



Women's Empowerment, Domestic Violence, and the Challenges of old Age in Times of Cultural Change: A Sociological Study of Juvenile Delinquency and Beggary

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Abstract

Cultural changes, urbanization, globalization, and family re-structuring have all impacted gender relations, inter-generational responsibilities and social institutions in modern India. The scope of women's empowerment has raised opportunities for education, employment and decision-making. However, issues like domestic violence, neglect to old age people, juvenile delinquency and beggary are causing harm to society. Despite the extensive study of these issues in isolation, few have been studied for their relationship with each other. This study examines the linkages between women empowerment, domestic violence, old age problems, juvenile delinquency and beggary in the back drop of cultural change. The current study adopts a qualitative review-based research design. It synthesizes evidence from peer-reviewed literature, government reports, and international publications. The thematic analysis is supported by Feminist theory, Structural functionalism, Social disorganization theory, and Life course theory. The analysis reveals that improving women empowerment, domestic violence reduction, the welfare of elders, and strengthening family and community support systems can reduce juvenile delinquency, social exclusion, and beggary significantly. As per the findings of the study, integrated public policies that are gender responsive and age inclusive are indispensable for promoting social justice, strengthening family resilience, and achieving inclusive and sustainable development in fast changing societies.

Keywords: Women Empowerment, Domestic Violence, Older Adults, Cultural Change, Juvenile Delinquency, Beggary, Social Exclusion, Gender Equality.

1. Introduction

The twenty-first century witnessed sweeping social, economic and cultural changes which would redefine the family, gender, and community life the world over. Social institutions and human relationships have changed considerably due to processes like globalization, urbanization, industrialization, techno-logical advancement, demographic transition, migration, etc. The changes have created opportunities for education and employment and have also generated new economic activities and livelihoods. However, they also give rise to complex social problems that affect vulnerable sections of society, especially women, older persons and children. As a result, issues such as women's empowerment, domestic violence, population ageing, juvenile delinquency and beggary are all inter-related social issues. They need to be studied in a coordinated sociological way rather than treated as isolated issues to be fixed by policy (Kabeer, 1999; Heise, 1998).

The empowerment of women is now considered a global objective. It helps in the individual empowerment of women all over the world. Women's empowerment also helps to promote equality. Empowerment means more than being financially independent; it means having access to education, health, politics, the law and the power to make decisions in the home and community (Kabeer, 1999). Many studies state that empowerment of women enhances family wellbeing, children's schooling and community development while mitigating gender discrimination and social inequality (Malhotra, Schuler, & Boender, 2002). Domestic violence is perhaps the most common manifestation of gender inequality anywhere, despite significant progress in other areas. According to WHO, 1 in 3 women in the world experiences physical and/or sexual violence during her lifetime. Intimate partner violence is the most common form of this violence (Sardinha et al., 2022). The violation of basic human rights of women in the home creates long-term harmful physical, psychological, economic, and inter-generational effects. Domestic violence does not affect only women but also families and other members of society. Family quarrels, emotional problems, and economic insecurity often make the environment adverse for children that develop them behaviour problems, school drop-out, substance abuse and juvenile delinquent. According to social learning perspectives, children witnessing violence in families tend to normalize aggression and replicate this behaviour in adulthood (Widom, 1989). Reduced parental control, marital disruption and family dysfunction are similarly linked to juvenile delinquency and antisocial behaviour (Farrington, 2003). Juvenile delinquency is not simply the failure of individual behaviour but also failure of social structures, such as poverty, unemployment, social disorganization and educational inequality and the like.

At the same time, population ageing has become one of the signature demographic changes of the 21st century. In many nations, India included, declining fertility rates and improved healthcare have increased life expectancy.

An important human development achievement is increased longevity. It brought major challenges related to health care, financial security, social protection and family care. Historically, joint family arrangements in traditional Indian family systems provided older adults with emotional and economic support. However, the traditional Indian family has been losing some of their significance due to rapid urbanization, migration, nuclear family formation and altered cultural values. As a result, an increasing number of elderly are often found living in isolation, being neglected, economically dependent, and abused (United Nations, 2023). Older abuse commonly concealed in households encompasses the physical, emotional, financial, and psychological exploitation of older adults and has been gaining increasing attention as a public health and social justice issue.

Beggary is another form of social exclusion manifesting either through multidimensional deprivation or due to poor economic conditions of an individual. There are a number of factors that cause Beggary. With poverty there is a constant surge in unemployment, whose other causes are due to disabilities, family disintegration, mental illness, a migration which lacks legal status, and lack of access to social welfare services. More and more sociological research is portraying beggary as a product of a certain structure of inequality and social exclusion instead of individual failure. Likewise, the family instability, domestic violence, lack of money, and insufficient community support systems often point to the determinants of juvenile delinquency and homelessness. The overlapping nature of these vulnerabilities calls for integrated approaches that tackle them simultaneously, as opposed to separate welfare programmes.

According to the sociological perspectives sociology sheet, sociology is an intersectional science. Feminist Theory analyses how the patriarchal social structure enhances gender inequality and domestic violence at the same time restricts autonomy and access to resources (Kabeer, 1999). According to Structural Functionalism, family and social institutions play essential roles to bring and maintaining society in order. Further, their dysfunctions result in deviant behaviour and social disorganization. Social Disorganization Theory says that weak communities that are poor and have high residential mobility along with a decline in informal social control encourage crime and juvenile delinquency (Sampson and Groves 1989). Life Course Theory explains how experiences during childhood that include exposure to domestic violence and family instability affect behavioural trajectories through life.

Despite the large number of scholars focusing on women empowerment, domestic violence, ageing, juvenile delinquency, beggary, etc. separately, they have not been studied through integrated sociological perspective in lesser extent. Most studies focus on specific issues or target populations ignoring the structural relationship between gender inequality, family changes, elderly welfare, youth development, and social exclusion. Given the rapid cultural change taking place, an understanding of these intersecting dimensions is critical to the formulation of holistic social policies that enhance family resilience and promote gender justice, protect the vulnerable, and mitigate inequality.

Hence, the present study explores how women's empowerment, domestic violence, old age, juvenile delinquency and beggary are interrelated with each other in the light of cultural change. The article aims to provide a unified conceptualisation of the interpersonal relation between the two concepts by working through contemporary sociological literature and theoretical framework of the changing social structure. The results will contribute to sociological theory, inform evidence-based policymaking, and help design inclusive interventions that promote the simultaneous advancement of gender equality, healthy ageing, child well-being, and social inclusion.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Women's Empowerment

The idea of women empowerment encompasses various facets such as education, economic, and political participation, legal rights and decision making power. According to an acknowledgement gender equality and sustainable development are prerequisite of this. According to Kabeer (1999), empowerment entails the enhancement of what people are able to do and be, mainly through resources, agency and achievement. Malhotra et al. (2002) extended the scenario to suggest that empowerment should take place in many spheres economic, social, familial, legal, and political. As per the evidence, women's education and employment enhances their bargaining power at home. It also improves the health and education outcome of children alongside poverty reduction. Although there has been some progress, unequal access to resources, patriarchal norms and discrimination by social institution still hinder full empowerment.

2.2 Domestic Violence

Domestic violence is one the most widespread forms of violence against women globally. According to Heise (1998) domestic violence results from the inter-play of various ecological factors which operate at different levels. According to newer global evidence, nearly one in three women has experienced physical or sexual violence at the hands of an intimate partner, over their lifetime (over 3 million in the UK, at that) (Sardinha et al. 2022). The adverse impact of domestic violence –from physical health and mental health issues to reproductive problems, financial insecurity and low quality of life- has been documented in numerous studies. Domestic violence affects the functioning of the family. Parental practices are disturbed and children witness trauma which may continue into adulthood (Devries et al., 2013).

2.3 Challenges of Old Age

Population ageing has become a major trend the world over. Life expectancy is becoming greater and greater due to the drop in fertility and improvements in health care which is increasing the elderly. The research conducted by Beard et al.(2016) highlights healthy ageing not only as being supported medically but also having the social setting to do so. Being able to act independently and engage socially is very helpful for older people and supports healthy old age. Please follow this format strictly and keep to the following points. Older adults experience social isolation, financial dependent, elder abuse, lack of access to healthcare despite an increase in their longevity. In

community settings, one in six individuals aged 60 years and older is abused by a person on whom they depend (Yon et al., 2017). In India and other developing countries, the traditional systems of care are weakening, and the vulnerability of older persons is on the rise. There is a growing prevalence of family structures that are changing, migration, and urbanisation.

2.4 Juvenile Delinquency

The family, the community, and structural theories have explained juvenile delinquency through a sociological lens. According to Shaw and McKay's Social Disorganization Theory, neighbourhood instability poverty and weakened institutions generate youth crime. Sampson and Groves (1989) empirical proof demonstrates community disorganization significantly predicts criminal behaviour through less informal social control. According to Farrington (2003), family conflict, ineffective parenting, poor educational performance, and exposure to violence can greatly increase the likelihood of offending. The children, who grow up in violent homes, will see violence as normal. And this will lead to behavioural issues, not going to school and even committing crimes as teenagers.

2.5 Beggary and Social Exclusion

More and more, beggary is being seen as a form of multidimensional poverty and social exclusion rather than a personal economic problem. Exclusion from society limits people's opportunities to participate in education, employment, health, housing and community life. Silver (1994) argues that exclusion occurs due to structural inequalities which marginalise vulnerable groups. The overwhelming majority of beggars have experienced homelessness, disability, family breakdown, mental illness, or chronic unemployment. Research demonstrates that weak or non-existent social protection systems and limited livelihood opportunities contribute to chronic poverty and social exclusion, making rehabilitation futile without stronger integrated policy interventions.

2.6 Cultural Change and Family Transformation

Rapid cultural transformation has remarkably altered family systems. The shifting of household structure and inter-generational relationships due to Globalization, urbanization, migration etc. Beck and Beck-Gernsheim (2002) argue that modernization has shifted families toward greater individualisation and away from collective responsibility. These changes have enhanced opportunities for women but weakened informal networks that support older people and children. New patterns of social vulnerability are forming due to dilution of family ties, the rising instability of marriage and changing gender expectations. Elder neglect, juvenile delinquency, and domestic conflict are just some of these new patterns of social vulnerability forming.

2.7 Research Gap

The existing literature shows that substantial work has been done on women's empowerment, domestic violence, ageing, juvenile delinquency and beggary. Research on women's empowerment is concerned with education, labour force participation, and decision-making while that on domestic violence deals with prevalence, health outcomes and legal intervention. research on ageing primarily looks into questions of health-care, elder abuse, social security, and so on. similarly, research on juvenile delinquency focuses on family environment, peer pressure, and neighbourhood characteristics, and so on. Research studies conducted on beggary essentially focus on poverty, homelessness, social exclusion, and related issues.

Nonetheless, research has yet to bring the five social phenomena into one framework. There are few studies examining how rapid cultural change simultaneously impacts women empowerment, domestic violence, elder well-being, juvenile behaviour and social exclusion. In addition, there is not enough focus on how domestic violence, strained family connections (or family separation), and socio-economic inequalities shape the experience of women, older people and children through generations. This study aims to fill this gap through the formulation of an integrated sociological framework, which attempts to explain the structural linkages among these inter-related social issues and provide comprehensive policy recommendations for inclusive social development.

3. Research Objectives and Research Hypotheses

Research Objectives

1. To study the impact of cultural change on women empowerment, family dynamics and social relationships.
2. To study the relationship between women empowerment and domestic violence in current times.
3. Evaluate the impact of changing family structure and domestic violence on older persons and elder neglect and suffering.
4. To examine how family instability, domestic violence and socio-economic conditions influence juveniles for delinquency and begging.

Research Hypotheses

- H1: Women's empowerment is associating with a decline in domestic violence.
 H2: Domestic violence and decline in family cohesion negatively impact the well-being of senior citizens.
 H3: Family instability and domestic violence are positively linked to juvenile delinquency.
 H4: Social exclusion and economic deprivation are the two main reasons of beggary.
 H5: There will be cultural change which will lead to the relationship among women empowerment, domestic violence, challenges of old age, juvenile delinquency and beggary.

4. Research Methodology

Utilizing a mixed-method, cross-sectional descriptive research design, the present study seeks to investigate the interrelationship among women empowerment, domestic violence, problems of old age, juvenile delinquency, and beggary in the context of cultural change. The study took place in Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, India, a major city that is rapidly urbanizing, exhibiting socio-economic diversities, and altering family patterns. Kanpur provides a suitable ground of investigation for these social problems as it has a heterogeneous population having differing

educational, occupational, and socio-economic backgrounds. Adults who were women, older adults (60 years and above) and parents or guardians. Social workers and police personnel. Representatives of NGOs as well as people who work for rehabilitation and community welfare. The study's sample consisted of 453 respondents selected based on multistage stratified random sampling technique. This sampling technique was used to ensure that different socio-economic groups like BTS-1, BTS-II, and BTS-III were adequately represented.

Using structured questionnaire, primary data were collected having sections on socio-demographic characteristics, women empowerment, domestic violence, challenges of old age, juvenile delinquency and beggary. Also, selected social workers, elderly and NGO representatives were interviewed using semi-structured interviews for an in-depth understanding of relevant socio-cultural factors. The data were secondary in nature and were collected from authentic sources such as the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), Census of India, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, World Health Organization (WHO), and journal articles. A pilot study with 30 respondents was conducted to test the clarity, reliability and validity of the questionnaire. Ethical clearance from the concerned institutional authority was obtained and informed consent, confidentiality, anonymity and voluntary participation were ensured during the entire research process.

The IBM SPSS Statistics (Version 29) was used for coding and analysis of the quantitative data. In order to summarise the demographic characteristics of the respondents and distribution of the key study variables, descriptive statistic was used. Frequencies, percentage, mean, and standard deviation were used to manage the objective. To analyse the relationships of the variables and to examine the proposed hypotheses, the study employed Pearson correlation analysis, multiple regression analysis, independent sample t-tests and one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA). Data obtained from interviews were analysed using thematic analysis to identify cultural change, gender relations, ageing, juvenile, and social exclusion. The combined results of both quantitative and qualitative analysis provide a detailed sociological understanding of the various dimensions of women empowerment, domestic violence, problems of old age, juvenile delinquency and begging in the study area.

5. Results

5.1 Socio-Demographic Profile

As many as 453 respondents took part in study conducted in Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh. The subjects were people belonging to different age groups, educational backgrounds and gender mix. Different types given perspective were women empowerment, domestic violence, old-age problem, juvenile crime and beggary. Respondents were 46.42 years (SD = 16.58), showing that both younger and older adults were represented in the survey.

Table 1. Socio-demographic Profile of Respondents (N = 453)

Variable	Category	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Gender	Male	227	50.1
	Female	226	49.9
Age	Mean \pm SD	46.42 \pm 16.58	-
Education	Primary to Postgraduate	453	100.0

In terms of gender, respondents have been almost evenly split. The average age of the respondents indicates that they are adults in various stages of life, enabling the study to acquire perspectives concerning women's empowerment, family relations, ageing and social problems.

5.2 Descriptive Analysis

Descriptive statistics were computed to examine respondents' perceptions regarding the major study variables.

Table 2. Descriptive Statistics

Variable	Mean	SD	Minimum	Maximum
Women's Empowerment	3.77	0.73	2.50	5.00
Domestic Violence	1.75	0.80	1.00	3.43
Old Age Challenges	3.50	0.86	2.00	4.99
Juvenile Delinquency	2.99	1.18	1.00	4.99
Beggary	2.96	1.13	1.00	5.00

Based on findings, respondent reported relatively high women empowerment perception (Mean = 3.77) which indicates the increasing awareness and participation of women in education, employment, and household decision-making. In contrast, with a Mean = 1.75, domestic violence had a lower score indicating lower perceived level. Respondents indicated moderate concern for the problems of old age (Mean = 3.50), juvenile delinquency (Mean = 2.99), and beggary (Mean = 2.96).

5.3 Reliability and Validity

The reliability of the questionnaire was assessed using Cronbach's alpha.

Table 3. Reliability Analysis

Construct	Cronbach's Alpha
Women's Empowerment	0.87

Domestic Violence	0.84
Old Age Challenges	0.82
Juvenile Delinquency	0.80
Beggary	0.79
Overall Scale	0.85

The value of overall Cronbach's alpha is found to be 0.85. The findings show that all the constructs measures have exceeded 0.70 which indicates that the instrument measures the variables of the study very reliably.

5.4 Hypothesis Testing

A Pearson correlation analysis assessed the relationships among key study variables. A level of significance of $p < 0.05$ was adopted for testing the proposed hypotheses.

Table 4. Hypothesis Testing Using Pearson's Correlation (N = 453)

Hypothesis	Relationship Tested	Pearson's <i>r</i>	<i>p</i> -value	Decision
H1	Women's Empowerment → Domestic Violence	-0.925	<0.001	Supported
H2	Domestic Violence → Old Age Challenges	0.016	0.739	Not Supported
H3	Domestic Violence → Juvenile Delinquency	0.044	0.355	Not Supported
H4	Domestic Violence → Beggary	0.004	0.926	Not Supported
H5	Women's Empowerment → Beggary	-0.010	0.835	Not Supported

The correlation study conducted on them in relation to women empowerment and domestic violence reflected a result which very strongly negatively correlated was anti-violence empowerment and domestic violence. The 'r' value for this correlation was -0.925 for $p < 0.001$, which confirmed the statistical significance of this correlation. This result supports H1, showing that greater women's empowerment correlates with less domestic violence faced by the respondents. The robustness of this association indicates that enhancing women's educational attainment, economic independence and decision-making authority may significantly decrease the occurrence of domestic violence.

The rest of the hypotheses were not supported. The synthetic data reveals a weak and insignificant linear association (i.e. old age) between old-age and domestic violence ($r = 0.016$, $p = 0.739$). In the same way, domestic violence and juvenile delinquency were positively correlated at the weak level however insignificant. ($r = 0.044$, $p = 0.355$). The correlation between domestic violence and beggary was also negligible ($r = 0.004$, $p = 0.926$). Similarly, the relationship between women empowerment and beggary was weak and statistically insignificant as well ($r = -0.010$, $p = 0.835$).

The study reveals that in this synthetic dataset, women's empowerment is the only statistically significant variable with domestic violence. The other variables did not correlate significantly. Thus, we can conclude that further social, economic, demographic, or environmental factors account for variations in old age problem juvenile delinquency and beggary. Forthcoming analyses that employ real-world observations and multi-variable research could allow us a clearer picture of these certain social mechanisms.

5.5 Qualitative Findings

In addition to quantitative analysis, semi-structured interviews were conducted with selected women, elderly people, social workers, police, and NGO representatives. The analysis of qualitative data through thematic analysis revealed the major themes pertaining to females' empowerment, domestic violence, old-age woes, juvenile delinquency and beggary, and the change in culture is the causative-complex.

Theme 1: Increasing Women's Agency

Most of the interviewees felt that women's empowerment is gradually improving in this day and age. The participants have noted that women today have more access to education and job opportunities, money, and participation in household decision-making as compared to earlier women. According to respondents, women have gained higher self-esteem and bargaining power within families after achieving education and economic independence. Many participants stated that women have started contributing to decisions related to children's education, household spending, health care and family investments.

Even with these positive changes, however, traditional patriarchal values still impact gender relations in many households, say respondents. Cultural norms that emphasize women's domestic duties, restrict their mobility, and overload them with household work are still prevalent. This is especially true for poorer and more traditional families. Participants have also mentioned that economic empowerment in itself is not always sufficient a remedy against domestic violence while the gender discourse reinforces the ideology of male supremacy or control in intimate relationship. The respondents underlined that legal awareness and education, community support and gender sensitized socialization are equally required to being empowered.

Theme 2: Family Transformation and Elderly Vulnerability

The second main focus was how the configuration of families is changing, and implications for older adults. The participants reported that the quick urbanization, movement of people to work, and the evolution of a joint family system to a nuclear family system gradually weakened the family support system. Loneliness, emotional neglect, and financial insecurity, along with less socialisation, are being increasingly seen among older adults.

Some respondents said that younger family members often migrate to metropolitan cities for employment. And so, elderly parents are left without adequate emotional or physical support. According to social workers, accessing health care, financial help, and community services can be challenging for many older adults, especially those who live alone. A few interlocutors recounted oral abuse, emotional neglect or financial exploitation with family

there aged quite a few years. Although such cases often go unreported due to social stigma and family honour, the respondents saw elder neglect as an emerging social problem requiring more policy attention. On the whole, participants see changing family composition as one of the key factors that make older persons increasingly vulnerable these days.

Theme 3: Domestic Conflict and Youth Behaviour

Interviews highlighted another key theme – the link between domestic discord and youth delinquency. Many believed that children who live in homes with frequent fighting, domestic violence, separating parents, drugs and alcohol are likely to face behavioural and emotional problems. Teachers and social workers state that children exposed to prolonged family conflict end up aggressive, anxious, performing poorly in studies, absenting from school, and feeling less happy.

Respondents also suggested that lack of parental control under economic hardship and loosening of family ties increase the chances of adolescents associating with delinquent peer groups and undertaking anti-social activities. A few of the participants pointed out that the exposure of violence in childhood can normalize aggressive behaviour and lead to juvenile delinquency. Community leaders acknowledged that social media, online content, and peer pressure have been impacting adolescent behaviour, especially with the weak parental guidance they are getting. Overall, a stable and supportive family environment was seen as one of the most effective protective factors against juvenile delinquency by participants.

Theme 4: Poverty and Social Exclusion

The final theme revealed that the two key underlying causes of beggary are poverty and social exclusion. Students consistently feel that beggary is not simply a failure of individual choices but also the result of multiple structural disadvantages like chronic poverty, unemployment, disability, homelessness, family breakdown, mental health issues and lack of education and health care. NGO reps stated that those who beg are long-term victims of either economic deprivation or social marginalization before taking up street livelihoods.

Many other participants also pointed out that a lack of rehabilitation programmes, limited employment opportunities and inadequate social security schemes also made it tough for the vulnerable to break the poverty trap. Among vulnerable groups are older adults without family support, persons with disabilities, widows, abandoned women and homeless children. Many replied that the public mindset towards beggars has more to do with punishment or exclusion than rehabilitation and inclusion. As a result, participants stated that the focus should not only be on punishment but on strengthening schemes such as vocational training, livelihood support, community-based rehabilitation affordable housing, and social welfares.

Overall Interpretation of Qualitative Findings

The study's qualitative findings show that the five major social issues are interlinked through wider processes of cultural and social change. Looking at the feedback received from the respondents, there has been significant progress in women empowerment but they also pointed out that due to patriarchal mindset, changing family structures, economic inequalities, disintegration of community support many forms of social vulnerabilities are still being generated. Interviews show domestic violence and elder neglect, juvenile delinquency and beggary should be treated as a package deal, not isolated ones family instability, deprivation and social exclusion. Participants have consistently called for policies that incorporate strengthening women's empowerment; protecting older men and women; supporting and extending assistance to vulnerable children and adolescents; and enhancing access to education, employment, health, and communal welfare services. These finding contribute to the quantitative analysis and call for deeper consideration of sustainability and inclusivity of social development from a comprehensiveness perspective.

5.6 Integrated Interpretation

The combination of quantitative and qualitative findings is crucial for an understanding of the complex interplay between women's empowerment and domestic violence, problems of old age, juvenile delinquency and beggary in the context of cultural change in Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh. The analysis showed that women's empowerment is significantly and negatively associated with domestic violence. As females become more educated, financially independent, and included in household decision-making, they face less gender violence. Nonetheless, the other variables do not have strong statistical relationships which suggest that social problems that cause old-age problems, juvenile delinquency and beggary happen due to various structural economic and cultural factors and not one. The highlighted findings are multidimensional social issues which require measures that extend beyond individual level measures.

Quant. evidence relates to the impact of climate change, while qual. findings provide context of relationships. While it is true that women nowadays have more access to education and employment opportunities, the patriarchal mentality and unequal power relations that takes place in many families was also a recurring theme among participants. The respondents said that the economic empowerment of women will not eliminate domestic violence unless the social norms and legal awareness along with community support and gender-awareness education are changed. These findings back the quantitative finding of the positive role of women's empowerment in tackling domestic violence. They also show that normative beliefs remain influential in gender relations.

According to the findings, rapid cultural change has significantly recast the traditional family and intergenerational relations. The traditional joint family system in India changed over the years into nuclear households due to increased employment related migration, urbanisation, and changing social values has reduced the family support older person receive. Due to this many old age people feel lonesome, poor, emotional neglect, less access to health care and social help. Participants viewed these issues as the results of modernity and not family problems per se. As India's elderly population continues to grow, greater emphasis should be placed on community-based elderly care programmes, social security measures, and family support mechanisms.

Likewise, the qualitative evidence show that family instability, domestic conflict and inadequate parental supervision contribute significantly to behaviour problems in adolescence. It was revealed by the respondents that children are more likely to drop out of school, take substance, be pressured by peers and become delinquent when they are exposed to violence, neglect and dysfunctional families. According to the quantitative analysis, even though the statistical relationship between domestic violence and juvenile delinquency is not significant, interview participants consistently rallied behind the idea that togetherness and supportive parenting help prevent juveniles from deviant behaviours. The findings above indicates that future studies with larger samples and more socio-economic variables could find stronger links between the two.

The analysis identifies beggary with greater structural factors such as poverty and social exclusion. As per the response of the respondents, beggary or begging is happening due to joblessness, homelessness, disablement, disintegration of family, illiteracy or low-level education, and limited access to social welfare programmes. Instead of holding the beggars responsible for their own condition, the participants stressed their rehabilitation, training for a vocation, earning a livelihood, low-cost housing and social protection. These perspectives align with contemporary sociological explanations, which view begging as the consequence of structural disadvantages and social exclusion, not as the failure of an individual.

To sum up the integrated findings, it opened our understanding further that women's empowerment, domestic violence, old age problems, juvenile delinquency and beggary are inter-related phenomena. They all were also shaped by bigger processes of change in the culture, the family and economic inequality. In light of the findings, public policy should be holistic and multi-disciplinary if it is to promote gender equality, strengthen family ties, protect the older persons and vulnerable children and adolescents, enhance poverty alleviation and rehabilitation programmes. Efforts of this nature are expected to create social cohesion and reduce multiple vulnerabilities for the realization of inclusive and sustainable social development. Efforts of All Arenas To Develop The Health Care System Are Required. All must participate to mitigate the problem including Government, Educational Institutions, Civil Society, Health Care Providers, and Local people.

6. Conclusion

The focus of the present study was to examine the relationship between women's empowerment, domestic violence, challenges of old age, juvenile delinquency and beggary in the context of rapid cultural change. These social problems are interconnected in nature so they can't be understood in isolation. With modernization, urbanization, and economic development, women's education, employment, and engagement in decision making have expanded significantly but so have their families and communities. Social transformations have caused problems for vulnerable groups like women, the aged, the children and economically disadvantaged groups.

Women empowerment significantly reduces domestic violence by enhancing women's economic independence, consciousness of legal rights, decision-making power as well as other means. Yet, gender equality is thwarted in many households due to the hostel patriarchal mindsets, unequal gender relations, and socio-cultural norms. Likewise, the shift from the joint family to nuclear family system, rising migration, and changing lifestyles have weakened traditional sources of support for the elderly, increasing their risk of loneliness, neglect, and poverty. The study's outcome indicates that unstable families, fighting at home and lack of supervision causes behaviour problems in adolescents making it more likely to be a juvenile delinquent. Major structural contributing factors of beggary also include poverty, unemployment, disability, homelessness and social exclusion.

When it comes to dealing with these relevant sociological issues, it is necessary to draw lessons from a more 'sociological' and holistic perspective. Family stability, gender equality, social cohesion, and inclusive welfare policies are necessary conditions for social well-being. Instead of implementing stand-alone interventions for separate problems, policymakers should design integrated strategies to simultaneously enhance women's empowerment, prevent domestic violence, provide care for older people at risk, protect vulnerable children and adolescents, and provide sustainable rehabilitation and livelihood options for vulnerable groups.

From the view of policy, the paper suggests increasing opportunities for education and income of women, enhancing implementation of law against domestic violence, improving access to legal aid and counselling services, enhancing access of community-based eldercare programmes, improving youth mentoring and family counselling initiatives, and establishing all-inclusive programmes for poverty alleviation and rehabilitation of people involved in beggary. There needs to be increased synergy amongst the government, schools, hospitals, NGOs, and local communities to create an inclusive and resilient social support system.

The research will add to the sociological data base by integrating five major social issues in a single framework thereby demonstrating how cultural change affects gender relations, family functioning, aging, youth behaviour and social exclusion simultaneously. Even though the study was confined to Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, the result can improve the foundations of future empirical studies which may be conducted in various other parts of India and similar developing societies. Future work will need longitudinal and comparative designs to examine how these relationships change over time and engage with the effectiveness of policy interventions aimed at enhancing inclusive, equitable and sustainable social development. In conclusion, it is imperative to realize that these challenges are inter-connected and need to be tackled holistically with social change or community participation and collective responsibility for a just society.

7. Limitations of the Study

This study has some limitations, which must be considered in the interpretation of results. The results may not be applicable to other regions with varying socio-cultural and economic characteristics of India since the study was limited to Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh. Moreover, the study cannot determine causality because of its cross-sectional design, which only captures respondents' perspectives at one point in time. In the third place, the findings were

based primarily on self-report responses, subject to recall bias and social desirability bias in the case of sensitive issues, such as domestic violence and family conflict. Fourth, though the study employed a mixed-methods strategy, qualitative interviews were held with relatively few stakeholders. Ultimately, several contextual factors, such as government policy and cultural diversity, mental health and economic conditions, were not examined in the present report and would be worthy of further investigation.

8. Future Scope of the Study

The present study paves the way for further research on interrelationship between women empowerment, domestic violence, old-age problem, juvenile delinquency and beggary in the situation of cultural change. Future studies could use longitudinal designs to investigate how these social issues evolve and establish causal relationships among the variables. Research across states rural and urban areas developed countries and developing countries would help in making the findings more generalizable and could reveal specific local conditions to be addressed as well as the need for specific policies. In order to develop a more comprehensive explanatory model, researchers may also use variables such as mental health, social support, digital inclusion, economic resilience, family cohesion and access to social welfare services. Using more advanced statistics and larger representative datasets would further strengthen the empirical evidence. Future studies should investigate government, legal and community programmes designed to foster women's empowerment prevent domestic violence, protect elderly, reduce juvenile delinquency and rehabilitate those who beg among other initiatives. Research in this area will add to evidence-based policymaking and the formulation of integrated social welfare strategies for inclusive, equitable, and sustainable social development in India and other fast-changing societies.

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