

A Survey Report  
on  
**Major Problems faced by Indians**

**Bachelor of Technology  
(Computer Science and Engineering)**

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**Indian Institute of Information Technology, Kota**  
**2015-2019**

## Acknowledgements

We are highly indebted to **Dr. Gunjan Soni** for his guidance and constant supervision as well as for providing necessary information regarding the survey and also for their support in completing the survey.

We would like to express our sincere gratitude towards our parents, faculty and members of IIIT Kota and MNIT Jaipur for their kind co-operation and encouragement which helped us in completion of this project.

Our thanks and appreciations also go to our colleagues in developing the project and people who have willingly helped us out with their abilities.

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# Chapter 1

## Introduction

The "Major Problems faced by Indians" survey report is a comprehensive report that attempts to document the varied responses of citizens of the country of the basic problems faced by them in daily life.

### 1.1 Motivation

Indians since ancient times has promoted peace and now live with the 'let it be' attitude. So, anything wrong does not matter much to us, whether it is related to government, corruption, condition of society, or anything else.

Social Activists are there to lead the crowd and enlighten the society, but most of the times they fail to get positive response and the ones who do get positive responses are generally not worthy of it. Though India needs several changes at present, there are few important ones that should be immediately tackled.

The data collected is used to understand upto what extent the Indians consider these social issues as challenges as a developing nation. Dividing the region characteristics in mainly two groups i.e. Rural and Urban, the report aims to find the dominant problems exhibited by the people in villages and cities of India.

This survey report's outcome will be an invaluable tool for creating awareness and providing proper guidance to solve these bigger problems to become a great nation.

## 1.2 Objective

The objective of this report is to gather diverse responses from the people of India for the following -

- Determine the percentage of Employed citizens
- Find out what is the effect of income with healthcare.
- Find out about how people feel about corruption, reservation, pollution.
- Determine which problems pertain majorly in Rural areas.



# Chapter 2

## Outline

The "Major Problems faced by Indians" survey provides an accurate understanding of the social problems of Indian citizen of various age belonging to different regions(rural or urban). This report also offers a snapshot of variation of problems among the people of varied salary.

Following are criteria that we have considered for our survey:

1. Age
2. Gender
3. Place of Living
4. Employment Status
5. Annual Income

### 2.1 Parameters (Major problems in India)

Living a healthy and happy life in Indian society depends on variety of parameters. We have compiled few parameters for this survey. Each one of the problem influences directly or indirectly in shaping the development of individuals in the society.

The parameters are as follows:

1. **Corruption** : Corruption is an issue that adversely affects India's economy of central, state and local government agencies. Not only has it held the economy back from reaching new heights, but rampant corruption has stunted the country's development. Hence it is one of the most dominant problems faced by Indians right now.

2. **Reservation:** The system of reservation in India consists of a series of measures, such as reserving access to seats in the various legislatures, to government jobs, and to enrollment in higher educational institutions.

The reservation nourishes the historically disadvantaged castes and tribes, listed as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes (SCs and STs) by the Government of India, also those designated as Other Backwards Classes (OBCs) and also the economically backward general. The reservation is undertaken to address the historic oppression, inequality, and discrimination faced by those communities and to give these communities a place.

It is intended to realise the promise of equality enshrined in the Constitution. But the debate is going on against the proper usage of reservation among different parts of Indian society.

3. **Safety:** Safety is rising issue among women in India. The cases of women harassment has been readily increasing and a widespread concern is generated regarding the issue.

Not only Women but other things like Road Safety etc is also a major concern in India.

4. **Water scarcity:** The water scarcity problem is one of the most serious risks facing the world at every level: social, economic, political and environmental. It is already manifesting itself as a problem in parts of the world, emphasizing the need to manage the natural resource in a sustainable way with the appropriate infrastructure. In India rural areas as well as urban people are facing the problem of water scarcity.

5. **Pollution:** Air pollution in India is a serious issue with the major sources being fuel wood and biomass burning, fuel adulteration, vehicle emission and traffic congestion.

Air pollution is also the main cause of the Asian brown cloud, which is causing the monsoon to be delayed. Noise pollution in the congested cities with other pollution such as Water pollution due to the improper drainage of wastes by factories is increasing day by day.

6. **Health facility :** India is becoming a hub for medical tourism but these facilities are not available to all. The poor class people can't afford healthcare facilities which causes death of infants in a large number. In some areas, health-care facilities are available but with unskilled doctors, improper infrastructure

and shortage of medicines which can lead to improper treatment resulting in chronic diseases and death.

7. **Sanitation** : Sanitation is yet another problem, which refers to public health conditions related to clean drinking water and adequate treatment and disposal of human excreta and sewage. There is a large portion of Indian population devoid of toilets at home.

Slum areas do not have toilets forcing people to defecate in open, which causes numerous diseases like diarrhoea, cholera, dehydration etc.

8. **Traffic** : Traffic is one of the major problem in urban areas faced by people in daily life which leads to frustration and conflicts among them. People gets delayed in their journey which irritates them. The environment suffers due to noise by horns, pollution from vehicles.

9. **Gender inequality**: Gender inequality exists in the form of socially constructed, predefined gender roles firmly anchored in Indias socio-cultural structure that has deep cultural and historical roots. Socio-cultural influences have spillover effects across all domains, including the organizational workforce, and social and political contexts. This leads to less opportunity for females as compared to males.

## 2.2 Methodology

We have formed a single questionnaire for the survey which includes all the parameters discussed above. The survey is totally voluntarily based survey. We have done online survey, for this we have formed a Google form and circulated it through emails and then recorded their corresponding responses in the automatically generated Google sheets.

The regions we have reached for online survey includes major cities and some villages in states of Rajasthan, Telangana, Mahrastra ,Bihar, etc. We have also normalized the data to get the correct results.

We have got a total of 147 responses within one week.

### 2.2.1 Data Presentation

We have presented the collected data in the form of graphs for pictorial representation and tables for non-pictorial representation. We have also performed the Linear

Regression Test on the collected data for p-value and t-value to compute R-squared value.

We have used different graphs according to the suitability to show the different groups of the data. The stacked histograms are used for showing the distribution of usage according to a certain criteria among different place of living etc.

We have used pie charts to show the distribution of our collected data according to the gender, place of living and employment status. We also used boxplots to show the distribution among the continuous variables in the data.

The remaining report presents the data that we have collected and its detailed analysis.

# Chapter 3

## Demographic Information

Demographics is defined as statistical data about the characteristics of a population. For any statistical analysis, uni-variate analysis is used.

Uni-variate analysis is the simplest form of analyzing data. Uni means one, so in other words it explores each variable in a data set, separately. It doesn't deal with causes or relationships (unlike regression) and its major purpose is to describe each variable on its own. It looks at the range of values, as well as the central tendency of the values. Bar graphs are used for frequency count.

### 3.1 Gender

Gender distribution for the collected data is shown in the given figure 3.1

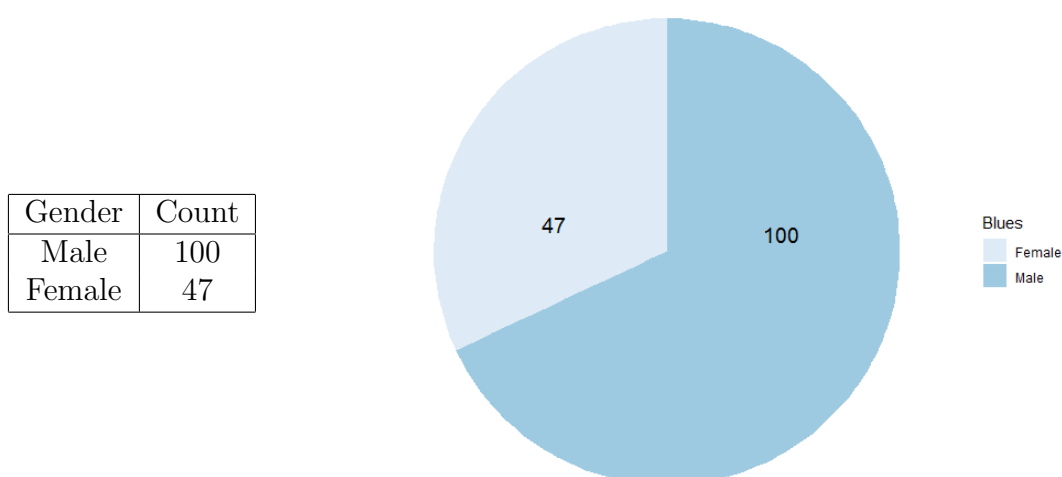


Figure 3.1: Gender

## 3.2 Place of Living

Data was collected from several cities and villages of different states (Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Bihar, Telangana).

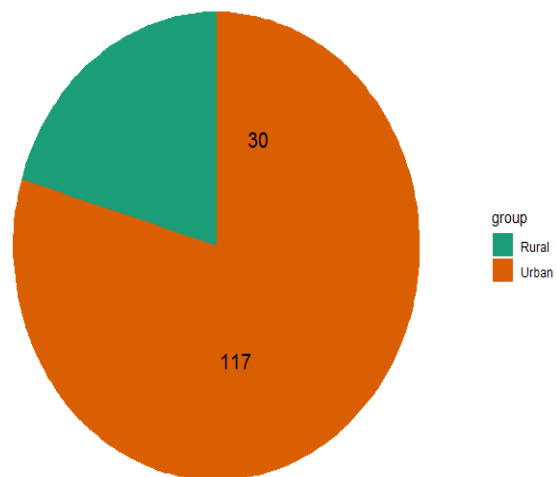


Figure 3.2: Place of Living

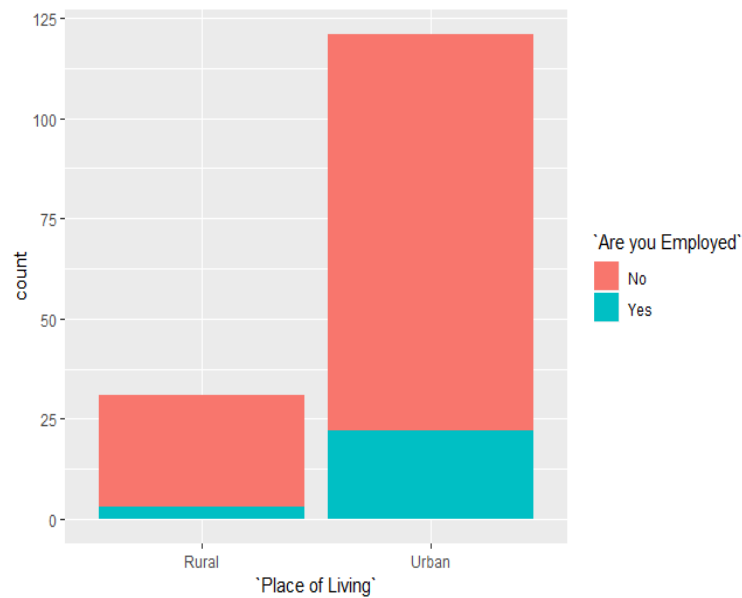


Figure 3.3: Place of Living vs Employment Status

### 3.3 Employment

Many problems are faced by people who are unemployed thus we in our questionnaire if they are employed or not. As shown in figure 3.4

Employed	Unemployed
24	123

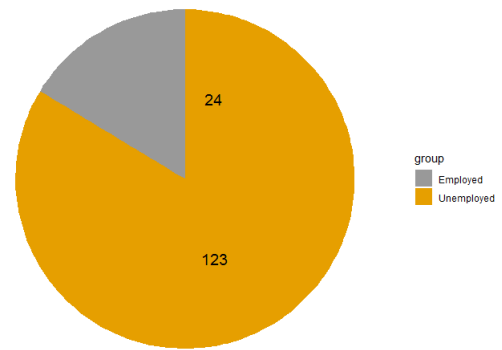


Figure 3.4: Employment

# Chapter 4

## Corruption

### 4.1 Introduction

Corruption is an issue that adversely affects Indias economy of central, state and local government agencies. Not only has it held the economy back from reaching new heights, but rampant corruption has stunted the countrys development. Hence it is one of the most dominant problems faced by Indians right now.

### 4.2 Corruption and Age

We know that as Age increase, people grow older and thus they start facing health related problems. We wanted to know if there is a trend in health facility as a problem vs Age. So, we plotted a graph between these two factors as shown 12.1

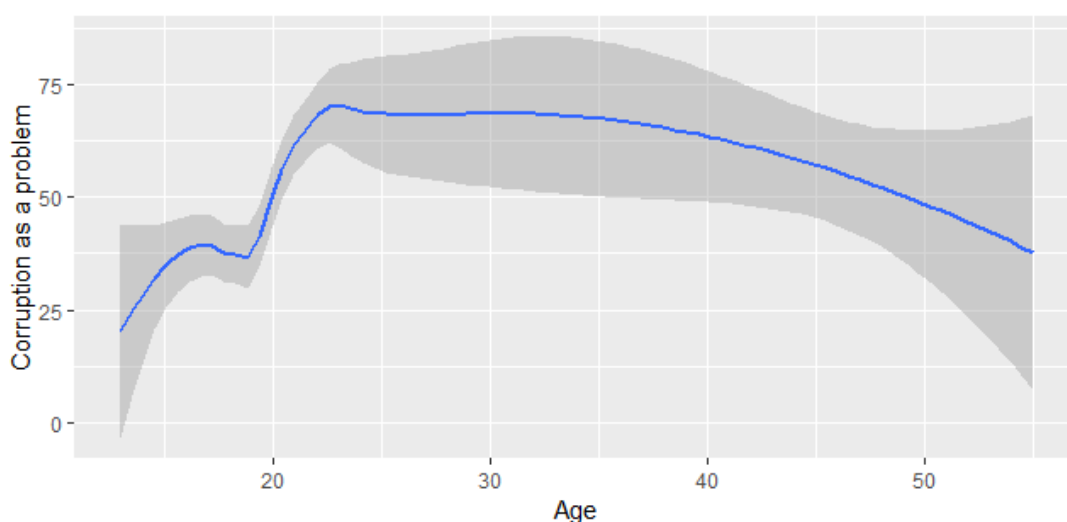


Figure 4.1: Graph of Corruption as a problem and Age



From the graph it can be seen that:

- Younger people find Corruption as a major problem.
- As people grow older, they don't face much of the corruption as they might not work. As the corruption is mostly seen in the workplace, hence they seem to consider Corruption as less as problem as compared to the people of the working age.
- In graph we see slight decrease in slope for the corruption as problem with the increase in Age.

### 4.3 Linear Model for Corruption and Age

We made a linear model between corruption as a problem and Age and plotted graph as shown 4.2. This graph plots the best fitting line to find how corruption as a problem varies with Age. Here the p-value of 0.02 denotes that the significance of data is quite measurable and true.

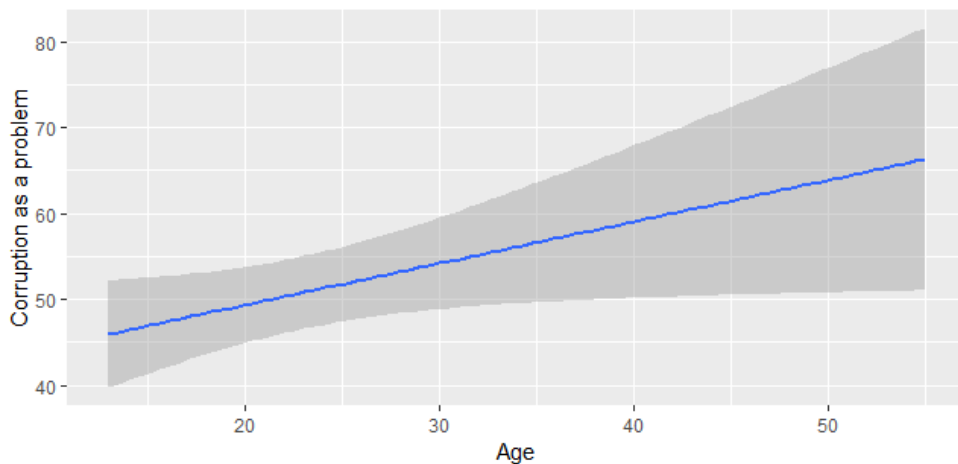


Figure 4.2: Linear Model of Percentage of Corruption as problem -Age (p-value: 0.02)

From the graph it can be seen that:

- Linear model predicts that Age has a direct impact on Corruption as problem.
- There is not a very steep change in perception of people with different age about corruption as a problem. From the previous graph it can be stated that there is slight decrease in corruption as a problem with age but it still prevails in the Indian Society.

# Chapter 5

## Reservation

### 5.1 Introduction

The system of reservation in India consists of a series of measures, such as reserving access to seats in the various legislatures, to government jobs, and to enrollment in higher educational institutions. The reservation nourishes the historically disadvantaged castes and tribes, listed as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes (SCs and STs) by the Government of India, also those designated as Other Backwards Classes (OBCs) and also the economically backward general. The reservation is undertaken to address the historic oppression, inequality, and discrimination faced by those communities and to give these communities a place. It is intended to realise the promise of equality enshrined in the Constitution.

The Constitution prohibits untouchability and obligates the state to make special provision for the betterment of the SCs and STs. Over the years, the categories for affirmative action, also known as positive discrimination, have been expanded beyond those to the OBCs.

Reservation is governed by the Constitution, statutory laws and local rules and regulations. The SCs, STs and OBCs, and in some states Backward Classes among Muslims under a category called BC(M), are the primary beneficiaries of the reservation policies. There have been protests from groups outside the system who feel that it is inequitable.

### 5.2 Reservation and Age

Reservation comes into the play as soon as the child completes its schooling and looking for institutions for further studies or looks for job in government institutions.

Therefore reservation comes into play in an early age. Once a person takes the advantage of the reservation he/she does not consider as a problem in future. Hence reservation plays an important role in a person's life till he/she finds educational institution or a job in Government offices.

5.1

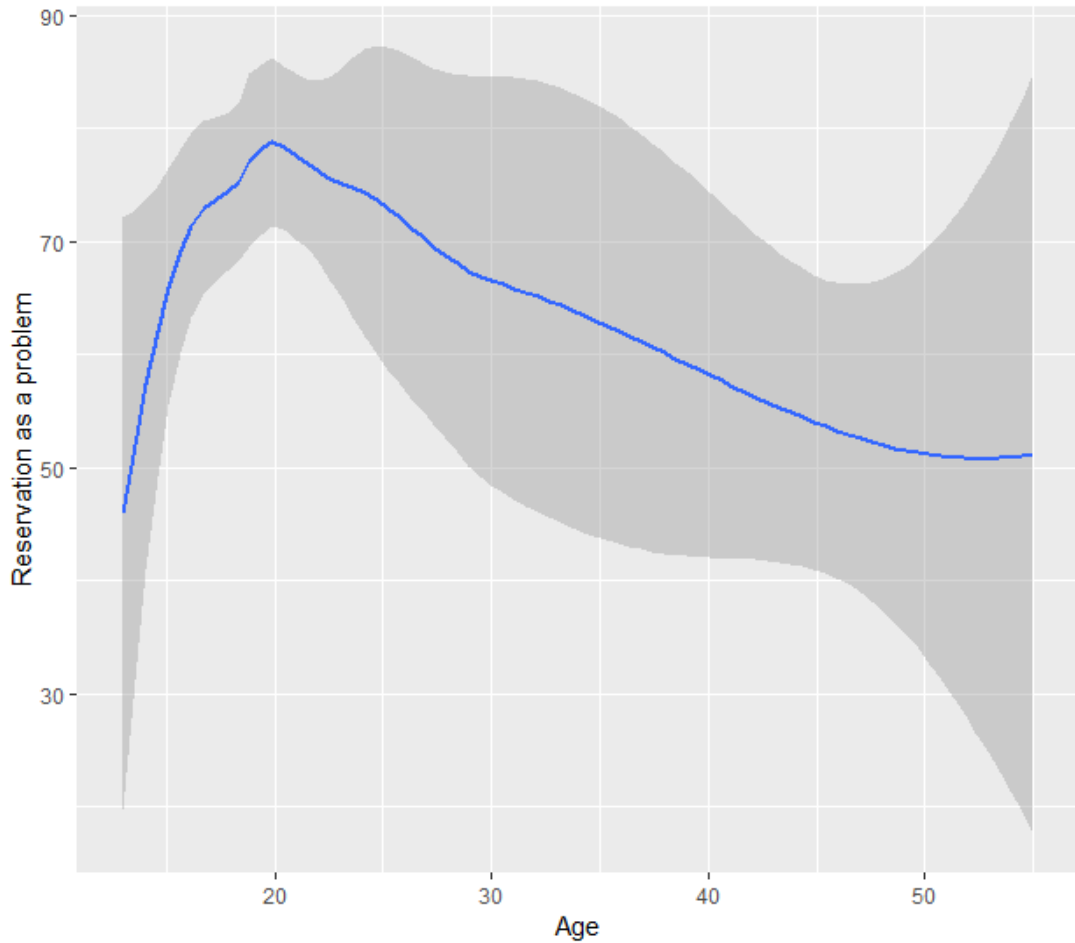


Figure 5.1: Graph of Reservation as a problem and Age

From the graph it can be seen that:

- Younger people find Reservation as a major problem.
- As people grow older, they don't need to get reservation. Hence they don't consider as a problem.
- In graph we see steep decrease in slope for the reservation as problem with the increase in Age because of the above stated reason.

### 5.3 Linear Model for Reservation and Age

We made a linear model between corruption as a problem and Age and plotted graph as shown 5.2. This graph plots the best fitting line to find how reservation as a problem varies with Age.

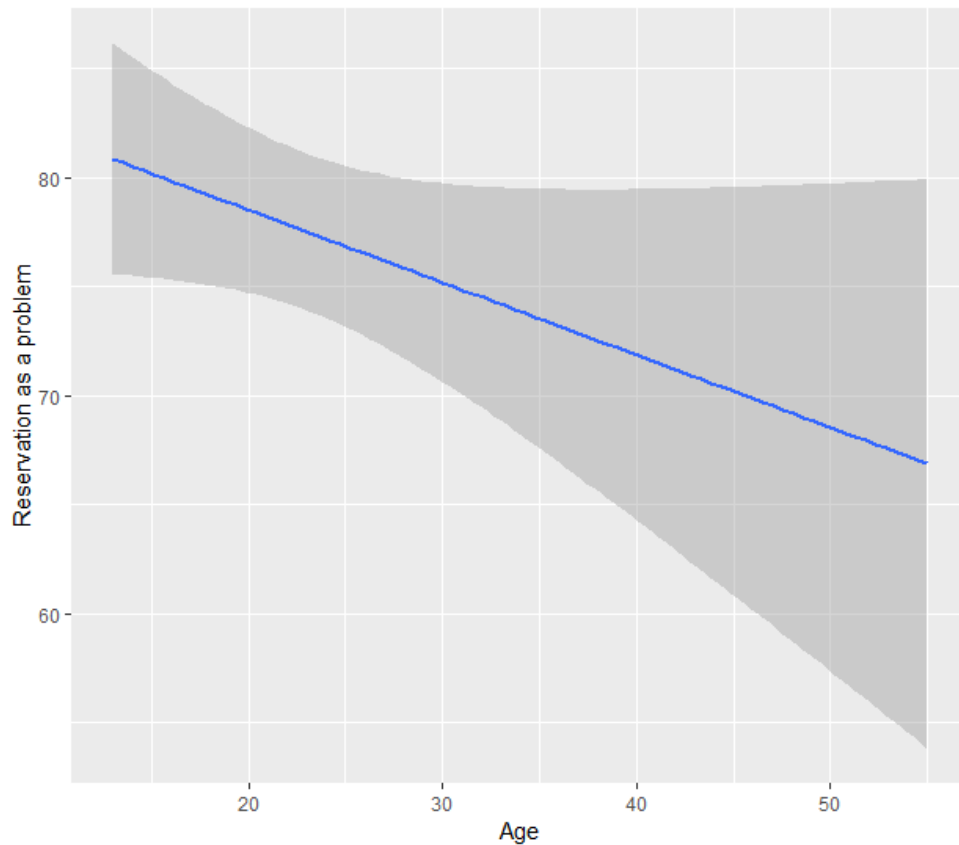


Figure 5.2: Linear Model of Percentage of Reservation -Age (p-value: 0.67)

From the graph it can be seen that:

- Linear model predicts that Age has a direct impact on Reservation as problem.
- There is a very steep change in perception of people with different age about reservation as a problem. From the previous graph it can be stated that there is steep decrease in corruption as a problem with age as reservation is more of a problem for young working people instead of old people.

### 5.4 Reservation and employment

From the box plot it can be seen that:

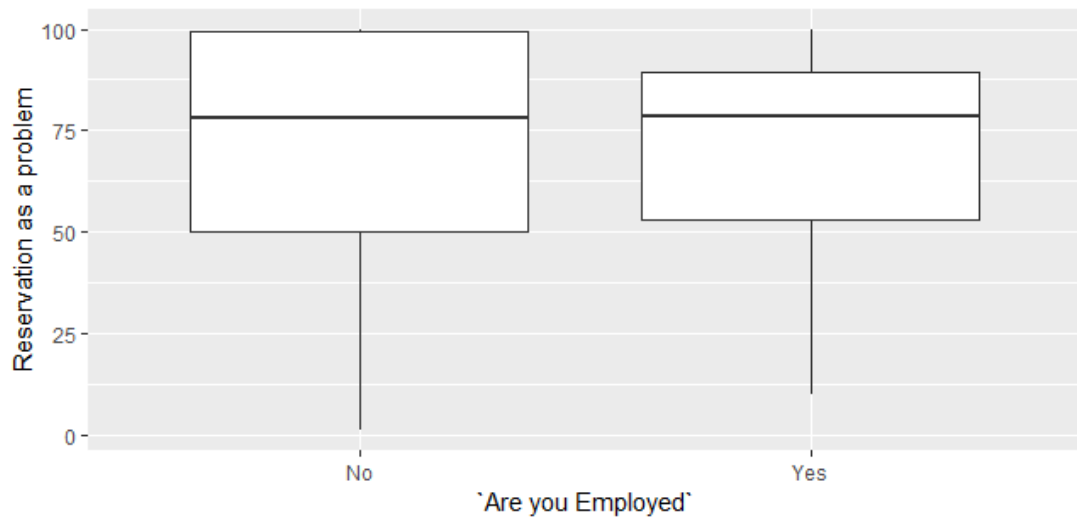


Figure 5.3: Graph of Reservation as a problem and Employment

- Those people who are unemployed seems to have consider reservation as problem. As reservation may be the reason behind their unemployment.
- about 50 percent of unemployed people rated more than 75, reservation as problem.
- while it may be case that employed people used reservation to get employed hence they rated less reservation as problem compared to unemployed people.

# Chapter 6

## Safety

### 6.1 Introduction

Safety is rising issue among women in India. The cases of womenharassment has been readily increasing and a widespread concern is generatedregarding the issue.Not only Women but other things like Road Safety etc is also a major concernin India

### 6.2 Safety and Age

Safety especially women safety is a widespread concern for all the age groups. For the working women a constant increase in harassment cases is a concern while for the people in higher age group concern this as a problem for their children.

Moreover apart from women safety there is an issue of road safety that is prevalent in India. There are lots of road accidents that happen on the daily basis due to the negligence of road safety precautionary measures.

Other safety concern include work place safety that include wearing proper gear while working in hazardous situation in the workplace that include under construction building etc.

From the graph it can be seen that:

- People of all the age group find safety as an important concern.
- As people grow older, they might find workplace safety as less of a concern but for them the women safety and road safety is still a larger issue
- In graph we constant slope as the perception of all the people from different age is almost same regarding safety

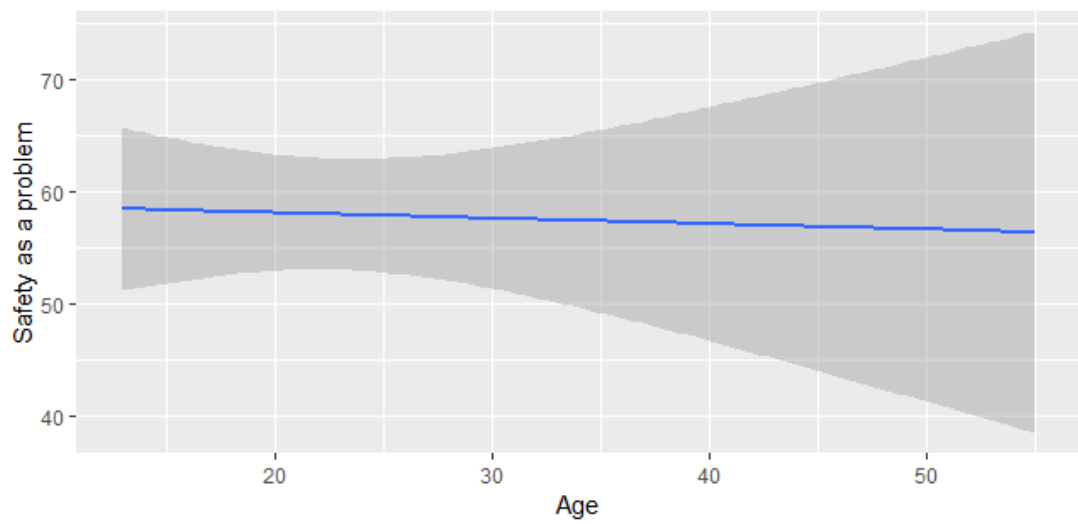


Figure 6.1: Graph of Safety as a problem and Age

# Chapter 7

## Water Scarcity

### 7.1 Introduction

Water scarcity involves water stress, water shortage or deficits, and water crisis. This may be due to both nature and humans. Main factors that contribute to this issue include poor management of resources, lack of government attention, and man-made waste.

Excessive use of groundwater for irrigation in agriculture has also caused a strain in the resource. As India is one of the top agriculture producers in the world, the consumption of water for land and crops is also one of the highest.

The results of the widespread use of ineffective techniques used for irrigation aligned with mismanagement are few of the reasons for the water deficit.

### 7.2 Water Scarcity and Age

We know that as Age increase, people grow older and thus they have more water consumption. We wanted to know if there is a trend in water scarcity as a problem vs Age. So, we plotted a graph between these two factors as shown in the figure 7.1

From the graph it can be seen that:

- Younger people find Water Scarcity as a major problem. Since, most of the students reside in hostels with inadequate supply of water.
- As people grow older, they face not much of the problem while there are some that reside in the society where there is very short water supply.
- In graph we see slight decrease in slope for the water scarcity as problem with the increase in Age.



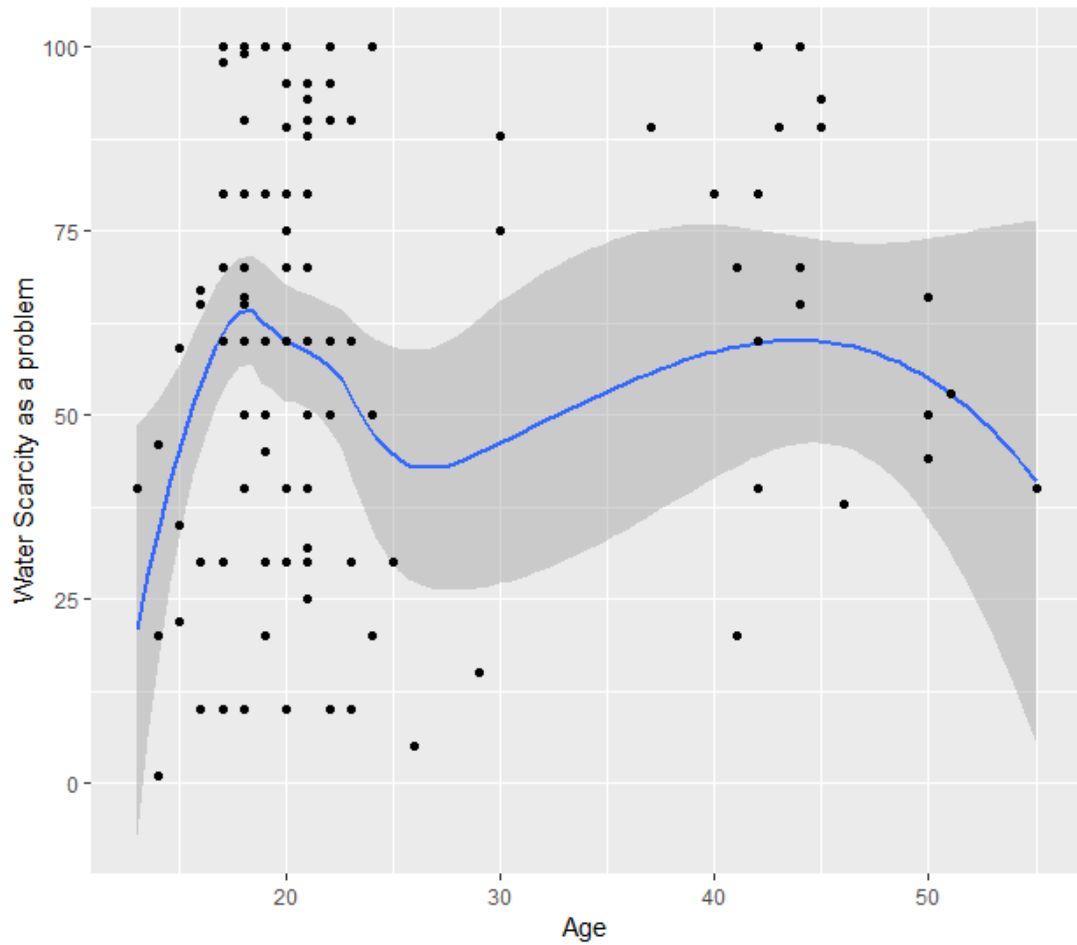


Figure 7.1: Graph of Water Scarcity as a problem and Age

### 7.3 Linear Model for Water Scarcity and Age

We made a linear model between water scarcity as a problem and Age and plotted graph as shown in figure 7.2. This graph plots the best fitting line to find how water scarcity as a problem varies with Age. Here the p-value of 0.14 denotes that the significance of data is moderately measurable and true.

From the graph it can be seen that:

- Linear model predicts that Age has a direct impact on water scarcity as problem.
- There is not a very steep change in perception of people with different age about water scarcity as a problem. From the previous graph it can be stated that there is slight decrease in water scarcity as a problem with age but it still a major issue in the Indian Society.

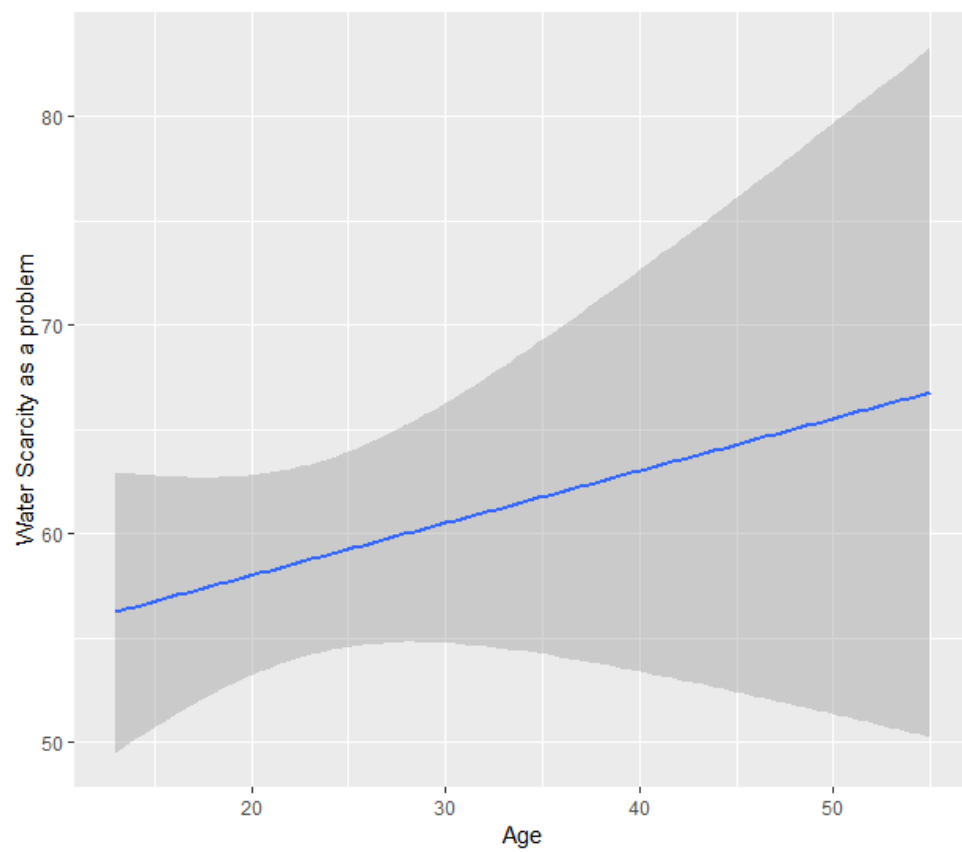


Figure 7.2: Linear Model of Percentage of Water Scarcity as problem -Age (p-value: 0.14)

# Chapter 8

## Pollution

### 8.1 Introduction

Air Pollution occurs when harmful or excessive quantities of substances including gases, particles, and biological molecules are introduced into the Earth's atmosphere. Air pollution in India is a serious issue, ranking higher than smoking, high blood pressure, child and maternal malnutrition, and risk factors for diabetes.

In urban areas, most emissions come from vehicles and industry, whereas in rural areas, much of the pollution stems from biomass burning for cooking and keeping warm.

On the other hand, noise pollution today, has become a major problem in India that has led to serious health threats like hearing loss, increasing stress levels, behavioral and mental problems and many more.

### 8.2 Pollution and Age

We know that as Age increase, people of all age groups have same effects . We wanted to know if there is a trend in pollution as a problem vs Age. So, we plotted a graph between these two factors as shown in the figure 8.1

From the graph it can be seen that:

- Younger people find Pollution as major issue for the environment.
- As people grow older, they are working in some industry that involves combustion with high levels of pollution problem.
- In graph we see slight decrease in slope for the pollution as problem with the increase in Age.

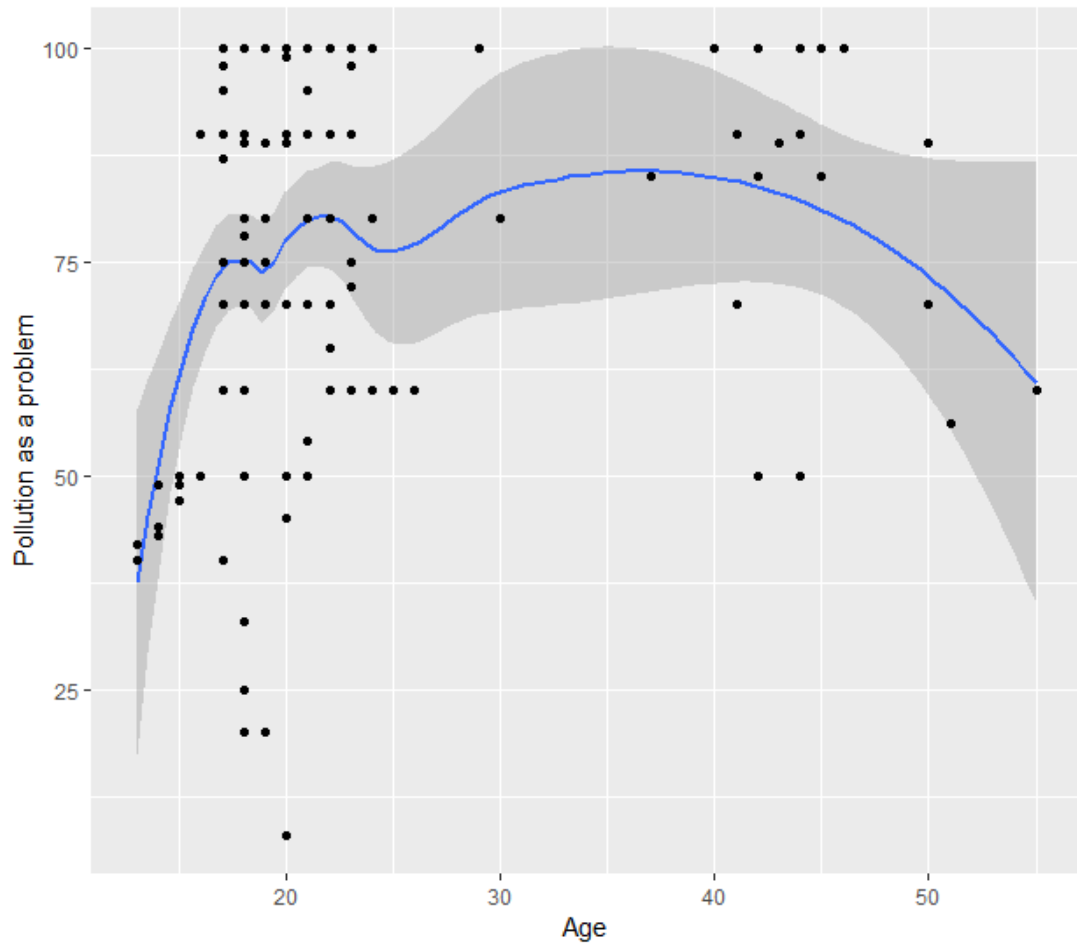


Figure 8.1: Graph of Pollution as a problem and Age

### 8.3 Linear Model for Pollution and Age

We made a linear model between pollution as a problem and Age and plotted graph as shown in figure 8.2. This graph plots the best fitting line to find how water scarcity as a problem varies with Age. Here the p-value of 0.04 denotes that the significance of data is perfectly measurable and correct.

From the graph it can be seen that:

- Linear model predicts that Age has a direct impact on pollution as problem.
- There is a very steep change in perception of people with different age about pollution as a problem. From the previous graph it can be stated that there is good increase in pollution as a problem with age but it still a factor that degrades health of citizens.

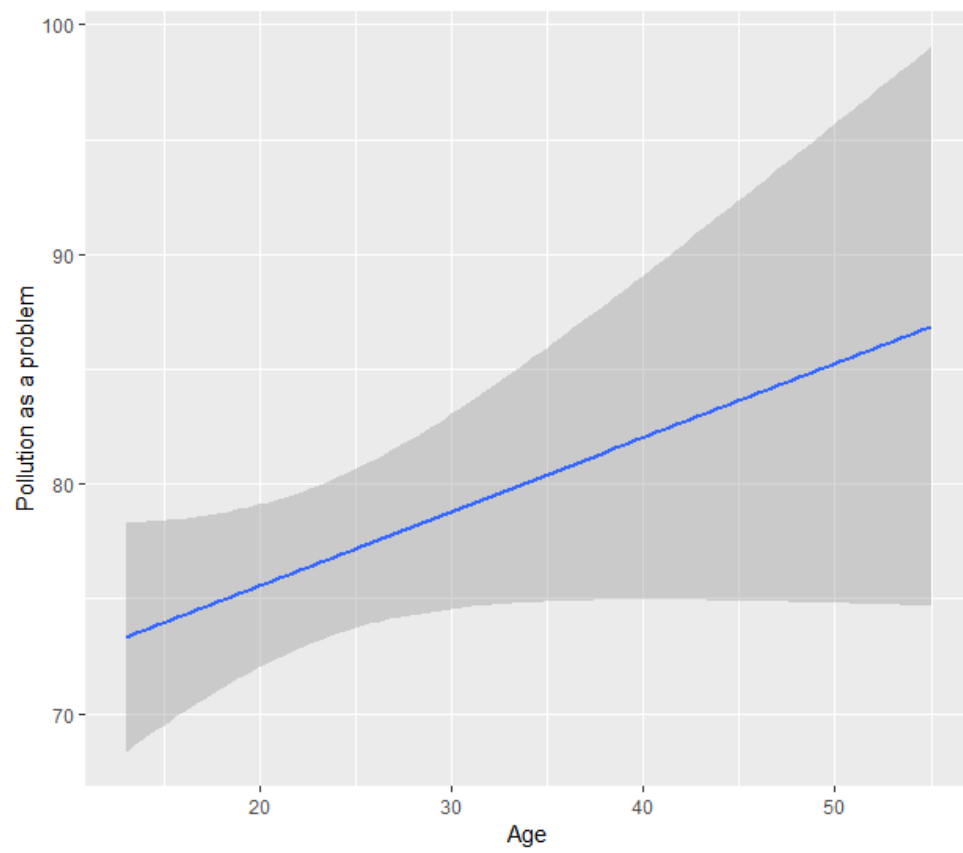


Figure 8.2: Linear Model of Percentage of Pollution as problem -Age (p-value: 0.04)

# Chapter 9

## Sanitation

### 9.1 Introduction

Sanitation refers to the provision of facilities and services for the safe management of human excreta from the toilet to containment and storage and treatment onsite or conveyance, treatment and eventual safe end use or disposal. More broadly sanitation also included the safe management of solid waste and animal waste.

Inadequate sanitation is a major cause of infectious diseases such as cholera, typhoid and dysentery in India. It also contributes to stunting and impaired cognitive function and impacts on well-being through school attendance, anxiety and safety with lifelong consequences, especially for women and girls.

### 9.2 Sanitation and Place of Living

From the box plot it can be seen that:

- Sanitation is a major problem for both rural and urban areas.
- About 50 percent of rural people rated more than 70%, reservation as problem.
- Since some urban cities are equipped with good waste management system so their rating is less than rural people.

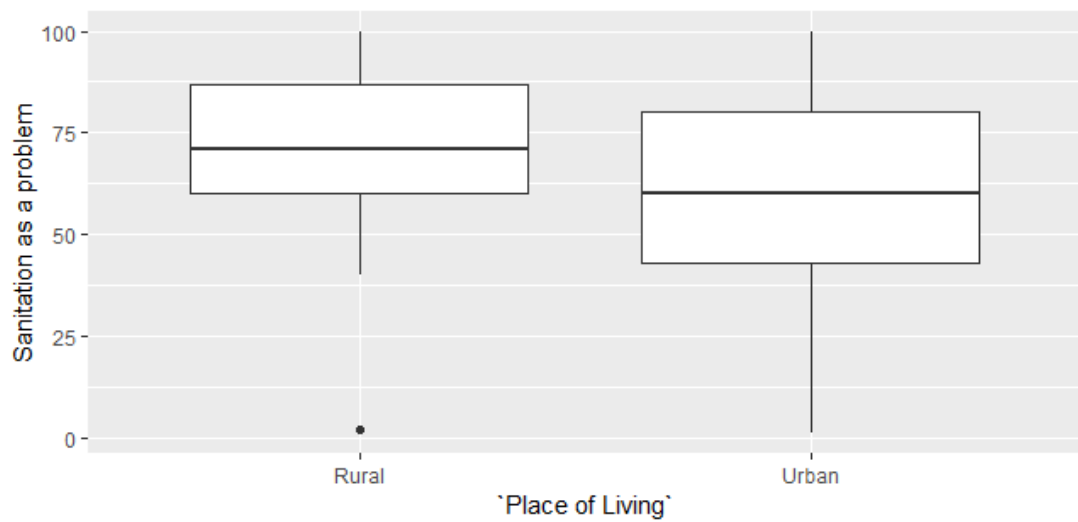


Figure 9.1: Place of living vs sanitation

# Chapter 10

## Traffic

### 10.1 Introduction

One of the major problem faced by Indians is traffic. So, with the increase in population and urbanization the problem of traffic is becoming more severe in big cities. The major reason of traffic jams is obviously more private cars and vehicles on the road. Poor road management and lack of proper infrastructure also leads to traffic congestion. It is an issue of serious concern in every city these days. Traffic jam leads to sheer waste of productive time. People get delayed for their offices, for important business meetings along with late delivery of business goods affecting the overall economy of a Nation.

### 10.2 Traffic and Age

From the graph it can be seen that:

- People with age group 15-20 seems to be less concerned with traffic problem.
- For people with age group 20-30 traffic is considered as problem.
- As age increases after 30 the traffic is not considered as major problem.



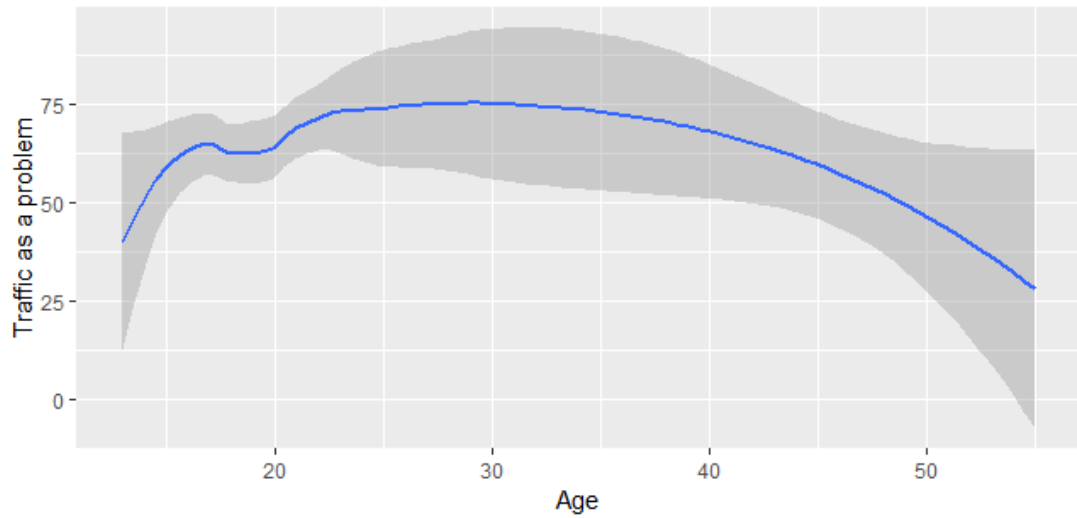


Figure 10.1: Graph of Traffic as a problem and Age

### 10.3 Linear Model for Traffic and Age

We made a linear model between Traffic as a problem and Age and plotted graph as shown 10.2. This graph plots the best fitting line to find how Traffic as a problem varies with Age.

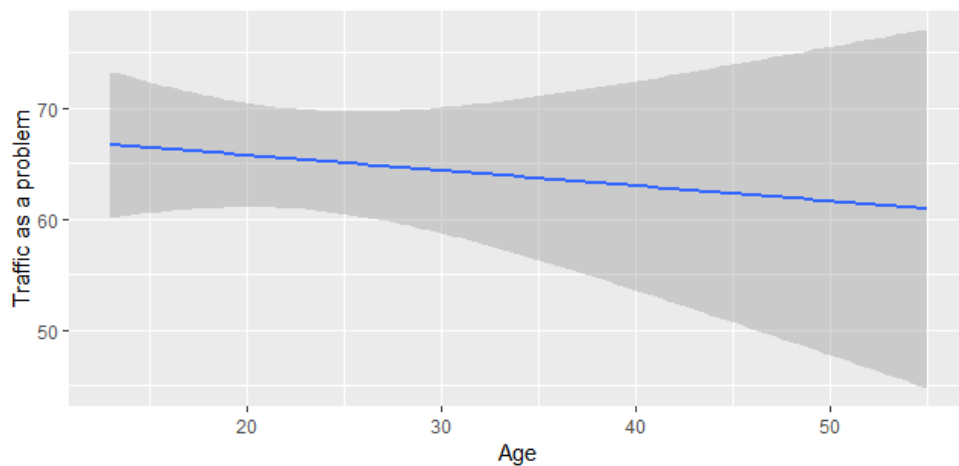


Figure 10.2: Linear Model of Percentage of Traffic -Age (p-value: 0.55)

From the graph it can be seen that:

- Linear model predicts that Age has a direct impact on Traffic as problem.
- It can be seen that traffic as problem is considered by young people since these are the people who drive their vehicles to their job place.

# Chapter 11

## Gender Inequality

### 11.1 Introduction

Gender inequality in India refers to health, education, economic and political inequalities between men and women in India. Gender inequalities, and their social causes, impact India's sex ratio, women's health over their lifetimes, their educational attainment, and economic conditions. Gender inequality in India is a multifaceted issue that concerns men and women.

### 11.2 Gender Inequality and Age

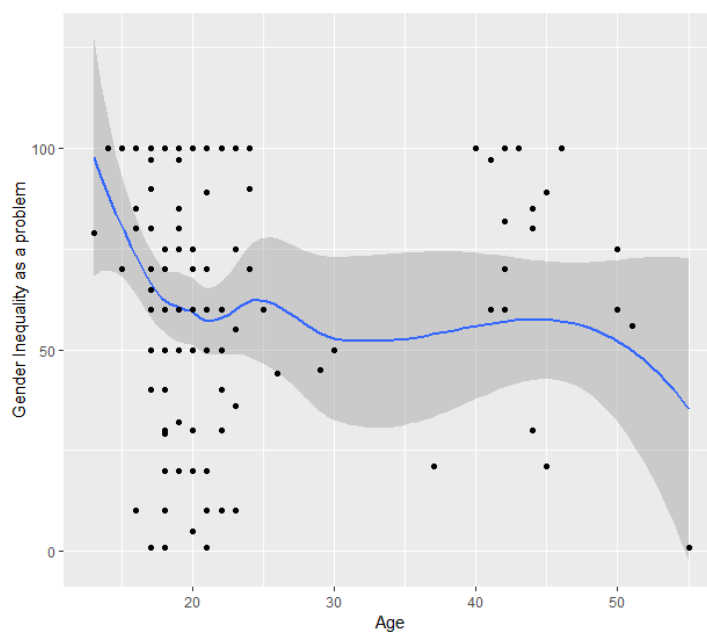


Figure 11.1: Graph of Gender inequality as a problem and Age

From the graph it can be seen that:

- People with age less than 25 do not consider gender inequality as problem.
- but as age increases people start to think gender inequality as problem.

### 11.3 Linear Model for Gender inequality and Age

We made a linear model between Gender inequality as a problem and Age and plotted graph as shown 11.2. This graph plots the best fitting line to find how Gender inequality as a problem varies with Age.

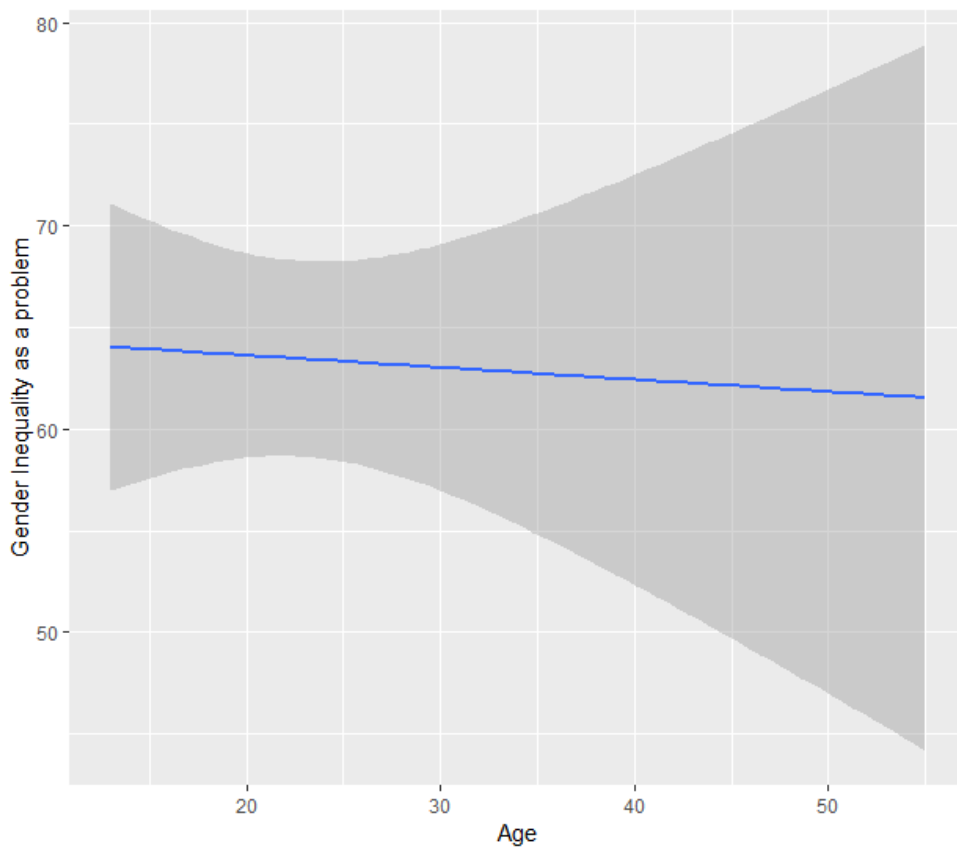


Figure 11.2: Linear Model of Percentage of Gender inequality -Age (p-value: 0.53)

From the graph it can be seen that:

- From the linear model it can be seen that age has no direct impact on gender inequality.

# Chapter 12

## Health Facilities

### 12.1 Health Facilities

One big problem which is faced by Indians is the lack of Health Facilities. India is facing many problems in the healthcare such as lack of infrastructure, less number of working staff. In our survey, we asked how people think health facilities as a problem and asked them to rate this problem out of 100.

#### 12.1.1 Health Facilities and Age

We know that as Age increase, people grow older and thus they start facing health related problems. We wanted to know if there is a trend in health facility as a problem vs Age. So, we plotted a graph between these two factors as shown 12.1

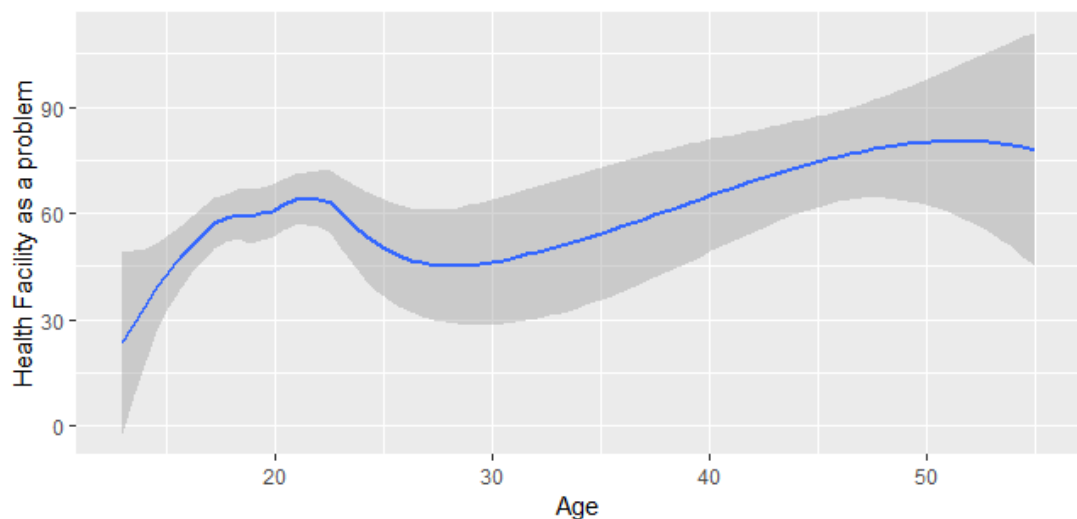


Figure 12.1: Percentage of health facility as a problem and Age

From the graph it can be seen that:

- Younger people don't find health facilities as a major problem.
- As people grow older, they start facing many health related problems. Thus, these people think health facilities are not good in our country.
- In graph we see increase in slope for the health facility as problem with the increase in Age.

### 12.1.2 Linear Model for Health Facilities and Age

We made a linear model between health facilities as a problem and Age and plotted graph as shown 12.2. This graph plots the best fitting line to find how health facilities as a problem varies with Age.

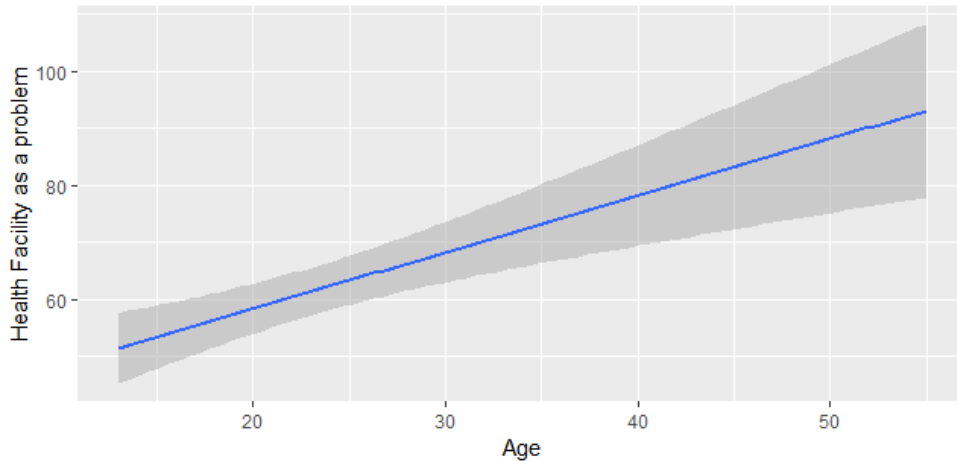


Figure 12.2: Linear Model of Percentage of Health Facility as problem -Age (p-value: 0.19)

From the graph it can be seen that:

- Linear model predicts that Age has a direct impact on Health facilities as problem.
- With the increase in Age, health facilities as a problem also increases.

### 12.1.3 Health Facilities and Income

To observe how health facilities as a problem is affected with the increase in Income, we plotted a graph between these two factors as shown 12.3

It can be observed that:

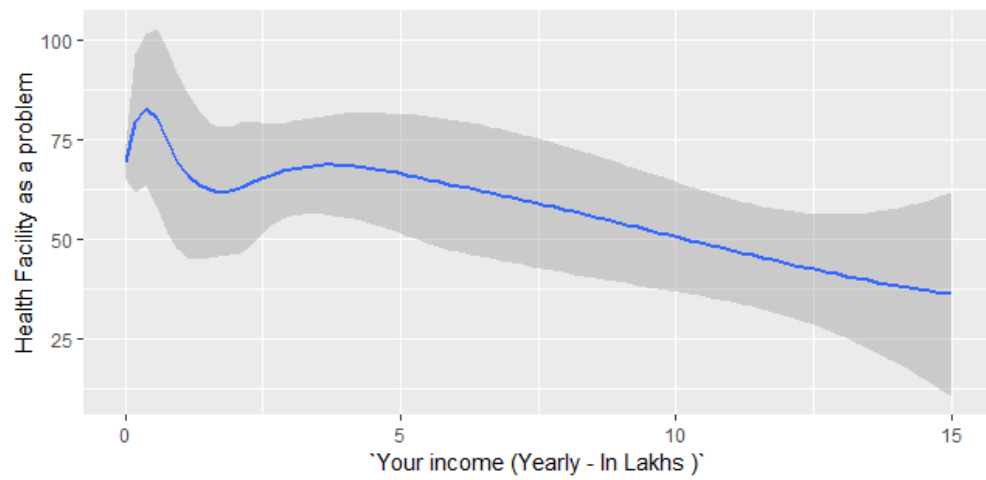


Figure 12.3: Percentage of Health facility as a problem vs Annual Income (p-value: 0.24)

- With the increase in income, people don't think health facilities as a problem.
- If income increases then people can definitely afford better health facilities.
- Thus, health facility is a major problem for people having less income.

# Chapter 13

## Results and Comparison

### 13.1 Linear Model Results

- The R-squared statistic provides a measure of how well the model is fitting the actual data. It takes the form of a proportion of variance.
- It is a measure of the linear relationship between our predictor variable (age) and our response / target variable (percentage of problem).
- It always lies between 0 and 1 (i.e.: a number near 0 represents a regression that does not explain the variance in the response variable well and a number close to 1 does explain the observed variance in the response variable).
- In our example, the value we get is 0.1964. Or roughly 19.6% of the variance found in the response variable (percentage of problem) can be explained by the predictor variable (age).

```
call:
lm(formula = Age ~ `Place of Living` + `Rate corruption as a problem ( Enter number between 1-100)` +
  `Rate Pollution as a problem ( Enter number between 1-100)` +
  `Rate Safety as a problem ( Enter number between 1-100)` +
  `Rate Sanitation as a problem ( Enter number between 1-100)` +
  `Rate Gender Inequality as a problem ( Enter number between 1-100)` +
  `Rate Reservation as a problem ( Enter number between 1-100)` +
  `Rate Traffic as a problem ( Enter number between 1-100)` +
  `Rate water scarcity as a problem ( Enter number between 1-100)`)
```

Residual standard error: 8.602 on 136 degrees of freedom  
(1 observation deleted due to missingness)  
Multiple R-squared: 0.1964, Adjusted R-squared: 0.1433  
F-statistic: 3.694 on 9 and 136 DF, p-value: 0.0003619

Figure 13.1: Linear Model Results

## 13.2 Comparison between Problems

To do the comparison between all the problems, we plotted box plot for all these problems:

- Corruption
- Gender Inequality
- Health Facility
- Pollution
- Reservation
- Sanitation
- Traffic
- Water Scarcity

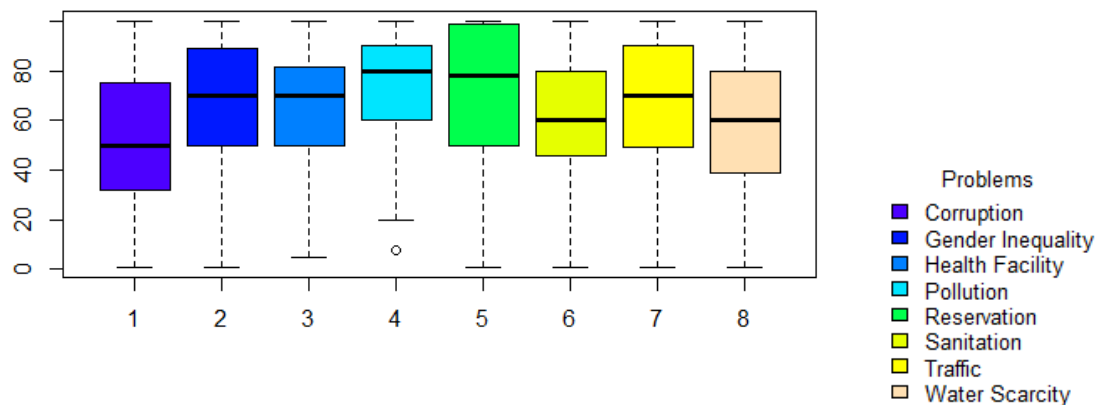


Figure 13.2: Problems

It can be observed from that:

- Pollution and Reservation are the biggest problem faced by Indians. Since, their mean in the box plot is highest among all the problems.
- Corruption is the least faced problems among all the 8 problems.
- Since, most of the data consists of the people of young age thus, these box plots mainly shows the trend of the problems faced by working class people.



# Chapter 14

## Conclusion

With this survey on "Major Problems faced by Indians", we have drawn various conclusions:

- People between Age 17-25 years sees reservation as a major problem.
- The working class faces the most number of problems mainly traffic and corruption.
- People having more income do not think health facility as a major problem.
- Pollution and Reservation are the major problems among all the eight problems.
- Sanitation is a big problem in rural areas as compared to urban areas.
- People living in rural areas are more unemployed as compared to those living in urban areas.
- Unemployed people finds reservation as a major problem.
- Safety is a major Problem for Females as compared to Males.