

## **CHAPTER-II**

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

A literature review is a “critical analysis of a segment of a published body of knowledge through summary, classification, and comparison of prior research studies, reviews of literature, and theoretical articles” (University of Wisconsin Writing Center).

Review of literature in a research work is essential to evolve an edifice of knowledge to ensure that the present study would be an addition to the topic and gives way to mend away the lacunae left in the process of exploration of the research study. Therefore, this chapter is devoted for an analysis of various literatures available on different aspects of youth empowerment carried out by Non-governmental Organisations for sustainable development.

(Prajapati, 2017) The author in the article entitled ‘**Sustainable Development Goals and Economic Stability in Indian Economy**’ has stated the internal stability of the nation by empowering youth for the development, wherein the youth are guided and directed to take their own decisions for the life. The researcher further highlights the sustainable development goals and poverty alleviation and behavioural change for the preservation of environment and bringing social development. The entire study is done on the bases of secondary source.

(Bhuriya & Parmar, 2017) The authors have highlighted the Human beings as the centre for entire development of the society in the article entitled ‘**Human Development: Issues and Challenges in India**’. Human beings work for the material wellbeing, accumulating wide body of knowledge that has its base on culture and civilizations all these components of Human Development lead to environmental friendly utilization of resources. The researchers talk about the components of human developments like human development index, inequality adjusted human development index, gender development index, population trends, health outcomes, education, national income and composition of resources, environmental sustainability, work and employment, human security, international integration, supplementary indicators. The present paper is similar to the study in terms of the indicators take for human development in terms of environment, social and economic empowerment of people. The variables of the study are similar but the study differs in methodology. However, the study is based on secondary data.

(Chauhan, 2016) The author of the article writes about the **‘shift of Millennium Development Goals to Sustainable Development Goals’**. The article sights 17 Goals and its minute cultivation of the themes undertaken. The article depicts the goals and its relevance to the other aspects. The article systematically briefs about the Sustainable Development Goals in a minute level. The work is purely empirical in **nature but provides the systematic understanding of the goals.**

(Chakrabarti, 2015) In **‘Climate Change and Sustainable Development’** the author discusses complex issue of global concern, dealing with climate change has emerged as the Tioost defining challenge of the present, for the sustainable development of the future. Increasing emission of greenhouse gases (GHGs), rising temperature, and the resulting changes in rainfall pattern, melting glaciers, rising sea level, and extreme climatic events are having profound impacts on almost every aspect of life on earth—water, food, human settlements, health, and risks of disasters—requiring a multidimensional approach for mitigation and adaptation at all levels and in all sectors. While scientific assessments of climate risks have made tremendous advances in the recent fears, there is hardly any progress in mitigating the emissions of GHGs and adapting to the impacts of climate change as agreed in the United Nations Climate Change of 1992. As part of TERI's newly launched annual research on global sustainable development, this study makes an incisive analysis of the issues associated with climate change, identifies relevant indicators and sub-indicators on climate risks, mitigation, and adaptation; compiles available datasets on the indicators; and ranks the sovereign countries of the world on climate risks, historical and current responsibilities s for climate change, and climate adaptive capacities.

(Sachs, The Age of Sustainable Development, 2015) The author in the book **‘The Age of Sustainable Development’** draws on so many distinct fields of inquiry on the deep research and wisdom of the global sustainable development community. The author explains, sustainable development is both a way of looking at the world, with a focus on the interlinkages of economic, social, and environmental change, and a way of describing our shared aspirations for a decent life, combining economic development, social inclusion, and environmentl sustainability. It is, in short, both an analytical theory and a "normative" ethical framework. This new era is described by the recently adopted goals, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

(Vasava, 2015) The author in the article titled '**Sustainable Development**' Global Concern' talks about the need of empowering youth and enable them to understand and face future environmental, social and economic challenges. The author has shown the importance to empower the youth to face future challenges and to protect environment to strengthen economic and social life of the present generation. The author has emphasised on youth empowerment but the strategies are not specified as the study is empirical in nature which lacks the field experience.

(Singhal & Kumar, 2012) In the paper entitled '**Global Climate Change: Concept, Implications and Path to Sustainable Development**' the I Section of the paper, has discussed in detail, the concept and origin of climate change. Climate change is happening and its impact on all of us is growing. It does not matter whether we have contributed to its causal factors or not, in what proportions, we are responsible for climate change. Here, the need of sensitivity is identified which could be brought through the empowerment is seen.

(Tasaki, Kameyama, Hashimoto, Moriguchi, & Harasawa, 2010) The authors have conducted study on '**A Survey of National Sustainable Development indicators**' wherein, the authors have surveyed Sustainable Development Indicators (SDIs) adopted by 28 national governments, regions and international organisations and compiled them into database. The central purposes of the investigation were to comprehend and appreciate the components of Sustainable Development (SD), analyze SDIs created in specific fields and nations and decide future undertakings to enhance SDI improvement. An aggregate of 1,790 markers were reviewed and characterized into 77 subcategories in four classes. A total of 1,790 indicators were surveyed and classified into 77 subcategories in four categories. Most of the indicators measure various SD elements and the indicators reflected each country's developmental stage and specific concerns. Several advanced or unique indicators were also identified. Five major tasks in the future development of SDIs identified were; (a) creating time conscious indicators, (b) measuring interactions between elements of a system, (c) dealing with trans-boundary issues in a national SDI systems, (d) measuring SD quality (including subjective elements), (e) including ordinary citizens by showing the relationship between SDI and everyday life. The indicators identified were; (i) Social-social aggregated indicator; poverty and dependence; economic inequality; gender inequality; generation inequality; regional inequality; race/immigrant inequality; social exclusion (including the disabled); work; working conditions; national status; food safety; mortality, life expectancy

and health; sanitation and drinking water; alcohol; child care; education; literacy and numeracy; culture, leisure and time; family; social relationship and participation; international cooperation; housing; child living conditions; services and public facilities; information; crime; social security; population change; peace/conflict; spiritual; (ii) Environmental-environmental aggregated indicator; climate change; ozone layer depletion; air quality; agriculture and livestock; soil; chemicals; land use; landscape; forests; desertification; urbanization; coastal zone; fisheries; water quality; water quantity; ecosystem; endangered species; disaster; noise; radioactivity; Perception of environmental pollution; water cycle; bio security; resources; commune with nature; (iii) Economic-economic performance; capital and investment; trade; financial status; household financial status; business and industry; eco business; energy use; transportation; material use; waste generation and management; recycling; (iv) Institutional-strategic implementation of SD, 59 environmental management and policy; morality and compliance; international institutions; science and technology; legal administration; SD networks; administration and management. Duck (2000) has proposed certain measures for SD for a country like India, which includes providing school education, sex education and prevention programmes to tackle the problem of population explosion, Education provides inspiration for true democratic, pluralistic and secular society, wide spread of knowledge by education for conserving natural resources like water, land, air and forest, use of ICT for spreading modern knowledge.

(Holden & Linnerud, Environmental attitudes and household consumption: An ambiguous relationship, 2010) The authors analysed the relationship between environmental attitudes and energy use in the home and for transport by Norwegian household. In the study **‘Environmental attitudes and household consumption: An ambiguous relationship’** in an international Journal of Sustainable Development. Quantitative surveys were used to find statistical correlations, and qualitative analysis to reveal mechanisms that influences the ability to behave in an environmentally friendly way. Here, these three attitudes, mechanisms and household consumption were presented. Firstly, a desire to project an environmentally friendly image has little influence on energy use in the home and for transport Besides a feeling of frailty keeps individuals from making an interpretation of positive ecological dispositions into low vitality use in the home and for regular transport. Thirdly, a desire to self-indulge prevents people from translating possible environmental attitudes into low energy use for long distance leisure travel. These results have found to be important in implications for environmental policy. It was found that the public information and

awareness campaigns could give consumers information on how to behave in an environmentally responsible manner, but tend only to influence categories of consumption with little environmental impact. The study is related to the youth but the gap is that youth empowerment.

(Jha & Poddar, 2010) In a research study conducted at Jharkhand state titled ‘**Sustainable Development: An Empirical Analysis**’, the authors elaborate the conceptual frame work pertaining to the sustainable development for congenial social environment and inter-generational equity essential to sustain the fruits of development. The present study was based on field methodology like rapid rural appraisal, social soundness analysis, social analysis, socio biological analysis, and social impact analysis and socio-technical profiles. Data collection was done on the input and output in agricultural operations, forest plantation, economic plantation and other Sericulture activities of the region by observation, survey and interviews using general schedule, household schedule, village schedule, block schedule, biological schedule and demographical schedule. The data were analyzed to know economic sustainable resource for the tribal people. The major findings were indicating that the agriculture has great significance for the tribal dominated region of the Jharkhand state. Sericulture is very opt farming for the people, and thus sericulture may be seen as tool of sustainable development for the tribal dominated region as it is a mean for increasing diversity, generating bio-resources, preventing biodegradation, maintaining ecological balance and helpful in the ecodevelopment of the wasteland and wetland.

The study differs in term that the methodology is different, here the concept of empowerment of the youth is not taken into consideration.

(Singh, 2010) The researcher in his study ‘**An Intervention for Sustainable Development: Understanding**’ describes the intervention with its environment economic and political ramifications with an attempt to analyze the inherent contradictions of the institutional matrix which surfaced explicitly during the interplay of formal rules, informal norms and enforcement mechanisms based on the experiences of the referred case. The researcher suggests that sustainable development linking long-term version to medium-term targets and short term action. The study focuses on Jal Yatra (Organized jointly by representatives of academia, civil society organizations, Couple of grassroots NGOs, about fifty SHGs and a dozen of till age panchayats) a meeting was convened on June 7, 2007 under the chairmanship of the then Divisional Commissioner Jt Garhwa Fort for rejuvenation of the

adjoining pond. The meeting was attended by the District Magistrate, Sub-divisional Magistrate, Divisional Forest Officer, District Mines Officer, Circle Officer (Police), environmentalists, social scientists, representatives of NGOs working with the labourers in the area, representatives of SHGs. The study talks about the participation of the people at grass root level. The present study is a stepping stone towards understanding the concept of sustainable development and its relevance to economic development.

(Singh, 2010) The author makes an ingenious endeavor to define the concept of sustainable development, to analyze the ways to achieve sustainability to visualize components of sustainable Development, determinants of sustainable development, possible sustainability rules, indicators of sustainability, to explain the nodes of sustainable development and lastly, he suggests policy implications.

(Kamble, 2010) Kamble in the book **‘Sustainable Development in India: A Critical Analysis’** critically analyses the position of sustainable development with its all aspects such as 5 economic, social I and environmental with reference to Indian economy, especially in the post-reforms period. The researcher suggests that it is very much necessary to pay increased attention towards achieving social and environmental aspects of sustainable development. The present research study fully relies on the secondary data. The necessary secondary data has been collected for the Period from 2001-02 to 2007-08 from the publications of central Statistical Organization (CSO), Government of India, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), Ministry of Environment and Forest, Reserve Bank of India, and all others. The collected d data has been classified and tabulated in the light of hypothesis, objectives of the present study. The tabulated data has been processed by employing suitable statistical tools like Simple Growth Rate (SGR), Ratio Analysis and others. The use of computer software packages namely Excel, SPSS has been made for the processing of data.

(Patil, 2010) S.Y. Patil, in **‘Dynamic Approach towards Sustainable Development’** book advocates a dynamic approach towards sustainable development for agriculture in India with the discussion of sustainability of Indian agriculture in globalization era. The researcher addresses the problems of soil degradation and the question of sustainable agricultural growth arising out of intensive cultivation and use of increasing doses of chemical fertilizers in less developed agriculture. Theoretical results of this paper demonstrate that in the absence of soil treatment measures, soil fertility declines at an exponential rate in a steady state growth path and the sustainability offering growth is thereby threatened. Empirical findings in Indian

context show fertilizers have been found one important contributor to the agricultural growth of the country. At the same time, it has caused severe damage to the resource-base. From time series analysis, it has been found that subsidy has greatly encouraged fertilizer use although it has caused havoc to the source-base. But withdrawal of subsidy may not be socially desirable solution. It will reduce the use of both chemical and organic fertilizers affecting production and economic condition of the farmers very adversely.

(Swarna & Rao, 2010) M.N. Swarna and B.S. Rao in '**Sustainability in Agriculture: Some Basic Issues**' discuss the challenges of sustainable agriculture and its problems and choices. They suggest that the three issues: ecology/ technology, the global economic framework and land for farmers have to be resolved in an integrated way, if sustainable agriculture is to be realized. The authors have undertaken the study with respect to agriculture and technology.

(Vandra, 2010) Dhiren in the work entitled '**Sustaining Agriculture through Organic Farming**' investigates organic farming for achieving sustainable agriculture and suggests that organic farming is the only way<sup>3</sup>but for achieving sustainability in agriculture. In-fact agriculture field needs a thorough overhauling and new ideas including, increasing investment in irrigation and rural infrastructure, credit delivery, increasing use of cropping patterns, educating the farmers, improving rural infrastructure and access to information, etc. to make agricultural sustainable and globally competitive.

(Kumar, 2010) Rajender Kumar in the book '**Sustainable Development and Environment: Some Global Issues**' elucidates the factor which is responsible to increase green house effect, global temperatures, tides of sea, etc. This paper also highlights the depletion of ozone layer and the hazardous effect of ultra violet radiation from the sun. After discussion of the factors bearing effects on human beings, animals and natural resources, the author suggested that environmental issues should not be viewed from a sectoral perspective. Finally, the analysis shows that the broader issues such as global warming, biodiversity and ozone layer depletion have dominated global protocols. It has emphasized that an increase in average global temperature would induce a crease in average global temperature would induce a population. Depletion of the ozone layer has also been a source of anxiety as it results in ultra-violet light penetrating atmosphere. This could have devastating effects on humans, animals and the natural environment. There is a need to examine the ways in which developed and developing economies perceive environmental pollution.

(Rathor, Gupta, & Punjabi, 2010) In the study '**Contagion Effect on Climate Change, Vulnerabilities and Adaptation in India.**' The Study is exclusively based on the secondary data. The relevant data have been collected from the publication of world commission on environment and development report (1987), Human Development report (2009), Environmental performance Index 2005, 2010, National Environmental policy, 2006 and IPCC 2007. As far as the methodology is concerned, statistical tools such as t-test and ANOVA are used to test whether there is any significant difference between the means of various samples. T-test has been used to check the hypothesis as to whether there is any significant difference in the ratio of area under the polluted water, air and land area. The core challenge of water resources development and management in India is one of governance. The institutions needed to ensure efficient and equitable distribution of waterier crumbling or do not exist. With growing population and increasing economic activity, the pressures on this basic but increasingly scarce resource have grown much faster than the ability of communities and higher-level jurisdictions to cope with them.

(Dash, Mishra, & Sataoathy, 2008) The authors in a work '**Education for Sustainable Development: A study of attitude of secondary school teachers**' published in Indian Educational review talk of the attitude of secondary school teachers from Orissa towards sustainable development and found that both pre and in-service teachers had a positive attitude for sustainable development. Except low, middle and high socio-economic categories of Arts female in-service teachers, all categories had favorable attitude for sustainable development. Pre service teachers irrespective of their years of training showed positive attitude. Two years programme teachers were more favorable than 1 year and 4 year pre service teachers. The need is assessed of empowerment and training from this study but the researchers have not been able to show the clear pathways for obtaining empowerment and training.

(Maruyaa, 2008) The researcher conducted a case study in Turkey on '**Education to enrich social capital for sustainable development**'. The study emphasized that through ESD, the fulfilment of the social aspect should also be emphasized. One need to emphasize creating good inter personal relations as well as networks that connect regions. From Educational point of view, ESD brings an opportunity to integrate local indigenous wisdom into modern education. The discussion focuses on the social and traditional factors that support the citizens' activities among Turkish people. Pandey, Tyagi and Goel (2008), is of the opinion

that ESD has connections with other programmes and concerns in education. They also opine that sustainable development requires a comprehensive, integrated approach. It is not a new programme but a call for a process to reorient educational policies, programmes and practices so that education plays its part in building the capacities of all members of society to work together to build a sustainable future. Many teaching and learning strategies already used in school Geography encourage effective ESD. These include approaches that: are learner centered, develop autonomous and critical thinking, develop skills of enquiry, creativity, imagination and collective decision making, use a range of text and media resources. These all contribute to the ability of students to envision the sort of future that they want for themselves and for society.

(Anjali & Chaman, 2007) The researchers conducted a study entitled **‘Our festivals-Celebration for us and curse for the environment’** paper presented in 4<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Environmental Education: Environmental Education towards sustainable future-Partners for the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development. The discussion was drawn that the pollution caused by various festivals in India, like Deepavali, Holi, Lohri, Ganesh Chaturthi, Navratri, etc. Various natural resources are used (wood, flowers, water) for celebrating them. Many harmful resources are utilized (chemicals, poisonous colours) which have strong effects on the environment. The major agenda at this point of time is to create awareness among the people about safeguarding our environment from the harmful effects of our celebrations through “Environment Education” while also reiterating the importance of celebrating our rituals and customs which will help us to be rooted in our culture for years to come. Hence various strategies were suggested for celebrating our festivals in an extensively eco-friendly manner. Further, the author stress on the recommendations for various religious groups/ bodies to promote these new suggestions and alternatives for our festival celebrations.

(Sarnagadharam & Raju, 2003) The authors in their book **‘Tourism and Sustainable Economic Development-Indian and Global Perspectives’** remarks that ecotourism is a highrisk venture. This should not be the sole source of livelihood for communities. It is essential to view rural development in a broader context, taking into account issues such as land rights, citizenship status and the impact of modern communications in the “global village”. There is urgent need for improved analyses of ecotourism issues as part of the ecotourism planning and development process.

(Suda, 2002) The researcher in the Ph.D. thesis entitled '**Globalizing an environmental conflict**' Questions how the current global environmental movement is perceived and portrayed by news media. From a constructionist perspective, the news media have potential to help different groups to create and define issues in the global environmental movements through the process of news making. The study combines the conceptual frameworks of globalization and news construction together. The study examines news coverage of an environmental conflict over the World Bank sponsored hydro electric dam, the Pak Mun, in a north-eastern province of Thailand. The subjects of the study are news stories printed in local news and feature sections in two Thai language newspapers which were aimed at a local level of readership both inside and outside Thailand. The period of study spans 12 years from 1989 to the first three months of 2001, covering the period from the beginning of construction on the Pak Mun dam to the month in which the Pak Mun dam gates were ordered opened by the Thai government to allow water to flow back to the Pak Mun River. The study explores four aspects of the Pak Mun news coverage: reporting frequencies, source dependencies, dominant news frames and differences in the construction of news meanings that may create connections between the local Pak Mun conflict and the global anti-large dam movement.

(York & Frank, 2002) In '**The ecological sustainability of human societies: An empirical analysis of environmental impact theories**' Ph.D. thesis is of the view that growing evidence demonstrating clear threats to the sustainability of the human ecosystem has given rise to a variety of sociological theories from human ecology, political economy, neo classical economics, ecological modernization, reflective modernization, and world systems, addressing man-environment interactions. They assessed the anthropogenic factors driving the environmental impacts of sociology. The overall findings are supportive of the claims of human ecologists, political economists and contradict the claims of modernization theory. Consistent with the claims of human ecologists, climate affects the scale of anthropogenic environmental impacts. Consistent with the claims of political economists' world systems theory, affluence monotonically increases the ecological footprint and urbanization further increases impacts. Contrary to the theory of neo classical economists and ecological modernization theorists, increase in technological efficiency does not markedly reduce impacts. Overall findings suggest that in order to achieve sustainability, societies will have to curtail both population and economic growth.

(Darshini, 2001) In the paper entitled " Sustainable urban development in India: an inclusive perspective" said that the standard level headed discussion on urban improvement takes a gander at urban improvement or feasible urban areas, and tends to pass up a major opportunity for individuals focused ways to deal with advancement. The former addresses the issues of economic growth, whereas the latter that of environmental problems, to the exclusion of development concerns of the poor. The new perspective of Sustainable Cities in the South is an 'inclusive approach', which puts the vision of the poor and marginalised sectors at the centre and includes all the dimensions of development in a 28 holistic and synergetic manner. The paper presents such a vision of sustainable cities in India and describes activities aimed at reaching this vision.

(Corvalan & Smith, 1999) In the paper titled '**Health, Environment and Sustainable Development: Identifying Links and Indicators to promote Action**' discusses the links among health, environment, and sustainable development and presents a framework that extends from the epidemiological domain to the policy domain and includes the driving forces that generate environmental pressures, creating changes in the state of the environment and eventually contributing to human exposures. Wellbeing impacts are the final product of this mind boggling net of occasions. Natural wellbeing intercessions ought not be restricted to treatment of cases and straightforwardly decreasing human exposures. The authors in the paper discuss the need for integrated action at all levels and, in particular, on the need to focus on long-term action directed at reducing the driving forces that generate the environmental health threats. Just this approach can accomplish managed medical advantages and ecological insurance as per the standards of supportable improvement. The theoretical aspects are indicated to be in one with Sustainable Development. The study has taken the components in a drastic way.

**(Niranjan Pant, 1994)** and others conducted a study on the role of Government bureaucracy and the Non-Governmental Organization, namely Indo Canadian Agricultural Extension Project (ICAEP) in Barabanki district of Uttar Pradesh. The aim of the study was to bring out clearly the functioning of NGOs and Government in the context of Extension Promotion Activities, Community and Social Services, and Development of Rural Women. The examination uncovered the probability of the NGOs in the present and future improvement of provincial India, especially the advancement went for profiting the monetarily and socially misused segments of the country group. A study on the contributions of NGOs to

development by comparing the performance of the Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (AKRSP) and the government in watershed management programme was undertaken by Anil C. Shah and Sudarshan Iyengar in about 35 villages in Savarkundla taluka of Bhavnagar district, Gujarat. This case study identified the reality that NGOs, with appropriate and professional inputs and training, could contribute to rural development through quality of work and their sustainable impact on the processes; in spite of resources, expertise and power, the government programme on watershed was not able to make much of an impact.

Could NGOs really 'make a difference' in the process of improving local situations at the bottom level and influencing the wider systems that aggravated global massive poverty in the new millennium? The problems and the responses were dealt with well-supported case studies from the developing countries. The studies presented by **(Michael Edwards and David Hulme, 1993)** were based on the multi-sectored approaches and strategies adopted by NGOs in the Third World.

Scaling-up the developmental impact of NGOs, Government – NGO collaboration in developmental projects, Strategies for effective and sustainable impact of the programmes of NGOs through organizational growth, and lobbying and advocacy through the grassroots organizations were the major topics selected for the study from countries like Ethiopia, Uganda, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Philippines, Itaparica, Peru and Africa. The systematic summary of each part with lessons and key issues revealed the enriching aspect of the complex contexts and roles of Government and Non-Governmental Organizations. The outcome of the study was that ultimately the strategic choices of the NGOs and the quality of their services for the rural poor masses that would decide whether or not they 'make a difference'.

The developing countries faced a gamut of problems; both the governmental and non-governmental agencies tackled most of them. The question raised in this study was that some NGOs should go beyond the traditional path of welfare and development and get entangled with a new socio-economic order of the world through entrepreneurship that implied initiative, innovativeness, risk-taking and other pursuits on creativity. The impressionistic analysis by **(Nagendra P. Singh, 1992)** pointed out that many studies and experiments in Asia had confirmed that beneficiaries continued to indulge in the perpetual dependency syndrome. Many NGOs had plunged into self-employment and income generation programmes at individual and group levels. The need of the hour was clarity in the definition,

boundaries and methodology of entrepreneurship development - a step higher than self-employment.

**(S.N. Sangita, 1990)** made a comparative analysis of Government and Non-Governmental Organizations that implemented Self-Employment Programme for Rural Youth in four districts of Karnataka. A distinct variation was observed in the philosophy, strategies, and methods adopted by both the organizations. With respect to the NGOs, selection of grassroots level arranging, task in a littler zone, dynamic interest of the general population, and submitted supervision of the staff added to the successful execution of the program; then again, top-down approach, uniform strategy with unseemly regulatory structures and unconcerned authorities in Government Organizations were for the most part in charge of its incapable working. Ineptitude, lack of interest, singular advantages and benefit boost were the real obstacles to NGOs. One of the relevant conclusions of the study was that NGOs could act as powerful instruments of development and control of diverse rural groups with greater efficiency, equality and empowerment at relatively low cost.

**(Simon, 1989)** The researcher also undertook the study on Indian NGOs, especially indigenous in nature. The study entitled '**Role of Voluntary Organisations in Rural Development**' published in Indian Journal of Public Administration provides a definition of indigenous voluntary agencies sector as it exists in rural India. He explains in detail each defining characteristics with a view of differentiating indigenous voluntary agencies from other formations working for bringing about change in rural India. In other words, the study is a pioneering work in establishing a relationship between voluntary agencies and development change in the country.

**(Ninnala Murthy, 1988)** conducted a comparative study of two different nongovernmental organizations in two neighbouring blocks - Dholka and Dhandhuka of Ahmedabad district, Gujarat. The Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) and Mahiti were the two NGOs with various belief systems and ways to deal with provincial advancement. SEWA was notable broadly and universally for its selective administrations for provincial ladies; while Mahiti worked for the improvement of a whole zone. Diagnosis of problems approaches towards rural development, strategies of intervention, and responses to situations as practised by SEWA and Mahiti were different from each other considerably.

SEWA's activities were centred on income-generation, skill-based training in carpentry, weaving, tailoring, dairy, agricultural training, vocational training, health education, legal education, literacy programmes, dairy cooperatives, and village women's associations. The Mahiti team was primarily working as a link between the government and the rural poor by creating awareness about the various rural development schemes of the government; providing drinking water by converting saline water, a forestation, and other developmental projects. The study revealed the fact that both the NGOs were able to improve the economic status of the target groups but their interventions in the social, cultural and political realms were still challenging. Self-reliance seemed to be a distant dream.

**(Ranjit Gupta, 1988)** made a case study of two non-governmental organizations, namely the Association of Sarva Seva Farms (established in Tamil Nadu in 1969 and popularly known as ASSEFA) and the Mysore Resettlement and Development Agency (originated in Karnataka in 1968 and known as MYRADA) with the objective of assessing their approaches, strategies and impact on rural development programmes. Both were well-known organizations committed to the cause of upliftment of the rural poor and the landless labourers. ASSEFA had a four-tier administrative structure: working committee at the national level, coordinating committee at the state level, project committees. and the individual Sarva Seva farm at the village level. The MYRADA strategy of intervention consisted of four consecutive stages: preparatory stage, formative stage, consolidation stage and withdrawal stage. ASSEFA and MYRADA proved successful in motivating the youth to work for the landless poor and the contributions of both the NGOs towards sustainable development of the rural poor were remarkable. Certain limitations were also identified in the process of uplifting the rural poor.

A study on Community Participation and the Roles of NGOs by **(Surendra K. Vettivel, 1985)** analysed three NGOs in Tamil Nadu. The central hypothesis was that participation of the powerless groups in decision-making processes results in the reduction of differences in political power between the more powerful and the powerless groups. It confirmed the vital role of NGOs in empowering the powerless. The conclusion of the study was that the role of NGOs in empowering the poor had been effective and proportionate to the level of participation by the poor. The major limitation was the exclusion of the cultural and sociological perspectives of people's development.

**(P.V. Paranjape, 1984)** and others; conducted a study on Shramik Sanghatana (Toilers' Association) in the Shahade region of the Dhule district with the objectives of investigating

the historical background and activities of Sanghatana with special reference to the problems of grassroots self-reliance. A vast majority of the population in the region were the landless and illiterate 'adivasis' (Tribals). The method employed in this study was participatory research. Nine villages - three each from three types of area - were selected: four workshops were organized for investigating perspectives of self-reliance.

The examination uncovered the way that the tribals themselves had taken activities to reinforce the Sanghatana in the area. Direct democracy and human approach were observed to be quite strong not only in the administration of Sanghatana but also in their social relationships. Tensions between the urban external activists and the local activists were fluctuating and it was accepted as a part of the process. The study brought to light the fact that the tribal young women were so shy to come out of themselves that eliciting participation from them was a major obstacle in achieving self-reliance.

(Kulkarni, 1949) The researcher in the article '**Voluntary Action in a Development Society**' Given the Indian conditions, in his decade old work, defines voluntary organization as a forum of organizing activities supporting, strengthening and helping to develop work, meet all types of needs of individuals and groups in a society. Thus, Kulkarni pointed out the very strength of voluntary agency as an institution playing additive and supportive role along with welfare orientation. He further, emphasizes the issues concerned while defining the voluntary agencies in the following manner: "The easiest most basic importance given to common society is all open action, by any individual associations or developments, other than government representatives acting in an administrative limit. In the broadest sense, it incorporates all social, monetary, social and political connection, however the accentuation is generally on the political parts of these relations. Accordingly it can be utilized as a part of reference to any level from the neighborhood to the nation all in all, or even worldwide associations. It likewise obviously goes past conventional NGOs to all types of systems, assemblies and developments. Therefore, it fills in as a political instrument for each one of the individuals who need to advance inventive, more extensive, and more profound levels of political support." Although the concept of rural development meant different things to different people, a trend towards convergence is emerging gradually at the macro and micro levels. **(R.E. Carmen)** analysed various studies on rural development focusing on rural underdevelopment from the perspectives of the Third World, and Africa in particular. The results of this study were summarized towards the dual aspects of people-centred

development explained in terms of human resource development and integrated rural development as a participatory learning process in terms of empowerment. The conclusion of the study was that the primacy of education at all phases of development that would empower people towards sustainable development.

### **Research Gap**

It is revealed from the empirical literature review that most of the studies deal with social, economic and environmental aspects in Sustainable Development. Sustainable Development research has typically centred on topics related to the Environment, social and economic impacts of the Sustainable Development. Youth empowerment is undoubtedly one of the most significant areas that can contribute research in Sustainable Development studies today. The literature survey shows that studies have been conducted on the impact of environment, society and economic development. They suggest some corrective measures to overcome the problems in these specific areas. It is clear that no systematic study has been conducted so far on the evaluation of Sustainable Development and Empowering youth for the same, despite the growing global warming, economic crises and social dis-functioning. Accordingly, numerous fundamental research questions stay unanswered. In addition, a top to bottom goal insightful examination has not yet been made. There are no examinations related with youth strengthening for manageable advancement in Gujarat State. Henceforth infilling this hole, the present investigation has much pertinence.