0.00 <sup>f</sup>
	Residual	2677.7	99	27.047		
	Total	89271	104			
6	Regression	87671.3	6	14611.9	895.141	0.00 <sup>g</sup>
	Residual	1599.71	98	16.324		
	Total	89271	104			
7	Regression	88228.6	7	12604.1	1172.87	0.00 <sup>h</sup>
	Residual	1042.39	97	10.746		
	Total	89271	104			
8	Regression	88644.8	8	11080.6	1698.81	0.00 <sup>i</sup>
	Residual	626.165	96	6.523		
	Total	89271	104			
9	Regression	88816.8	9	9868.53	2063.96	0.00 <sup>j</sup>
	Residual	454.229	95	4.781		
	Total	89271	104			

**Note:** a: Dependent Variable: social problem scale; b: Predictors: (Constant), adulteration; c: Predictors: (Constant), adulteration, educational problems; d: Predictors: (Constant), adulteration, educational problems, family problems; e: Predictors: (Constant), adulteration, educational problems, family problems, socio political; f: Predictors: (Constant), adulteration, educational problems, family problems, socio political, crimes & criminals; g: Predictors: (Constant), adulteration, educational problems, family problems, socio political, crimes and criminals, socio economic; h: Predictors: (Constant), adulteration, educational problems, family problems, socio political, crimes and criminals, socio economic, violence against women; i: Predictors: (Constant), adulteration, educational problems, family problems, socio political, crimes and criminals, socio economic, violence against women, drug and alcoholism; j: Predictors: (Constant), adulteration, educational problems, family problems, socio political, crimes and criminals, socio economic, violence against women, drug and alcoholism, health related problems.



dependent variable when the data was analyzed for males; keeping the various predictors of social problems and youth problems (i.e. adultery, educational problems, family problems, crime and criminals, socio-economic problems, socio-political problems, violence against women, drugs and alcoholism, health related problems) constant. A significant regression equation was found ( $F(9,54)=6575.99, p < 0.000$ ), with an  $R^2$  of 0.994. The problems that had a significant impact on females when social problem scale

was identified as a dependent variable are: adultery, educational problems, family problems, crime and criminals, socio-economic problems, socio-political problems, violence against women, drugs and alcoholism, health related problems. Adultery and educational problems are the major factors that play a key role in the social problems of female youth whereas drugs and alcoholism, health related problems have a least impact (Figure 3).

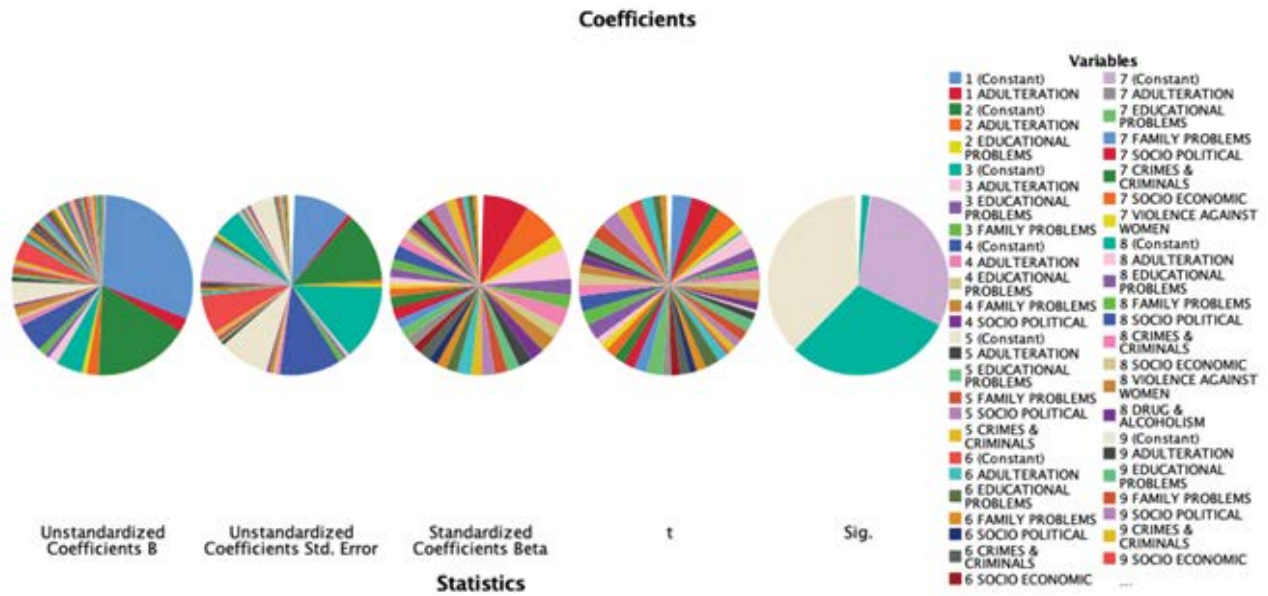


Figure 1. Statistics of various coefficients.

Table 5. Model summary.

Model	R	R square	Adjusted R square	Standard error of the estimate
1	0.866 <sup>a</sup>	0.751	0.744	4.83871
2	0.951 <sup>b</sup>	0.905	0.90	3.02801
3	0.968 <sup>c</sup>	0.936	0.931	2.51475
4	0.990 <sup>d</sup>	0.98	0.978	1.4265
5	0.994 <sup>e</sup>	0.989	0.987	1.0867
6	0.999 <sup>f</sup>	0.997	0.997	0.52161
7	0.999 <sup>g</sup>	0.997	0.997	0.51562
8	0.999 <sup>h</sup>	0.999	0.998	0.38658
9	0.999 <sup>i</sup>	0.999	0.998	0.3872
10	1.000 <sup>j</sup>	0.999	0.999	0.30148
11	1.000 <sup>k</sup>	1.000	1.000	0.17216
12	1.000 <sup>l</sup>	1.000	1.000	0.5239
13	1.000 <sup>m</sup>	1.000	1.000	0.000

**Note:** a: Predictors- (Constant), drug and alcoholism; b: Predictors: (Constant), drug and alcoholism, crimes and criminals; c: Predictors- (Constant), drug and alcoholism, crimes and criminals, family problems; d: Predictors- (Constant), drug and alcoholism, crimes and criminals, family problems, adultery; e: Predictors- (Constant), drug and alcoholism, crimes and criminals, family problems, adultery, health related problems; f: Predictors- (Constant), drug and alcoholism, crimes and criminals, family problems, adultery, health related problems, socio political; g: Predictors- (Constant), drug and alcoholism, family problems, adultery, health related problems, socio political; h: Predictors- (Constant), drug and alcoholism, family problems, adultery, health related problems, socio political, violence against women; i: Predictors- (Constant), drug and alcoholism, family problems, health related problems, socio political, violence against women; j: Predictors- (Constant), drug and alcoholism, family problems, health related problems, socio political, violence against women, socio economic; k: Predictors- (Constant), drug and alcoholism, family problems, health related problems, socio political, violence against women, socio economic, child abuse and child labour; l: Predictors- (Constant), drug and alcoholism, family problems, health related problems, socio political, violence against women, socio economic, child abuse and child labour, educational problems; m: Predictors: (Constant), drug and alcoholism, family problems, health related problems, socio political, violence against women, socio economic, child abuse and child labour, educational problems, crimes and criminals.

Table 6. Results of ANOVA<sup>a,b</sup>.

S.No.	Model	Sum of squares	df	Mean square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	2746.89	1	70912.3	397.847	0.00 <sup>c</sup>
	Residual	913.112	103	178.24		
	Total	3660	104			
2	Regression	3311.58	2	39288.55	374.734	0.00 <sup>d</sup>
	Residual	348.417	102	104844		
	Total	366	104			
3	Regression	3426.01	3	27610.8	433.116	0.00 <sup>e</sup>
	Residual	233.987	101	63.749		
	Total	3660	104			
4	Regression	3586.74	4	21303.1	524.906	0.000 <sup>f</sup>
	Residual	73.256	100	40.585		
	Total	3660	104			
5	Regression	3618.7	5	17318.7	640.306	0.00 <sup>g</sup>
	Residual	41.332	99	27.047		
	Total	366	104			
6	Regression	3650.75	6	14611.9	895.141	0.00 <sup>h</sup>
	Residual	9.251	98	16.324		
	Total	366	104			
7	Regression	3650.69	7	12604.1	1172.87	0.00 <sup>i</sup>
	Residual	9.305	97	10.746		
	Total	3660	104			
8	Regression	3654.92	8	11080.6	1698.81	0.00 <sup>j</sup>
	Residual	5.081	96	6.523		
	Total	3660	104			
9	Regression	3654.75	9	9868.53	2063.96	0.00 <sup>k</sup>
	Residual	5.247	95	4.781		
	Total	3660	104			
10	Regression	3656.91	6	609.485	6705.76	0.000 <sup>l</sup>
	Residual	3.09	34	0.91		
	Total	3660	40			
11	Regression	3659.02	7	522.717	17636.2	0.000 <sup>m</sup>
	Residual	0.978	33	0.3		
	Total	3660	40			
12	Regression	3659.91	8	457.489	186673	0.000 <sup>n</sup>
	Residual	0.88	32	0.03		
	Total	3660	40			
13	Regression	3660	9	406.667	.	0.000 <sup>o</sup>
	Residual	0	31	0		
	Total	3660	40			

**Note:** a: Dependent Variable: social problem scale; b: Selecting only cases for which gender=male; c: Predictors-(Constant), drug and alcoholism; d: Predictors-(Constant), drug and alcoholism, crimes and criminals; e: Predictors-(Constant), drug and alcoholism, crimes and criminals, family problems; f: Predictors-(Constant), drug and alcoholism, crimes and criminals, family problems, adulteration; g: Predictors-(Constant), drug and alcoholism, crimes and criminals, family problems, adulteration, health related problems; h: Predictors-(Constant), drug and alcoholism, crimes and criminals, family problems, adulteration, health related problems, socio political; i: Predictors-(Constant), drug and alcoholism, family problems, adulteration, health related problems, socio political; j: Predictors-(Constant), drug and alcoholism, family problems, adulteration, health related problems, socio political, violence against women; k: Predictors-(Constant), drug and alcoholism, family problems, health related problems, socio political, violence against women; l: Predictors-(Constant), drug and alcoholism, family problems, health related problems, socio political, violence against women, socio economic; m: Predictors-(Constant), drug and alcoholism, family problems, health related problems, socio political, violence against women, socio economic, child abuse and child labour; n: Predictors-(Constant), drug and alcoholism, family problems, health related problems, socio political, violence against women, socio economic, child abuse and child labour, educational problems; o: Predictors-(Constant), drug and alcoholism, family problems, health related problems, socio political, violence against women, socio economic, child abuse and child labour, educational problems, crimes and criminals.

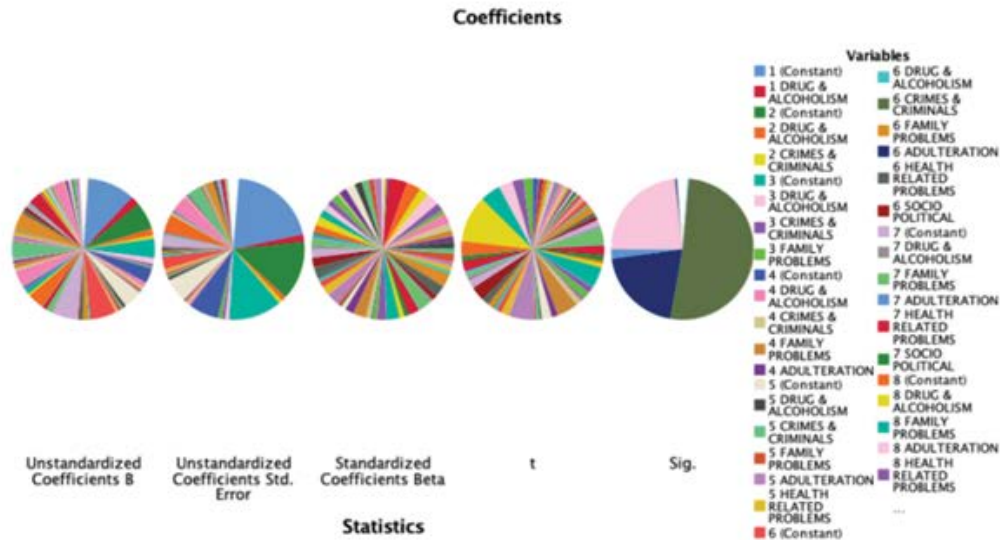


Figure 2. Comparison of statistics of unstandardized coefficients, unstandardized coefficient standard errors, standardized coefficient beta.

Table 7. Model summary.

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Standard Error of the Estimate
<b>Gender=Female(selected)</b>				
1	0.891 <sup>a</sup>	0.794	0.791	14.0738
2	0.932 <sup>b</sup>	0.869	0.864	11.3225
3	0.963 <sup>c</sup>	0.928	0.924	8.46827
4	0.978 <sup>d</sup>	0.956	0.953	6.69962
5	0.987 <sup>e</sup>	0.974	0.972	5.15477
6	0.991 <sup>f</sup>	0.983	0.981	4.21034
7	0.994 <sup>g</sup>	0.988	0.987	3.52583
8	0.996 <sup>h</sup>	0.992	0.991	2.88647
9	0.997 <sup>i</sup>	0.994	0.992	2.67031

**Note:** a: Predictors-(Constant), adultery; b: Predictors-(Constant), adultery, educational problems; c: Predictors-(Constant), adultery, educational problems, family problems; d: Predictors-(Constant), adultery, educational problems, family problems, crimes and criminals; e: Predictors: (Constant), adultery, educational problems, family problems, crimes & criminals, socio economic; f: Predictors: (Constant), adultery, educational problems, family problems, crimes and criminals, social economic, socio political; g: Predictors-(Constant), adultery, educational problems, family problems, crimes & criminals, socio economic, socio political, violence against women; h: Predictors-(Constant), adultery, educational problems, family problems, crimes and criminals, socio economic, socio political, violence against women, drug and alcoholism; i: Predictors-(Constant), adultery, educational problems, family problems, crimes and criminals, socio economic, socio political, violence against women, drug and alcoholism, health related problems.

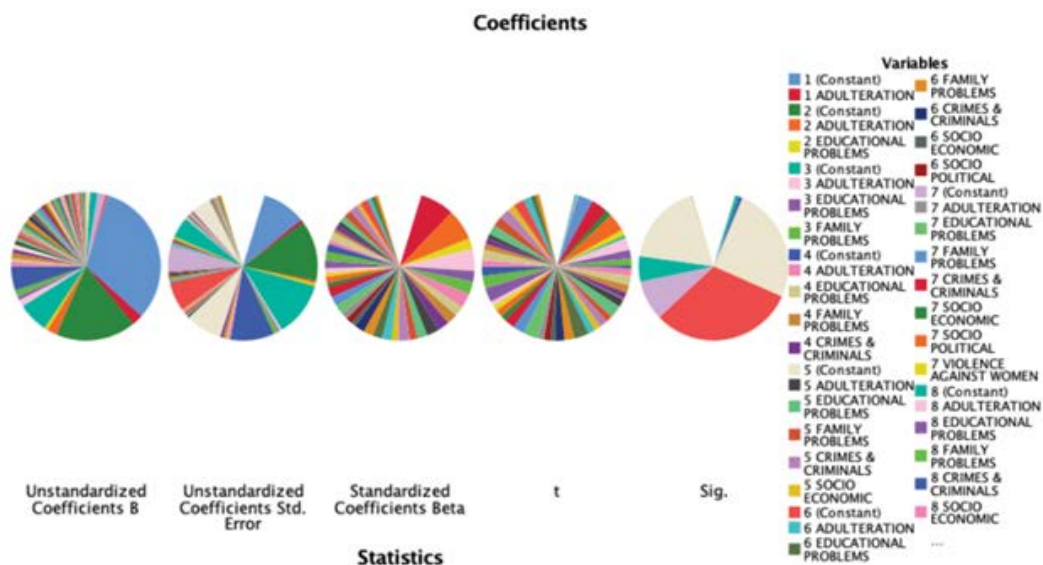


Figure 3. Statistical analysis of various coefficients.

Table 8. Results of ANOVA <sup>a,b</sup>.

	Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	47288.5	1	47288.5	238.745	0.000 <sup>c</sup>
	Residual	12280.4	62	198.071		
	Total	59568.9	63			
2	Regression	51748.9	2	25874.4	201.832	0.000 <sup>d</sup>
	Residual	7820.08	61	128.198		
	Total	59568.9	63			
3	Regression	55266.2	3	18422.1	256.891	0.000 <sup>e</sup>
	Residual	4302.69	60	71.712		
	Total	59568.9	63			
4	Regression	56920.7	4	14230.2	317.037	0.000 <sup>f</sup>
	Residual	2648.21	59	44.885		
	Total	59568.9	63			
5	Regression	58027.8	5	11605.6	436.765	0.000 <sup>g</sup>
	Residual	1541.15	58	26.572		
	Total	59568.9	63			
6	Regression	58558.5	6	9759.75	50.56	0.000 <sup>h</sup>
	Residual	1010.44	57	17.727		
	Total	59568.9	63			
7	Regression	58872.8	7	8410.4	676.542	0.000 <sup>i</sup>
	Residual	696.162	56	12.431		
	Total	59568.9	63			
8	Regression	591107	8	7388.84	886.833	0.000 <sup>j</sup>
	Residual	458.244	55	8.332		
	Total	59568.9	63			
9	Regression	59183.9	9	6575.99	922.225	0.000 <sup>k</sup>
	Residual	385.051	54	7.131		
	Total	59568.9	63			

**Note:** a: Dependent Variable-social problem scale; b: Selecting only cases for which gender=female; c: Predictors-(Constant), adulteration; d: Predictors-(Constant), adulteration, educational problems; e: Predictors-(Constant), adulteration, educational problems, family problems; f: Predictors-(Constant), adulteration, educational problems, family problems, crimes and criminals; g: Predictors-(Constant), adulteration, educational problems, family problems, crimes and criminals, socio economic; h: Predictors-(Constant), adulteration, educational problems, family problems, crimes and criminals, socio economic, socio political; i: Predictors-(Constant), adulteration, educational problems, family problems, crimes and criminals, socio economic, socio political, violence against women; j: Predictors-(Constant), adulteration, educational problems, family problems, crimes and criminals, socio economic, socio political, violence against women, drug and alcoholism; k: Predictors-(Constant), adulteration, educational problems, family problems, crimes and criminals, socio economic, socio political, violence against women, drug and alcoholism, health related problems.

## Conclusion

In India, all the adolescent issues emerge straightforwardly from the general public and its social wonders. A social issue is characterized as a circumstance that influences number of individuals living in the general public by upsetting their wellspring of joy and fulfillment throughout everyday life. Youth is the significant human asset of each country. The youngsters establish around 40% of the complete populace of India. Majorly social problems are the outcomes of youth problems. As observed 99% of social problems are explained through the youth problems. Youth are spine to the country. They can change the eventual fate of the general public with their prosperity and gallant conduct.

With every one of their capacities the young have a few mental issues which are normal since they are social creatures and along these lines basically social creatures. The general public all in all has a commitment to help the adolescent in their mental necessities. Youth are to be accomplished in mental controls and the guardians additionally ought to know about the stages that a kid goes through. Legitimate direction and preparing will be given for the young from the piece of guardians and educators in their excursion of advancement to adulthood. Opportunity of the young ought to be regarded by the guardians and educators. A legitimate strict foundation and a profound feeling of the sacrosanct will likewise direct youth to develop character.

It can be stated that adulteration problems of youth are the strongest factor to impact the social problems whereas health-related problems have the minimal impact out of all predictors on social problems for both males and

females. It is identified that the problems like drugs and alcoholism, family problems, health related problems, socio-political problems are the major factors that have a significant effect on male temperament. Whereas when it comes to females, the social problems like adulteration, educational problems, family problems, crime and criminals, socio-economic problems have a grave impact. Thus it is being assumed if we can reduce and tackle all the problems occurring from society then the youth problems can be diminished.

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