AN OUTLOOK OF THE YOUTH ON THE SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN INDIA"

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ABSTRACT:

India being a developing country has many difficulties to overcome in order to become a completely developed and an Ideal Country. The Objectives behind this research study is Study and analyze the outlooks of the Youth on the different social problems in India. Understand the outlooks of the Youths on the limitations of the Government support programs meant for the particular social problems. Highlight the knowledge and understanding about a particular social issue by the Youths. The level of awareness and empathy among the Youths will ultimately decide the future of a nation in the coming years. And being aware about the various social problems of our country by the Indian Youth is utmost important youth are the future of nation This research study has various social problems namely poverty, unemployment, drug abuse, corruption terrorism, gender discrimination, illiteracy, cybercrime and casteism. Hence, all these social problems need to be addressed in order to get our country developed.

INTRODUCTION:

Social work is so complex and dynamic that it is almost impossible to give a universally accepted meaning. A common man on the street has one understanding of social work, like the one who performs good deeds is social work. While some believe that the one doing welfare activities for society is social work. . A social problem, in general, is the condition which is not ideal and disrupts the balance of a society. A social problem is also understood as an any undesirable condition or situation that is judged by an influential number of persons within a community to be intolerable and to require group action towards constructive reform. Another widely used definition specifies that "no condition, no matter how dramatic or shocking to someone else, is a social problem unless and until the values of a considerable number of people define it as a problem" When a particular social phenomenon or condition disturbs the social order and hinders smooth working of social institutions, identified as a social problem. At the initial phase such conditions are neglected since they do not have any serious adverse effects on the social system. But gradually, they get accumulated and begin to affect normal social life. Then such condition is recognized as a social problem. Once social problem takes roots and develops beyond the bounds of tolerance, there arises resentment against it and there is a demand for remedy in the interest of social harmony. Traditionalism: India is a land of traditionalism, communalism. Casteism, linguist, parochialism, religious and linguistic prejudices and so on. These factors have a negative effect on country's progress by making people dogmatic in their approach and narrow – minded and selfish in outlook. Illiteracy and ignorance: Illiteracy and ignorance are supportive of poverty. By 2001, there were about 38 crores illiterate in the country. Further, us defective educational system is incapable of generating employment and there is no guarantee of job for the educated youths. Dominance of Caste and Joint Families: Our caste system still has its hold on the cast members. The caste system compels its members to stick on the traditional and hereditary occupations of the caste. It does not give encouragement to the cast members to take up to jobs of their choices. In 17 the very same manner, the joint families which are still dominant in the rural areas do not allow young members to take initiative in making new adventures in the employment and economic spheres.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE :

Name of the Topic:
Study of Poverty in India, International Journal of Current Research
 Name of the Author: Rd. Dresher Harapan and Ar. Soundarya Singh
Published on: 30th April, 2018
Findings: It was found out that approximately 37% of population lives Below Poverty Line (BPL) has shared to the total population in 2004-5 and approximately 30% .20 09-10 and 21% in 2011-12. In comparison of state level in India, Odisha, Bihar, Chhattisgarh states had shared highest percentage of BPL in 2004-05 and lowest in the Andaman and Nicobar Island, Lakshadweep states etc. In 2009-10, BPL group of people has come down in all states of India whereas in states of Manipur, Assam, Mizoram, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep had increased as compared with 2004-05. In the case of 2011-12

Name of the Topic: Poverty and Hunger in India, journal of Social Sciences Name of the Author Anton Rosarian N Unify Published on: October, 2013 Findings: show that India is in a very worst situation. The reduction per WHO's poverty line is very slow. The Global Hunger Index and the Multidimensional Poverty Index ranking coupled together shows that India is very backward compared to the other western and Far East countries. Unless strong and immediate measures are taken in large and small scale, the poverty in India 51 will become unrestrained. So, the government has to bring about valuable changes in its policy structures and its implementation. India stands in the 14th position from the last out of the 130 countries under the GHI while its Multidimensional Poverty Index is 0.296. The Global Hunger Index and the Multidimensional Poverty Index ranking coupled together shows that India is very backward compared to the other western and Far East countries.

Name of the Topic:

Poverty in India

Name of the Author: Aisha Kapoor Mehta and AMITA shah Published on: 30th April, 2018

Findings: The incidence of income poverty in India has declined steadily between 1973-74 and 1999-2000 but the pace of reduction in poverty has varied considerably. There was a large decline in the percentage of the population in poverty throughout the 1980s, a slowdown in the rate of poverty reduction in the early 1990s, and a reported but contested 10% decline in poverty in the second half of the 1990s. The share of urban poverty Increased from 18.7% in1973-74 to 24.5% in 1987-88 and fluctuated around this since then. 71.65% of India's poor and half the population are located in six states Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Orissa. Several of these states have suffered long duration chronic poverty as more than 40% of their population has been in poverty for over 20 years. Assam gets added to this list since 41% of its population is in poverty. No major reduction in poverty in India is possible unless interventions for poverty alleviation are intensified in these states. The track record of different states in reducing poverty is very varied. While some states were able to accomplish a substantial reduction in the incidence of poverty, other states made less progress in poverty reduction during the past years.

Name of the Topic:

Study of Poverty in India with reference to Economic Reforms

 Name of the author: Basant K Pradhan And M.R. Saluda Published on: 28th January, 1999

 Findings: The findings review the methodology adopted by various studies and points out their merits and shortcomings. It compares the estimates of the incidence of poverty obtained by various studies during 1987-88 to 1993-94. We discuss various models those are used to quantitatively assess the importance of determinants of poverty and the effects of policy measures on these determinants. Study analyses the effects of sectoral growth on income distribution and hence poverty incidence has also been discussed

Name of the Topic:

Study of Poverty in India, International Journal of Research and Review 52

Name of the author: Anuran Alok Published on: January 2020

 Findings: Poverty as mentioned earlier is primarily a social function. The country providing 27 percent reservation to other backward classes in central government jobs, says that backwardness is mainly social moreover backwardness could relate to caste, occupation etc. but one should be judged poor or backward on the basis of his or her social position. Poverty therefore, can be eliminated from the society not through economic measures but through the participation of the community in a way where historical wrongs are corrected and the poor irrespective of their caste and creed see the light of the day and are enabled by the state and the society to avail themselves of all the opportunities made available by the state and society. It is only through this measure the poor can be made to join the main stream of development contributing their worth to the nation building

Name of the Author: Arup Mitra and Sher Varick

 Published on: March 2013

 Findings: The major long-term challenge in India is that many youths, because of poverty and poor human capital endowment, participate in the labour market at an early stage. They cannot afford to remain unemployed for long and, hence, pick up activities characterized by low labour productivity. In rural and urban areas, among the early labour market entrants, males are usually in casual wage employment, while their female counterparts tend to be self-employed. Self-employment and casual wage employment comprise a large majority of youth employment. On the other hand, in urban areas they are largely in the services sector in comparison to the secondary sector. Among young women, social conditions and norms play an important role in determining their labour market status. Labour market participation, for example, tends to vary across social groups. Among educated youth, the problem of unemployment can have serious repercussions in terms of social instability which, in turn, may affect governance and growth adversely. Thus, the challenge is to ensure that more opportunities are created in the formal economy, allowing for a smooth transition from school to work for India's youth.

Name of the Topic:

Study on Substance use and Addiction in India

Name of the Author: Pratima Murthy, Vivek Bane gal

 Published on: February 2018

Findings: 8ubstance use is associated with significant mortality and morbidity. Substance use among women and children is increasingly becoming the focus of attention and merits further research. Pharmaceutical drug abuse and inhalant use are serious concerns. For illicit drug use, rapid assessment surveys have provided insights into patterns and required responses. Drug related emergencies have not been adequately studied in the Indian context. Biological research has focused on two broad areas, neurobiology of vulnerability and a few studies on molecular genetics. There is a great need for translation research based on the wider body of basic and animal research in the area.

Name of the Topic:

Substance abuse in Children and Adolescent

 Name of the Author: Singh M, Bale N, Bansal S, Umrah S, Atria A

 Published on: 31st March, 2017

Findings: The Findings suggested that drug abuse among children and adolescents is higher than the general population. Heroin, Opium, Alcohol, Cannabis and Propoxyphene are the five most common drugs being abused by children in India. In India an NGO survey revealed that 63.6 % of patients coming in for treatment were introduced to drugs at a young age below 15 years. This is notably because youth is a time for experimentation and identity forming. In developed countries drug abuse among youth is generally associated with particular youth subcultures and lifestyles. According to another report 13.1% of the people involved in drug and substance abuse in India, are below 20 years. A survey shows that of all alcohol, cannabis and opium users 21%, 3% and 0.1% are below the age of eighteen.

Name of the Topic:

Study on Addiction and De-addiction

Name of the Author: K. Swami and Krishnan Singh

Findings: By summarizing the findings, several broad areas have been pursued. These include epidemiology, outcome following treatment, assessment of abuse liability of psychotropics—experimental study involving human volunteers, social support, co- 55 dependency among spouses, factors associated with transition from non-injecting to injecting route, health education and several laboratory-based studies viz. excretion profile of opiates, techniques of detection, presence of adulterants and their interference during drug abuse screening, etc.

RESERCH MEWTHODOLOGY :

Title of the Study: An Outlooks of the Youth on the Social Problems in India.

Sub-title: A study on Outlooks of the postgraduate Youth of all the 14 faculties of Parul Universityon the Social Problems in India.

Objectives:

- To Study and analyze the outlooks of the Youth on the different social problems in India.
- To understand the outlooks of the Youths on the limitations of the Government support programs meant for the particular social problems.
- To highlight the knowledge and understanding about a particular social issue by the Youths.

Significance of the Study:

Social Problems exist wherever there is a society. Social Problems affect the upper, middle and lower classes of the society. Social problems slow down the country's progress and hinders the smooth functioning of the social institutions. At the initial stage of a particular social problem, it is often neglected since it does not cause an adverse effect on the social system. Once the social problems take the roots and develops beyond a certain limit and there arises the need for bringing up the solutions for the harmony among all. Youth are the future of our country and so their energies should be shown the right path to influence the future generations to come. Through this research study, The research focuses on the Youth's outlooks on prevailing social problems faced by our society. We can observe by studying the history that social problems like sati system could be abolished only when the social reformer influences the Youth for the evil practices behind Sati Pratham. The currently prevailing social problems are to be improved upon by making the youth more aware so that generations to come will be benefitted and so the social problems can gradually decrease.

Research Design:

Descriptive

The researcher has decided Descriptive research design as the study would give detailed and explained reasons for this research problem.

- **Universe:**
  The Universe for this study would be 10 post-graduate youths of all the 14 faculties of Parul University
- **Sample size:**
  The sample was approximately 140 students of all the 14 faculties having postgraduate courses of Parul University
- **Sampling Technique:**
  This research study follows the Systematic Random Sampling technique as it follows a predefined rule. i.e., To select 10 Post Graduate students from each of the faculties of Parul University
- **Tool of Data Collection:**
  The study was be carried out by Structured Questionnaire method as a tool of data collection. The questionnaire comprised of both the types of questions. i.e.: Open ended questions and Closed ended questions.

Limitations of the Study:

- Had the sample size been more larger, the outcome could be more accurate.
- Due to the prevailing pandemic situation, I had to collect my data through online survey, which made it a bit challenging for the required data collection.

FINDINGS:

- POVERTYNobody can deny the fact that poverty exists in India, however the Youth of India is a Future of our country and Outlook of Youth regarding the Prevalence of Poverty in India will indicate us the expectations of the Youth for the good times where in there will be no poverty. Majority of the Youth says that 60% of poverty is present in India.
- Outlook of the Youth is that there is 80% prevalence of unemployment in India
- The outlook of youth towards the prevalence of Terrorism is approximately 60%. Majority of us are not directly affected by terrorist activities and maybe we don't belong to Armed forced families. When the prevalence question be asked to Jammu and Kashmir residents, they may say it is 100%.
- The outlook of youth towards the prevalence of Gender Discrimination is approximately 80%. In this research study, there are 50% males and that indicates that they too agree that Gender Discrimination is present.
- The outlook of youth towards the prevalence of Cyber Crime is approximately 90% to 100%. This means that the Youth is aware about the Cyber Crime happenings either because they become the victims or by hearing about it. Cyber Crime is the result of Educated Unemployment. Due to the increase in online transactions owing to COVID situation, the hackers have got more chances to achieve their goals more easily.
- The outlook of youth towards the prevalence of Casteism is approximately 80%. Youths have experienced the age-old practice of caste system. Caste Based differences are still into practice around the world.

CONCLUSION:

Poverty being a relative term it can never be eradicated from its roots as there will be a poor person available when we compared to a richer person. As we can observe from the findings of unemployment that Youth's outlook prevalence is 80 to 90%. This is true for India. Every Graduate, Post- graduate passing from the university will not get a job immediately. Drug abuse is majorly found in Youth. The major reason includes unemployment, poverty, illiteracy etc. To eradicate the issue of drug abuse we can set up more rehabilitation centres and provide them the acceptance to the affected when the re-join the society thus being free from the drug abuse. The Youth is misguided and resorts to terrorism. It can be through enemy countries or through politically motivated people to misguide the youth ultimately. The outlook prevalence of terrorism is believed to be 80% which is true for states near to the borders. Male and Female Youth both agrees to the fact that women and girls face gender-based discrimination within and outside the family. Gender discrimination affects many aspects in the lives of women from career development to mental health disorders. Illiteracy is the biggest factor hindering the progress of a nation. Literacy is required to understand new ideas, discoveries and knowledge. A literate person can effectively present his ideas, opinions, views and beliefs to another person and make him understand. When we attained independence, the literacy rate was quite low. Cyber security is a newer concept and everyday newer versions of software are getting developed to combat the same. Usage of pirated software must be avoided. As we all know, casteism is a mindset which the present generation forget if we want to enjoy the fruits of progress. But the factors opposing are reservation system, religious norms, Cultural mindset etc.

SUGGESTIONS:

The government is also considered successful if the poorest of the poor achieve the highest living standards in a shorter span of say 5 years. NGOs and ASHA workers can play a very important role in helping as they work at grass root levels. More and more NGOs should be motivated to work in these areas. More and more awareness programmes should be taken up by social workers. Awareness regarding co-operation towards security forces have to be improved. Common people have to be very alert at public or crowded places they should keep themselves away from false advertisements and rumors creating panic. The security forces should be well equipped with CCTV cameras and metal detectors. Government teachers are often not given much salaries, resulting in their lack of motivation for their work

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