

Full Length Research Paper

Risky behaviors among youths in Mumbai metropolitan region

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Youths in India are powerful agent of economic change. In globalization, youths are expected to gain maximize skills, health and knowledge. But some youths are involved in risky behaviors. They are involved in driving vehicles, smoke cigarettes, drinking alcohol, physical fight, depression, sexual involvement and suffer from malnutrition. The result shows that male in Mumbai metropolitan region are more involved in driving vehicles, smoking cigarettes, physical fight, drinking alcohol. The female have more depression and they are malnourished. More numbers of youths are involved in different risky behaviors in Mumbai city as compare to Youths in Thane, Vasai-virar, Navi-Mumbai, Mira Bhaynder, Bhiwandi-Nizampur and Ulhasnagar city. The logistic regression for multiple risky behaviors shows that boys are more involved in driving vehicles. Those youths walk to college, spend more time in college and travel by train have more multiple risky behaviors. Youths those drive car are more likely to have multiple risky behaviors. The policy of counseling to youths by psychologist, parents and teachers is required at immediate level. Youths must be restricted to drive different vehicles, drink alcohol and smoking. Parents must observe the changing behaviors of youths and provide them counseling. There is need to alter of risky behaviors among youths by neighbors, relatives and police in Mumbai Metropolitan Region. Girls must be given health care and nutrition at household level. Long term policies at household, society and regional level are required to reduce the risky behaviors among youths.

Key words: Nutrition, household, health care.

INTRODUCTION

Youth are vital human asset for family, society and nation. It is well known evident in literature that youth are important for future growth of India. Therefore government of India formulated youth policy. The government cannot ignore young people in policy making therefore it has put young people at center of country's economic growth and development. India is now recognized as emerging world economic power. It is experiencing the demographic transition where working population is continuously increasing as compare to dependent population. Therefore youth need to actively participate in growth and development process. Their skills, habits, behaviors and

ambitions are important for social, economic and cultural change. Youths are powerful agent of the change in society. They are more alert of different changes at national and global level. As a future active labor force, youths should be healthy, skilled and knowledgeable. Globalization has positive effect on economic growth and technical change. Globalization demands technical skills from youths rather than ordinary traditional skills. Youths are also going under the different stages of transitions such as learning, work, health, family, and citizenship. In this stage, youth learn to drive vehicle, smoke with friends, sexual activity involvement. They often feel

depressed with the number of events occurring with them. The physical, mental growth and surrounding environment make them vulnerable without proper guidance and suggestions. All good decisions at younger age lead to future development and safeguard of human capital. Adolescence is one of the most important and crucial phase of learning and development.

RISK BEHAVIORS AMONG YOUTH

Risk-taking is considered as one of the characteristics of adolescence. All the youth do not take the global changes positively. Due to technical advancement, the physical activities of youths have declined. Income of the parents has also increased over the period of time. It is supported by technological change and affordable goods and services. Parents are offering different things for youth. They provide car, two wheeler, laptop, mobile to them. They use number of goods in a much addict way. They drive vehicle of parent without license. They do not wear seatbelt for four wheelers or helmet for two wheelers. It affects on safety of youth and vehicle. Boys are given freedom to drive different vehicles. They do not help in different household tasks. Girls have to help for number of domestic activities such as cooking, cleaning, care etc. They spend time with parents because they remain at home for long period. But boys move around city and spend more time with their friends. But it is not necessary that they spend time for study. They develop friendship with different kinds of friends. They especially develop friendship with rich students those drive car, bike and smoke cigarettes and drink alcohol. Rich friends help in terms of money and provide different vehicles for driving. Parents do not know much about the time spend by youths. The parents of youths are highly educated and working in skilled labor market. Household size is small therefore nobody has time to observe, monitor the activities and spend time with each other. Parents do not pay attention on different risky activities of youths. Youths enjoy different risky activities with friends. They take vehicles of parents without permission and drive it with friends. They drive it on highway where they play racing of vehicle with friends. For regular activities and occasion youth require vehicle of parents. They do not wear seatbelt for four wheelers and easily violets traffic rules. They are not mature drivers for different kinds of vehicles. Their body is not suitable for driving vehicles. They pay less attention on traffic signals, directions, prohibited areas and parking of vehicle. As the age of the youth rises, they get involve in more risky activities. Some youth work in labor market with minimum skills and earn money. In Mumbai and Thane city, call centers, banks, firms, tuitions, shops are proving part time employment. Youth easily apply and work part time in such firms, shops and banks. Money earned at such jobs is used for

enjoyment and drinking alcohol and smoking with friends. Even though job at lower skill and money earning is not required but students work for experience. As the age of youth rises, they get more depress because of carrier tension and study. Parents have lot of expectations about future from youth in metropolitan region. But those students involved in smoking and drinking do not spend much time with parents and for study. Youths do not spend time with parents it means they do not get any solution for different problems. Suppose the youth is working then it is stressful activity in terms of study. Sometime family problems and work stress leaves the students in depression. It is difficult task for youths to discuss all the problems with parents. Those youths parents have taken loan from different sources have no choice but to work and get some income to fulfill the basic expenditure. It further adds to the depression for youth. Boys are immature in their behavior as compare to girls. They fight with their friends on various reasons. If they have car and bike then the quarrels related to over speed, crossing lane and parking are much higher. It is their aggressive behavior which causes to fight with friends. Sometimes the physical fight also takes place in groups. It becomes the matter of police case. It affects on their study and overall household environment. Youths have different kinds of friends. Some youth's have opposite sex attraction. They are involved in romantic relationship with opposite sex. They develop relationship over the period of time and enjoy the romantic relations during college life. After college hours they visit's restaurants and watch movies. They want to experience romantic relationship which is shown in movies. They visit gardens and beaches in city where they come across with sexual relations. They do not have knowledge of sexual and reproductive transmitted diseases. They do not use contraceptive during sexual activity. Such risky activities lead to pregnancies among girls. It leads to abortion and further health consequences. Such girls cannot spend time in educational institution for attending lectures and reading books in library. Some youths have car, bike and they always go outside of city for picnic or for refreshment. They drive vehicles as a part of enjoyment and get injured at different points. Some youths are of poor socio-economic background. Their parents do not earn enough income. They have taken loan from different sources. At lower income, parents are not able to provide them good food and health care. Such students remain ill, weak for long period of time. Such students do not eat the qualitative food even they are required at this age.

Educational system has been greatly reformed by introducing grading system. Students face greater anxiety due to continuous evaluation system. There are different sections of students including migrants, slum, elite, middle class etc. Each section of students has different kinds of interests and problems. Migrant students are out

of family bounds and need guidance and support on continuous basis. They easily get depressed because of small failure or any kind of difficulty. Emotional and financial support is not easily available to youths in urban area. Youths living in slums do not have access to basic civic amenities. It is affecting on their quality of life. Most of the youths are very poor and they need to work and continue education. Some youths are involved in part time and low paying jobs and always find solutions for various economic-social problems. In normal way, they do not arrive at proper solutions. They remain isolated and frustrated and out of group of students. They do not get emotional support from friends, teachers, relatives etc. A small failure for youths often leaves them in a state of frustration and turmoil. It further renders them vulnerable to the anti social or criminal elements.

Most of youths rely for information on the mass media and communication with their peer groups. But such information is not always reliable. Some time excess media use or cell phone has future consequences. Youths do not know about the disadvantages of media and telephone communication. Youths required skills for future job and development. They expect investment in education and health for future development. After all youths is the future support of family, society and nation. The gain of investment in health and education of youths are more to parent but it is for society and nation. There is link between foetal under-nutrition and increased risk of various adult chronic diseases. Nutrition challenges continue throughout the life cycle, particularly for girls and women (World Health Organization, 2006). Government and society must look youth into different perspectives. Migrant youth and youth live in unsettled circumstances are required special attention (United Habitat, 2005, 2006, 2003). The age of involvement in risky activities is different from country to country. For example an experience of sexual initiation sometime during adolescence, the relative timing during adolescence varies (Madkour, 2010). But adolescent sexuality and inclination to experiment may leads to physical as well as a psychological risk. The risk of unplanned pregnancies and contracting sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) is much higher. The sexual preference and pregnancy at early age leads to psychological disorders (Kishore et al., 1999). Youths are required counseling at different levels. Youth often discuss with their friends about role models of different movies. They watch movies of the particular hero who smoke, drink wine and drive vehicles fast. They often discuss different actions of particular hero in new movie. Somewhere they also think to practice of such actions. They form a group who always watch movie of particular hero and play games. Such group of youths becomes the group of risk behaviors. They do not pay attention on their study but watch movies and move in city. Failure in exam may forces such youths to leave education and join unskilled jobs. They fall under the

vicious cycle of unskilled job, lower income and poverty in long term. The major objective of the study is to understand the risky behaviors among youths in 18 to 25 age groups. The study aims to co-relate the risky behaviors of youths with socio-economic and demographic factors. This study estimates the number of youths in different risky behaviors in Mumbai Metropolitan Region.

DATA AND METHODOLOGY

This study is based on primary data collection of youths in Mumbai Metropolitan Region (MMR). The data was collected from 1002 youths in 18 to 25 age group from Mumbai, Thane city and Thane district. A detailed questionnaire was administered to youth in Mumbai Metropolitan Region. The youths were asked about different questions related to risky behaviors. Incidence of different risky behaviors is compared according to different suburbs, city and district. Finally, a logistic model is used to find the impact of the socio-economic antecedents separately for the whole sample and in each region. Finally, a logistic model was estimated by pooling the whole sample together for different kinds of risks in Metropolitan Region. Our central hypothesis implies that the coefficients of different risky behaviors should not positive and significant. If it is, then adjusting for all other factors, youths with risky behavior is associated with a higher incidence in metropolitan region.

LOGISTIC REGRESSION MODEL

A simple logistic function can be shown as follows

$$Z = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 \dots \dots \dots + \beta_k X_k$$

To obtain logistic model from logistic function, we write z as the linear sum α plus β_1 times x_1 plus β_2 times x_2 and so on to β_k time's x_k . The x_s are independent variables of interest and α and the β_1 are constant terms representing unknown parameters.

In short, z is an index that combines the x's

$$F(Z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-Z}}$$

We can substitute the linear sum expression for z in the right hand side of the formula for f (z) to get the expression f (z) equal 1 over 1 plus e to minus the quantity α plus the sum of $\beta_i x_i$ for i ranging from 1 to k.

The logistic model can be written as

$$P(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(\alpha + \beta_i x_i)}}$$

The logistic model is used for different risks among youths. The independent variables are the personnel, family, social and economic factors.

INCIDENCE OF RISKY BEHAVIORS AMONG YOUTHS

In Mumbai Metropolitan Region, youth are involved in different risky behaviors. We have collected the incidence of various risky behaviors in metropolitan region. In Table 1, the total incidence of

Table 1. Incidence of risky behaviors among youth in metropolitan region (Percent).

Risky behaviors	Male	Female	Total
Drive two wheelers	36.30	43.73	39.21
Drive four wheelers	21.78	20.97	21.46
Smoking cigarettes	13.86	8.95	11.93
Alcohol consumption	12.54	10.99	11.93
Depression	23.10	48.59	33.09
Physical fight	23.26	33.5	27.28
Sexual involvement	10.23	5.88	8.52
Malnourished	9.57	22.50	14.64

Source: primary data

different risky behaviors is given according to gender. It is explained as follows.

In Metropolitan Region, 39.21% youth drive two wheelers. Total 36.30% male drive two wheelers whereas 43.73% female drive two wheelers. Around 21.46% youths are driving four wheelers. Total 21.78% male are driving four wheelers in region. Female drive four wheelers (20.97%) in Mumbai Metropolitan Region. Around 12% youths are smoking cigarettes. Male smoking are 13.86% but the female smoke cigarette are 8.95%. Almost 12% youths are consuming alcohol at different occasions. Male drinking alcohol are 12.54% in metropolitan region. The female drinking alcohol are 10.99% in Mumbai metropolitan region. Around 33.09% youths are in depression due to number of reasons. Depression among male is 23.10%. Among female, it is 48.59%. It means female are more depressed than male. Total 27.28% youth are involved in physical fight with their friends. Physical fight among male is 23.26%. Among female, physical fight is 33.5%. It means female fight more as compare to male. Nearly 8.52% youths are involved in sexual activities in past. Sexual involvement among male is 10.23%. Among female sexual involvement is only 5.88%. Very few women are exposed to the opposite sex. Therefore the incidence is low. Total 14.64% youths are malnourished in region. Malnourishment among male is 9.57%. Malnourished female is 22.5%. All risky behaviors incidence is quite higher in Mumbai metropolitan Region.

SPECIFIC RISKY BEHAVIORS ACCORDING TO REGION

Driving vehicles

We have considered various characteristics of driving vehicles by youths. Such behaviors help us to understand the risky driving along with characteristics and regions (Table 2).

Most of the times, youths drive vehicles without license. In Eastern suburb, 50% male drive 2 wheelers but only 33.87% male have license. Among female, total 36.84% drive two wheelers but only 10.53% have license from Western suburb. The male those drive four wheelers are 44.44% in Western suburb. In Thane district, male drivers of four wheelers are 26.87%. The license of four wheelers with male is 19.75%. Among male, the vehicles used for driving is of friend and it is 61.11% in Western suburb. For female, it is 28.91%. Vehicles used of parents by male are 44.44% in Western suburb. Among female, it is 40.23%. The vehicle of relative is used by male are 44.44% in Thane district. Among female, it is 40.23% in Thane city. There are 23.88% male are injured while driving vehicles in Thane city. Total 16.41% female are injured in driving vehicles in Thane district. There are 58.21%

male are using helmet in Thane city. For girls, it is 39.08% in Thane city. Males those drive on highway are 46.27% from Thane city. The females are 22.99% in Thane city. Racing on highway is done by 27.78% male from Western suburb. For female, it is only 10.53%. Major accident while driving vehicle among male is observed as 16.67% in Western suburb. For female, it is 5.54% in Central suburb. The smoking while driving among male is observed as 8.06% in Eastern suburb. Among females, it is 5.26%. The incidence of alcohol consumption while driving vehicle among male is observed as 5.56% in Western suburb. Among female, it is 10.53% in Western suburb.

Characteristics of smoking in different regions

Smoking among youths is mainly observed because of friends. They get cigarettes from friends. Similarly they spend money on cigarettes. There is difference of smoking among youths in different region (Table 3).

Incidence of smoking among male is 27.42% in Eastern suburb. Among female, it is 10.53%. Smoking is because of friend is high among youths. Among male, it is 20.97% in Eastern suburb. Among female, it is 6.25% in Thane district. Smoking because of parents is 4.84% among male in Eastern suburb. Among female, it is 1.67% in Eastern suburb. Smoking because of relatives is 4.87% among male in Eastern suburb. Among female, it is 1.56% in Thane district. In Western suburb, 11.11% male said that their parents support smoking. Among female, it is only 1.67% in Eastern suburb. It means family do not support for smoking of female. Family member share smoking with youths. It is 8.06% among male in Eastern suburb. It is 1.56% among female in Thane district. Friends also give cigarettes for smoking. For male, it is 14.52% in Eastern suburb. Among female, it is only 5.26% in Western suburb. Most of the youths smoke cigarettes because of depression. Among male such incidence is 9.68% in Eastern suburb. Among female, it is observed as 2.34% in Thane district. Male and female chew tobacco in day today life. Among male, tobacco chewing is 5.56% in Western suburb. Among female, it is 5.26% in Western suburb.

Alcohol consumption among youths according to regions

Alcohol is consumed by youth at different occasions. It is consumed by male and female in metropolitan region. There is less support by family members for alcohol consumption but youth drink alcohol with their friends (Table 4). Few characteristics are explained along with region in following paragraph.

Incidence of alcohol drinking among male is 22.22% in Western suburb and Thane district. Among female, it is only 15.79% in Western suburb. Because of smoking, there are many health related problems occurs. Among male, health problems are 5.56% in Western suburb. Among female, it is 0.78% in Thane district. Contraceptive use among male during sexual activity while drinking alcohol is 6.17% in Thane district. Among female, such incidence is not found in Western suburb. Very few female drink alcohol and involve in sexual activity. Drinking alcohol and drive vehicles and accident is 3.70% among male in Thane district. Among female, it is 0.74% in Central suburb.

Depression among youth according to region

Youth are depressed because of study, future carrier and parent's high expectations. Youths are also struggling hard of study and find employment opportunities. Their high perception towards life and occasional failure makes them depressed.

Table 2. Risky driving behavior among youth according to region (Percent).

Drive	Western		Central		Eastern		Thane city		Thane district	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Drive two wheelers	50.00	36.84	47.55	31.00	50.00	21.67	58.21	33.33	54.32	29.69
Drive four wheelers	44.44	15.79	32.84	15.50	29.03	16.67	26.87	19.54	25.93	7.81
License of two wheeler	33.87	10.53	35.78	14.39	33.87	11.67	49.25	28.74	30.86	15.63
License of four wheeler	38.89	10.53	27.45	10.33	30.65	6.67	26.87	14.94	19.75	3.91
Vehicle of										
Friend	61.11	21.05	52.45	25.83	48.39	13.33	58.21	27.59	58.02	28.91
Parent	44.44	26.32	39.71	26.94	35.48	20.00	41.79	40.23	32.10	23.44
Relatives	38.89	15.79	40.20	19.19	30.65	11.67	29.85	20.69	44.44	18.75
Injured while driving	5.56	15.79	21.57	15.50	22.58	8.33	23.88	12.64	22.22	16.41
Wear seatbelt/helmet	50.00	36.84	50.49	32.10	40.32	25.00	58.21	39.08	48.15	19.53
Drive on highway	27.78	15.79	37.75	16.24	38.71	15.00	46.27	22.99	39.51	14.06
Racing on highway	27.78	10.53	13.73	3.32	11.29	0.00	14.93	4.60	9.88	3.13
Major accident	16.67	5.26	9.80	5.54	6.45	0.00	4.48	2.30	7.41	4.69
Smoke and drive	0.00	5.26	5.39	1.11	8.06	0.00	1.49	0.00	4.94	1.56
Alcohol and drive	0.00	5.26	3.92	1.85	6.45	1.67	1.49	2.30	3.70	0.78
Drink drive accident	5.56	10.53	3.92	2.21	4.84	1.67	2.99	2.30	3.70	0.78

Source: As par Table 1.

Table 3. Incidence of smoking among youths according to region (Percent).

Smoke	Western		Central		Eastern		Thane		Thane city	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Smoking	11.11	10.53	18.63	6.64	27.42	3.33	13.43	4.60	22.22	7.03
Because of friend	11.11	5.26	17.16	5.54	20.97	1.67	17.91	4.60	16.05	6.25
Parents	0.00	0.00	0.98	0.37	4.84	1.67	1.49	1.15	2.47	1.56
Relatives	0.00	0.00	1.47	0.00	4.84	0.00	1.49	0.00	2.47	1.56
Accompany	11.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.90	0.00	11.94	3.45	3.70	0.78
parent support	11.11	0.00	1.47	0.00	4.84	1.67	0.00	1.15	1.23	1.56
Family share	5.56	0.00	6.86	0.37	8.06	0.00	4.48	0.00	1.23	1.56
Friends gives cigarettes	11.11	5.26	0.00	0.00	14.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Depression	5.56	0.00	6.86	1.11	9.68	1.67	4.48	1.15	7.41	2.34
Chew tobacco	5.56	5.26	1.47	0.00	3.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Source: As par Table 1.

Among male, depression is 55.56% in Western suburb. Among female, it is 44.83% in Thane city. Occasional depression among male is 33.33% in Western suburb (Table 5). Among female, it is 36.78% in Thane city. Medical treatment for depression is an important issue. Among male, it is 7.41% in the Thane district. Among female, it is 6.25%. The suicide try because of depression is high among youths. Among male, it is 6.17% and among female it is 7.03% in Thane district. In Eastern suburb, 6.45% male have taken drugs to relive depression. Among female, it is 1.48% in Central suburb.

Physical fight according to different regions

Youth fight with their friends, relatives and others because of many reasons (Table 6). But such fight is dangerous when it required medical treatment. Some time youth required to register police case in police station.

Physical fight is common among youths in Mumbai Metropolitan Region. Among male, it is 34.80% in Central suburbs. Among female, it is 29.85% in Thane city. Injury because of fight is reported by 23.04% male in Central suburb. Among female, it is 15.79% in

Table 4. Incidence of drinking among youths according to region (Percent).

Drink alcohol	Western		Central		Eastern		Thane City		Thane district	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol consumption	22.22	15.79	16.67	4.06	16.13	3.33	14.93	14.94	22.22	10.94
Health problem	5.56	0.00	4.41	0.00	1.61	0.00	4.48	0.00	2.47	0.78
Sex after drink alcohol	5.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.49	1.15	4.94	0.78
Contraceptive use	0.00	0.00	1.96	0.00	4.84	1.67	0.00	1.15	6.17	0.78
Drink drive accident	0.00	0.00	0.49	0.74	1.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.70	0.00

Source: As par Table 1.

Table 5. Incidence of depression among youths according to region (Percent).

Depression	Western		Central		Eastern		Thane		Thane district	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Sad/hopeless	55.56	42.11	29.90	26.57	29.03	40.00	31.34	44.83	37.04	36.72
Occasional depressed	33.33	15.79	18.63	19.93	19.35	33.33	20.90	36.78	32.10	26.56
Medical treatment	0.00	0.00	6.37	4.43	3.23	3.33	2.99	4.60	7.41	6.25
Suicide tried	0.00	0.00	5.39	4.06	6.45	3.33	0.00	5.75	6.17	7.03
Drugs to relive depression	0.00	0.00	1.96	1.48	6.45	0.00	0.00	1.15	2.47	0.78

Source: As par Table 1.

Table 6. Incidence of physical fight among youth according to region (Percent).

Physical fight	Western		Central		Eastern		Thane		Thane city	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
With friends	33.33	26.32	34.80	20.30	30.65	18.33	29.85	28.74	30.86	27.34
Injured	11.11	15.79	23.04	7.01	16.13	8.33	11.94	8.05	20.99	12.50
Police case	5.56	5.26	5.88	2.21	0.00	1.67	1.49	2.30	3.70	1.56
Medical treat	0.00	0.00	5.39	3.69	4.84	5.00	7.46	2.30	7.41	3.13

Source: As par Table 1.

Western suburb. There are police cases as a result of physical fight. It is 5.88% among male in Central suburb. Among female, it is 5.26% in Western suburb. Medical treatment received for injury among male is 7.46% in Thane city. It is 3.69% for female in Central suburb.

Sexual behavior of youth according to region

Youths are attracted to opposite sex in college life. They talk, spend time with opposite sex. They have physical relations also during such period. They do not have knowledge of contraceptives. Therefore without knowledge of contraceptives during sexual relations, girls end up with pregnancy and abortion (Table 7).

Some youths are always finding life partner and friends of the opposite sex. Such process sometime starts at college level itself. In Thane city, 37.31% male have girlfriend. Female having a boyfriend is 37.93% in Thane city. Here, women are slightly more in percentage for being exposed to such kind of relationship. Broken

affair is experienced by 18.52% male in Thane district. For female, it is 25.29%. Women have more broken relationships compared to men. Sex in the past is reported by 17.28% male in Thane district. For female, it is 25.29% in Thane city. Nearly 16.67% of youths are involved in sex in the current period. Among female, it is 4.60% in Thane city. During sexual activity, nearly 5.97% male used contraceptives. For female, it is 1.67% in Eastern suburb. It means very few females participate in sexual activity and use contraceptives. The RTI/STI knowledge among male is 77.78% in Western suburb. Among female, it is 61.67% in Eastern suburb. Knowledge of HIV aids is 88.89% among male in Western suburb. Among female, it is 60.92% in Thane city. There are 5.56% male reported the health problem. As far as females are concerned then they are 4.60%. Forced sex among male is 8.64% in Thane city. Among female, it is 3.33% in Eastern suburb. There are 61.11% male of Western suburb watched porn movies. For female, it is 21.05% in Western suburb. There are some friends and relatives who force to watch porn movies to youth. Male watched such forced porn films are 16.05% in Thane city. Among female, it is 7.81%.

Table 7. Sexual behavior among youths according to region (Percent).

Sexual behavior	Western		Central		Eastern		Thane		Thane city	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Boyfriend/girlfriend	33.33	26.32	29.41	19.93	24.19	18.33	37.31	37.93	29.63	26.56
Broken affair	5.56	5.26	14.71	8.49	14.52	5.00	16.42	25.29	18.52	14.06
Sex in past	5.56	5.26	14.22	3.69	14.52	6.67	13.43	2.30	17.28	4.69
Now sex activity	16.67	0.00	9.31	2.21	11.29	3.33	7.46	4.60	6.17	2.34
Single/multiple	5.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Contraceptive use	5.56	0.00	4.41	0.00	4.84	1.67	5.97	0.00	2.47	0.78
Know RTI/STI	77.78	47.37	60.78	54.61	62.90	61.67	56.72	56.32	66.67	52.34
Know HIV Aids	88.89	52.63	57.84	49.08	53.23	58.33	50.75	60.92	67.90	51.56
Health problem	5.56	0.00	3.92	2.58	1.61	0.00	4.48	4.60	4.94	3.13
Forced sex	5.56	0.00	5.39	2.58	4.84	3.33	5.97	1.15	8.64	0.78
Porn watched	61.11	21.05	33.82	13.28	46.77	15.00	43.28	18.39	46.91	14.84
Forced to watch	5.56	0.00	8.82	4.43	8.06	5.00	10.45	5.75	16.05	7.81

Source: As par Table 1.

Table 8. Incidence of malnutrition among youths according to region (Percent).

Nutritional status	Western		Central		Eastern		Thane city		Thane district	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Malnourished	44.44	36.84	19.12	23.99	3.23	6.67	10.45	8.05	2.47	3.91
Any physical problem	5.56	0.00	10.29	8.49	3.23	18.33	5.97	12.64	7.41	10.94
Weakness	22.22	21.05	23.53	22.14	12.90	40.00	20.90	21.84	40.74	25.78
Health care facility	11.11	0.00	14.71	16.24	4.84	23.33	8.96	14.94	11.11	14.06
Treatment taken	5.56	0.00	5.88	7.01	0.00	15.00	5.97	9.20	9.88	6.25
Inside food	88.89	84.21	96.57	96.31	93.55	91.67	91.04	93.10	95.06	91.41
Outside food	27.78	10.53	39.71	38.38	33.87	36.67	44.78	39.08	41.98	44.53

Source: As par Table 1.

Malnutrition among youths according to region

Youth are malnourished because they do not eat proper balanced diet or they eat outside food (Table 8). Malnourished youth do not able to study for longer period. They study less hours and also get less mark in examination. They end up with low paying jobs.

Malnutrition among male is 44.44% in Western suburb. Among female, malnutrition is 36.84%. The physical problem due to malnutrition among male is 10.29% in Central suburb. Among female, it is 18.33% in Eastern suburb. Males with weakness are 40.74% in Eastern suburb. Among female, weakness is 40%. There are 14.71% male have visited health care facility. For female, it is 23.33% in Eastern suburb. The male received medical treatment is 9.88% in Thane district. Among female, it is 15% in Eastern suburb. Most of the male eat inside food in metropolitan region. They are 96.57% in Central suburb. Among female, it is 96.31%. During college hours, youths also eat outside food. Male eat outside food and it is 44.78% in Thane city. The females those eat outside food are 44.53% in Thane district.

RISKY BEHAVIORS AND ESTIMATED NUMBER OF YOUTHS

We have estimated the number of youths with risk behaviors such

as driving, smoking, alcohol consumption, depression, sexual involvement and malnutrition (Tables 9 and 10). The numbers of youths are given in each Municipal corporation.

We have estimated that in Greater Mumbai, 14.31 lakh male would be driving two wheelers. We find such youth travel to college or other work by two wheelers. Around 7.47 lakh female would be driving two wheelers. In Greater Mumbai, 0.99 lakh male would be driving 4 wheelers. Nearly 5.46 lakh male would be smoking cigarettes. Nearly 1.53 lakh female would be smoking cigarettes. Female smokers are comparatively low. Total 4.94 lakh male would be drinking alcohol in Mumbai city. For female, it would be 1.87 lakh. We have estimated such number of youths based on the total population of each municipal corporation and incidence of risky behaviors in particular age category.

Incidence of some risky behaviors is low among youths. Therefore total numbers of youths in metropolitan region are low. Total 910.3 thousand male would be in depression in Mumbai city. Female in depression would be 830.07 thousand. Physical fight among male would be 916.82 thousand. Among female, it would be 572.38 thousand. Male involved in sexual activity from Mumbai city would be 845.19 thousand. The female would be 598.54 thousand in this category. Total 377.24 thousand male and 384.55 thousand female would be malnourished in Mumbai city. They want immediate care and nutritious food. In Ulhasnagar city, total 15.33

Table 9. Risky behaviors and number of youths in metropolitan region: (Lakhs).

Risk behavior types	Sex	Greater-Mumbai	Navi-Mumbai	Thane	Vasai-virar	Mira-Bhaynder	Bhiwandi-Nizampur	Ulhasnagar
Two wheeler driving	M	14.31	1.28	1.45	1.40	0.93	0.93	0.58
	F	7.47	0.67	0.76	0.73	0.49	0.48	0.30
Four wheeler driving	M	0.99	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.04
	F	0.36	0.32	0.36	0.35	0.23	0.23	0.14
Smoking	M	5.46	0.49	0.55	0.53	0.36	0.35	0.22
	F	1.53	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.09	0.09	0.06
Alcohol	M	4.94	0.44	0.50	0.48	0.32	0.32	0.20
	F	1.87	0.17	0.19	0.18	0.12	0.12	0.07

Source: Estimated from primary data.

Table 10. Risky behaviors among youths in metropolitan region (Thousand).

Risks	Sex	Greater-Mumbai	Navi-Mumbai	Thane	Vasai-virar	Mira-Bhaynder	Bhiwandi-Nizampur	Ulhasnagar
Depression	M	910.36	81.67	92.11	89.09	59.43	59.19	36.98
	F	830.07	74.47	83.98	81.24	54.19	53.97	33.72
physical fight	M	916.82	82.25	92.76	89.73	59.89	59.61	37.25
	F	572.38	51.35	57.91	56.01	37.37	37.21	23.25
Sexual involvement	M	845.19	75.85	85.52	82.72	55.18	54.95	34.34
	F	598.54	53.69	60.56	58.58	39.07	38.92	24.32
Malnutrition	M	377.24	33.84	38.17	36.92	24.63	24.53	15.33
	F	384.55	34.49	38.91	37.64	25.11	25.00	15.62

Source: Estimated from primary data

thousand male would be malnourished. Among female, it would be 15.62 thousand.

LOGISTIC REGRESSION RESULT

We have used the logistic regression to understand the socio-economic factors related to risky behaviors. The co-efficient of the independent variables are explained for each type of risky behavior. It is explained as follows. The results of different risky behaviors are presented for metropolitan region.

Driving vehicles among youth in metropolitan region

Driving is risky habit for the youths. It is negatively co-

related with sex of the youth. Nearly 38% female are less likely to drive vehicles as compare to male. Number of hours spend in college is positively co-related with driving. Those youths drive vehicles are spending 12% more time in college. Those youth help in household tasks are negatively co-related to driving of vehicles. Youths those drive vehicles are helping 42% less in household tasks. Slums are negatively co-related to driving vehicles by youths. It is because youths that drive vehicles do not stay in slums. Nearly 26% youth drive vehicles but they do not stay in slums. Youths those stay in slums are poor. They do not have space to park their vehicles. The access and availability of computer, car and bike is positively co-related to driving. Those who drive vehicle, there is 61% chance that they have computer at house. Those youth drive vehicles; the ownership of car of family is two times more. Bike

Table 11. Driving and odd ratio of variables.

Variables	Odd ratio	St. Error	Z stat
Sex	0.42*	0.06	-6.04
Hours in college	1.12*	0.06	2.23
Help in HH	0.58*	0.13	-2.23
Per capita income	1.00*	0.00	2.70
Slums	0.74*	0.08	-2.44
Computer	1.61*	0.35	2.23
Car	2.34*	0.37	5.28
Bike	1.27*	0.15	2.06
Log likelihood = -593.58961 Pseudo R ² = 0.1046 LR chi ² = 138.63 Prob > chi ² = 0.0000			

*Significant at 1%

Table 12. Smoking and odd ratio of variables.

Variables	Odd ratio	St. Error	Z stat
Sex	0.28*	0.06	-5.68
Travel by Rickshaw	1.02	0.01	1.73
Hours in college	1.16*	0.06	2.67
Spending time	0.56	0.19	-1.68
HH size	0.82*	0.07	-2.01
Fathers education	1.08	0.04	1.89
Rental house	1.74*	0.48	1.99
Car	1.64*	0.36	2.27
Log likelihood = -325.12 Pseudo R ² = 0.09 LR chi ² = 69.31 Prob > chi ² = 0.00			

*Significant at 5%

ownership increases the chance 12% more that youth drive it than non bike ownership. These are the household assets which help youths to drive vehicles (Table 11).

Smoking cigarettes among youth

Smoking cigarettes is widely prevalent among youths in Mumbai Metropolitan Region. Smoking by youth is negatively co-related to sex of the youths. Female are 72% less likely to smoke as compare to boys. The relationship of auto rickshaw travel is positively co-related to smoke of youths. It means youths have more money and they easily spend on auto rickshaw as mode of transport (Table 12). Number of hours spend in college is positively co-related to smoking. Youths those smoking, the hours spend in college are 16% more as compare to not smoking. It is peer effect which helps youth to smoke with friends. Time spend with parents is negatively co-related with smoking. Those youth smoke, the parents spend 36% less time. Household size is negatively co-related with smoking. It is observed that if there are few

members in family then youths smoke more cigarettes. Household size is 28% smaller with smoking youth. Father's education is positively co-related with smoking. Youth smoke with higher education of father is only 8%. It means fathers provide more freedom but the disadvantages taken by youth. Those youth smoke cigarettes, the parent stay in rented house which is 74% more as compare to the non smokers. Youths with ownership of parent's car, the smoking is 64% more with no parent's car.

Alcohol consumption among youths

Alcohol consumption is positively co-related with age of the youth (Table 13). The older youth consume 22% more alcohol than the younger youth. But the sex of the youth is negatively co-related with alcohol. Females are 60% more likely to smoke than boys. Those youths travels by train are taking more alcohol. It is statistically significant. Youth work after college hours are drinking alcohol. The working youth are 3.56 times more likely to smoke. Mother's education is positively co-related with

Table 13. Alcohol consumption and odd ratio of variables.

Variables	Odd ratio	St. Error	Z stat
Age	1.22*	0.10	2.36
Sex	0.41*	0.09	-4.03
Travel by train	1.00*	0.00	3.34
Work	3.56*	0.91	4.95
Mothers education	1.08*	0.04	2.27
Per capita income	1.00*	0.00	3.30
Car	3.04*	0.67	5.06
Log likelihood = -313.76 Pseudo R ² = 0.133 LR chi ² = 96.80 Prob > chi ² = 0.0000			

*Significant at 1%.

Table 14. Depression and odd ratio of variables.

Variables	Odd ratio	St. Error	Z stat
Age	1.16*	0.06	2.70
Walk	1.00*	0.00	2.19
Travel by train	1.00*	0.00	2.29
Work	1.69*	0.34	2.62
Spend time	0.58*	0.14	-2.11
Loan	1.63*	0.24	3.26
Toilet	2.86*	0.86	3.49
Log likelihood = -604.64 Pseudo R ² = 0.04 LR chi ² = 54.25 Prob > chi ² = 0.0000			

*Significant at 1%

alcohol consumption. Mothers with higher education have 8% more alcohol consumption among youth. Per capita income is statistically significant and positively co-related. High and low per capita income of households is not different for youths those drink alcohol. Rich households give more money to youths. Car ownership is positively co-related with alcohol consumption. The ownership of parent's car with youth consuming alcohol is 3 times more.

Depression among youths

Youths in the metropolitan region are depressed because of carrier, study and expectation (Table 14). Depression among youth is positively co-related to age of the youth. As age of youth rises, he/she becomes more depressed because of carrier and financial problem. Depression with more age is 16%. Those youths are walking and not walking, they are more depressed. The working youths are more depressed. It is related to financial problem. Depression among working youth is 69% more. Similarly youths those travel by train are depressed as compare to youth do not travel by train. It may be because of crowding and high distance from home and college.

Spending time is negatively co-related to depression. Nearly 42% parents spend less time with depressed youth. Parents and youths do not spend time with each other.

Loan taken by parents is positively correlated to depression. Those families which have taken loan, the youths are more depressed. Parents those taken loan have 63% more chance of youth depression than those parents have not taken loan. It is more related to financial problem of family. Toilet facility is positively co-related to depression. Toilet facility with depressed youth is 2 times more. It is difficult to explain at this level.

Physical fight among youth in metropolitan region

Youth in Mumbai Metropolitan Region are fighting with their friends on the basis of number of reasons (Table 15). Physical fighting is negatively co-related with sex of youth. Nearly 36% female are less likely to fight physically as compare to the male. Car ownership is positively co-related to physical fight. Youth with ownership of car is 66% more likely to fight physically. It is clearly related to higher standard of living of youths. Ownership of bike has 11% more physical fights among youths.

Table 15. An odd ratio and depression.

Variables	Odd ratio	St. Error	Z stat
Sex	0.64*	0.09	-3.06
Car	1.66*	0.26	3.22
Bike	1.11	0.07	1.70
Log likelihood = -569.62 Pseudo R ² = 0.02 LR chi ² = 25.45 Prob > chi ² = 0.0000			

*Significant at 1%

Table 16. An odd ratio and sexual involvement of youth.

Variables	Odd ratio	St. Error	Z stat
Sex	0.28*	0.07	-4.83
Walk	1.01*	0.00	2.08
College time	0.90*	0.04	-2.07
Work	2.68*	0.74	3.57
Electricity	0.26*	0.15	-2.27
Toilet	2.49***	1.33	1.71
Car	1.62**	0.41	1.90
Log likelihood = -259.16 Pseudo R ² = 0.10 LR chi ² = 62.40 Prob > chi ² = 0.0000			

*Significant at 1%, **Significant at 5%, ***Significant at 10%.

Sexual involvement of youths in metropolitan region

Sexual activity is negatively correlated with sex of the youth (Table 16). Females are 72% less likely to involve in sexual activity as compare to male. Those youth walk, they are involved more in sexual activity. But it is only one percent more as compare to not walking to college. Youths those are not spending time in college are more likely to involve in the sexual activity. Youth involved in sexual activity are spending 10% less time in college. Those youths which are working are more likely to involve in sexual activity. Those youth involved in work are twice involved in sexual activity. Electricity access at home is negatively co-related with sexual activity. Youth involved in sexual activity have 26% more access to electricity. Toilet facility is positively co-related to sexual activity. But youth involved in sexual activity have 2 times more access to toilet. The ownership of car is positively co-related with sexual activity. Youth involved in the sexual activity have 62% more ownership of car. It means youths with ownership of car involved more in sexual activity.

Malnourishment among youths

Youths from Metropolitan region eat outside food (Table 17). Their food preferences are not fulfilling the requirement of balanced diet. Malnourishment among youth is negatively co-related with train travel. Healthy youth are

2% more likely to travel by train. But malnourished youth are weak and get tired of traveling by train. Local trains are crowded and travel may be completed by bus. Therefore they do not travel by train. Per capita income is negatively co-related with malnourishment. Healthy youth have 1% more per capita income as compare to malnourished youth. Those households have taken loans, the youth are malnourished. Loans put additional financial burden on family. Malnourished youth with parents taken loan is 43% more as compare to parents not taken loan. It affects on physical capital of youth. They become weak due to lack of healthy diet.

Multiple risks and regression result

Multiple risks means youths are involved more than one risk activity (Table 18). Multiple risks are negatively co-related to sex. Female are 48% less involved in multiple risks. Waking is positively co-related to multiple risks. Those who walk to college are 13% more involvement in multiple risks. Travel by train is also positively co-related to multiple risks. Those who travel by train have 8% more multiple risks. College time is positively co-related to multiple risks. Those spend more time in college have 16% more multiple risks.

Youths with multiple risks do not spend quality time with parents. Those parents do not spend more time with youth have 50% more of multiple risks. Per capita income has no effect on multiple risks. Ownership of car is

Table 17. Malnutrition and odd ratio.

Variables	Odd ratio	St. Error	Z stat
Travel by train	0.98*	0.00	-3.12
Per capita income	0.99**	0.00	-1.83
Loan	1.43**	0.27	1.89
Log likelihood = -405.73 Pseudo R ² = 0.02 LR chi ² = 18.37 Prob > chi ² = 0.0000			

*Significant at 1%, **Significant at 5%, ***Significant at 10%.

Table 18. Multiple risk behaviors and odd ratio of Metropolitan Region.

Variables	Odd ratio	St error	Z score
Sex	0.52*	0.07	-4.76
Walk	1.13***	0.07	1.89
Travel by train	1.08**	0.04	1.90
College time	1.16*	0.08	2.19
Per capita income	1.00**	0.00	1.95
Car	1.94*	0.29	4.42
Log likelihood = -653.41 Pseudo R ² = 0.046 LR chi ² = 63.37 Prob > chi ² = 0.000			

*Significant at 1%, **Significant at 5%, ***Significant at 10%.

positively co-related with multiple risks. Those youth have car at home, they are 94% more likely to involve in multiple risks. The study found that the likelihood of engaging in sexual intercourse increases with the frequency of alcohol use. In particular, frequent drunkenness-related drinking increased the probability that the teenager had experienced sexual intercourse. The likelihood of engaging in unprotected sex and/or having multiple sexual partners was many-fold for adolescents drinking frequently until they were in a state of drunkenness. Particularly for girls, weekly drunkenness-related drinking was associated with multiple partners. The vast majority of sexually experienced under-aged adolescents drink alcohol, many of them until they are drunk. It is difficult to find the different multiple risks of youths with repeated risk behavior. But multiple risks among youths certainly reduce the academic achievements.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Youths are important for economic development of India. Therefore youths need special attention in terms of education and health. The policies for youth will help to achieve more economic growth. Therefore it is the responsibility of the government and all families to protect youths from various risky behaviors. In this study, we found interesting results of risky behaviors of youths in Mumbai Metropolitan Region. It is found that boys are driving more vehicles as compare to the girls. Those households which are rich usually buy car and bike.

Youth drive the vehicles' of parents. They also drive vehicles of friends and relatives. They do not have license but they do not listen to their parents. They are the rich households in metropolitan region. Therefore there is need to tackle this problem through suggestions of parents. It is the responsibility of the parents to tell the youths not to drive vehicles without their permission. If traffic police found vehicles driven by youth then they must stop such vehicles and inform to the parents. It will reduce the risky driving by youths in metropolitan region. There is need of counseling to such youths of such risky driving. In society, neighbor, friends, family, policy makers, police need to cautious and alerts of the risky driving by youths. Parents must inquire to teachers about how the youth spend time in educational institute. It is found that young men were nearly twice as likely as young women to have a serious offence and half again as likely to have had a serious crash (Shope et al., 1999). Such motor crash and statistics of youth drivers need to publish by government. It will help to save more lives in region. Youths do not wear seatbelt while driving four wheeler and helmet while driving two wheelers. It was found that mandatory seatbelt laws significantly reduced traffic fatalities and serious injuries resulting from fatal crashes by 8 and 9%, respectively. The results suggest that if all states had primary enforcement seatbelt laws then regular youth seatbelt use would be nearly universal and youth fatalities would fall by about 120 per year (Carpenter and Mark, 2007). In Mumbai Metropolitan Region, such youth driving related policies are important.

Youths are smoking cigarettes because of friends and

depression. It is the peer effect which affect on their health. Highly educated parents usually give freedom to youths. Youths are taking disadvantage of such situation. They have money and they spend for smoking. They develop smoking habit which is harmful for their health. It is the responsibility of the parents to observe the changing behavior of youth and smoking habits. If the youth is spending money on the smoking then parents must ask what is his regular spending of money. It is the responsibility of the parents to check the friend circle of the youth. In small families, parents must spend more time with youth. It will help to solve their emotional and examination related failure problems. It is the job of the parents to convenience the youth to avoid smoking if it is at primary stage. If the youth has depression then he/she must solve the issue by exercise, entertainment, talk, discussions etc. There are number of methods to reduce depression. Youth must taught yoga in each educational institute. Such things will automatically reduce the stress and smoking behavior among youths. Parents must give more attention on boys because they are involved more in smoking. The prevalence of youth smoking is a major public health concern. Smoking at early age leads to long term health consequences in later life, preventing smoking among young people is critical to ending the epidemic of diseases related to tobacco use (Nakajima, 2007). Health experts, economists, psychologist, educational experts should work together to stop youth smoking in long term.

Now drinking alcohol at different functions is a fashion among youth in region. Some youths do not leave any occasion where they have not taken alcohol. It is the responsibility of the parents to observe the behavior of youth. They must observe behavior of the youth during different parties. Parents must observe the time spend by youth during parties. There is need of counseling to youth. There is need to observe the youth behavior in society and with friends. It is the responsibility of police to catch such alcohol drinking youths and send them for counseling centers. Society must keep watch on alcohol related parties of youths and alcohol drinking behaviors. Youth need counseling by psychologists for alcohol less regular life. At present, youth are depressed because of travelling, study and carrier prospect. Parents are investing money for their education and health. Therefore they expect maximum marks and percentages with good job. It is the responsibility of the youth to work according to the expectations of the parents, teachers, relatives and friends etc. As the age of the youths increases the expectations of the youths also rises. They travel across the city by train and bus. The local trains are over crowded in city. It is difficult for the youths to travel by such mode of transport. They get depressed due to different challenges and problems in region. Some youths are working in firms, company or they take tuitions. Some-time financial problem or experience makes youth more

depressed during study period. Financial conditions put negative pressure on future prospects of youths. It is the responsibility of parents to spend time with youth. They should not keep more and more expectations from youth. Spending time with youth will help parents to understand their problems. Those parents have taken loan from financial institutions do not give money for spending. They give more pressure for good carrier and job. It is the time to understand the issues of students. Banks should offer educational loan to poor youths. Teachers must understand the condition of youths. Their role is important for guiding youths.

Youths are involved in physical fight with their friends. It is found that boys are fighting more with friends. Parents must help youths to change the risky behavior. Household environment is important for personality development of youth. Household environment must be healthy and non violent. Parents should teach non violence to youths and they should act accord to it. Role of police is important in this direction. Whenever such youths are fighting, the role of the police is to convenience them for not to fight. Youth must not be allowed to drive car and bike at lower age. It will reduce further fights with friends. They are immature drivers which creates conflicts with friends.

Boys are involved more in sexual activities as compare to girls. They do not spend more time in college. If they work more then they involve in sex related activities. It is the job of the parents to observe the behavior of the youths. They should modify youth risky behaviors through regular talks. Youth should spend time in educational institution than moving unnecessarily in city and parks. Some youths have girl and boyfriends. Friends are important for regular study. Parents much observe change in behaviors of youths at home. Youths must pay attention on study. It is the job of the teachers and parents to make them involve in study and develop interest in it.

Those families have lower per capita income, the youths are malnourished. They have taken loans from financial institutions. Families must take care of the youths and give them good food and medical care. Government must provide income improvement to poor households. Skill improvement of parents is useful tasks at this movement. Parents must provide the balanced diet to youth at home. The study found that as in most other societies, drinking and smoking among youth are by and large male behaviors. The results of study reveal that across all characteristics, the share of male current drinkers and smokers is by far greater than that of females (Podhisita et al., 2001). We have also found the similar results. Females are more malnourished and depressed in Mumbai Metropolitan Region. Most of the studies focused for such incidences on either the adolescents' decision-making process or external forces such as peer groups, mass media, school education, community organizations and social policies. In comparison, the role

of parents received much less attention, though parents "have the legal authority to control their children's behavior and social lives (Hao et al., 2005). There is need of alternative policies to tackle risky behaviors among youths. Many health risk behaviors are established during adolescent and often maintained into adulthood affecting health and wellness in later life. All the experts of different fields must have different policies for risky behaviors. The study found that an initiation substance use is related to familial and demographic factors. But Socio Economic Status (SES) does not appear to be relevant. It has implications for future research (Sutherland, 2012). The study found that there is strong association between alcohol abuse and suicide attempts. It is significant from a policy perspective because it suggests that alcohol use prevention policies may be effective tools in reducing suicide attempts and completed suicides among youth (Chatterji et al., 2003). Such alternative policies will help to reduce some extent of risky behaviors among youths in Mumbai Metropolitan Region. Youths and their future development will help society and nation. Therefore immediate steps in this direction will help to get long term gains.

NOTES

1. This study is completed as a part of minor research project of University Grand Commission (UGC), India.
2. Term youths and students are referred as synonymous in this study.
3. This study is conducted only to understand the risky behaviors among youths in Mumbai Metropolitan Region. The objective of the study is limited up to the incidence and socio-economic, demographic factors related to it.

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