Integrated web of youth happiness measures

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CHRONICLE	ABSTRACT
	The objective of this research is to comprehend how these elements interact to influence young people's subjective happiness and to provide insightful information about their perspectives. Significant discoveries are shown by the study's findings. This research paper conducts a thorough analysis of the many factors that affect youth happiness, including GDP, loneliness, longevity, autonomy, generosity, and corruption. First off, GDP shows up as a significant and noticeably positive factor to young happiness. This emphasizes how crucial economic success is in raising young people's life happiness. Second, autonomy is recognized as another important factor, showing a significant and favorable influence on happiness. It emphasizes how important one's own independence and life control are for young wellbeing. Additionally, the study uncovers a diverse range of impacts among these indicators. Longevity and Generosity are found to positively influence happiness, emphasizing the role of health and social support in young people's contentment. Conversely, Loneliness and Corruption exhibit significant negative effects on happiness, underscoring the detrimental consequences of social isolation and institutional corruption on youth well-being. In conclusion, this research paper offers a holistic view of youth happiness, recognizing the multifaceted nature of its determinants. These findings have important implications for policymakers, highlighting the need to address not only economic aspects but also personal autonomy, social connectedness, and integrity in efforts to promote youth happiness and well-being in society.

1. Introduction

Buddhism, Confucianism, Socrates, and other ancient philosophers were all concerned with promoting happiness and reducing suffering. However, it is striking to see how lately the general public's interest in happiness and wellbeing has risen when studying the first 10 years of the World Happiness Report. Newspaper articles, Google searches, and scholarly studies all demonstrate this (World Happiness Report, 2020). It is also evident in novels, where the discussion of happiness has supplanted that of income and GDP (Barrington, 2022). Even though this increase in interest started well before the publication of the first World Happiness Report in 2012, we have been surprised by how successfully the Reports have seemed to meet a desire for a better information base for measuring human development (Barrington, 2022). Additionally, policymakers themselves are talking more and more about happiness. The OECD and EU urge its member nations to "put people and their well-being at the heart of policy design".

Asking people how content they are with their life is a natural method to gauge their happiness level. "Overall, how satisfied are you with your life these days?" is a typical question. On a scale people indicate their level of satisfaction. This enables people to assess their superficial happiness without assuming anything about what might be behind it. The real level of individual happiness is not abstract, rather a sum of various aspects collaborated. Analyzing and identifying our own perception about various aspects of life and impact of those on daily life is the real measure of happiness levels.

"A merry heart goes all the day, Your sad tires in a mile-a." —William Shakespeare

Country dreams to stand tall on the shoulders of its youth. Happy youth promise a secure and bright future. Since performance (Wright & Cropanzano 2000), innovation, economic success, a fulfilled and happy life with aspects of marriage (Mastekaasa, 1994), a comfortable income (Diener & Biswas-Diener, 2002), superior mental health (Koivumaa-Honkanen et al., 2004), and a long life (Danner et al., 2001; Levy et al., 2002) are all directly correlated with happiness.

Change is the result of analysis about the degree of variation between actual and intended need. India declining on its happiness index brings up a dire need to understand what our youth is perceiving about happiness so that efforts can be put in the required direction to raise the happiness index in near future.

"The joyfulness of a man prolongeth his days." —Sirach 30:22 "The days that make us happy make us wise." —John Masefield

2. Review of Literature

GDP and Happiness

The idea of happiness economics has been extremely well-liked among academics and decision-makers in recent years (Clark & Senik, 2011). The "dematerializing" of the economy, also known as the coupling effect, was revealed when GDP was used as a measure of a country's economic prosperity. However, there have been significant negative effects on the GDP's viability as the only clear economic indicator. Additionally, a growing trend toward assessing economic welfare rather than merely economic productivity has drawn attention, paving the way for happiness economics (Agarwal & Sharma, 2023).

For instance, according to Helliwell et al. (2010), a unit increase in log income increases people's self-declared happiness by an average of 0.6 units (on a scale of 1 to 10). Stevenson and Wolfers (2008, p. 13) use data from a variety of international datasets, including the American General Social Survey, the World Values Survey, the Gallup World Poll, etc., to estimate the within-country happiness-income gradient for each of the countries. "Overall, the well-being-income gradient is 0.38, with 90% of estimates falling between 0.07 and 0.72 and the majority of estimates falling between.25 and.45."

Loneliness and Happiness

Loneliness is a distinct predictor of depression (Lee et al., 2020; Robb et al., 2020). The socio-cognitive theory of loneliness (Cacioppo et al., 2014) states that being alone usually inspires people to make new connections with other people. However, if a social relationship is poorly evaluated, it might result in social disengagement, which can amplify feelings of loneliness and isolation.

A negative effect on mood and an increased risk of depression may result from long-term social isolation, a lack of engaging social engagement, and a lack of meaningful relationships. As a result, a negative mood may reduce people's willingness to socialize and heighten feelings of loneliness and social disengagement (van Winkel et al., 2017). Along with its connections to hopelessness and despair, loneliness is recognized as one of the most powerful predictors of life satisfaction and pleasure (Lisitsa et al., 2020; Satici et al., 2020). A component of subjective well-being, happiness and life satisfaction are cognitive processes in which individuals assess their level of life satisfaction in light of own criteria (Bucher et al., 2018). According to the social determination theory, having intimate and meaningful relationships with people and the need for relatedness are both crucial components of life fulfillment. If these relational requirements are not fully addressed, it may cause depression and loneliness and have a negative impact on how well people rate their quality of life (Bucher et al., 2018). A person's level of happiness is negatively impacted by high levels of loneliness since they are associated with high levels of hopelessness, which in turn lead to high levels of depression and lower life satisfaction (Padmanabhanunni & Pretorius, 2002).

Longevity and Happiness

It is a prevalent belief that happiness promotes good health. It's a common idea that happiness both cures the sick and protects the healthy against disease. This point of view contends that in addition to treating a person's particular illness, health care should also focus on their entire quality of life. This viewpoint is reflected in broad definitions of health, such as that provided by the World Health Organization, which characterizes health as the absence of disease and infirmity but also includes social and mental well-being (Seedhouse, 1996). Additionally, it asserts that because individuals are discouraged from indulging in enjoyable behaviors like smoking and drinking, current health education may not be successful (Warburton, 1994; Warburton & Sherwood, 1996).

According to Schiffrin and Nelson (2010), happiness seems to be inversely connected to perceived stress, and it may also prevent disease by enhancing immune function (Veenhoven, 2008). Because they have superior problem-solving abilities, coping strategies, creative, imaginative, and integrative thinking, higher resilience, and a stronger capacity to deal with adversity, happier people often have better health outcomes (Fredrickson 2003). There is a strong and positive correlation between happiness, financial contentment, physical health, and mental health. On mental health, happiness has a favorable predictive impact. Three pathways mediate the relationship between happiness and mental health: a single independent mediating effect pathway via health; a multiple mediating effect pathway through both financial satisfaction and health (Sun, 2023).

Autonomy and Happiness

Ryan and Deci (2000a) and Deci and Ryan (2000) established the self-determination theory (SDT), which explains how fundamental psychological needs are satisfied. A person who is self-determined (Deci & Ryan, 2000) is one who is motivated to act, can start his own projects, accepts responsibility, and makes their own decisions.). People are born with an inbuilt urge to do action, according to SDT. However, individuals are not always able to act on intrinsic drive; hence, external sources of incentive may also be used to motivate others. This is referred to as extrinsic motivation in SDT.

According to research (Yu et al., 2018), there may be a connection between subjective well-being and autonomy. Job autonomy, which is frequently determined by an individual's level of control over what they do, how they do it, and when they do it (Ford et al., 2018), can improve employees' feelings of control (Wu et al., 2015) and reduce work-life conflict (Karhula et al., 2020), making it an important predictor of wellbeing. In contrast to the connection between control over daily hours and reduced stress and work-family conflict. Yu and Leka observed the relationship between control over vacation time and reduced dejection, anxiety, and stress (Yu et al., 2018). Autonomy was shown to be one of the greatest indicators of people's life satisfaction and pleasure in earlier studies. It affects the SWB in Lebanese nurses in both direct and indirect ways, affecting things like life satisfaction, happiness, and both positive and negative emotions (Ghazzawi et al., 2021). Job discretion has an impact on SWB, with disparities between men and females, according to Bastida et al.'s (2022) examination of data from the European Social Survey (Bastida et al., 2022). The wellbeing of employees and job autonomy are significantly correlated. Employee well-being improves with increased control over the scope of their work, how it is completed, and their workload (Yang et al., 2023).

Generosity and Happiness

Human society profits when its members act charitably, such as through giving to charities or offering their time. Since it entails using one's own resources to help others, being generous is expensive. The enhanced happiness that generosity is connected with may be a motivation for being generous. Spending money on others was proven to promote happiness (Dunn et al., 2008). This conclusion was supported by experimental studies conducted across cultures and age groups, which revealed that individuals who spent money (or sweets) on others reported greater levels of enjoyment than those who spent money (or sweets) on themselves. This supports the idea that conduct is driven by the positive emotions that give elicits (Andreoni, 1990).

Happiness and generosity enhance personal well-being and can promote community success. In reality, however, people undervalue the relationship between generosity and happiness and as a result ignore the advantages of prosocial expenditure. They respond that they think happiness would increase more after spending money on oneself and after spending higher amounts of money when questioned (Park et al., 2017).

Corruption and Happiness

According to Diener (1984, 1994) and Diener et al., 1999), subjective wellbeing is a comprehensive psychological phenomenon that encompasses both emotional and cognitive components. It is not just the goal of public management, but also the eternal pursuit of the individual (Ott, 2018; Fan et al., 2022). Cummins (2018) argues that reliable and authentic subjective wellbeing should be taken into account when developing public policy. Fairness and trust are recognized to contribute to greater wellbeing and are fostered by effective governance (Helliwell et al., 2017). One of the most crucial measures of effective government, which is seen to be a poor indication of wellbeing and happiness, is the level of corruption. On a larger scale, corruption is acknowledged as a crucial determinant of government quality, and numerous researchers have discovered a strong correlation between government quality and happiness (Tavits, 2008; Bjrnskov, 2010; Ott, 2010). According to Helliwell (2003) and Kim and (2012), people in nations with lower levels of corruption are generally more satisfied and content with their lives than people in nations with higher levels of corruption. Teorell (2009) and Helliwell and Huang (2008) offer more proof of the beneficial impact of effective governance on happiness. Welsch (2008) discovers that corruption has an impact on people's subjective well-being both directly and indirectly through non-material elements and GDP. Additionally, corruption undermines democratic political processes and has a detrimental impact on citizens' subjective pleasure and wellbeing (Tavits, 2008). Ma et al. (2022) found that satisfaction with governmental performance influences the relationship between perception of official corruption and subjective wellbeing.

Research Objectives

- To determine the relationship between various happiness indicators and overall happiness.

- To analyze the relationship between various happiness indicators.
- To assess the impact of various happiness indicators on overall happiness.

3. Research Methodology

Ages 20 to 35 are classified as "youth of any country" by the World Health Organization. Early to late adolescence and youth comprise this age group, which, according to statistics from the Office of the Registrar General Census Commissioner (India, 2011), accounts for around 30.30 percent (or 373 million) of India's total population. Their happiness, health, and welfare are of utmost importance to the many stakeholders, including politicians and educators, due to their enormous contribution to the nation's population and its predicted economic growth. Between adolescence and adulthood, a person develops core thinking and behavior patterns that may have an impact on their health-related outcomes, making this period of time vital (Lawrence et al., 2009). According to several studies, a person's physical and mental health are affected by wellbeing-related behavioral patterns that are created throughout early adolescence and persist into adulthood and later in life (Currie et al., 2009; Patton et al., 2011). High levels of contentment and satisfaction with social identity, community integration, goal fulfillment, self-esteem, and general health are said to be stable traits that last throughout early adulthood. Exenberger et al. (2019), Exenberger and Reiber (2020), and Singh and Bandyopadhyay (2022) have recently conducted qualitative studies on the sociocultural significance of subjective wellbeing and happiness among children, at-risk youth with traumatic life experiences, and college students in the Indian cultural context. Given this, the study is based on studying perception of happiness amongst youth with consideration of indicators used for assessing World Happiness Index across the globe. Also, the study is conducted on respondents with age group 15-35 who are pursuing their diploma, undergraduate, postgraduate or doctoral level studies in private universities of North India region.

The demographics of the study have been illustrated as follows:
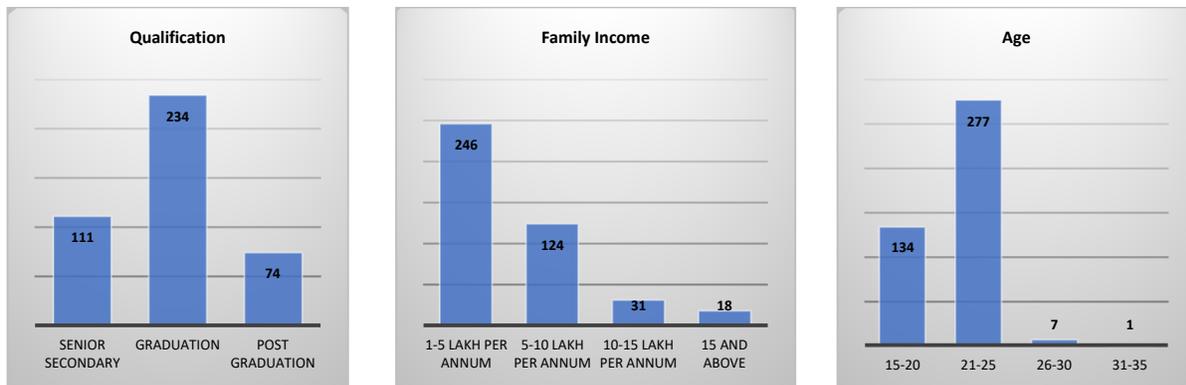
Demographics for Qualification held by the respondent

Demographics for family income of the student

Demographics for age group of the respondent

Fig. 1. Graphical representation of demographic variables

Finding and extracting documents from the Scopus index was the first step in the process. It has been found Scopus provides a wider range of sources in comparison to database of web of science. It was observed that most of the work is done on just a few indicators of happiness, i.e., corruption and life satisfaction and this study explores the relationship between each other as well the overall impact of these indicators on happiness level.

Fig. 2. Network Visualization and Overlay Visualization

4. Data Analysis and Interpretation

In this study, data are collected from youth of India, dataset of 419 varying between age of 15-35 years.

The main variables are:

GDP: The phrase "gross domestic product", or GDP, measures the market value of all completed goods and services produced in a certain time by a country or nation in dollars. GDP is the most popular metric used by a single nation's government to assess its economic health.

Loneliness: In the dictionary, loneliness is defined as the condition of being alone and feeling depressed about it is called loneliness. Loneliness has been recognized as a universal human sensation from the beginning of time (Copel, 1988). The sensation of loneliness varies from person to person, nevertheless (Austin, 1989). According to Killeen (1998), it may be seen as an unfavorable, discouraging situation that is also painful and even scary. The notion of loneliness is discussed in this article along with examples, definitions, related concepts, causes, effects, measurements, and theories.

Longevity: A longer, better life is what is meant by longevity. It denotes a person's expected lifespan and level of health in his later years. The word "longevity" may also be understood as the condition in which a person lives beyond their normal expected lifespan. Increasing human health and longevity is of global interest (Lv et al., 2011). Numerous factors influence human longevity and health, including gender and genetics (Shadyab & LaCroix, 2015), the environment (Liu et al., 2013; Li, 2017; Robine et al., 2012), social support (Randall et al., 2010), religiosity (Ahrenfeldt et al., 2018), sleep issues (Gao, 2018), and some personal traits (Friedman et al., 2010; Gana, 2016; Gremeaux, 2012; Wu et al., 2007). Heredity, individual personality, and social support are among the characteristics that have the most bearing.

Autonomy: The term autonomous means that a person can make his or her own decisions about what to do and what to agree to. Autonomy means the right (a state, a region, a nation or a national minority) to be administered in a single state ruled by a central authority; the situation does not depend on anyone who has full freedom in its actions. Another definition of autonomy is "way to be a body, a person (systems in general) which operates independently, is determined based on its own structure, its internal laws". The vision dream image, according to the same author, autonomy is "the freedom of man who, by his own reflections effort, he gives himself principles of action".

Generosity: Being nice and generous is the quality of generosity. According to the University of Notre Dame's Science of Generosity Project, generosity is "the virtue of giving good things to others freely and abundantly".

Corruption: Corruption is a kind of dishonesty or a criminal conduct that may be committed by someone or a group in a position of power in order to acquire unfair benefits or take advantage of that position for personal gain.

GDP and Happiness

Table 1 presents the descriptive data for the group of 419 respondents. The average happiness score, according to this table, is 3.42. The study was done to see if the various indicators correlated with one another.

Table 1
Descriptive statistics of GDP

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
VAR00001	419	1.00	3.00	1.3007	.51325
VAR00002	419	1.00	2.00	1.1718	.37769
VAR00003	419	1.00	2.00	1.4726	.49984
VAR00004	419	1.00	3.00	2.6802	.66193
VAR00005	419	1.00	2.00	1.2220	.41606
Valid N (listwise)	419				

Table 2
Mean and Standard Deviation on GDP and Happiness Level

Variable	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
GDP	1.5695	.25960	419
Happiness	3.4230	.63928	419

Table 3
Pearson coefficient of correlation for GDP and Happiness

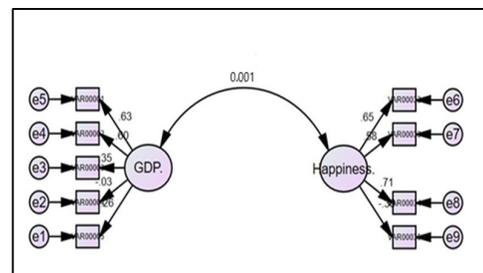|		GDP	Happiness
GDP	Pearson Correlation	1	.001
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.992
	Sum of Squares and Cross-products	28.169	-.035
	Covariance	.067	.000
	N	419	419
Happiness	Pearson Correlation	.001	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.992	
	Sum of Squares and Cross-products	-.035	170.830
	Covariance	.000	.409
	N	419	419

Fig. 3. SEM model for GDP and Happiness

Happiness and GDP per capita are positively correlated. This positive link has a variety of causes, some of which are more obvious than others. The likelihood that fundamental human needs will be met increases with affluence, which may be one explanation for this. This involves improved circumstances for meeting physiological and safety demands as well as for pursuing self-actualization objectives. The data collected from youth indicates their perception based on GDP, with increase in

income there is increase in happiness levels too. Youth who are about to start their earnings or for whom pay packages matter a lot feel that increase in income leads to higher happiness. Additionally, it has been shown that social comparisons influence happiness. According to research, comparing one's circumstances to those of others might have a significant impact on how well one thinks of oneself. People are always exposed to different lifestyles on social media nowadays, so this is a constant. The favorable link may also be due to effective time management. Wealthier individuals often engage in more physically demanding leisure pursuits and have larger levels of work autonomy, both of which have been linked to happier lives. Additionally, those who are wealthier have the chance to spend more on others and donate to charities, both of which have been linked to happier lives.

Loneliness and Happiness

Data from a 950-person online survey conducted in October 2020 by the "Making Caring Common" initiative at the Harvard Graduate School of Education were examined. They write in their research that "alarming numbers of people are lonely" and that those polled "reported substantial increases in loneliness since the outbreak of the pandemic. They also said that young adults are the most isolated category. The findings of the survey reveal that, in the four weeks before the October poll, 61 percent of young people between the ages of 18 and 25 reported feeling lonely "often", "almost always", or "all the time".

Similarly, the study carried out by researcher(s) indicates that as per perception of youth, they are moving towards this loneliness crisis.

Table 4
Descriptive statistics for Loneliness

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
VAR00006	419	1.00	5.00	3.9356	1.19134
VAR00007	419	1.00	5.00	4.5871	.84657
VAR00008	419	1.00	5.00	3.9117	1.04416
VAR00009	419	1.00	5.00	3.7303	1.20855
VAR00010	419	1.00	5.00	3.6945	1.43345
Valid N (listwise)	419				

Table 5
Pearson coefficient of correlation for GDP and Loneliness

		loneliness	Happiness
loneliness	Pearson Correlation	1	-.244**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	419	419
Happiness	Pearson Correlation	-.244**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	419	419

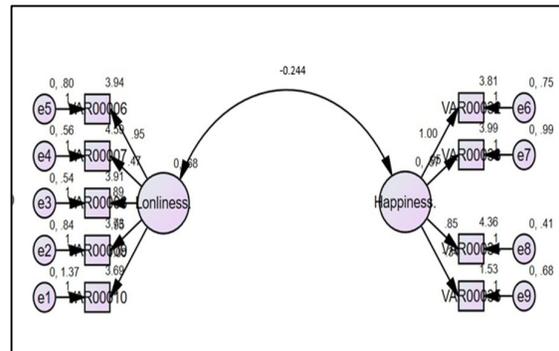**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Fig. 4. SEM model for Loneliness and Happiness

When loneliness measures step up the ladder in individuals' life, happiness levels move down. The same is indicated through this research study. Young people's mental, emotional, and physical health may all be significantly harmed by loneliness. Youth loneliness is caused by a variety of circumstances, such as bullying, cultural pressures, lack of meaningful relationships, social isolation, and a growing dependence on digital communication over in-person contacts. Youth who experience loneliness may have a variety of issues, including sadness, anxiety, low self-esteem, subpar academic performance, and even a higher chance of drug misuse. The development of social skills and the capacity to establish and sustain healthy relationships may both be hampered by it. A multifaceted strategy encompassing people, families, schools, communities, and society at large is needed to address adolescent loneliness. Promoting social and emotional development, creating inclusive settings, supporting peer support initiatives, making mental health services more accessible, and spreading awareness of the value of deep relationships are a few possible strategies.

Longevity and Happiness

Most earlier studies indicate a linearly positive association between lifespan and contentment.

Table 6
Descriptive Statistics for Longevity

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
VAR00011	419	1.00	4.00	1.1718	.56116
VAR00012	419	1.00	4.00	1.9021	.98431
VAR00013	419	1.00	5.00	3.4988	1.23617
VAR00014	419	1.00	4.00	2.3270	.74533
VAR00015	419	1.00	3.00	2.1671	.44374
Valid N (listwise)	419				

It should be stressed that the typical conclusion that the happier a person is, the longer they live, would have been reached if we had evaluated the panel datasets under the assumption of a linear relationship, as in much prior research.

Table 7
Pearson coefficient of correlation for GDP and Longetivity

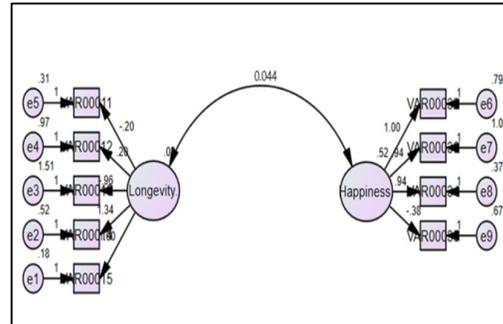|		Longevity	Happiness
Longevity	Pearson Correlation	1	.044
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.368
	N	419	419
Happiness	Pearson Correlation	.044	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.368	
	N	419	419

Fig. 5. SEM model for Longevity and Happiness

Positive correlation between happiness and longevity based on perception of youth is reflecting through the data analysis. Youth's perceptions of lifespan and happiness rely on their own personal views as well as society and cultural norms. Even while youth may recognize the value of longevity, it may not be a top priority in their day-to-day activities. The idea of longevity often comes into focus when people become older and start thinking about their future and personal objectives.

Autonomy and Happiness

Simply put, autonomy is the sense of wanting to act instead of being coerced to do so. Years of empirical study have shown the importance of perceived autonomy support in intimate relationships as a predictor of happiness.

Table 8
Descriptive statistics for Autonomy

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
VAR00016	419	1.00	2.00	1.1790	.38381
VAR00017	419	1.00	2.00	1.1050	.30694
VAR00018	419	1.00	5.00	3.8067	1.14848
VAR00019	419	1.00	5.00	3.9928	1.22862
VAR00020	419	1.00	5.00	4.3604	.90794
VAR00021	419	1.00	2.00	1.4988	.50060
VAR00022	419	1.00	5.00	3.7733	1.21145
VAR00023	419	1.00	4.00	2.1146	.75853
Valid N (listwise)	419				

Table 9

Pearson coefficient of correlation for Autonomy and Happiness

		Autonomy	Happiness
Autonomy	Pearson Correlation	1	.852**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	419	419
Happiness	Pearson Correlation	.852**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	419	419

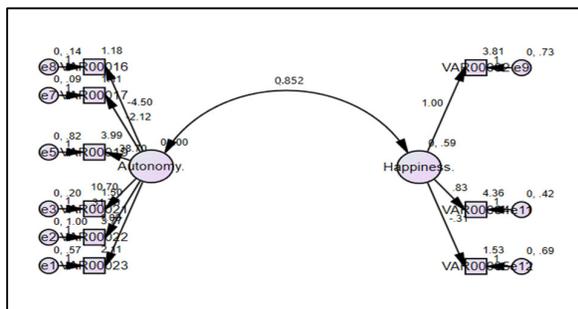**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Fig. 6. SEM model for Autonomy and Happiness

The significant positive correlation between Autonomy and Happiness indicates that youth perceive that given freedom to choose and decide various aspects of life is the key to happiness. The capacity to make autonomous decisions, a feeling of control over one's own life, and the freedom to behave in accordance with one's own beliefs and preferences are all examples

of autonomy. Young people's perceptions of autonomy and its link to happiness may be important. Youth emotional well-being may benefit from autonomy. It may improve their happiness and general mental health when they are able to express their feelings, set limits, and participate in activities that make them happy and satisfied.

Generosity and Happiness

It has long been recognized that acts of generosity increase pleasure and emotional wellbeing, providing the giver a warm glow that is referred to in behavioral economics. However, no research has yet investigated the mechanisms behind the link between generosity and happiness.

Table 10
Descriptive Statistics for Generosity

	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev.
VAR00024	419	1.00	4.00	2.2625	.86273
VAR00025	419	1.00	2.00	1.6014	.49019
VAR00026	419	1.00	4.00	2.4129	1.24082
Valid N (list-wise)	419				

Table 11
Pearson coefficient of correlation for Generosity and Happiness

		Generosity	Happiness
Generosity	Pearson Correlation	1	.042
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.390
	N	419	419
Happiness	Pearson Correlation	.042	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.390	
	N	419	419

The data analysis indicates that youth perceives that their happiness level increase with increased generosity levels. Being generous may make one feel happy since it is in line with one's ideals. Some young people could think that showing kindness offers chances for development and introspection. They may expand their horizons, cultivate thankfulness, and appreciate their own benefits by aiding others. This impression implies that giving serves as a catalyst for growth on a personal level and a better comprehension of pleasure. In the context of resolving social injustice, a subgroup of youth may believe there is a connection between contentment and charity. They could think that striving for a fairer society, combating injustice, and actively engaging in humanitarian activities will enhance everyone's pleasure.
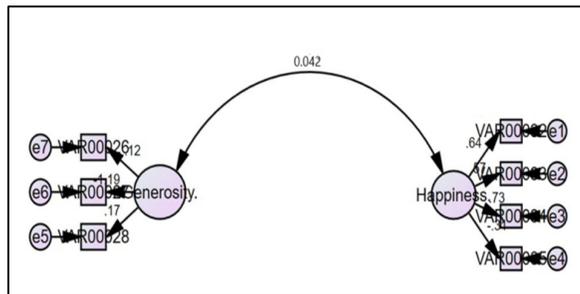

Fig. 7. SEM model for Generosity and Happiness

Corruption and Happiness

Arvin and Lew (2012) give convincing evidence that, with the role of economic growth and cultural context acting as moderators, the amount of corruption has a considerable impact on both mental and physical health (expressed as happiness and mortality rate).

Table 12
Descriptive statistics for Corruption

	N	min	max	Mean	Std. Dev.
VAR00027	419	1.00	3.00	1.3986	.53678
VAR00028	419	1.00	2.00	1.6325	.48271
VAR00029	419	1.00	2.00	1.3174	.46603
VAR00030	419	1.00	2.00	1.1002	.30068
VAR00031	419	1.00	2.00	1.1671	.37348
Valid N	419				

Table 13
Pearson coefficient of correlation for GDP and Happiness

		Corruption	Happiness
Corruption	Pearson Correlation	1	-.133[**]
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.006
	N	419	419
Happiness	Pearson Correlation	-.133[**]	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.006	
	N	419	419

[**]. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Based on their cultural environment, individual experiences, and information exposure, youngsters may have different perspectives on the link between degrees of corruption and personal satisfaction. High levels of corruption are seen by many young people as being bad for both society and personal fulfilment. They could think that corruption fosters inequality, erodes

public faith in institutions, and diverts funds intended for the common good. According to this belief, lower levels of corruption may help create a society that is more just and fair, which raises people's levels of happiness. The faith that young people have in governments, public institutions, and their fellow citizens is eroded by corruption. They could think that social cohesiveness is undermined by corruption and that trust is a crucial element of a healthy society.
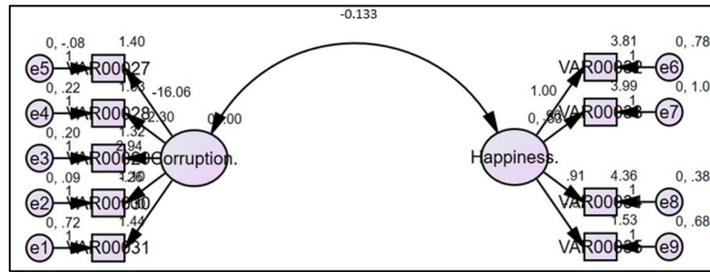.

Figure 8: SEM model for Corruption and Happiness

All Indicators and Happiness

The calculations reveal that, except for loneliness and corruption, all metrics have a positive impact on happiness. Furthermore, we found that perception about taking our own decision that is power of autonomy is the most determining factor (0.852) of happiness together with longevity (0.044) and Generosity (0.042).

Table 14
Pearson coefficient of correlation for all indicators and Happiness

		GDP	loneliness	Longevity	Autonomy	generosity	Corruption	Happiness
GDP	Pearson Correlation	1	-.036	.069	-.028	.066	.112[*]	.001
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.460	.156	.566	.177	.022	.992
	N	419	419	419	419	419	419	419
loneliness	Pearson Correlation	-.036	1	.040	.248[**]	-.070	-.146[**]	-.244[**]
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.460		.410	.000	.155	.003	.000
	N	419	419	419	419	419	419	419
Longevity	Pearson Correlation	.069	.040	1	-.007	-.006	-.011	.044
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.156	.410		.884	.907	.815	.368
	N	419	419	419	419	419	419	419
Autonomy	Pearson Correlation	-.028	.248[**]	-.007	1	-.019	-.111[*]	.852[**]
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.566	.000	.884		.698	.023	.000
	N	419	419	419	419	419	419	419
Generosity	Pearson Correlation	.066	-.070	-.006	-.019	1	.044	.042
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.177	.155	.907	.698		.364	.390
	N	419	419	419	419	419	419	419
Corruption	Pearson Correlation	.112[*]	-.146[**]	-.011	-.111[*]	.044	1	-.133[**]
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.022	.003	.815	.023	.364		.006
	N	419	419	419	419	419	419	419
Happiness	Pearson Correlation	.001	-.244[**]	.044	.852[**]	.042	-.133[**]	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.992	.000	.368	.000	.390	.006	
	N	419	419	419	419	419	419	419

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Each indicator has a linear link with happiness. With the exception of the generosity indicator, which is steady, we see that there is a strong association between well-being indicators and happiness.

Table 15
Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.856[a]	0.732	0.728	0.33324	0.732	187.724	6	412	0.000

a. Predictors: (Constant), Corruption, Longevity, generosity, Autonomy, GDP, loneliness
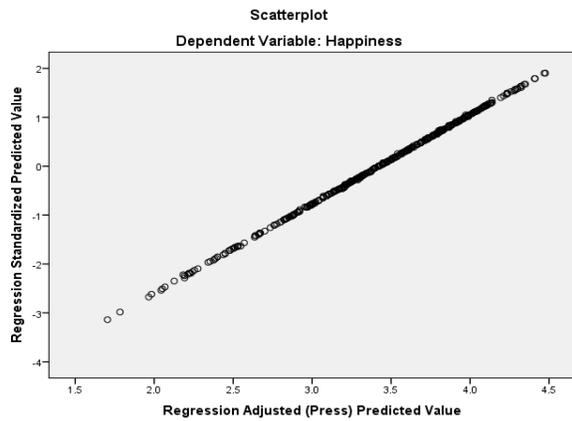
b. Dependent Variable: Happiness

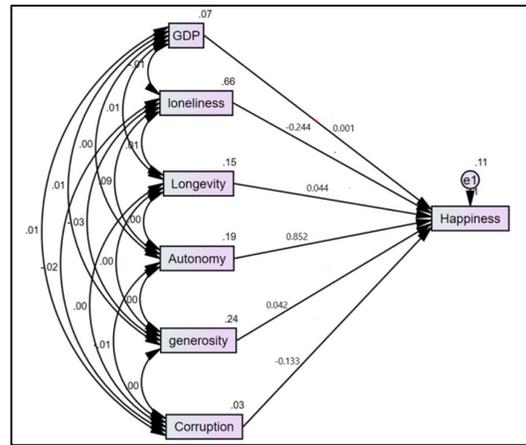**Fig. 9.** Scatter Plot

Fig. 10. SEM Model for Indicators of Happiness and Overall Happiness

According to author estimations, the R-squared is 0.732, indicating that the model is significant as a whole. This study's contribution is the use of a multi-factor analysis to identify all elements that affect happiness. SEM shows the interrelations between all the factors and impact of all factors on happiness measure.

Table 16

ANOVA Results

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	125.078	6	20.846	187.724	.000[b]
	Residual	45.752	412	.111		
	Total	170.830	418			

a. Dependent Variable: Happiness

b. Predictors: (Constant), Corruption, Longevity, generosity, Autonomy, GDP, loneliness

The differences between group means are statistically significant by looking at the p-value. A p-value < 0.05 indicates significant differences.
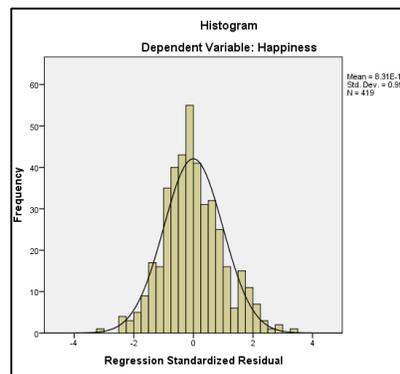

Fig. 11. Histogram Graphical Representation

Econometric approach

We choose to take the loneliness and corruption factors out of the equation since it has been established that their effects on happiness are detrimental. Then, we suggest the model that follows. Happiness level is indicated by the subscripts i (i =1.... 419).

$$HL = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2\, GDP_i + \alpha_3\, LO_i + \alpha_4 A_i + \alpha_5 G_i + \alpha_6 C_i;\ \text{where:}$$

HL: Happiness Level,
GDP: GDP
LO : Longevity
A: Autonomy
G : Generosity
C: Corruption

Table 17
Coefficients of Correlation

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Correlations		
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Zero-order	Partial	Part
1	(Constant)	.276	.230		1.198	.231			
	GDP	.081	.063	.033	1.282	.200	-.001	.063	.033
	loneliness	-.025	.021	.032	1.189	.235	.244	.058	.030
	Longevity	.070	.043	-.042	-1.650	.100	-.044	-.081	-.042
	Autonomy	1.218	.038	.841	31.837	.000	.852	.843	.812
	generosity	.032	.033	-.025	-.963	.336	-.042	-.047	-.025
	Corruption	-.135	.093	-.038	-1.459	.145	-.133	-.072	-.037

a. Dependent Variable: Happiness

Table 17 presents the findings for this regression. The model as a consequence is

$$HL = .276 + 0.081GDP_i + 0.070LO_i + 1.218A_i + 0.032G_i$$

5. Conclusion

The first objective of this study is to determine the relationship between indicators of happiness and happiness as per the perception of youth. The results of this study are as follows: First, GDP has a significant positive effect on happiness. Youth perceives that if income level rises, this gives them freedom to buy necessities and luxuries of life, raising happiness level. However, loneliness has a negative impact on happiness, as per perception of youth. Loneliness indicates negativity, depression, heartbroken, anxiety, helplessness due to any reason of financial, friendship or family concerns. Longevity has a positive significant impact on happiness. Youth believe happy people enjoy life and this makes them less stressed, ensuring longer life. Cultivating a sense of purpose and finding joy in life's simple pleasures play a significant role in achieving both longevity and happiness. So, happiness and longevity run on parallel lines. Autonomy and Happiness have a strong significant impact on happiness, as youth firmly believes if they have right to make independent decision and have control over one's own life this would lead to increased happiness and life satisfaction as they are able to act in alignment with their values and desires. On the contrary, lack of autonomy can lead to feeling of frustration, helplessness and dissatisfaction which may decrease over happiness. Generosity and happiness are directly proportional which indicates generosity is intricately connected with level of happiness and wellbeing. When individuals engage in acts of kindness and giving to others, it triggers a positive emotional response, often referred to as "Helper's High". The level of corruption is inversely proportional to happiness and as per statistics it has significant negative impact on happiness. When corruption is prevalent, it undermines trust in public institutions, erodes social cohesion, and creates a sense of injustice among citizens. As a result, people may feel disillusioned and dissatisfied with their lives and the overall state of their country, as it promotes inequality and unfairness all around. The study indicates the impact of various indicators on happiness is diverse, where GDP, Longevity, Autonomy and generosity have a positive impact whereas loneliness and corruption have significant negative impact. The second objective of the study illuminates the relationship between the various indicators of happiness. It is found out GDP is positively correlated with Longevity (0.069), Generosity (0.066), corruption (0.112) and negatively with loneliness (-0.036) and autonomy (-0.028). Loneliness is positively associated with longevity (0.040) and autonomy (0.248) but is negatively associated with generosity (-0.070) and corruption (-0.146). Study revealed an amazing fact that longevity is positively related to happiness however it is negatively related to some parameters of happiness, autonomy (-0.007), generosity (-0.006) and corruption (-0.11). Autonomy is also negatively associated with happiness indicators, generosity (-0.019) and corruption (-0.111). study revealed another major dimension of youth perception that they believe generosity and corruption are positively correlated (0.044).

The third objective of the study is to find the impact of indicators of happiness on overall happiness. It is justified statistically that GDP (0.001), longevity (0.044), autonomy (0.852), and generosity (0.042) have a positive impact on overall happiness, whereas loneliness (-0.244) and corruption (-0.133) have a negative impact on overall happiness. Higher GDP usually means a stronger economy, which can lead to better living standards, increased job opportunities, and access to essential services like healthcare and education. These factors contribute to a higher overall sense of well-being and happiness among the population. Longer life expectancy is associated with better health outcomes and the opportunity to experience more positive life events, such as seeing one's children and grandchildren grow up. Longer life expectancy can lead to greater overall life satisfaction and happiness. Also, when individuals have a sense of control over their own decisions and actions, they tend to experience higher levels of happiness and life satisfaction. Acts of kindness and generosity, both in giving and receiving, can foster positive social connections and a sense of purpose. Engaging in prosocial behaviors and experiencing the kindness of others contributes to happiness and well-being. On the other hand, the feeling of social isolation or lack of meaningful connections with others is associated with negative mental and physical health outcomes. It can lead to feelings of sadness, depression, and reduced overall life satisfaction. Furthermore, corruption, in any form, undermines trust in institutions and can lead to a lack of confidence in government and public services. It can also create economic disparities, hinder social progress, and foster a negative societal atmosphere, all of which contribute to decreased happiness.

6. Implications

The indicators of happiness, including GDP, loneliness, longevity, autonomy, generosity, and corruption, have significant social implications and can collectively impact overall happiness in a society. A strong GDP indicates economic prosperity, which can lead to improved living standards, better infrastructure, and increased access to healthcare, education, and other essential services. Higher GDP can contribute to higher overall happiness by providing individuals with better opportunities for personal growth, financial security, and overall well-being. Loneliness can have a negative impact on social cohesion and community engagement. It may lead to feelings of disconnection and social isolation, affecting the quality of relationships and interactions within society. Loneliness can significantly decrease overall happiness by creating emotional distress, mental health issues, and a sense of alienation from others. Longer life expectancy can lead to increased family cohesion and the passing down of knowledge and values from one generation to another. It contributes to higher overall happiness by allowing individuals to experience more positive life events and relationships over a longer period. Empowering individuals with autonomy foster a sense of agency and self-determination, encouraging active citizenship and participation in community affairs. It positively influences overall happiness by promoting a sense of control over one's life choices and actions, leading to greater life satisfaction. A culture of generosity promotes social cohesion and compassion, encouraging individuals to help one another and support community initiatives. Generosity enhances overall happiness by fostering positive social connections and a sense of purpose through acts of giving and receiving. Corruption erodes trust in institutions and government, leading to a breakdown of social norms and undermining the sense of fairness and justice within society. It negatively impacts overall happiness by creating economic disparities, hindering social progress, and generating a climate of distrust and cynicism.

Overall, these indicators of happiness are interconnected and can have both direct and indirect effects on the well-being of individuals and society. A comprehensive approach that addresses these indicators collectively can contribute to building a happier and more harmonious society. Governments, policymakers, and communities should focus on strategies that promote economic development, social connectedness, individual autonomy, and a culture of generosity while combating corruption and addressing issues related to loneliness to foster overall happiness and well-being.

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