CHAPTER: IV
DATA ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION

4.1 Table showing the Name of the Agency

Sr. Number	Name of the Agency	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Adhar Education and Charitable Trust, Ahmedabad	20	10
2.	Ashadeep Human Development Centre, Vallabh Vidyanagar	20	10
3.	Centre for Environment Education, Ahmedabad	20	10
4.	Darpana Academy for Performing Arts, Ahmedabad,	20	10
5.	Dhruva BAIF, Vansda	20	10
6.	Green The Blue Earth Trust, Vadodara	20	10
7.	Prayas Organization	20	10
8.	St. Xavier's Social Service Society, Vadodara	20	10
9.	Utthan, Ahmedabad	20	10
10.	Voluntary Nature Conservancy, Vallabh Vidyanagar	20	10
Total		**200**	**100**

The above table indicates that the Non- Governmental Organizations from which the respondents were taken for the present study on Sustainable Development. The organizations were selected from Gujarat state to understand and justify the title of the study. Stated organizations are working for sustainable development for more than 05 years. 20 (10%) respondents were from ten organizations i.e. Adhar organization, Ashadeep Human Development Centre, Darpana Academy for Performing Arts, Dhruva BAIF, Green The Blue Earth Trust, Prayas Organization, St. Xavier's Social Service Society, Utthan and Voluntary Nature Conservancy.

To homogenize the universe equal sample had been taken for the present study i.e. 20%

4.2 Table showing Activities/Services offered by the Organization

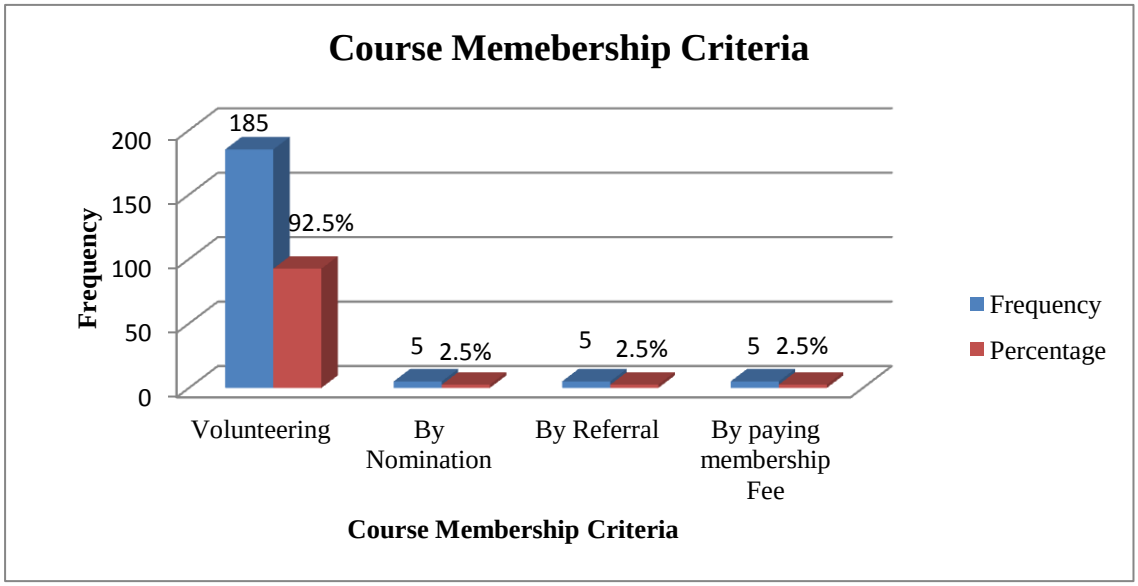
Sr. Number	Activities/Services offered by the Organisation	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Provide Education and Training, Conduct Youth Development & Environment Protection programme	40	20
2.	Provide Education on Sustainable Development	40	20
3.	Provide Education on Environment Protection	39	19.5
4.	Agriculture/financial/growth health/water	20	10
5.	Development Work related to Gender Justice, Equality and Peace and Happiness	20	10
6.	Provide Education on Environment & Development	20	10
7.	Human Development	20	10
8.	Camp	01	0.5
Total		**200**	**100**

The table elaborates the objective of the research study i.e. the knowledge and skills provided by NGOs for sustainable development. The respondents responded to a question activities and services offered by the organization from where they receive the training for the sustainable development. From the above table it can be stated that there are several activities conducted by the organizations for Sustainable Development. The majority of the respondents 119 (59.5%) responded that the organizations conduct activities like Sustainable Development Education, Training, Youth Development and Environment protection. Whereas the equal number of respondents 20 (10.0%) are of the opinion that the organizations conduct activities like Human Development, Environment Education and Development, Development Work related to Gender Justice, Equality and Peace and Happiness, Agriculture, financial growth, health and water respectively.

Hence, it could be stated that the majority of the respondents 119 (59.5%) responded that the organizations conduct activities like Sustainable Development Education, Training, Youth Development and Environment protection.

4.3 Table showing Course Membership Criteria of the organization

Sr. Number	Membership Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Volunteering	185	92.5
2.	By Nomination	05	02.5
3.	By Referral	05	02.5
4.	By paying membership Fee	05	02.5
Total		**200**	**100**

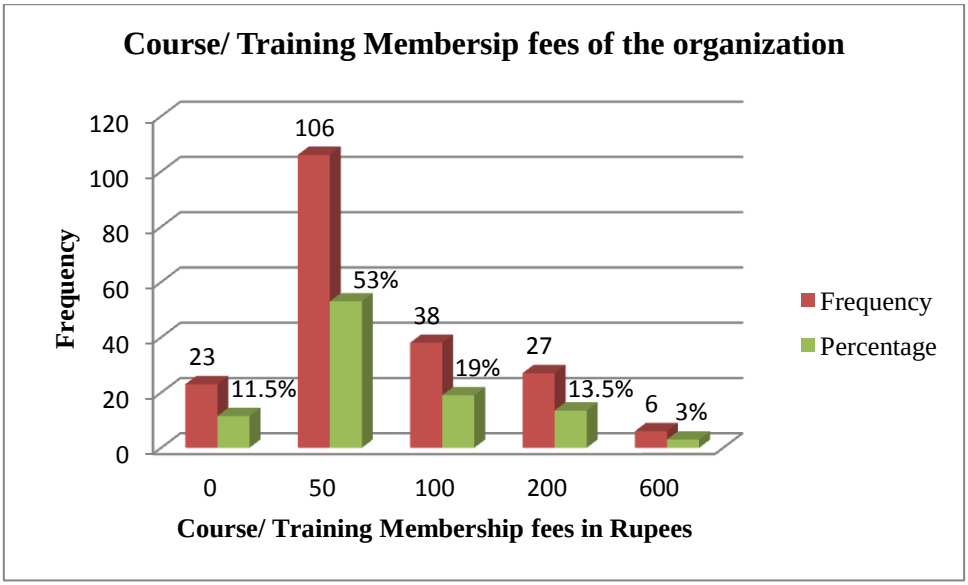


From the above table it can be interpreted that the Non-Governmental Organizations working towards Sustainable Development train youth. The organizations have their independent policy to accumulate youth for training into their organization. The majority of the respondents 185 (92.5%) were of the opinion that they were enrolled into the organization on volunteer base. Whereas equal number of the participants 5 (2.5%) were of the opinion that the membership criteria was nomination, referral and through membership fees respectively.

Thus, it could be stated that the majority i.e. 185 (92.5%) respondents joined the organization as volunteers.

4.4 Table showing Course/ Training Membership Fee of the organization

Sr. Number	Membership Fee (Rs.)	Frequency	Percentage
1.	No Fees	23	11.5
2.	50	106	53.0
3.	100	38	19.0
4.	200	27	13.5
5.	600	06	3.0
Total		**200**	**100**

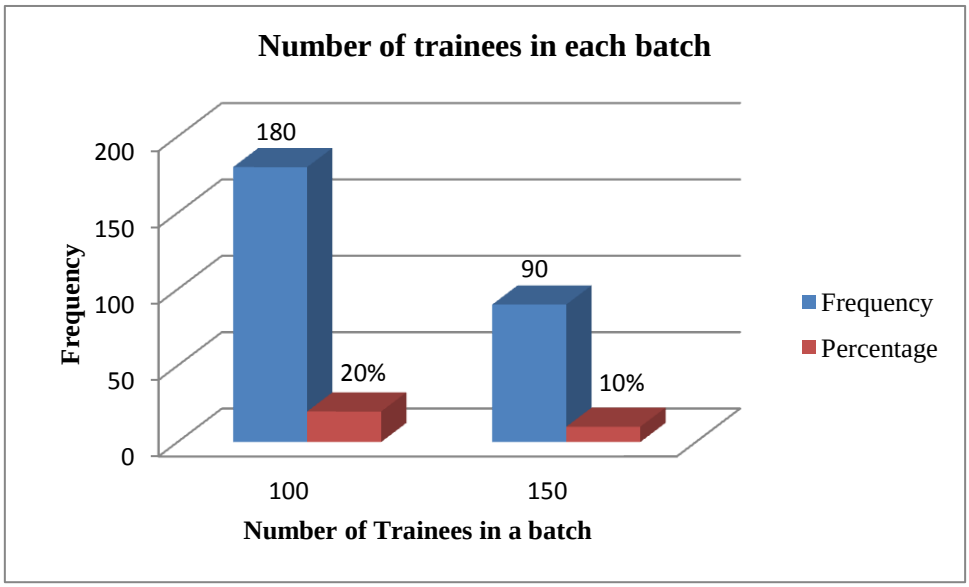


The respondents responded to the question of membership criteria to join the organization for the sustainable development training. From the above table it can be signified that any organization to run effectively needs monetary assistance. Here the table indicates the membership fees in rupees from the participants. Majority of the respondents 106 (53.0%) stated that they have paid 50 rupees for the training, 38 (19.0%) paid 100 rupees, 27 (13.5%) paid 200 rupees, 23 (11.5%) paid no fees and 06 (3.0%) paid 600 rupees for the training.

Thus, it could be concluded that the majority 106 (53.0%) respondents paid 50 rupees for the training.

4.5 Table showing Number of trainees in each batch

Sr. Number	Number of Trainees	Frequency	Percentage
1.	100	180	90
2.	150	20	10
Total		**200**	**100**

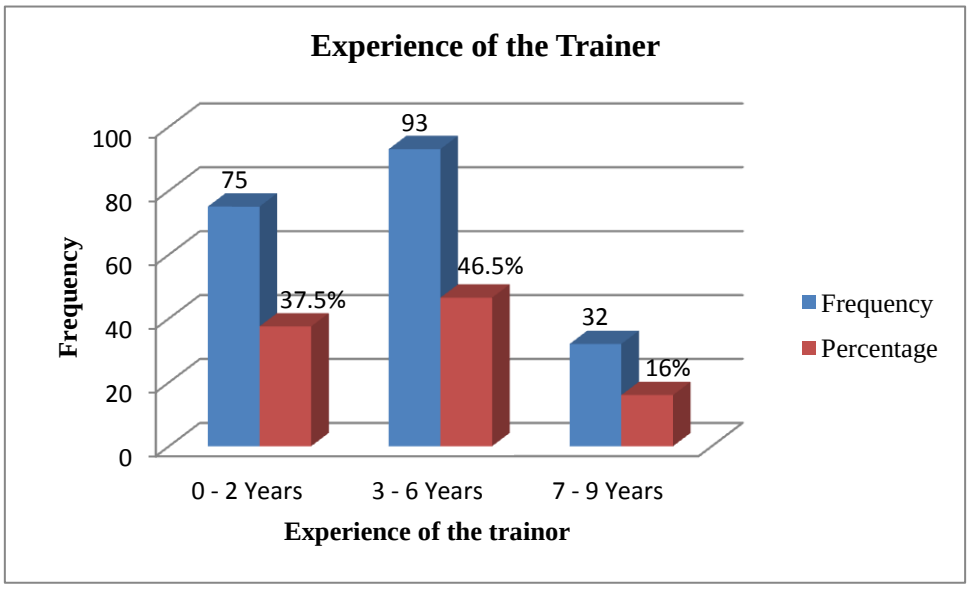


From the above table it can be magnified that the Non-Governmental Organizations train the youth for Sustainable Development each year. The organizations accommodate the trainees as per the space and resources available. The majority 180 (90.0%) of the respondents are of the view that the organization trains 100 youth every year. Whereas, the 20 (10.0%) respondents are of the view that the organization trains 150 youth every year for Sustainable Development training.

Thus, it could be concluded that the majority of the respondents 180 (90%) respondents are of the view that they had 100 member trainees in a batch for a year.

4.6 Table showing Experience of the Trainer perceived by the respondents

Sr. Number	Experience of the Trainer	Frequency	Percentage
1.	0 - 2 Years	75	37.5
2.	3 - 6 Years	93	46.5
3.	7 - 9 Years	32	16.0
Total		**200**	**100**

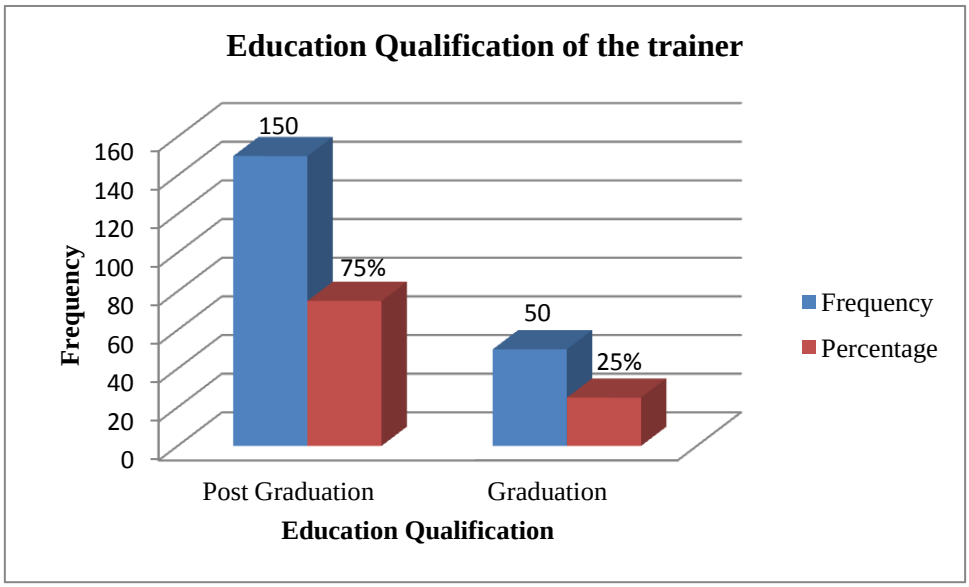


From the above table it can be interpreted that the Non-Governmental Organizations working for Sustainable Development conduct training for youth. For the training the organization has several resources and one of the important resources is trainer. The experience of the trainer can contribute more to the training the youth. Experience is the best teacher proverb well known to all of us. The majority 125 (62.5%) respondents replied that they had the trainer who had 3-9 years of experience in training youth for Sustainable Development. Whereas 75 (37.5%) respondents stated that the trainer they had was having 0-2 years of experience.

Thus, majority 125 (62.5%) respondents replied that they had the trainer who had 3-9 years of experience in training youth for Sustainable Development.

4.7 Table showing Education Qualification of the trainer

Sr. Number	Education Qualification of the trainer	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Post Graduation	150	75
2.	Graduation	50	25
Total		**200**	**100**

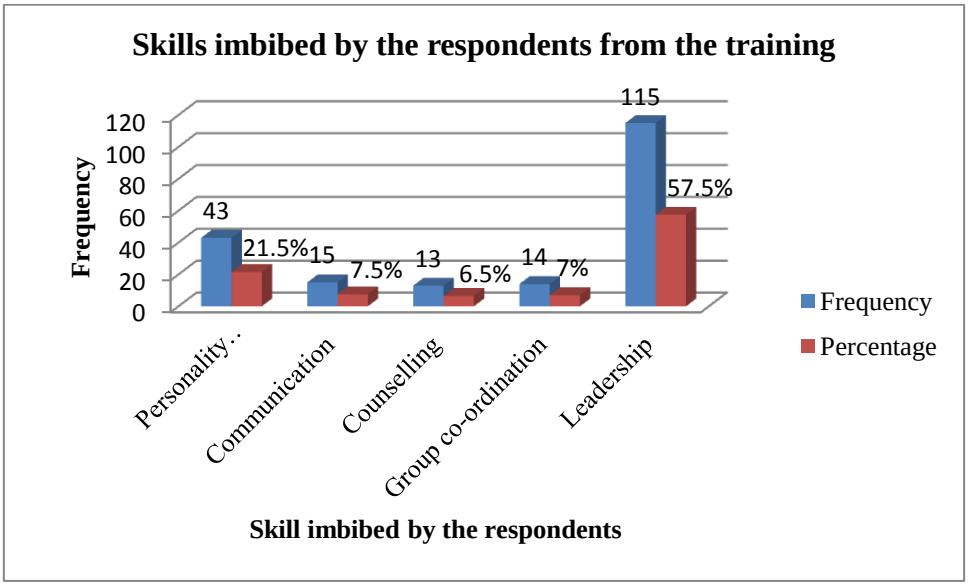


Along with the experience the education of the trainer also plays a crucial role in training youth for sustainable development. The education provides wider perspective to understand the existing realities. From the above table it can be demonstrated that along with the experience the educational qualifications do matter in training. The respondents were asked the qualification of their trainer. The majority 150 (75.0%) respondents replied that their trainer studied up to Post-Graduate level whereas, the 50 (25.0%) respondents stated that their trainer was Graduate.

Thus, majority of the respondents 150 (75.0%) stated that the trainer they had had Post-Graduate level of educational qualifications.

4.8 Table showing Skills imbibed by the respondents from the training

Sr. Number	Skills imbibed by the respondents	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Personality Development	43	21.5
2.	Communication	15	07.5
3.	Counselling	13	06.5
4.	Group co-ordination	14	07.0
5.	Leadership	115	57.5
Total		**200**	**100**



One needs several skills in life to empower and sustain oneself in the competitive and challenging era. Non-governmental Organizations which provide youth empowerment training for the sustainable development a question was asked to the respondents that what skills they have imbibed form the respective training. Majority 115 (57.5%) respondents replied that they have imbibed leadership skills, 43 (21.5%) respondents have developed personality, 15 (7.5%) respondents have developed communication skill. 14 (7.0%) respondents have imbibed group co-ordination skill and 13 (6.5%) respondents have imbibed counseling skills.

Thus, it could be concluded that the majority 115 (57.5%) respondents have imbibed leadership skill.

4.9 Table showing Time duration of the training for Sustainable Development

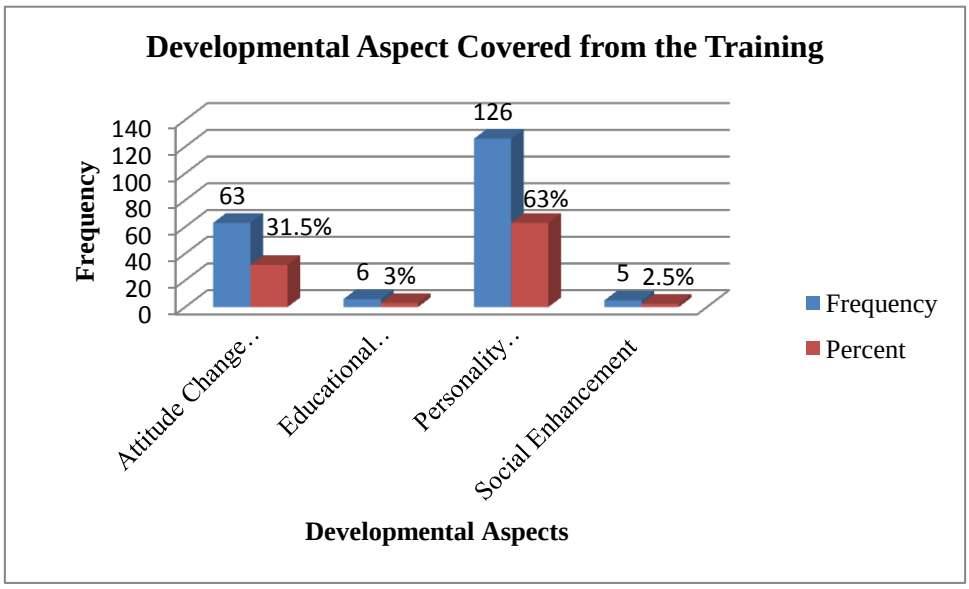
Sr. Number	Time Duration of the training	Frequency	Percentage
1.	01 Day	13	06.5
2.	03 Days	03	01.5
3.	15 Days	02	01.0
4.	01 Month	24	12.0
5.	02 Months	15	07.5
6.	03 Months	09	04.5
7.	06 Months	05	02.5
8.	01 Year	116	58.0
9.	02 Years	07	03.5
10	03 Years	06	03.0
Total		**200**	**100**

From the above table it can be magnified that the duration for the training is an important component for the practice of Sustainable Development practice. The nature and duration of the training is provided as the resources and fund available to an organization. The question was asked to the respondents the duration of training, the majority 116 (58.0%) respondents stated that the training for sustainable development is conducted for a year. 53 (26.5%) respondents have obtained training for 1-6 months.

Thus, it can be concluded that the majority of the respondents 116 (58.0%) received training for 01 Year.

4.10 Table showing the developmental aspect covered in the training

Sr. Number	Developmental Aspect	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Attitude Change towards Protecting Environment	63	31.5
2.	Educational Development	06	03.0
3.	Personality Enhancement	126	63.0
4.	Social Enhancement	05	02.5
Total		**200**	**100.0**

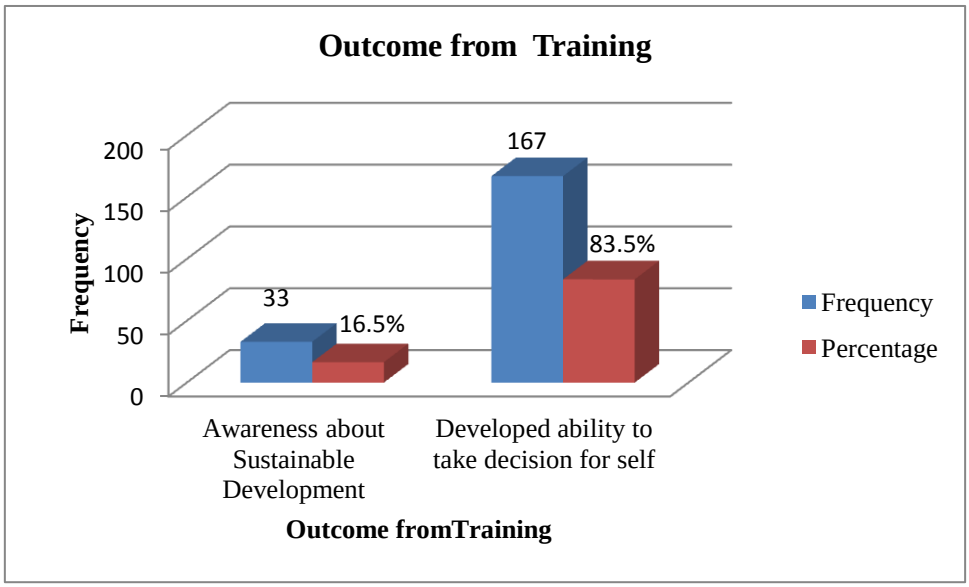


Result or outcome is an important component of any activity. The question was asked to the respondents who obtained training from non-governmental organization for sustainable development that what developmental aspects were covered during training. The non-governmental organizations have different objectives to work and methods to work. The majority 126 (63.0%) respondents were of the opinion that organization covered personality enhancement aspect, 63 (31.5%) respondents said that attitude change towards protecting environment was covered, 6 (3.0%) respondents stated that educational development was covered and 5 (2.5%) respondents stated that social enhancement aspect was covered.

Thus it could be concluded that the majority 126 (63.0%) respondents were of the opinion that organization covered personality enhancement aspect during the training.

4.11 Table showing Outcome of Training

Sr. Number	Output of the training	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Awareness about Sustainable Development	33	16.5
2.	Developed ability to take decision for self	167	83.5
Total		**200**	**100.0**

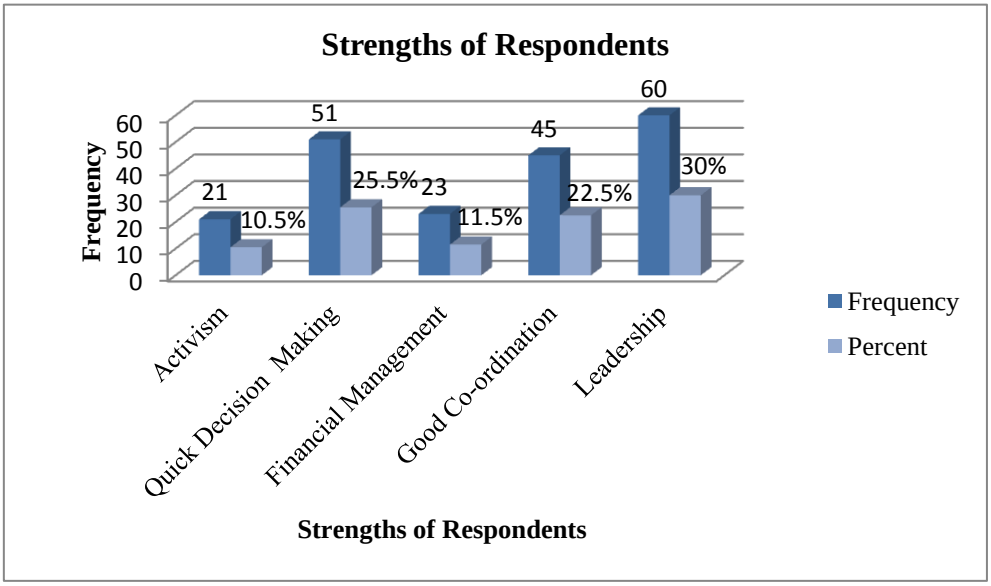


Selected Non-governmental Organizations for the study provide training to the youth and they were asked question that what is the output of the training? The majority 167 (83.5%) respondents responded that the outcome of the training was that youth have developed ability to take decision for self, 33 (16.5%) respondents replied that awareness about sustainable development was the outcome of the training. Both the answers contribute towards empowering youth.

Thus, it could be concluded that majority 167 (83.5%) respondents responded that the outcome of the training was that youth have developed ability to take decision for self.

4.12 Table underlying the Strengths of Respondents

Sr. Number	Strengths	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Activism	21	10.5
2.	Quick Decision Making	51	25.5
3.	Financial Management	23	11.5
4.	Good Co-ordination	45	22.5
5.	Leadership	60	30.0
Total		**200**	**100.0**

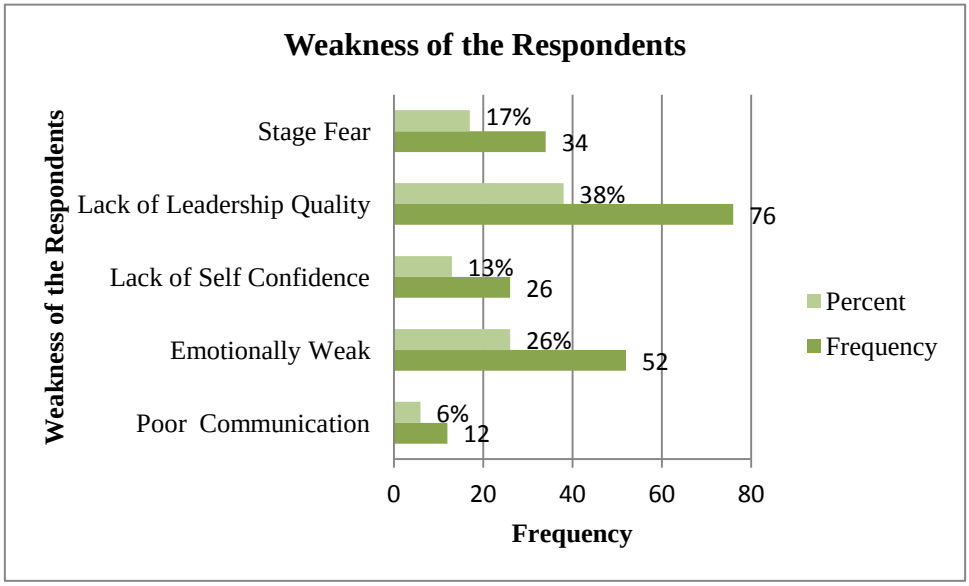


Every human being is gifted; some identify and understand the potential and work to enhance the capacity. The non-governmental organizations assist the youth to introspect and know the potential. From the above table it can be illustrated that the majority 60 (30.0%) respondents have good leadership capacity as their strength, 51 (25.5%) respondents have quick decision making strength, 45 (22.5%) respondents have good co-ordination as strength, 23 (11.5%) respondents have financial management as their strength and 21 (10.5%) respondents have activism as their strength.

Hence, it can be concluded that the majority 60 (30.0%) respondents have good leadership capacity as their strength.

4.13 Table illustrating the Weakness of Respondents

Sr. Number	Weakness of Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Poor Communication	12	06.0
2.	Emotionally Weak	52	26.0
3.	Lack of Self Confidence	26	13.0
4.	Lack of Leadership Quality	76	38.0
5.	Stage Fear	34	17.0
Total		**200**	**100.0**

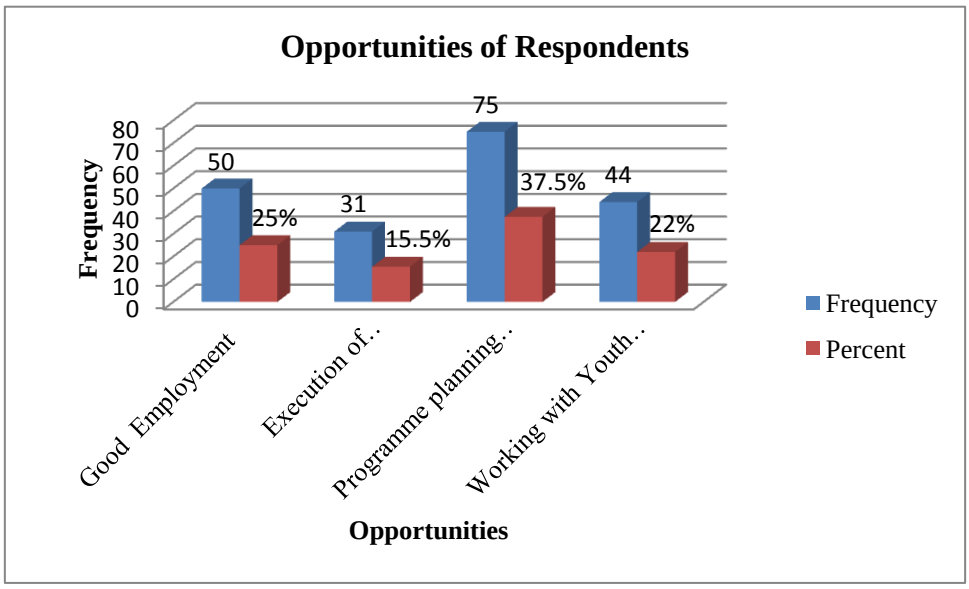


Every individual somewhere somehow falls short as per the nature. The non-governmental organizations assist the youth to introspect. The table indicates the weakness of the respondents. The majority 76 (38.0%) respondents have lack of leadership quality as their weakness, 52 (26.0%) respondents replied that they are emotionally weak, 34 (17.0%) respondents have stage fear as their weakness, 26 (13.0%) respondents lack self confidence and 12 (6.0%) respondents have poor communication as their weakness.

Hence, it could be concluded that the majority 76 (38.0%) respondents have lack of leadership quality as their weakness.

4.14 Table highlighting the Opportunities of Respondents

Sr. Number	Opportunities	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Good Employment	50	25.0
2.	Execution of Leadership skill	31	15.5
3.	Programme planning for Sustainable Development	75	37.5
4.	Working with Youth Group	44	22.0
Total		**200**	**100.0**

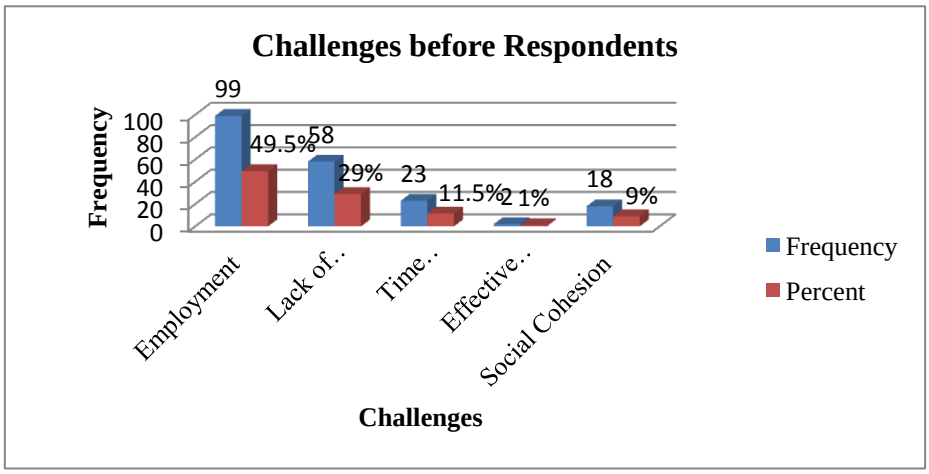


Every youth should be hopeful in life. Entire world revolves around the hope. Youth were asked the question that what are the opportunity you have. Following were the reply of the youth. The majority 75 (37.5%) respondents see programme planning for sustainable development as opportunity, 50 (25.0%) respondents see good employment as an opportunity, 44 (22.0%) respondents see working with youth group as an opportunity and 31 (15.5%) youth see execution of leadership skill as an opportunity.

Thus, it can be summed up saying the majority 75 (37.5%) respondents see programme planning for sustainable development as opportunity in life.

4.15 Table indicating the Challenges before Respondents

Sr. Number	Challenges	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Employment	99	49.5
2.	Lack of Platform for decision making for Sustainable Development issues	58	29.0
3.	Time Management	23	11.5
4.	Effective Management	02	01.0
5.	Social Cohesion	18	09.0
Total		**200**	**100**

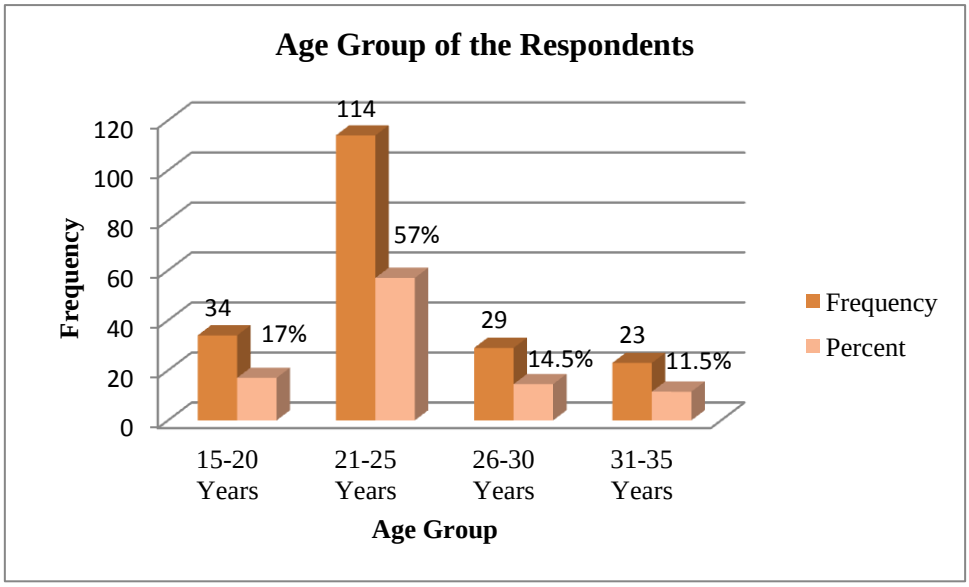


The question was asked to the respondents about challenges they face in their lives. Very significant challenges are brought about by the respondents. The majority 99 (49.5%) have employment as a challenge. Even though, the numerous efforts of the Govt. large group of youth are unemployed. This reason makes youth most vulnerable. 58 (29.0%) respondents are of the opinion that they have no platform for decision making for sustainable development for the community, 23 (11.5%) respondents find time management as a challenge in fast growing world. 02 (1.0%) respondents feel effective management is a challenge and 18 (9.0%) respondents find social cohesion as a challenge.

Hence it can be concluded that the majority i.e. 99 (49.5%) respondents find employment as a challenge.

4.16 Table showing the Age Group of the Respondent

Sr. Number	Age group of respondents in Years	Frequency	Percentage
1.	15-20 Years	34	17.0
2.	21-25 Years	114	57.0
3.	26-30 Years	29	14.5
4.	31-35 Years	23	11.5
Total		**200**	**100.0**

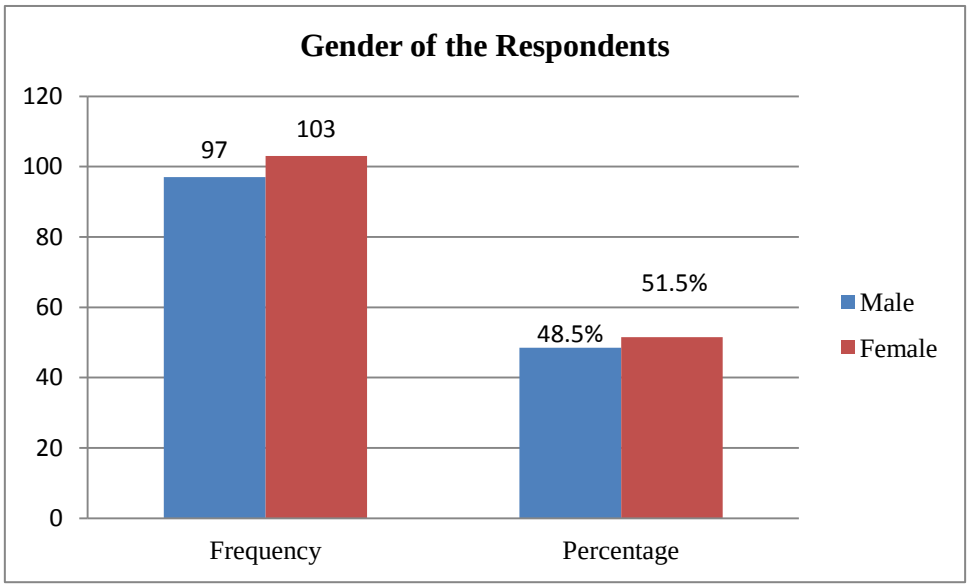


There are many definitions available defining youth. The UN, for statistical consistency across regions, defines 'youth', as those persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years. The African Youth Charter categorizes youth between the age group of 15-35 years. In the present table the majority 114 (57.0%) respondents were of the age group of 21-25 years. Whereas, 34 (17.0%) respondents were of the age group of 15-20 years, 29 (14.5%) respondents were of the age group of 26-30 years whereas, 23 (11.5%) respondents were of the age group of 31-35 years respectively

Thus, it can be concluded that the majority of the respondents i.e. 114 (57.0%) were of the age group of 21-25.

4.17 Table indicating the Gender of the Respondents

Sr. Number	Gender of the respondents	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Male	97	48.5
2.	Female	103	51.5
Total		**200**	**100.0**

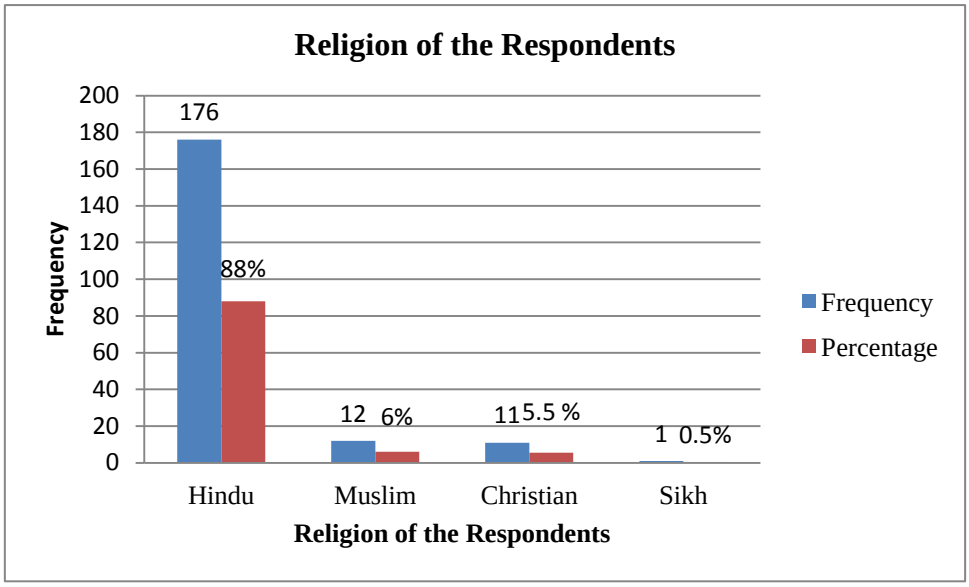


To study and understand the participation of youth according to the gender participation for the present study following results were found. It is seen that 48.5 percent (N=97) respondents were male and 51.5 percent (N=103) respondents were female.

Thus, majority 103 respondents i.e. (51.5) percent were female. Here, more participation of women is seen.

4.18 Table showing the Religion of the Respondents

Sr. Number	Religion	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Hindu	176	88.0
2.	Muslim	12	06.0
3.	Christian	11	05.5
4.	Sikh	01	00.5
Total		**200**	**100.0**

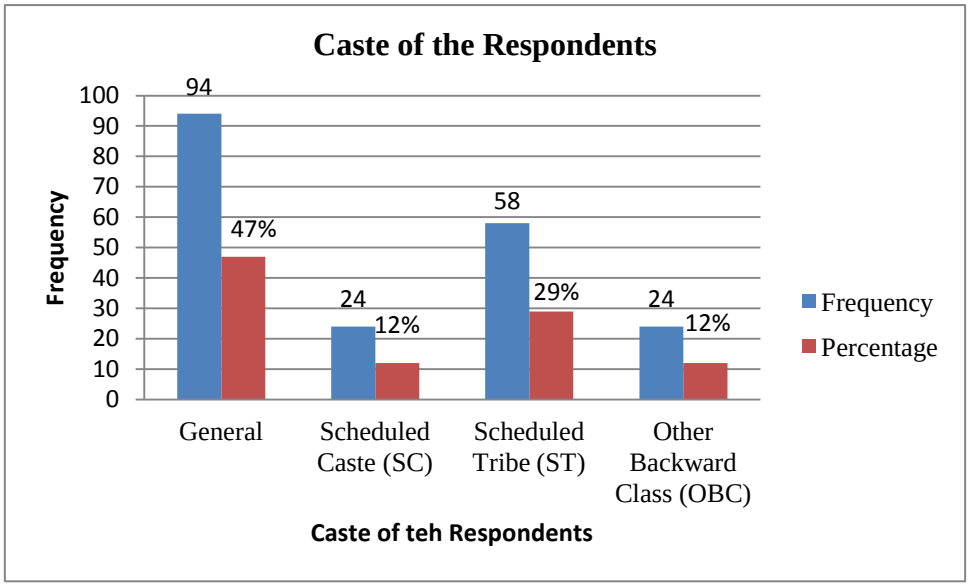


Respondents were asked to indicate their religion to understand the participation of youth. It is also observed that the religious teaching also shapes the person. In present era the religious teachings contribute to the behavior of individual. From the above table it can be analyzed that 176 (88.0%) respondents were Hindu, 12 (6.0%) are Muslim, 11 (5.5%) respondents were Christians.

Thus, majority of the respondents i.e. 176 (88.0%) were from Hindu by religion.

4.19 Table showing the caste of the Respondents

Sr. Number	Caste	Frequency	Percentage
1.	General	94	47.0
2.	Scheduled Caste (SC)	24	12.0
3.	Scheduled Tribe (ST)	58	29.0
4.	Other Backward Class (OBC)	24	12.0
	Total	**200**	**100.0**

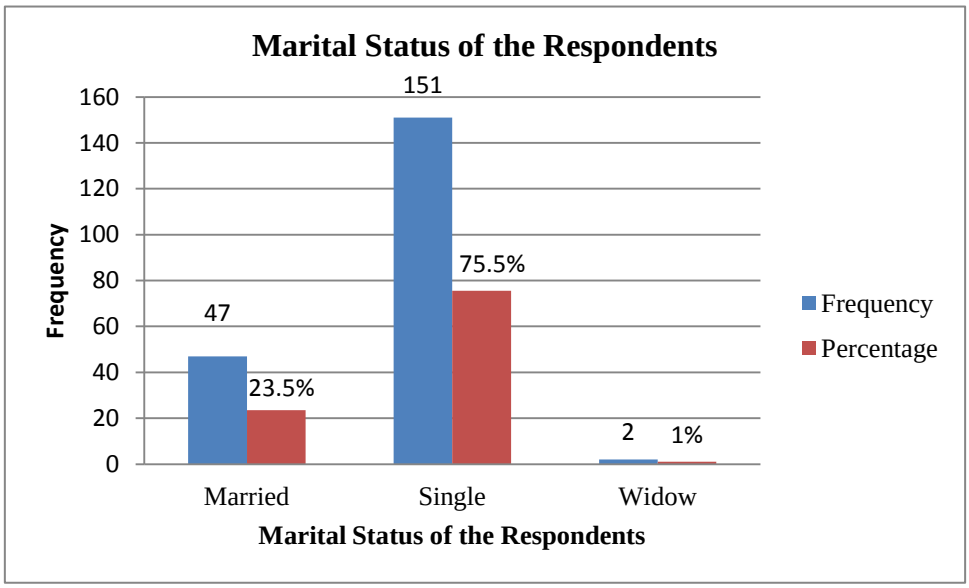


Caste plays a role in patterns of upbringing and belief. It also plays an important role in shaping one with cognitive affluence. Researcher asked the question of showing the caste of the respondents. From the above table it can be stated that 94 (47.0%) respondents belong to General Caste, 24 (12%) respondents belong to SC caste, 58 (29.0%) respondents belong to ST Caste and 24 (12%) belong to OBC caste.

Thus, majority of the respondents i.e. 94 (47.0%) belong to the General caste.

4.20 Table showing the Marital Status of the Respondents

Sr. Number	Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Married	47	23.5
2.	Single	151	75.5
3.	Widow	02	01.0
Total		**200**	**100.0**

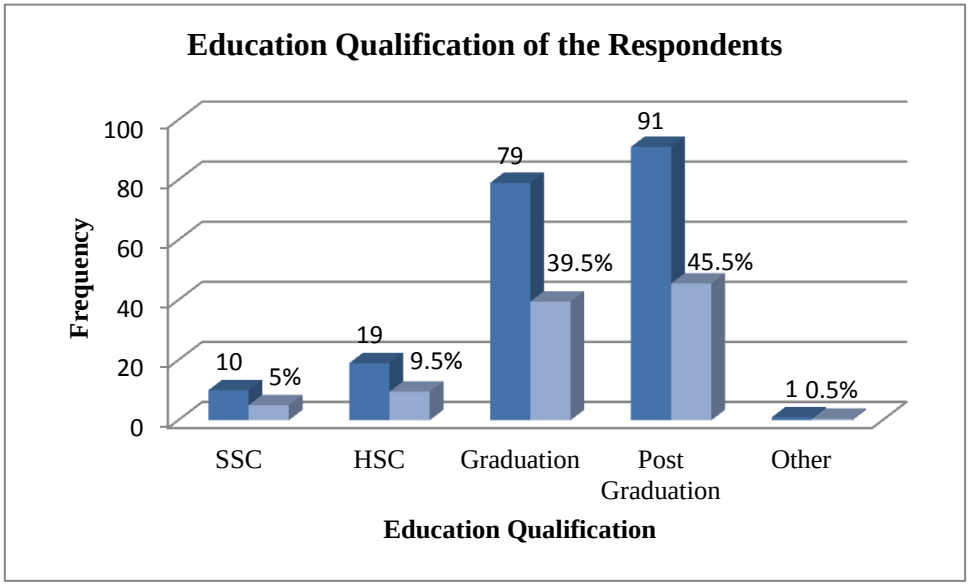


From the above table it can be interpreted that the present study on Sustainable Development reviewed the respondents from all category among these 47 (23.5%) respondents were married, 151 (75.5%) respondents were single and 02 (1.0%) respondents were widow.

Thus, it can be concluded that the majority i.e. 151 (75.5) respondents are single.

4.21 Table showing the Education Qualification of the Respondents

Sr. Number	Education Qualification	Frequency	Percentage
1.	SSC	10	05.0
2.	HSC	19	09.5
3.	Graduation	79	39.5
4.	Post Graduation	91	45.5
5.	Other	01	00.5
Total		**200**	**100.0**

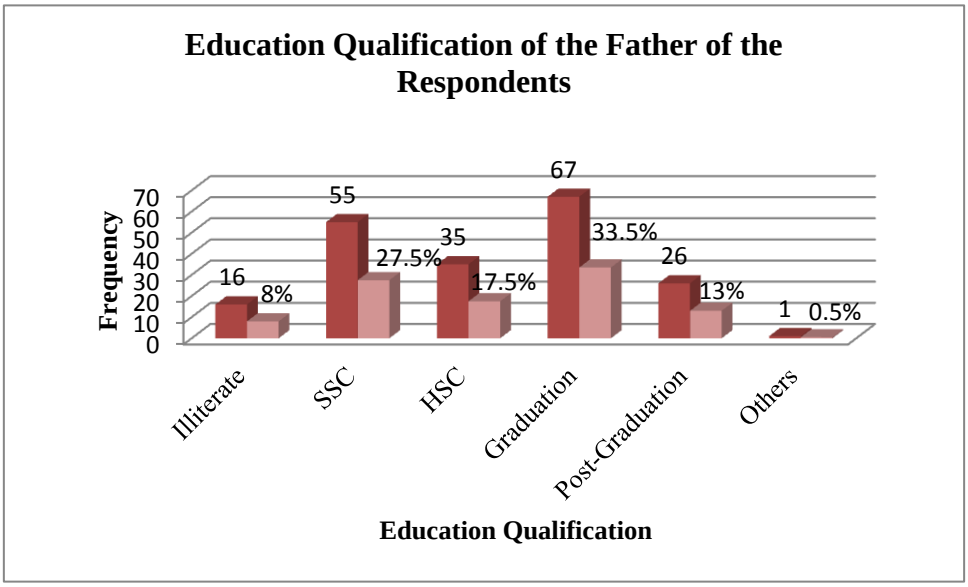


Education shapes and ignites the young minds for innovation and good practices. It also assists the individuals to see oneself From the above table it can be interpreted that 10 (5.0%) respondents have completed SSC, 19 (9.5%) respondents have completed HSC, 79 (39.5%) respondents have completed graduation, 91 (45.5%) respondents have completed Post Graduation.

Thus, majority of the respondents i.e. 91 (45.5%) have completed Post Graduation level of study.

4.22 Table signifying the Education Qualification of the Father of the Respondents

Sr. Number	Education Qualification	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Illiterate	16	08.0
2.	SSC	55	27.5
3.	HSC	35	17.5
4.	Graduation	67	33.5
5.	Post-Graduation	26	13.0
6.	Others	01	00.5
Total		**200**	**100.0**

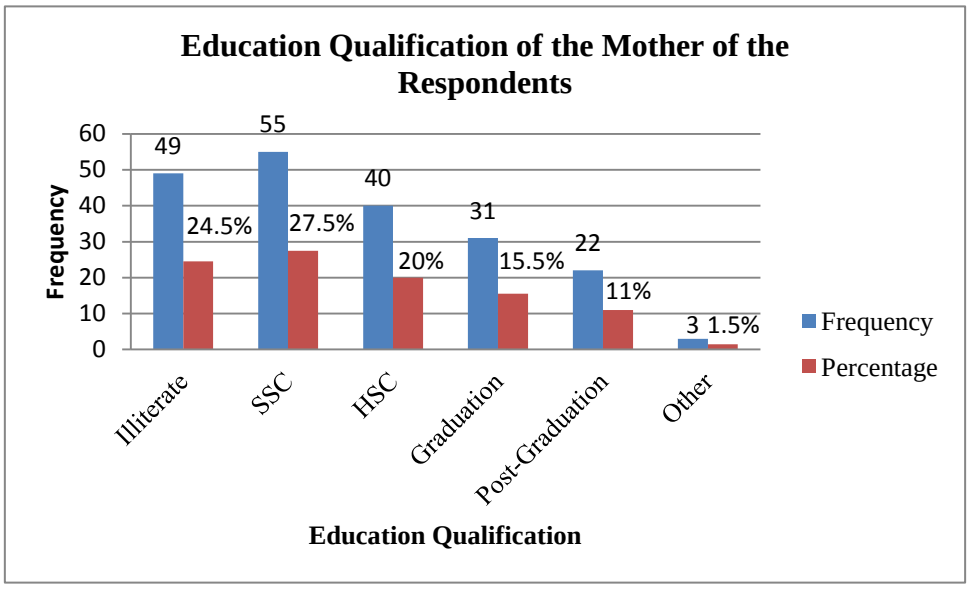


Father is seen as the head of the family in Indian society. The education of the father often plays crucial role in shaping the mindset of the family. From the above table it can be stated that 16 (8.0%) respondent's father was illiterate, 55 (27.5%) respondent's father completed SSC, 35 (17.5%) respondent's father completed HSC, 67 (33.5%) respondent's father completed Graduation and 26 (13.0%) respondent's father completed Post-Graduation.

Thus, the majority i.e. 67 (33.5%) respondent's father completed Graduation level study.

4.23 Table magnifying the Educational Qualification of the Mother of the Respondents

Sr. Number	Education Qualification	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Illiterate	49	24.5
2.	SSC	55	27.5
3.	HSC	40	20.0
4.	Graduation	31	15.5
5.	Post-Graduation	22	11.0
6.	Other	03	01.5
Total		**200**	**100.0**



From the above table it can be magnified that 49 (24.5%) respondent's mother was illiterate, 55 (27.5%) respondent's mother completed SSC, 40 (20.0%) respondents completed HSC, 31 (15.5%) respondent's mother completed Graduation, and 22 (11.0%) respondent's mother completed Post Graduation.

Thus, the majority of the respondent's mother i.e.55 (27.5%) qualified SSC examination

4.24 Table indicating the number of Male siblings of the respondents

Sr. Number	Number of Male Siblings	Frequency	Percentage
1.	0	47	23.5
2.	1	116	58.0
3.	2	29	14.5
4.	3	06	03.0
5.	4	02	01.0
Total		**200**	**100.0**

Number of male siblings in Indian society is seen as an asset to the family. The siblings too contribute in the development of the family members.. From the above table it can be interpreted that 47 (23.5%) respondents do not have siblings, 116 (58.0%) respondents have 01 male sibling, 29 (14.5%) respondents have 02 male siblings, 06 (3.0%) respondents have 03 male siblings and 02 (1.0%) respondents have 04 male siblings.

Thus, majority of the respondents i.e. 116 (58.0%) have 01 male sibling.

4.25 Table illustrating the number of Female siblings of the respondents

Sr. Number	Number of Female Siblings	Frequency	Percentage
1.	0	54	27.0
2.	1	101	50.5
3.	2	28	14.0
4.	3	13	06.5
5.	4	04	02.0
Total		**200**	**100.0**

The respondents were asked about the number of female siblings in the family of the respondents. The females in the family train the members emotionally and psychologically. From the above table it can be stated that 54 (27.0%) respondents have no female siblings, 101 (50.5%) respondents have 01 female sibling, 28 (14.0%) respondents have 02 female siblings, 13 (6.5%) respondents have 03 siblings and 04 (2.0%) respondents have 04 siblings.

Thus, majority of the respondents 101 (50.5%) have 01 female sibling.

4.26 Table magnifying the total number of siblings of the respondents

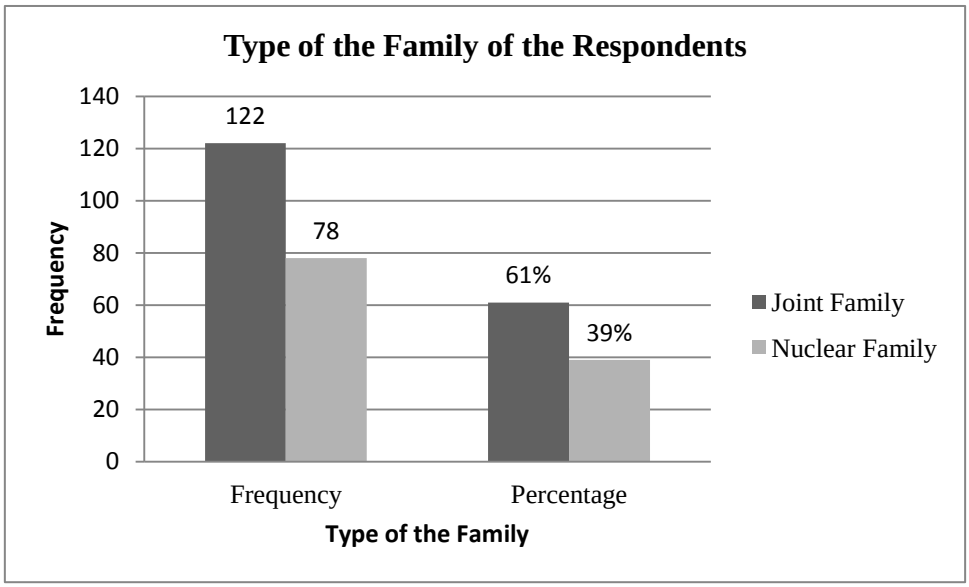
Sr. Number	Total no. of siblings	Frequency	Percentage
1.	0	05	02.5
2.	1	64	32.0
3.	2	84	42.0
4.	3	30	15.0
5.	4	08	04.0
6.	5	07	03.5
7.	7	02	01.0
Total		**200**	**100.0**

From the above table it can be illustrated that 05 (2.5%) respondents have no siblings, 64 (32.0%) respondents have 01 sibling, 84 (42.0%) respondents have 02 siblings, 30 (15.0%) respondents have 03 siblings, 08 (4.0%) respondents have 04 siblings, 07 (3.5%) respondents have 05 siblings and 02 (1.0%) respondents have 07 siblings.

Thus, majority of the respondents i.e. 84 (42.0%) respondents have 02 siblings.

4.27 Table showing the distribution of the respondents as per the type of family

Sr. Number	Type of family	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Joint Family	122	61.0
2.	Nuclear Family	078	39.0
Total		**200**	**100.0**



From the above table it can be illustrated that 122 (61.0%) respondents belong to joint family and 78 (39.0%) respondents belong to nuclear family.

Thus, majority of the respondents i.e. 122 (61.0%) belong to joint family.

4.28 Table indicating Father's occupation of the respondents

Sr. Number	Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Service	124	62.0
2.	Business	18	09.0
3.	Household	01	00.5
4.	Labour Work	13	06.5
5.	Self-employed	12	06.0
6.	Farming	19	09.5
7.	None	13	06.5
Total		**200**	**100.0**

In a paternalistic society father takes the leading role in a family. Father's occupation nurtures the family through monitory assistance. The family satisfied with financial income they find better opportunity to explore life. From the above table it can be interpreted that 124 (62.0%) respondent's father have service as occupation, 18 (9.0%) respondent's father have business. 13 (6.5%) respondent's father engaged themselves in labour work 12 (6.0%) respondent's father are self-employed and 19 (9.5%) respondent's father are farmers.

Thus, majority i.e. 124 (64.2%) respondent's father occupation is service

4.29 Table showing Mother's occupation of the respondents

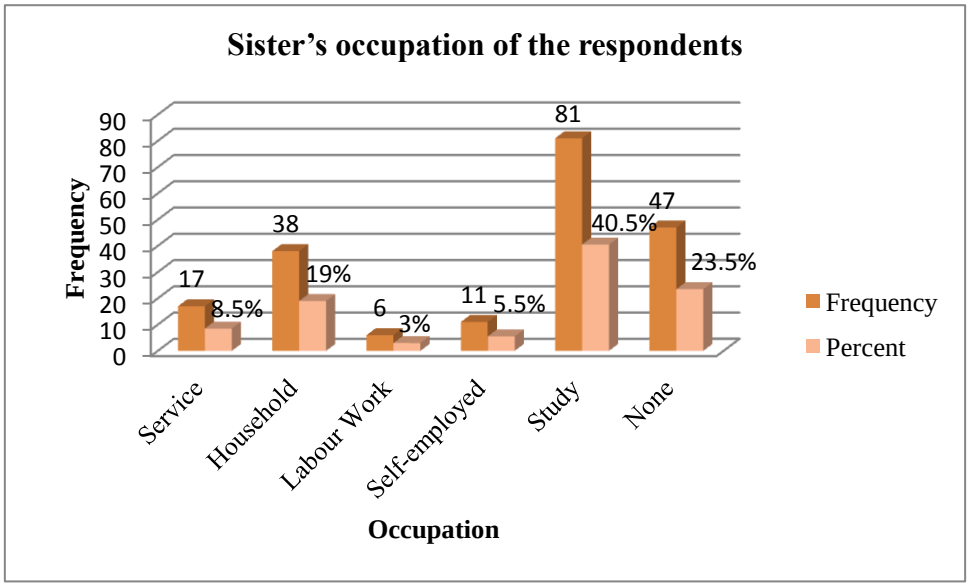
Sr. Number	Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Service	12	06.0
2.	Business	01	00.5
3.	Household	167	83.5
4.	Labour Work	08	04.0
5.	Self-employed	08	04.0
6.	Study	02	01.0
7.	Farming	01	00.5
8.	None	01	00.5
Total		**200**	**100.0**

From the above table it can be interpreted that 12 (6.0%) respondent's mother have service as occupation and 167 (83.5%) respondent's mothers are house wife. Mother in a family plays crucial role in bringing up the children and taking care of the family. In traditional Indian Society mothers were seen as a second wheel of the family. As the civilisation took place the mothers too started working and change the face of the family but contrary the family had to re adjust their roles. Here the respondents were asked the question of the occupation of the mother.

Thus, maximum i.e. 167 (83.5%) respondent's mother do household work.

4.30 Table illustrating respondents' Sister's occupation

Sr. Number	Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Service	17	08.5
2.	Household	38	19.0
3.	Labour Work	06	03.0
4.	Self-employed	11	05.5
5.	Study	81	40.5
6.	None	47	23.5
Total		**200**	**100.0**



From the above table it can be interpreted that 17 (8.5%) respondent's sister have service as occupation, 38 (19.0%) respondent's sister do household work, 11 (5.5%) respondent's sister are self-employed, 81 (40.5%) respondent's sister pursue study and 47 (23.5%) respondent's sister do not work.

Thus, majority i.e. 81 (40.5%) respondent's sister pursue their study.

4.31 Table highlighting Brother's occupation of the respondents

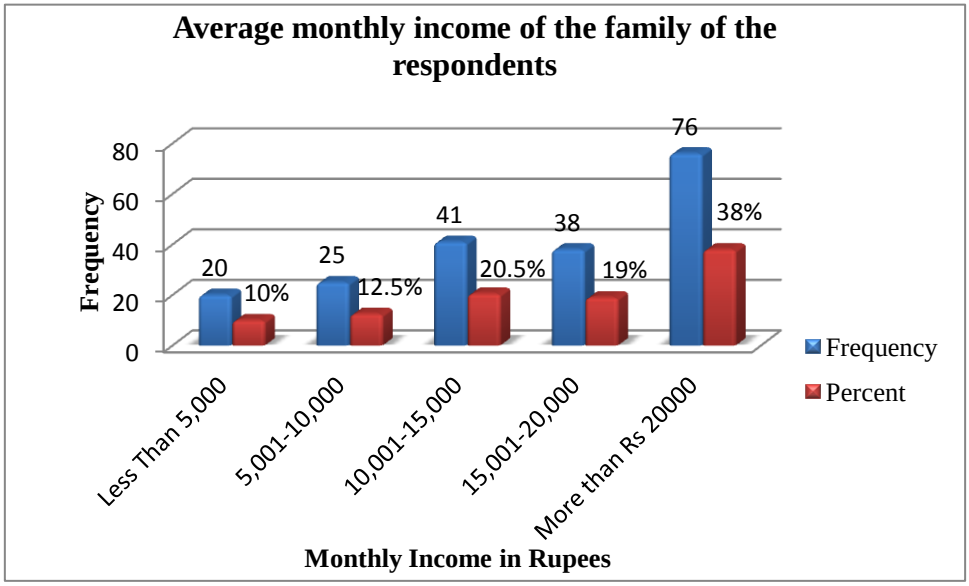
Sr. Number	Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Service	26	13.0
2.	Business	01	00.5
3.	Household	03	01.5
4.	Labour Work	08	04.0
5.	Self-employed	18	09.0
6.	Study	103	51.5
7.	Farmer	01	00.5
8.	None	40	20.0
Total		**200**	**100.0**

From the above table it can be interpreted that 26 (13.0%) respondent's brother have service as their occupation, 18 (9.0%) respondent's brother self-employed, 103 (51.5%) respondents brother pursue their study and 40 (20.0%) respondent's brothers do not work. Often the occupation of the family members influences the other members in order to find the opportunities for growth. The occupation or the recent engagement influences the other members of the family and assists them to go into the field and execute the learning.

Thus, majority i.e. 103 (51.5%) respondent's brother pursue study.

4.32 Table showing the average monthly income of the family of the respondents

Sr. Number	Monthly Income in INR	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Less Than 5,000	20	10.0
2.	5,001-10,000	25	12.5
3.	10,001-15,000	41	20.5
4.	15,001-20,000	38	19.0
5.	More than 20000	76	38.0
Total		**200**	**100.0**

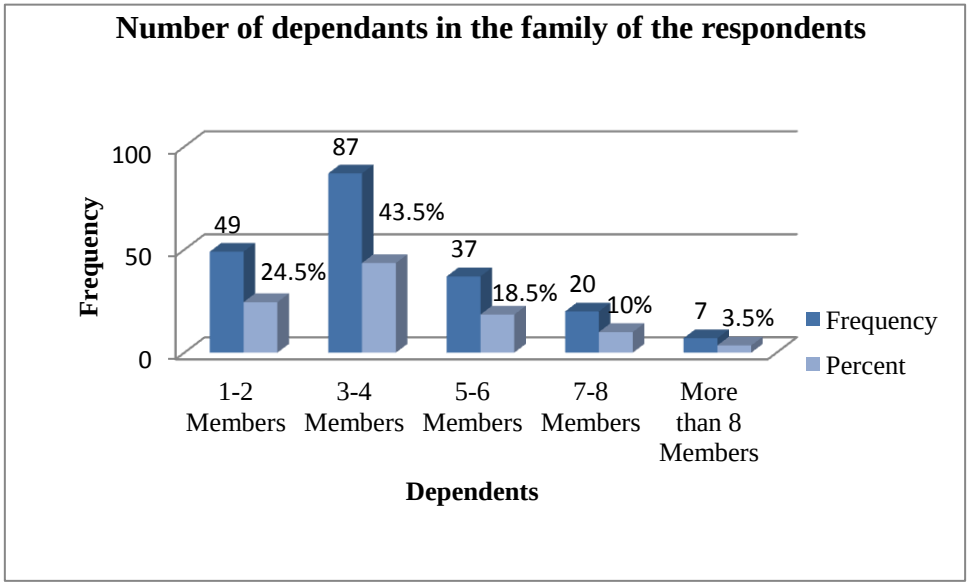


From the above table it can be interpreted that 20 (10.0%) Respondent's average monthly income of the family is less than 5,000 INR, 25 (12.5%) respondent's average monthly income of the family is between 5,001-10,000INR, 41 (20.5%) respondent's average monthly income of the family is between 10,001-15,000, 38 (19.0%) respondent's average monthly income of the family is between 15,001-20,000 and 76 (38.0%) respondent's average monthly income of the family is More than Rs 20000

Thus, majority i.e. 76 (38.0%) respondent's average monthly income of the family is more than Rs 2,0000

4.33 Table indicating the number of dependants in the family of the respondents

Sr. Number	Number of Dependants	Frequency	Percentage
1.	1-2 Members	49	24.5
2.	3-4 Members	87	43.5
3.	5-6 Members	37	18.5
4.	7-8 Members	20	10.0
5.	More than 8 Members	07	03.5
Total		**200**	**100.0**

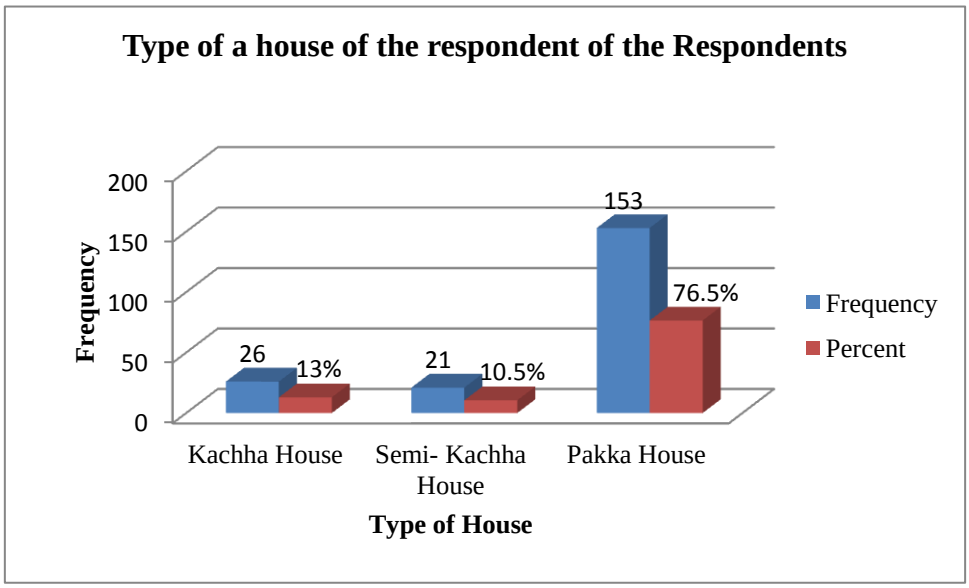


From the above table it can be interpreted that 49 (24.5%) respondents family have 1-2 dependant members, 87 (43.5%) respondents family have 3-4 dependant members, 37 (18.8%) respondents family have 5-6 dependant members, 20 (10.0) respondents family have 7-8 dependant members and 07 (3.5%) respondents family have more than 8 dependant members.

Thus, the majority i.e. 87 (43.5%) respondents family have 3-4 dependant members.

4.34 Table designating type of a house of the respondents

Sr. Number	Type of a house	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Kachha House	26	13.0
2.	Semi- Kachha House	21	10.5
3.	Pakka House	153	76.5
Total		**200**	**100.0**

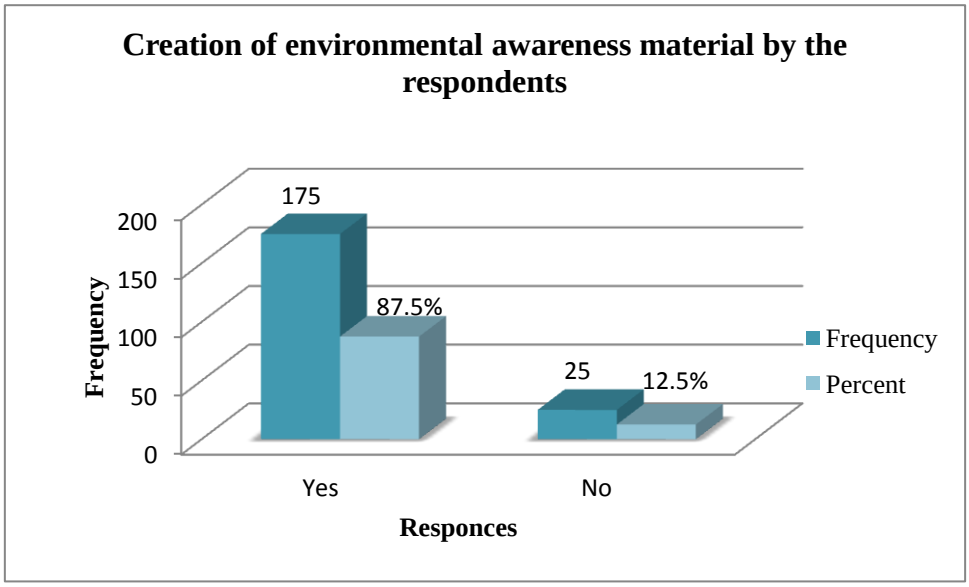


From the above table it can be signified that 26 (13.0%) respondents have Kachha House, 21 (10.5%) respondents have Semi-Kachha House and 153 (76.5%) respondents have Pakka House. The shelter of the family members is the result of their financial income, resources and its management. The type of house indicates the safety and wellbeing it can propail the candidate to imbibe additional training and enhancement of life in sustainable way.

Thus, it can be concluded that the maximum respondents i.e. 153 (76.5%) owe Pakka House

4.35 Table exemplifying the Creation of environmental awareness material by the respondents

Sr. Number	Response	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Yes	175	87.5
2.	No	25	12.5
Total		**200**	**100.0**

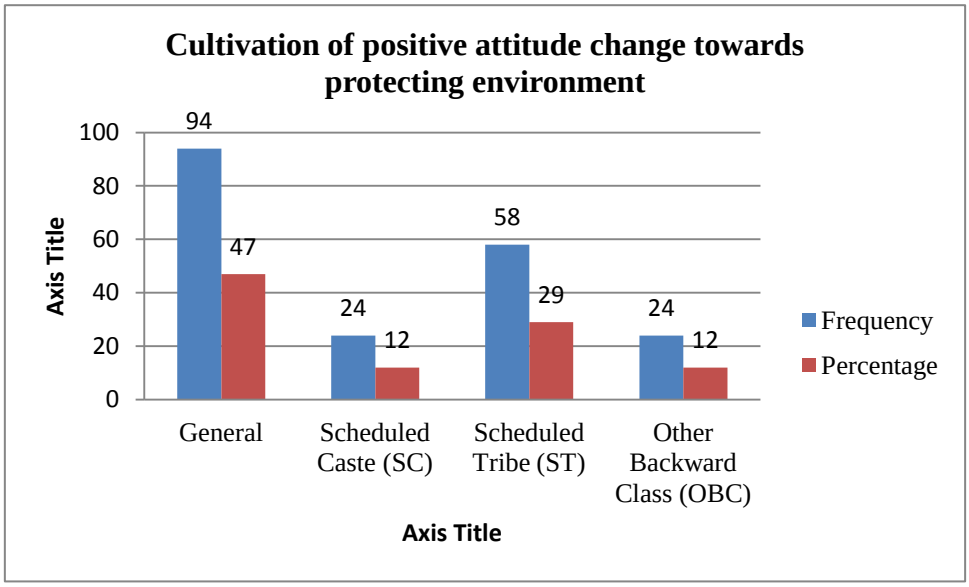


The respondents were asked the question of their involvement in creating environmental awareness material to spread awareness. From the above table it can be magnified that 175 (87.5%) respondents are of the opinion that they create environmental awareness materials and 25 (12.5%) respondents do not create environmental awareness materials. It is seen that the environmental effects are seen as unsustainable over the decades. Though the effects are adverse the lack of awareness prevails all around and environmental awareness material in different form can illumine the young minds that may lead the humanity towards sustainable development.

Thus, majority i.e. 175 (87.5%) respondents are of the opinion that they create environmental awareness materials.

4.36 Table demonstrating the Cultivation of positive attitude change towards protecting environment

Sr. Number	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Yes	191	95.5
2.	No	09	04.5
Total		**200**	**100.0**

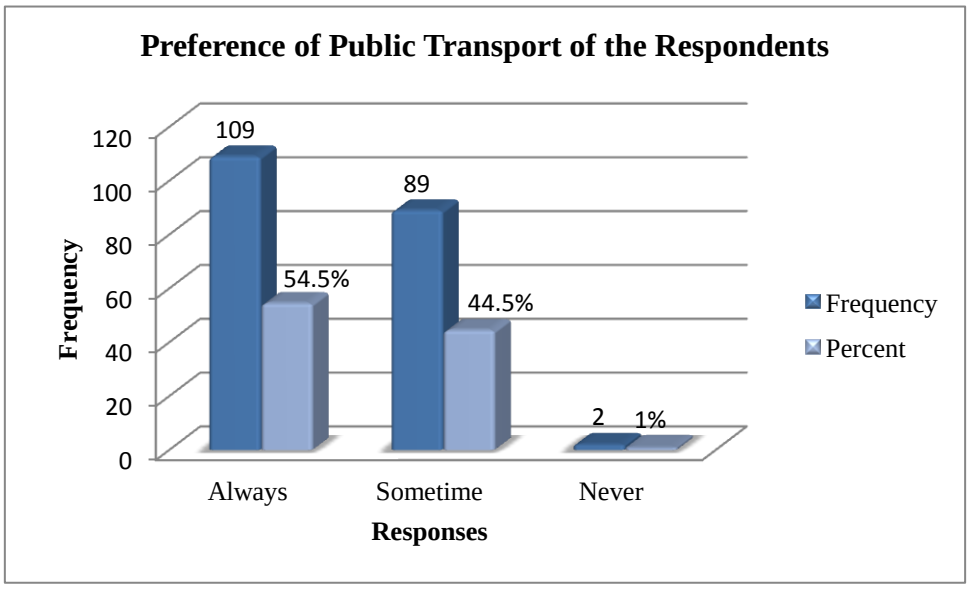


There are different ways of contributing towards sustainable development. The Non-governmental organizations train youth and they imbibe different values. From the above table it can be interpreted that 191 (95.5%) respondents are of the opinion that they have cultivated the positive attitude change towards protecting environment and 09 (4.5%) respondents negate that they cultivate the positive attitude change towards protecting environment.

Thus, the majority i.e. 191 (95.5%) respondents are of the opinion that they Cultivate the positive attitude change towards protecting environment.

4.37 Table showing the Preference of Public Transport by the respondents

Sr. Number	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Always	109	54.5
2.	Sometime	89	44.5
3.	Never	02	01.0
Total		**200**	**100.0**

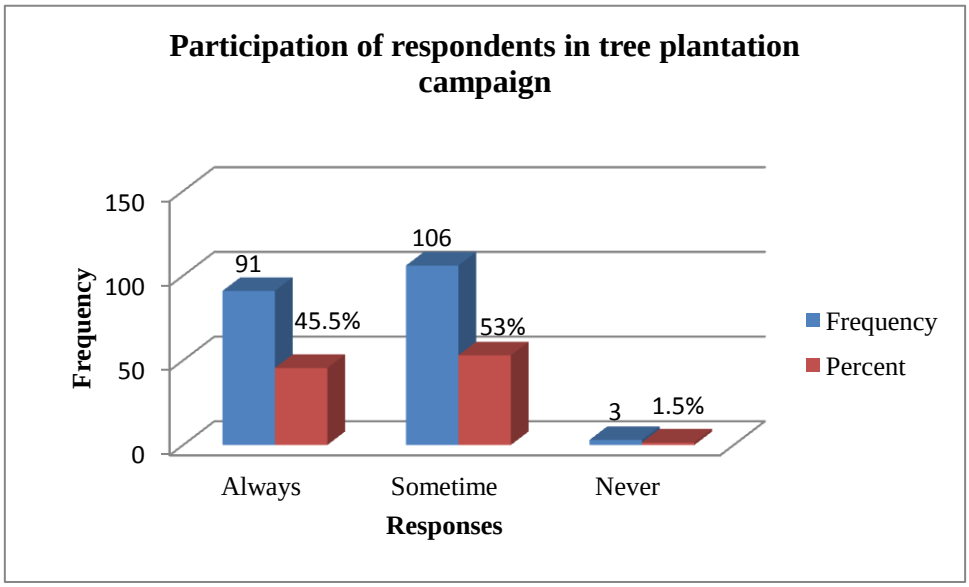


Using public transport can cause less pollution and consuming fewer natural resources. This behaviour of using public transport, the respondents can extend their contribution towards sustainable development. From the above table it can be interpreted that 109 (54.5%) respondents always prefer public transport, 89 (44.5%) respondents sometimes prefer public transport and 02 (1.0%) respondents never prefer public transport.

Thus, majority i.e. 109 (54.5%) respondents always prefer public transport. By doing so future generation will have resources at their hand to live sustainable life.

4.38 Table designating Participation in tree plantation campaign by the respondents

Sr. Number	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Always	91	45.5
2.	Sometime	106	53.0
3.	Never	03	01.5
Total		**200**	**100.0**

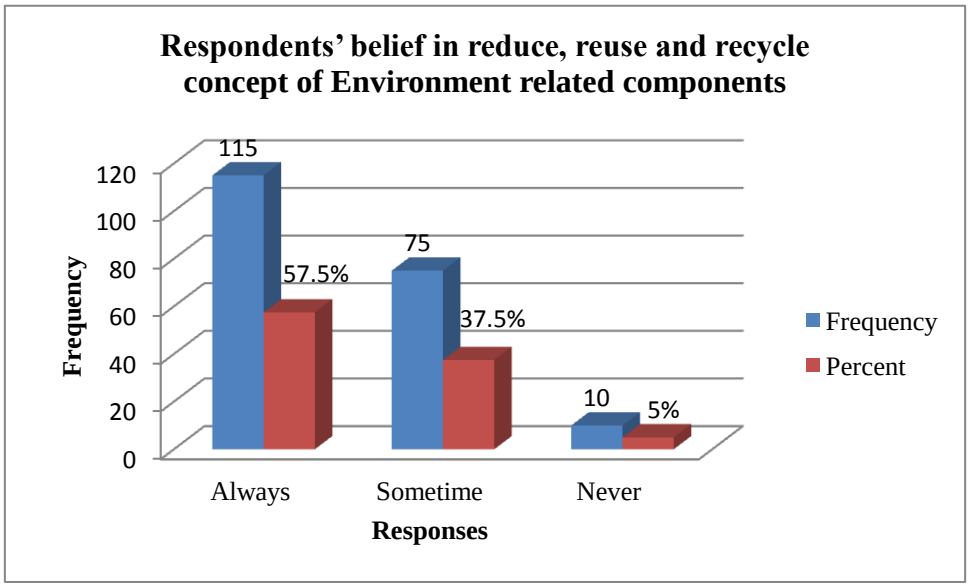


Tree plantation is the activity that contributes in protecting environment for sustainable development. Trees inhale carbon dioxide and exhale oxygen. The oxygen is inhaled by the human beings. The above table illustrates that 91 (45.5%) respondents always participate in tree plantation campaign, 106 (53.0%) respondents sometimes participate in tree plantation campaign and 03(1.5%) respondents never participate in tree plantation campaign.

Thus, majority i.e. 106 (53.0%) respondents sometimes participate in tree plantation campaign.

4.39 Table illustrating respondents' belief in reduce, reuse and recycle concept of Environment related components

Sr. Number	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Always	115	57.5
2.	Sometime	75	37.5
3.	Never	10	05.0
Total		**200**	**100.0**

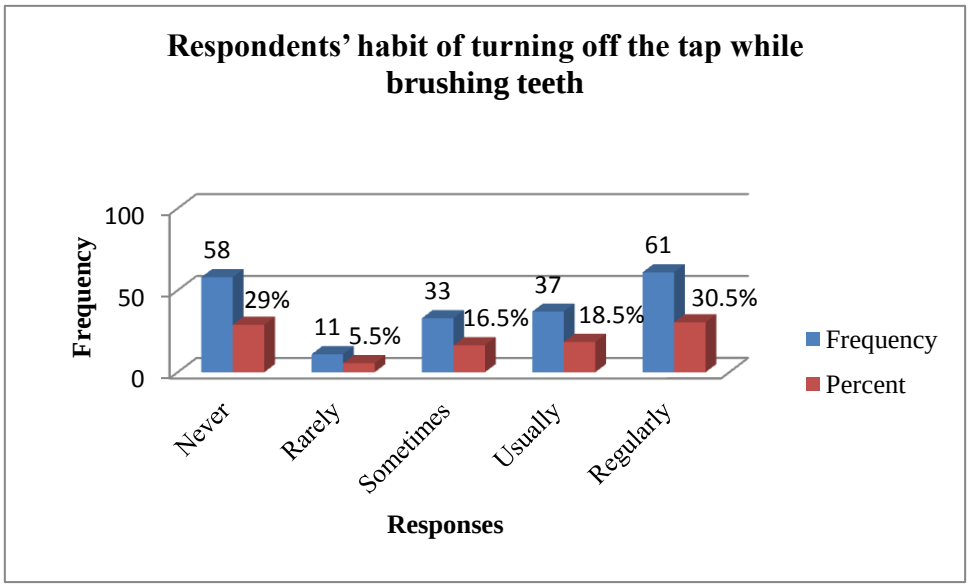


The concept of three 'R' is relevant among the present generation for sustainable development. The behavioural change attribute can assist in building up thought pattern for sustainable development. The above table illustrates that 115 (57.5%) respondents believe always in reduce, reuse and recycle concept of Environment related components, 75 (37.5%) respondents believe sometimes in reduce, reuse and recycle concept of Environment related components and 10 (5.0%) respondents never believe in reduce, reuse and recycle concept of Environment related components.

Thus, majority i.e. 115 (57.5%) respondents always believe in reduce, reuse and recycle concept of Environment related components

4.40 Table denotes respondents' habit of turning off the tap while brushing teeth

Sr. Number	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Never	58	29.0
2.	Rarely	11	05.5
3.	Sometimes	33	16.5
4.	Usually	37	18.5
5.	Regularly	61	30.5
Total		**200**	**100.0**

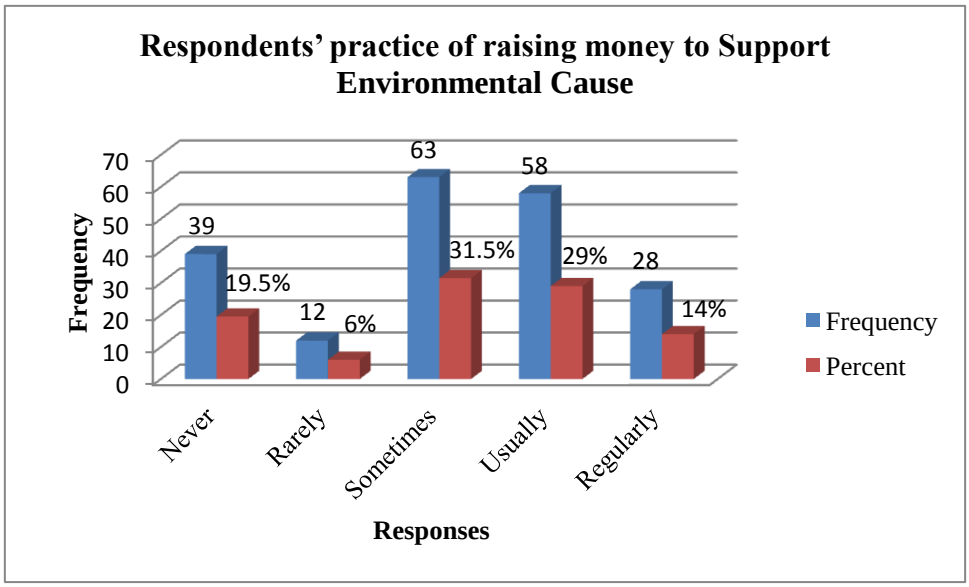


To protect environment daily life should be in proper functioning keeping in mind the saving of natural resources. The table shows the common habit of turning off tap while brushing the teeth. From the above table it can be interpreted that 58 (29.0%) respondents never turn off the tap while brushing teeth, 11 (5.5%) respondents rarely turn off the tap while brushing teeth, 33 (16.5%) respondents sometimes turn off the tap while brushing teeth, 37 (18.5%) respondents usually turn off the tap while brushing teeth and 61 (30.5%) respondents regularly turn off the tap while brushing teeth.

Thus, majority i.e. 61 (30.5%) respondents regularly turn off the tap while brushing teeth. It means the conscience efforts and a constant attempt of the respondents saving nature is seen.

4.41 Table signifies respondents' practice of raising money to support environmental cause

Sr. Number	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Never	39	19.5
2.	Rarely	12	06.0
3.	Sometimes	63	31.5
4.	Usually	58	29.0
5.	Regularly	28	14.0
Total		**200**	**100.0**

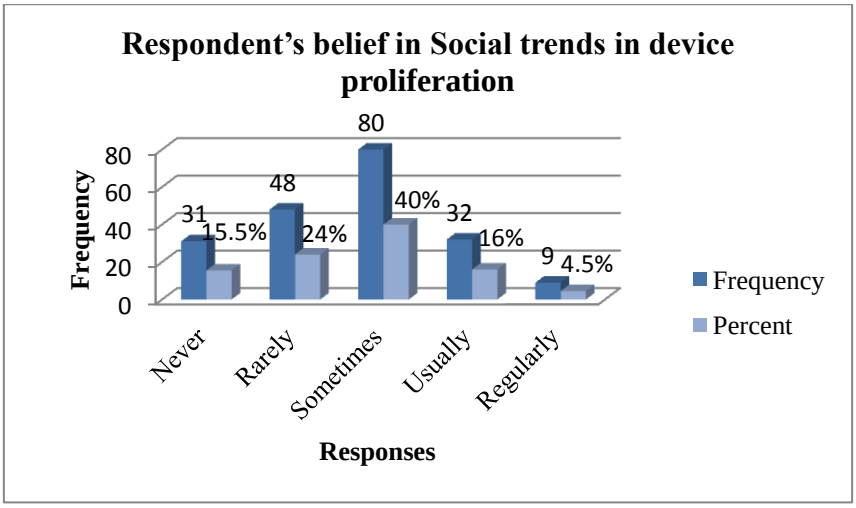


In present time the finance is the crucial component of any activity. To support to cause of Sustainable Development the volunteers ought to raise the same. From the above table it can be magnified that 39 (19.5%) respondents never raise money to support environmental cause, 12 (6.0%) respondents rarely raise money to support environmental cause, 63 (31.5%) respondents sometimes raise money to support environmental cause, 58 (29.0%) respondents usually raise money to support environmental cause, 28 (14.0%) respondents regularly raise money to support environmental cause.

Thus, majority i.e. 63 (31.5%) respondents sometimes raise money to support environmental cause.

4.42 Table indicates respondent's belief in Social trends in device proliferation (multiple mobile phones, TVs in every room, dual computer screen use, etc.)

Sr. Number	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Never	31	15.5
2.	Rarely	48	24.0
3.	Sometimes	80	40.0
4.	Usually	32	16.0
5.	Regularly	09	04.5
Total		**200**	**100.0**

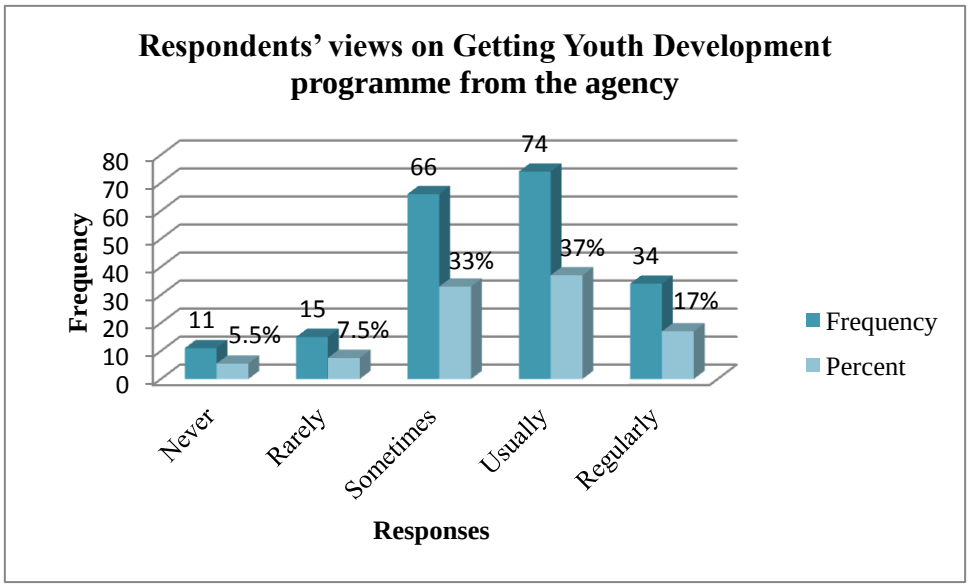


Technology is growing rapidly and everyone wants to be part of it. The question was asked to the respondents whether they believe in Social trends in device proliferation (multiple mobile phones, TVs in every room, dual computer screen use, etc. 31 (15.5%) respondents never believe in Social trends in device proliferation, 48 (24.0%) respondents rarely believe, 80 (40.0%) respondents sometimes believe, 32 (16.0%) respondents usually believe and 09 (4.5%) respondents regularly believe in Social trends in device proliferation (multiple mobile phones, TVs in every room, dual computer screen use, etc.

Thus, majority of the respondents i.e. 80 (40.0%) respondents sometimes believe in Social trends in device proliferation (multiple mobile phones, TVs in every room, dual computer screen use, etc.

4.43 Table shows respondents' views on Getting Youth Development programme from the agency

Sr. Number	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Never	11	5.5
2.	Rarely	15	7.5
3.	Sometimes	66	33.0
4.	Usually	74	37.0
5.	Regularly	34	17.0
Total		**200**	**100.0**

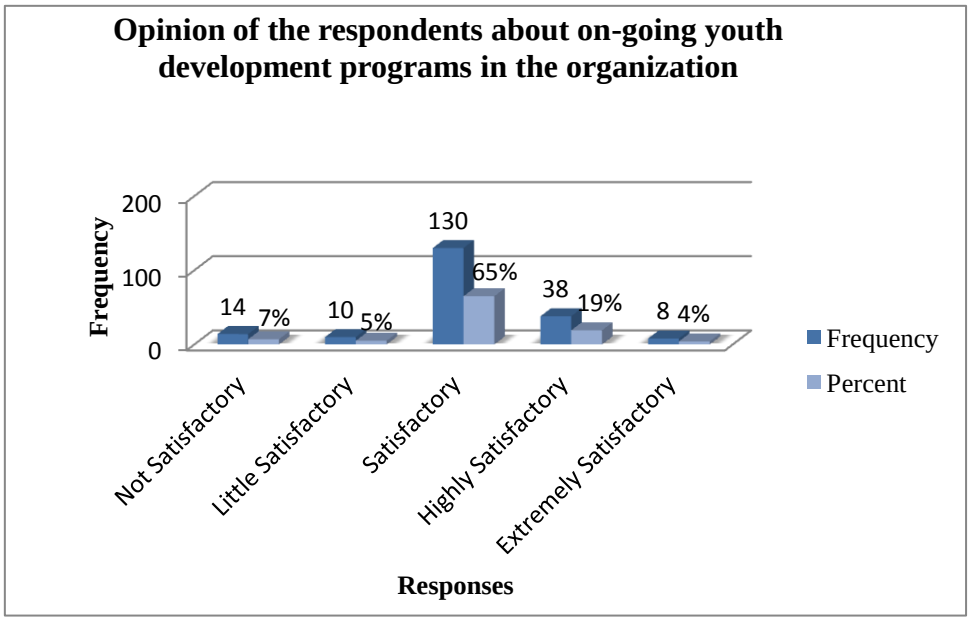


From the above table it can be interpreted that 11 (5.5%) respondents are of the view that they never get Youth Development Programme in the agency, 15 (7.5%) respondents are of the view that they rarely get Youth Development Programme in the agency, 66 (33.0%) respondents are of the view that they sometimes get Youth Development Programme in the agency, 74 (37.0%) respondents are of the view that they usually get Youth Development Programme in the agency and 34 (17.0%) respondents are of the view that they regularly get Youth Development Programme in the agency.

Thus, majority of the respondents i.e. 74 (37.0%) are of the view that they usually get Youth Development Programme in the agency.

4.44 Table shows the opinion of the respondents about on-going youth development programs of the organization

Sr. Number	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Unsatisfactory	14	07.0
2.	Little Satisfactory	10	05.0
3.	Satisfactory	130	65.0
4.	Highly Satisfactory	38	19.0
5.	Extremely Satisfactory	08	04.0
Total		**200**	**100.0**

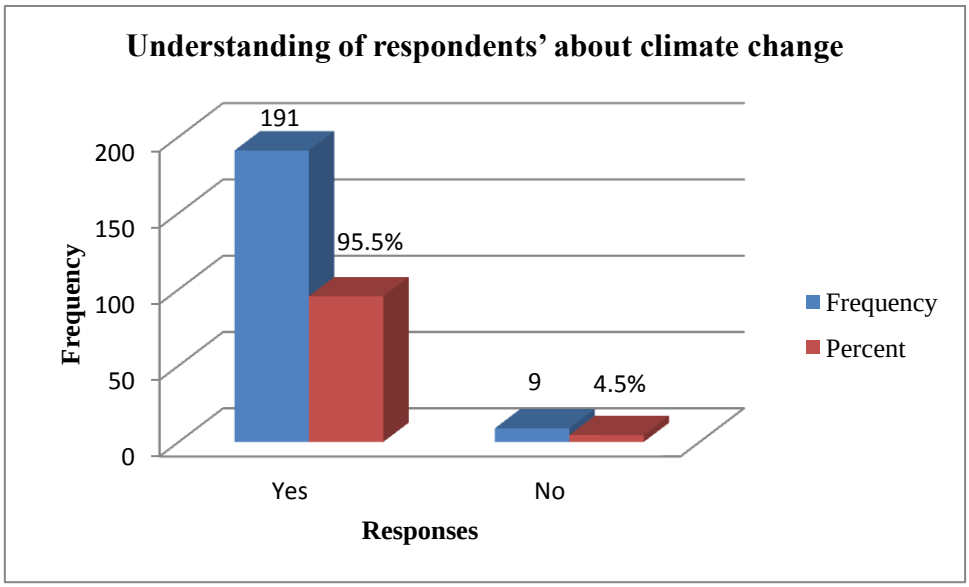


There are various ways of evaluating the programmes run by the organisations. From the above table it can be interpreted that 14 (7.0%) respondents are not satisfied with on-going youth development programs in the organization, 10 (5.0%) respondents are satisfied a little with on-going youth development programs in the organization, 130 (65.0%) respondents are satisfied with on-going youth development programs in the organization, 38 (19.0%) respondents are highly satisfied with ongoing youth development programs in the organization and 08 (4.0%) respondents are extremely satisfied with on-going youth development programs in the organization.

Thus, majority i.e. 130 (65.0%) respondents are satisfied with on-going youth development programs in the organization.

4.45 Table shows understanding of respondents' about climate change

Sr. Number	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Yes	191	95.5
2.	No	09	04.5
Total		**200**	**100.0**

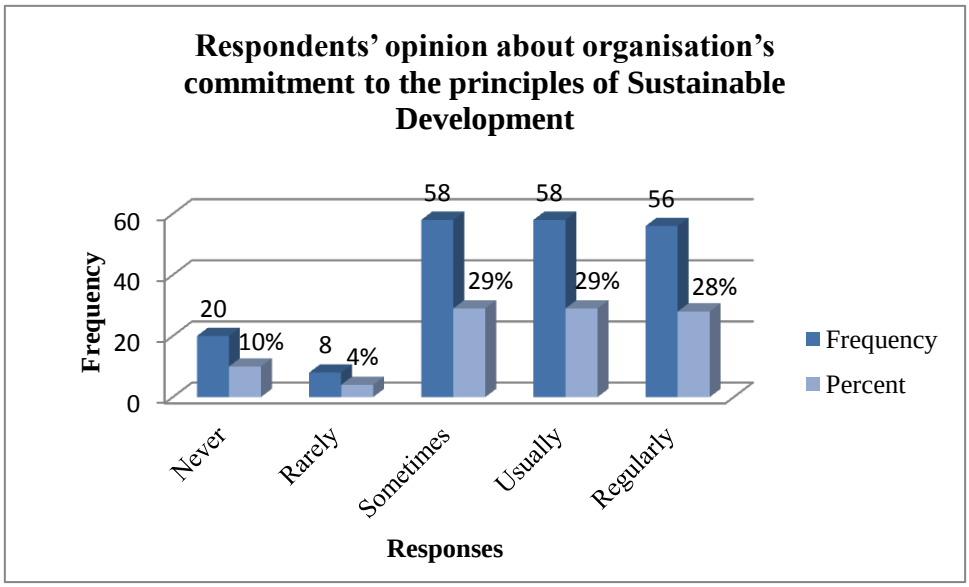


Climate change is the burning issue now-a-days. Climate change in present time affects the nature, animals and humans at large. The climate change and its adverse effects have thrown the human in paralytic towards life. The lack of awareness prevails drastically among the youth. Through the assistance of the Non-governmental organizations and its efforts in spreading awareness about climate change is helpful. From the above table it can be interpreted that 191 (95.5%) respondents understand the climate change and 09 (4.5%) respondents negate the understanding of climate change.

Thus, majority i.e. 191 (95.5%) respondents understand the climate change.

4.46 Table illustrates respondents' opinion about organization's commitment to the principles of Sustainable Development

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Never	20	10.0
Rarely	08	04.0
Sometimes	58	29.0
Usually	58	29.0
Regularly	56	28.0
Total	**200**	**100.0**



From the above table it can be interpreted that 20 (10.0%) respondents are of the opinion that the organization is never committed to the principles of Sustainable Development, 58 (29.0%) respondents are of the opinion that the organization is sometimes committed to the principles of Sustainable Development, 58 (29.0%) respondents are of the opinion that the organization is usually committed to the principles of Sustainable Development and 56 (28.0%) respondents are of the opinion that the organization is regularly committed to the principles of Sustainable Development.

Thus, majority i.e. 58 (29.0%) respondents are of the opinion that the organization is sometimes committed to the principles of Sustainable Development, 58 (29.0%) respondents are of the opinion that the organization is usually committed to the principles of Sustainable Development

4.47 Table showing the way through which organization contribute towards the achievement of Sustainable Development

			N=560
Sr. Number	**Details**	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
1.	Provided Knowledge	172	30.7
2.	Developed skills to protect environment	175	31.3
3.	Trained to gain livelihood	85	15.2
4.	Helped in gaining social cohesion	56	10.0
5.	Assisted to develop leadership	49	08.8
6.	Others	23	04.1
Total		**560**	**100**

From above table it can be said that there were different ways of contributing towards the achievement of Sustainable Development. But, most of the organizations preferred to develop skills to protect environment (31.3%) and provide knowledge (30.7%).

Following were some of the other ways to achieve Social Development; Trained to gain livelihood (15.2%), Helped in gaining social cohesion (10%) and Assisted to develop leadership (8.8%).

4.48 Table showing reflection of organizations' contribution on organization's objectives, strategies and plans at operational level.

			N=495
Sr. Number	**Details**	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
1.	Provided Knowledge	171	34.5
2.	Developed skills to protect environment	166	33.5
3.	Trained to gain livelihood	73	14.7
4.	Helped in gaining social cohesion	62	12.5
5.	Assisted to develop leadership	23	04.6
Total		**495**	**100**

From the above table the multiple responses can interpreted that the majority (34.5%) of the organizations provide knowledge for sustainable development, (33.5%) respondents assist in developing skills to protect environment, (14.5%) organizations provide training to gain livelihood, (12.5%) organizations help gaining social cohesion and (4.6%) respondents assist in developing leadership. Above question was asked to see whether the organization goes in line with its objectives.

Hence, it could be concluded that the majority (34.5%) of the organizations provide knowledge for sustainable development.

4.49 Table showing the results through which one can ensure that these plans, priorities and actions are informed by consultation with stakeholders and the communities affected by the organization; and by joint working with the organization's key partners nationally and locally

			N=472
Sr. Number	**Details**	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
1.	Through annual evaluation	104	22.0
2.	Periodic Evaluation	129	27.3
3.	Participatory Rural Appraisal	103	21.8
4.	Gram Sabha	106	22.5
5.	Others	30	06.4
Total		**472**	**100**

As the above table indicates results through which one can ensure that Sustainable Development plans, priorities and actions are informed by consultation with stakeholders and the communities.

Most of the organizations conducted periodic evaluation (27.3%) which was followed by Gram Sabha (22.5%) and through annual evaluation (22%).

4.50 Table showing Development of skills from the training

			N=755
Sr. Number	**Details**	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
1.	Staff and Team Management	142	18.8
2.	Long term planning	152	20.1
3.	Project Management	134	17.7
4.	Financial Skills	119	15.8
5.	Influencing Strategy	64	08.5
6.	Bridging Culture	54	07.2
7.	Managing diversity in the workplace and socially	76	10.1
8.	Others	14	01.9
Total		**755**	**100**

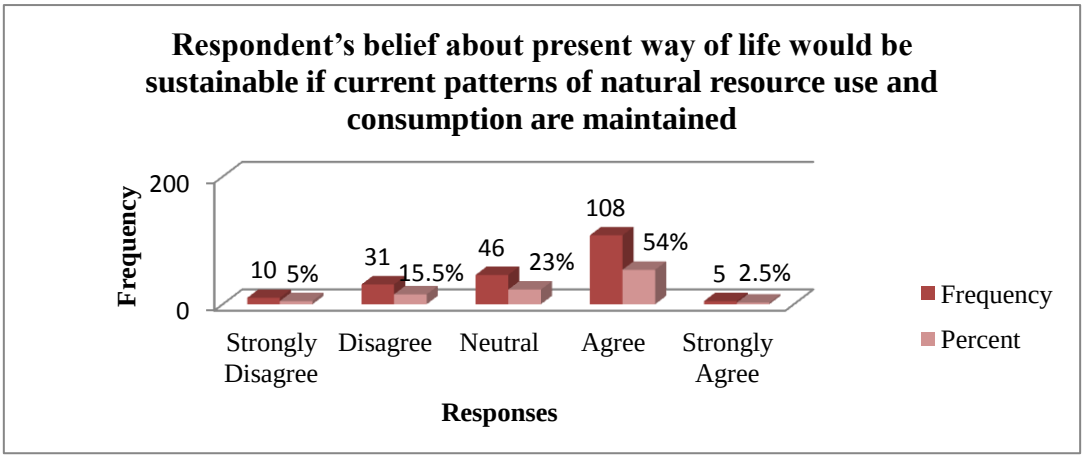
The table deals that what type of skills developed after attending the training session.

Majority of the responses indicated that Long term planning skill (20.1%) and staff and team management skill (18.8%) they developed from the training which was followed by skill of project management (17.7%).

While only 7.2% respondents stated that they developed skill of bridging culture.

4.51 Table highlighting respondent's belief about present way of life would be sustainable if current patterns of natural resource use and consumption are maintained

Sr. Number	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Strongly Disagree	10	05.0
2.	Disagree	31	15.5
3.	Neutral	46	23.0
4.	Agree	108	54.0
5.	Strongly Agree	05	02.5
Total		**200**	**100.0**

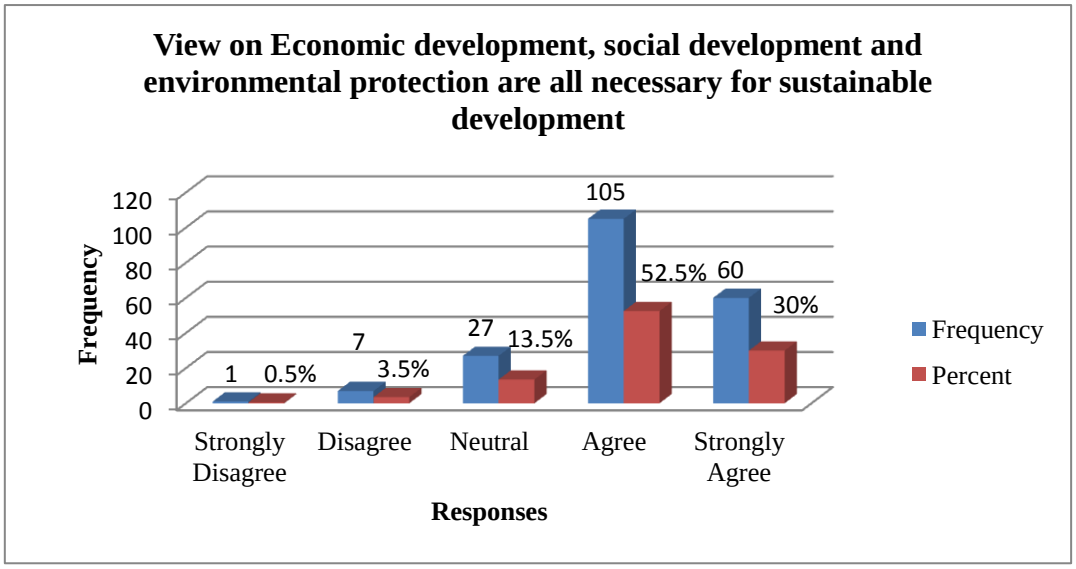


From the above table it can be interpreted that 10 (5.0%) respondents strongly disagree on present way of life would be sustainable if current patterns of natural resource use and consumption are maintained, 31 (15.5%) respondents disagree on present way of life would be sustainable if current patterns of natural resource use and consumption are maintained, 46 (23.0%) respondents are neutral on present way of life would be sustainable if current patterns of natural resource use and consumption are maintained, 108 (54.0%) respondents agree on present way of life would be sustainable if current patterns of natural resource use and consumption are maintained and 05 (2.5%) respondents strongly agree on present way of life would be sustainable if current patterns of natural resource use and consumption are maintained.

Thus, majority i.e. 108 (54.0%) respondents agree on present way of life would be sustainable if current patterns of natural resource use and consumption are maintained.

4.52 Table signifying respondents' view on Economic development, social development and environmental protection are all necessary for sustainable development.

Sr. Number	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Strongly Disagree	01	00.5
2.	Disagree	07	03.5
3.	Neutral	27	13.5
4.	Agree	105	52.5
5.	Strongly Agree	60	30.0
Total		**200**	**100.0**

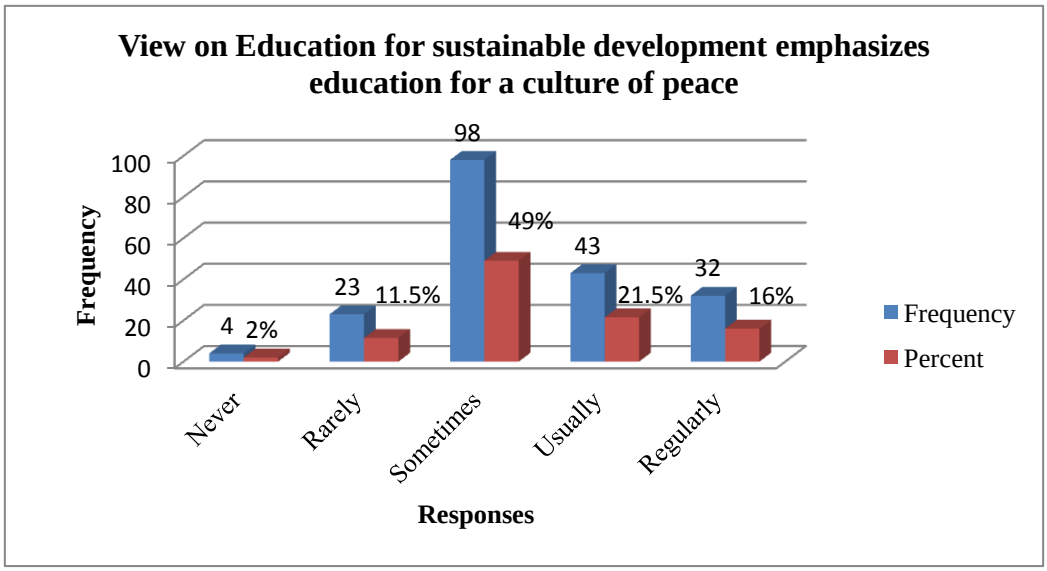


From the above table it can be interpreted that 27 (13.5%) respondents are neutral about Economic development, social development and environmental protection are all necessary for sustainable development, 105 (52.5%) respondents agree to the statement Economic development, social development and environmental protection are all necessary for sustainable development and 60 (30.0%) respondents strongly agree to the statement Economic development, social development and environmental protection are all necessary for sustainable development.

Thus, the majority i.e. 105 (52.5%) respondents agree to the statement Economic development, social development and environmental protection are all necessary for sustainable development.

4.53 Table magnifying respondent's view on Education for sustainable development emphasizes education for a culture of peace

Sr. Number	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Never	04	02.0
2.	Rarely	23	11.5
3.	Sometimes	98	49.0
4.	Usually	43	21.5
5.	Regularly	32	16.0
Total		**200**	**100.0**



From the above table it can be signified that 23 (11.5%) respondents are of the view that rarely Education for sustainable development emphasizes education for a culture of peace, 98 (49.0%) respondents are of the view that sometimes Education for sustainable development emphasizes education for a culture of peace, 43 (21.5%) respondents are of the view that usually Education for sustainable development emphasizes education for a culture of peace and 32 (16.0%) respondents are of the view that regularly Education for sustainable development emphasizes education for a culture of peace.

Thus, majority i.e. 98 (49.0%) respondents are of the view that sometimes Education for sustainable development emphasizes education for a culture of peace.

4.54 Table illustrating respondent's view on Sustainable consumption includes using goods and services in ways that minimize the use of natural resources and toxic chemicals, and reduces waste

Sr. Number	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Strongly Disagree	01	00.5
2.	Disagree	03	01.5
3.	Neutral	41	20.5
4.	Agree	106	53.0
5.	Strongly Agree	49	24.5
Total		**200**	**100.0**

From the above table it can be interpreted that 41 (20.5%) respondents strongly disagree to the view that Sustainable consumption includes using goods and services in ways that minimize the use of natural resources and toxic chemicals, and reduces waste, 106 (53.0%) respondents agree to the view that Sustainable consumption includes using goods and services in ways that minimize the use of natural resources and toxic chemicals, and reduces waste, 49 (24.5%) respondents strongly agree to the view that Sustainable consumption includes using goods and services in ways that minimize the use of natural resources and toxic chemicals, and reduces waste.

Thus, majority i.e. 106 (53.0%) respondents agree to the view that Sustainable consumption includes using goods and services in ways that minimize the use of natural resources and toxic chemicals, and reduces waste.

4.55 Table indicating respondents' view on Education for sustainable development seeks to balance human and economic wellbeing with cultural traditions and respect for the earth's natural resources

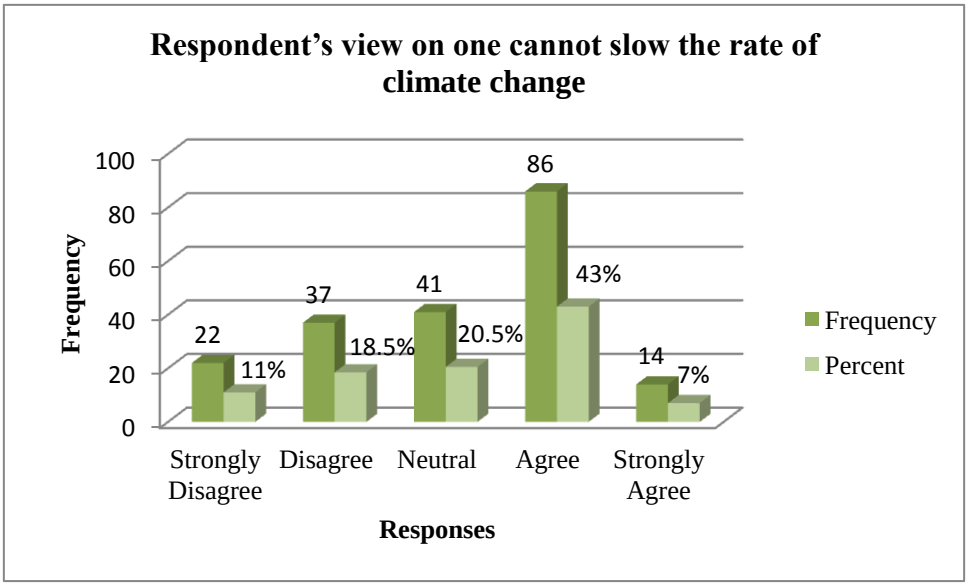
Sr. Number	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Disagree	01	00.5
2.	Neutral	29	14.5
3.	Agree	116	58.0
4.	Strongly Agree	54	27.0
Total		**200**	**100.0**

It is important to be educated for the Sustainable Development. This education has pre-requisite to balance environment by maintaining economic wellbeing and preserving the culture. From the above table it can be signified that 29 (14.5%) respondents are neutral about Education for sustainable development seeks to balance human and economic wellbeing with cultural traditions and respect for the earth's natural resources, 116 (58.0%) respondents agree to the statement Education for sustainable development seeks to balance human and economic wellbeing with cultural traditions and respect for the earth's natural resources, 54 (27.0%) respondents strongly agree to the statement Education for sustainable development seeks to balance human and economic wellbeing with cultural traditions and respect for the earth's natural resources.

Thus, majority i.e. 116 (58.0%) respondents agree to the statement Education for sustainable development seeks to balance human and economic wellbeing with cultural traditions and respect for the earth's natural resources.

4.56 Table highlighting respondent's view on one cannot slow the rate of climate change

Sr. Number	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Strongly Disagree	22	11.0
2.	Disagree	37	18.5
3.	Neutral	41	20.5
4.	Agree	86	43.0
5.	Strongly Agree	14	07.0
Total		**200**	**100.0**



From the above table it can be magnified that 22 (11.0%) respondents strongly disagree to the statement that we cannot slow the rate of climate change, 37 (18.5%) respondents disagree to the statement that we cannot slow the rate of climate change, 41 (20.5%) respondents are neutral about the statement that we cannot slow the rate of climate change, 86 (43.0%) respondents agree to the statement that we cannot slow the rate of climate change and 14 (7.0%) respondents strongly disagree to the statement that we cannot slow the rate of climate change.

Thus, majority i.e. 86 (43.0%) respondents agree to the statement that we cannot slow the rate of climate change.

4.57 Table indicating respondent's view on Maintaining biodiversity—the number and variety of living organisms—is essential to the effective functioning of ecosystems.

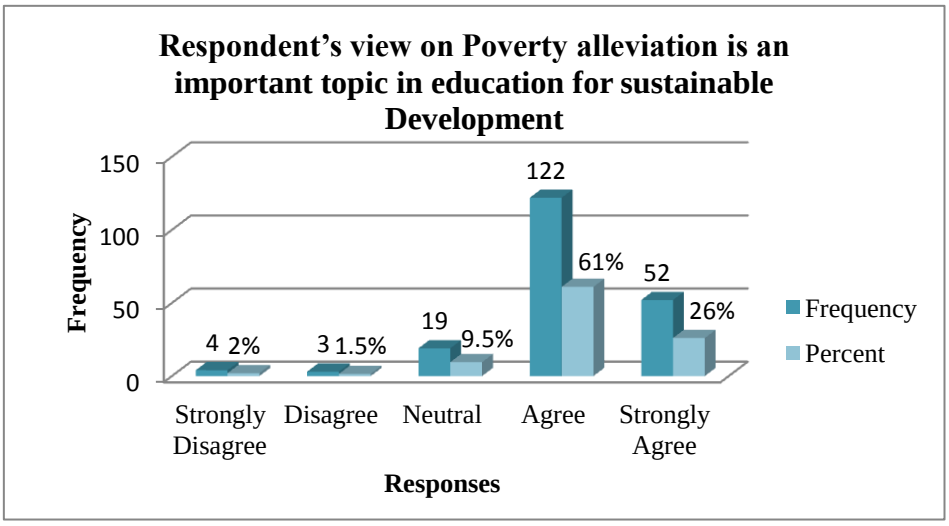
Sr. Number	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Strongly Disagree	01	00.5
2.	Disagree	04	02.0
3.	Neutral	35	17.5
4.	Agree	117	58.5
5.	Strongly Agree	43	21.5
Total		**200**	**100.0**

From the above table it can be interpreted that 35 (17.5%) respondents are neutral about the statement that Maintaining biodiversity—the number and variety of living organisms—is essential to the effective functioning of ecosystems, 117 (58.5%) respondents agree to the statement that Maintaining biodiversity—the number and variety of living organisms—is essential to the effective functioning of ecosystems and 43 (21.5%) Respondents strongly agree the statement that maintaining biodiversity—the number and variety of living organisms—is essential to the effective functioning of ecosystems.

Thus, majority i.e. 117 (58.5%) respondents agree to the statement that Maintaining biodiversity—the number and variety of living organisms—is essential to the effective functioning of ecosystems.

4.58 Table designating respondent's view on Poverty alleviation is an important topic in education for sustainable Development

Sr. Number	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Strongly Disagree	04	02.0
2.	Disagree	03	01.5
3.	Neutral	19	09.5
4.	Agree	122	61.0
5.	Strongly Agree	52	26.0
Total		**200**	**100.0**

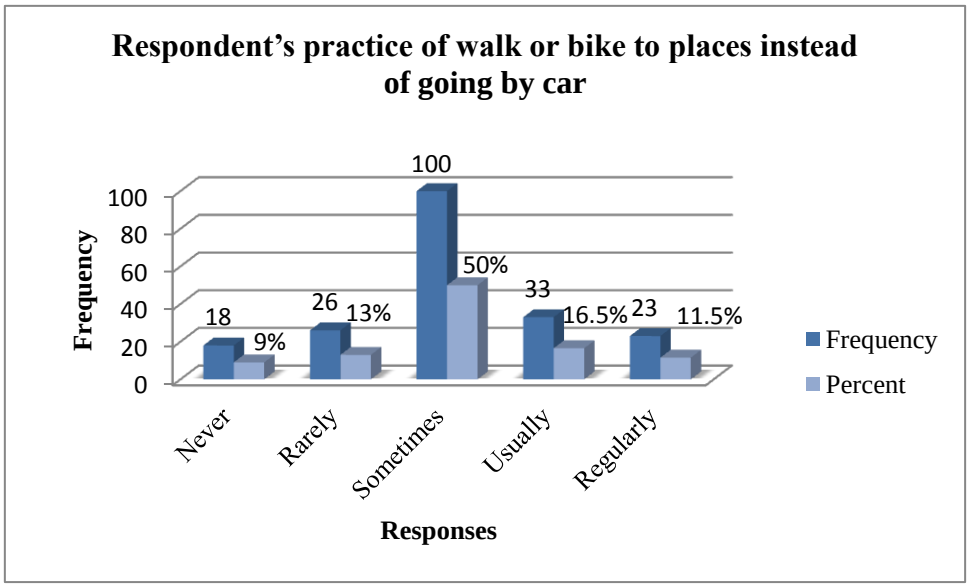


Poverty is a multifaceted concept, which may include social, economic, and political elements. Poverty prevents an individual to get educated and empowered to understand oneself, others and nature. The illiteracy about the self, others and environment harms human existence. From the above table it can be stated that 19 (9.5%) respondents are neutral about the statement that Poverty alleviation is an important topic in education for sustainable Development, 122 (61.0%) respondents agree to the statement that Poverty alleviation is an important topic in education for sustainable Development and 52 (26.0%) respondents strongly agree to the statement that Poverty alleviation is an important topic in education for sustainable Development.

Thus, majority i.e. 122 (61.0%) respondents agree to the statement that Poverty alleviation is an important topic in education for sustainable Development.

4.59 Table showing respondent's practice of walk or bike to places instead of going by car

Sr. Number	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Never	18	09.0
2.	Rarely	26	13.0
3.	Sometimes	100	50.0
4.	Usually	33	16.5
5.	Regularly	23	11.5
Total		**200**	**100.0**

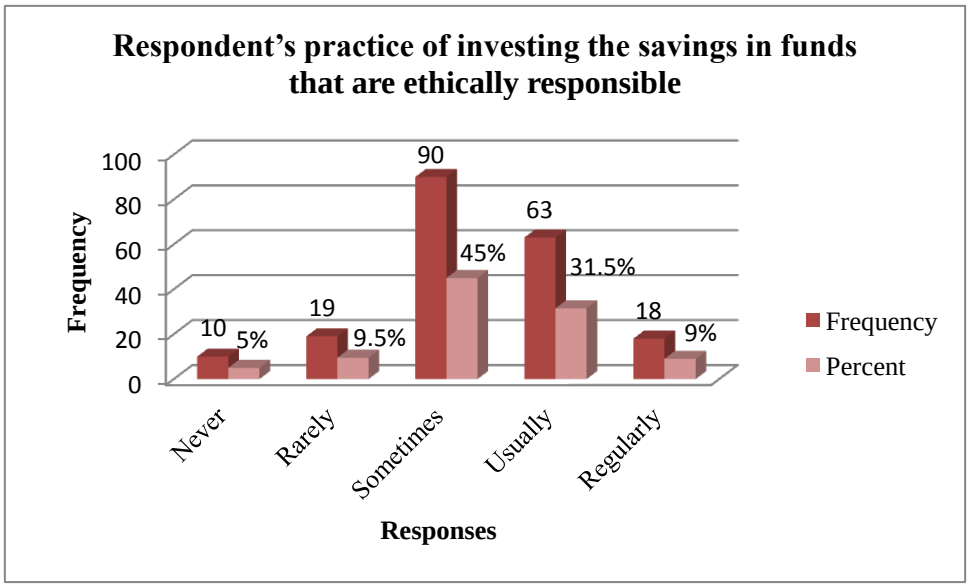


Walking saves money on natural resources and ultimately one saves nature. The question was asked to assess the preference of transport mode and saving nature. From the above table it can be illustrated that 18 (9.0%) respondents never go walking or by bike to places instead of car, 26 (13.0%) respondents rarely go walking or by bike to places instead of car, 100 (50.0%) respondents sometimes go walking or by bike to places instead of car, 33 (16.5%) respondents usually go walking or by bike to places instead of car, 23 (11.5%) respondents regularly go walking or by bike to places instead of car.

Thus, majority i.e. 100 (50.0%) respondents sometimes go walking or by bike to places instead of car.

4.60 Table indicating respondent's practice of investing the savings in funds that are ethically responsible

Sr. Number	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Never	10	05.0
2.	Rarely	19	09.5
3.	Sometimes	90	45.0
4.	Usually	63	31.5
5.	Regularly	18	09.0
Total		**200**	**100.0**



The relationship between economic growth, human well-being, and the achievement of a sustainable future has a long and complex intellectual history. From the above table it can be stated that 10 (5.0%) respondents never invest the savings in funds that are ethically responsible, 19 (9.5%) respondents rarely invest the savings in funds that are ethically responsible, 90 (45.0%) respondents sometimes invest the savings in funds that are ethically responsible, 63 (31.5%) respondents usually invest the savings in funds that are ethically responsible and 18 (9.0%) respondents regularly invest the savings in funds that are ethically responsible.

Thus, majority i.e. 90 (45.0%) respondents sometimes invest the savings in funds that are ethically responsible**.** As there are ways and means to earn more from unethical ways like bit coin and so on.

4.61 Table showing respondent's practice of reduce, reuse, recycle water as much as possible at home.

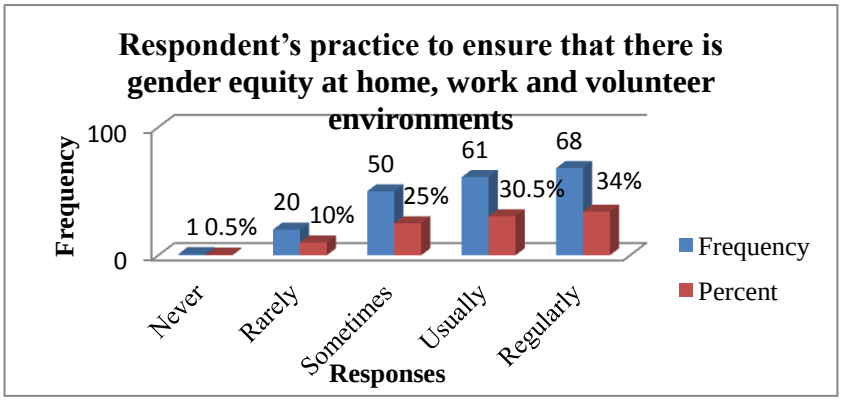
Sr. Number	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Never	03	01.5
2.	Rarely	15	07.5
3.	Sometimes	70	35.0
4.	Usually	34	17.0
5.	Regularly	78	39.0
Total		**200**	**100.0**

This rule is part of the waste hierarchy which is a process used to protect the environment and conserve resources through a priority approach. The aim is to get the most practical benefits from products and to generate the minimum amount of waste. This approach triggers positive externalities like resource savings, pollution reduction, and avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions, development of sustainable technologies and creation of jobs. From the above table it can be illustrated that 03 (1.5%) respondents never practice reduce, reuse, and recycle water as much as possible at home, 15 (7.5%) respondents rarely practice reduce, reuse, and recycle water as much as possible at home, 70 (35.0%) respondents sometimes practice reduce, reuse, and recycle water as much as possible at home, 34 (17.0%) respondents usually practice reduce, reuse, and recycle water as much as possible at home and 78 (39.0%) respondents regularly practice reduce, reuse, and recycle water as much as possible at home.

Thus, majority i.e. 78 (39.0%) respondents regularly practice reduce, reuse, and recycle water as much as possible at home.

4.62 Table illustrating respondent's practice to ensure that there is gender equity at home, work and volunteer environments

Sr. Number	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Never	01	00.5
2.	Rarely	20	10.0
3.	Sometimes	50	25.0
4.	Usually	61	30.5
5.	Regularly	68	34.0
Total		**200**	**100.0**

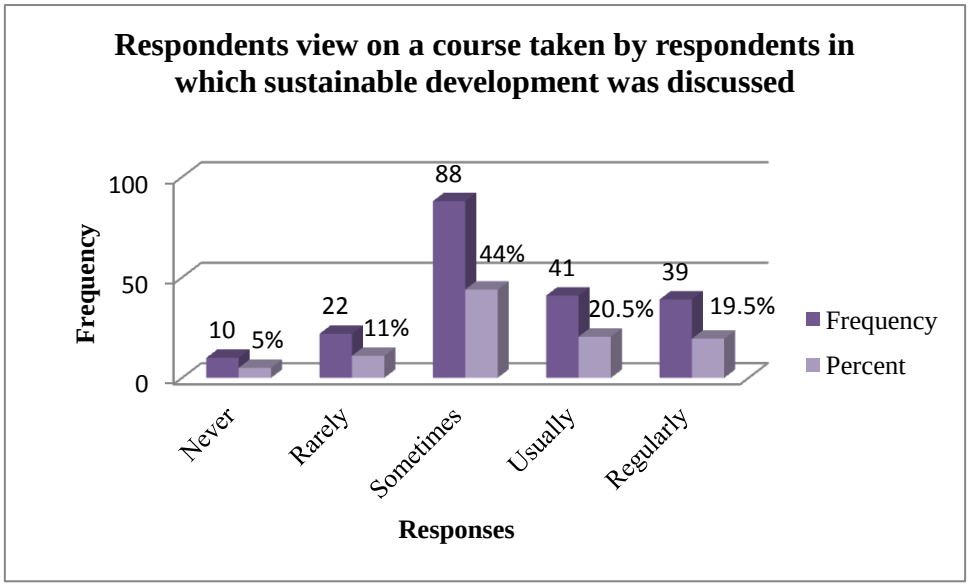


Linking gender equality with sustainable development is important. It is a moral and ethical imperative. Efforts to achieve a just and sustainable future cannot ignore the rights, dignity and capabilities of women. To be effective, policy actions for sustainability must redress the disproportionate impact on women and girls of economic, social and environmental shocks and stresses. From the above table it can be signified that 20 (10.0%) respondents rarely practice to ensure that there is gender equity at home, work and volunteer environments, 50 (25.0%) respondents sometimes practice to ensure that there is gender equity at home, work and volunteer environments, 61 (30.5%) respondents usually practice to ensure that there is gender equity at home, work and volunteer environments and 68 (34.0%) respondents regularly practice to ensure that there is gender equity at home, work and volunteer environments.

Thus, majority i.e. 68 (34.0%) respondents regularly practice to ensure that there is gender equity at home, work and volunteer environments.

4.63 Table depicting respondents' view on a course taken by respondents in which sustainable development was discussed

Sr. Number	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Never	10	05.0
2.	Rarely	22	11.0
3.	Sometimes	88	44.0
4.	Usually	41	20.5
5.	Regularly	39	19.5
Total		**200**	**100.0**

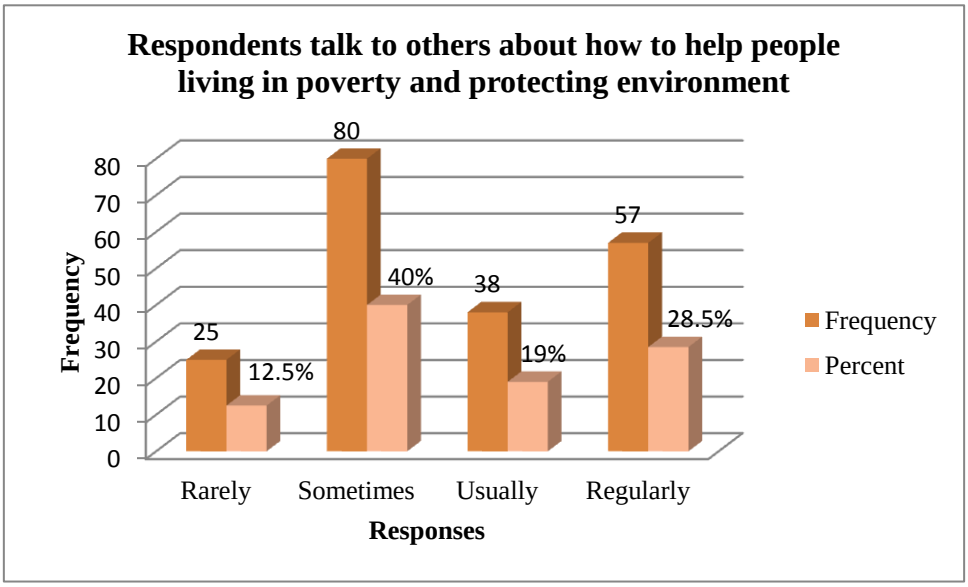


From the above table it can be stated that 10 (5.0%) respondents are of the view that the course which they took where sustainable development was never discussed, 22 (11.0%) respondents are of the view that the course which they took where sustainable development was rarely discussed, 88 (44.0%) respondents are of the view that the course which they took where sustainable development was sometimes discussed, 41 (20.5%) respondents are of the view that the course which they took where sustainable development was usually discussed, 39 (19.5%) respondents are of the view that the course which they took where sustainable development was regularly discussed.

Thus, majority i.e. 88 (44.0%) respondents are of the view that the course which they took where sustainable development was sometimes discussed.

4.64 Table showing frequency of respondents talk to others about how to help people living in poverty and protecting environment

Sr. Number	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Rarely	25	12.5
2.	Sometimes	80	40.0
3.	Usually	38	19.0
4.	Regularly	57	28.5
Total		**200**	**100.0**

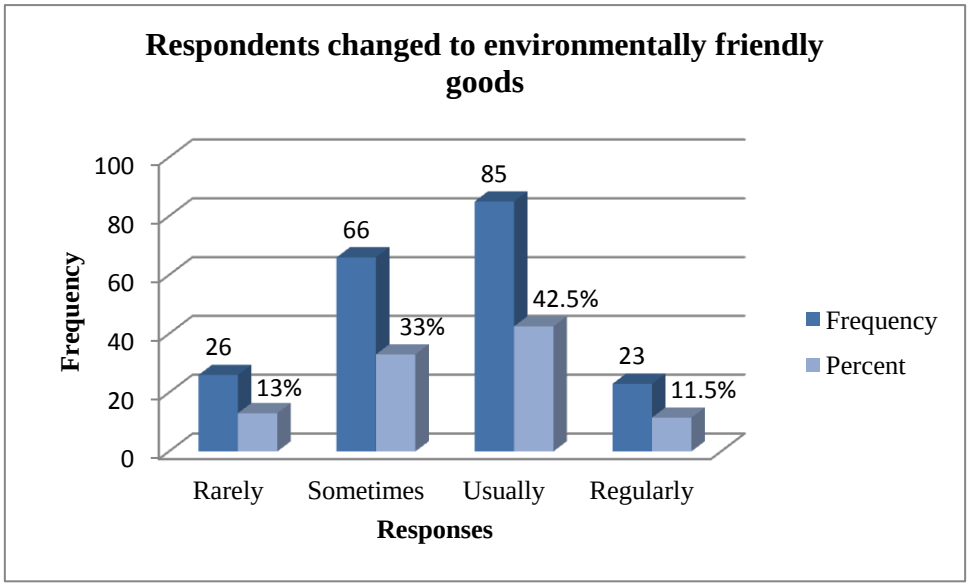


The data presented in the table indicates respondent's practices to protect environment and social development. The analysis of data shows that 25 (12.5%) respondents rarely talk to others about how to help people living in poverty and protecting environment. Followed by that 80 (40%) respondents sometimes talked to others about that. 38 (19%) respondents usually talked to others about helping people who live in poverty and protecting environment. While 57 (28.5%) respondents regularly talked to others about that.

Thus it can be concluded from the above tabulated data that majority 80 (40%) respondents sometimes talk to others how to help people who live in poverty and environment protection.

4.65 Table indicating respondents changed to environmentally friendly goods

Sr. Number	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Rarely	26	13.0
2.	Sometimes	66	33.0
3.	Usually	85	42.5
4.	Regularly	23	11.5
Total		**200**	**100.0**



By using more environmentally safe products, one reduces pollution and contamination of the natural resources such as the air, water, and soil. With the eco-friendly concept will reduce expenses. Utilizing recycled materials or selecting materials from natural materials generally have fewer chemicals. Certainly one can reduce energy consumption. The analysis of data presented in the above table indicate respondents' attitude towards environment protection. Which shows that 26(13%) rarely changed to environmentally friendly goods. Followed by that 66(33.0%) sometimes changed to environmentally friendly goods. 85(42.5%) respondents usually changed to environmentally friendly goods. While 23(11.5%) respondents regularly changed to environmentally friendly goods.

So from the above table it can be stated that majority of the respondents i.e. 85(42.5%) change their attitude to protect environment and favoured to environmentally friendly goods.

4.66 Table indicating respondents organize activities like tree plantation, water conservation and environmental awareness and sustain them

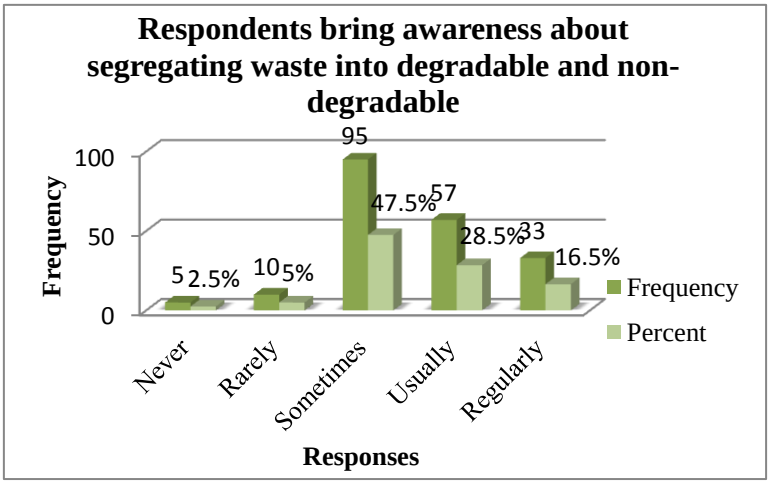
Sr. Number	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Never	05	02.5
2.	Rarely	12	06.0
3.	Sometimes	69	34.5
4.	Usually	39	19.5
5.	Regularly	75	37.5
Total		**200**	**100.0**

The above table signifies the number of practices has been attempted by respondents to protect environment. The data revels that 5 (2.5%) respondents never organize any activities like tree plantation, water conservation and environment awareness. Followed by that 12(6%) respondents rarely do any practices to protect environment. 69(34.5%) respondents sometime do that. 39 (19.5%) respondents usually do practices to protect environment. While 75(37.5%) respondents regularly organize activities like tree plantation, water conservation and environment awareness to protect environment.

Thus from the above tabulated data it can be concluded that majority of the respondents i.e. 75 (37.5) regularly conduct activities for environment protection.

4.67 Table highlighting whether respondents bring awareness about segregating waste into degradable and non-degradable

Sr. Number	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Never	05	02.5
2.	Rarely	10	05.0
3.	Sometimes	95	47.5
4.	Usually	57	28.5
5.	Regularly	33	16.5
Total		**200**	**100.0**

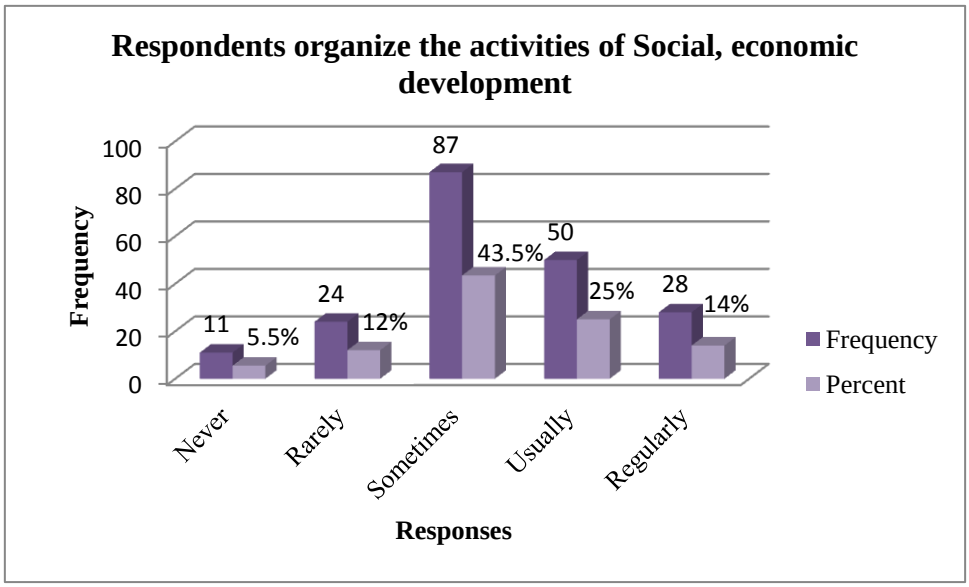


Waste management is an activity that shapes the environmental protection. The data relating to respondent's practices to bring awareness among people about segregating waste into degradable and non-degradable. It is observed 5(2.5%) respondents never do any awareness regarding segregating waste into degradable and non-degradable. Followed by that 10 (5%) respondents rarely do any kinds of awareness programme about that. 95 (47.5%) respondents sometimes bring awareness among people. 57(28.5%) respondents usually do awareness programme. While 33 (16.5) respondents regularly bring awareness among people about segregating waste into degradable and non-degradable.

Thus from the above table it can be concluded that majority of the respondents i.e. 95(47.5%) sometimes bring awareness among people about segregating waste into degradable and non-degradable.

4.68 Table showing the frequency in which respondents organize the activities of Social, economic development

Sr. Number	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Never	11	05.5
2.	Rarely	24	12.0
3.	Sometimes	87	43.5
4.	Usually	50	25.0
5.	Regularly	28	14.0
Total		**200**	**100.0**



The above table indicates frequency of activities organized by respondents for social and economic development. The data revels that 11(5.5%) respondents never do any activities for social and economic development. Followed by that 24(12%) respondents rarely do any activities for that. 87(43.5%) respondents sometimes do that. 50 (25%) respondents usually do activities. While 28(14%) respondents regularly organize activities for social and economic development

So from the above tabulated data it can be stated that majority of the respondents i.e. 87 (43.5%) respondents sometimes organize activities for social and economic development.

4.69 Table showing understanding of Social Development by different organizations

			N=854
Sr. Number	**Details**	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
1.	Education for all	184	21.5
2.	Good Health of all	169	19.8
3.	Equity for all	173	20.3
4.	Social Cohesion	159	18.6
5.	All of the Above	169	19.8
Total		**854**	**100**

According to 21.5% of respondents, Social Development means Educational for all and 20.3% of respondents believed it is nothing but Equity for all.

While 19.8 % of respondents stated that it is defined as Good health of all which was followed by Social Cohesion (18.6%).

4.70 Table explaining respondent's belief about Man has the fundamental Right to freedom, equality and adequate conditions of life, in an environment of a quality that permits a life of dignity and wellbeing ad bears a solemn responsibility to protect and improve the environment for present and future generations

Sr. Number	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Strongly Disagree	07	03.5
2.	Disagree	03	01.5
3.	Neutral	22	11.0
4.	Agree	114	57.0
5.	Strongly Agree	54	27.0
Total		**200**	**100.0**

From the above table it can be magnified that 114 (57.0%) respondents agree about Man has the fundamental Right to freedom, equality ad adequate conditions of life, in an environment of a quality that permits a life of dignity and wellbeing ad bears a solemn responsibility to protect and improve the environment for present and future generations and 54 (27.0%) respondents strongly agree about Man has the fundamental Right to freedom, equality ad adequate conditions of life, in an environment of a quality that permits a life of dignity and wellbeing ad bears a solemn responsibility to protect and improve the environment for present and future generations.

Thus, majority i.e. 114 (57.0%) respondents agree about Man has the fundamental Right to freedom, equality ad adequate conditions of life, in an environment of a quality that permits a life of dignity and wellbeing ad bears a solemn responsibility to protect and improve the environment for present and future generations.

4.71 Table depicting respondent's view on Economic and social development is essential for ensuring a favourable living and working environment for man and for creating conditions on earth that are necessary for the improvement of the quality of life

Sr. Number	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Disagree	10	05.0
2.	Neutral	23	11.5
3.	Agree	132	66.0
4.	Strongly Agree	35	17.5
Total		**200**	**100.0**

The above data analysis discloses respondent's views regarding essentiality of economic and social development for ensuring favourable living and working environment for man and for the improvement of quality of life. It is observed that 10(5%) respondents disagree of the above statement. Followed by that 23(11.5%) respondents neutral about the above statement. 132 (66%) respondents are agree while 35 (17.5%) respondents are strongly agree that Economic and social development is essential for ensuring a favourable living and working environment for man.

Thus it can be concluded that majority of the respondents i.e. 132(66%) agree that Economic and social development is essential for ensuring a favourable living and working environment for man and for creating conditions on earth that are necessary for the improvement of the quality of life.

4.72 Table showing respondent's view on Social and economic resources should be made available to preserve and improve the environment

Sr. Number	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Strongly Disagree	02	01.0
2.	Disagree	03	01.5
3.	Neutral	23	11.5
4.	Agree	134	67.0
5.	Strongly Agree	38	19.0
Total		**200**	**100.0**

The above table depicts the data analysis of respondent's view to preserve the environment. Which shows that 2 (1%) respondents strongly disagree about the above statement that Social and economic resources should be made available to preserve and improve the environment. 3(1.5%) respondents are disagree. 23(11.5%) respondents are neutral. While 134 (67%) respondents are agree about the above statement and 38(19%) respondents are strongly disagree to that statement

From the above table it can be concluded that majority of the respondents i.e. 134(67%) are agree that Social and economic resources should be made available to preserve and improve the environment.

4.73 Table indicating respondent's view on rational planning constitutes an essential tool for reconciling any conflict between the need of development and the need to protect environment

Sr. Number	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Strongly Disagree	02	01.0
2.	Disagree	01	00.5
3.	Neutral	42	21.0
4.	Agree	109	54.5
5.	Strongly Agree	46	23.0
Total		**200**	**100.0**

The above table shows respondent's views about the statement that rational planning constitutes an essential tool for reconciling any conflict between the need of development and the need to protect environment. It appears from the responses that 2(1%) respondents are strongly disagree, 1(0.5%) respondents are disagree of the statement, 42(21%) respondents are neutral about the statement, while 109(54.5%) respondents are agree and 46(23%) respondents are strongly disagree about the statement that rational planning constitutes an essential tool for reconciling any conflict between the need of development and the need to protect environment.

So from the tabulated data it can be stated that majority of the respondents i.e. 109(54.5%) respondents are agree that rational planning constitutes an essential tool for reconciling any conflict between the need of development and the need to protect environment.

4.74 Table showing respondent's view on Planning must be applied to human settlements and urbanization with a view to avoiding adverse effects in the environment

Sr. Number	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Strongly Agree	04	02.0
2.	Agree	02	01.0
3.	Neutral	51	25.5
4.	Disagree	97	48.5
5.	Strongly Disagree	46	23.0
Total		**200**	**100.0**

The above table shows respondent's views about the statement that Planning must be applied to human settlements and urbanization with a view to avoiding adverse effects in the environment It is observed from the above that 4(2%) respondents are strongly agree, 2(1.0%) respondents are agree about the statement, 51 (25.5%) respondents are neutral about the statement, while 97 (48.5%) respondents are disagree and 46(23%) respondents are strongly disagree about the statement that Planning must be applied to human settlements and urbanization with a view to avoiding adverse effects in the environment.

So from the above table, it can be stated that majority of the respondents i.e. 97(48.5%) respondents are disagree that Planning must be applied to human settlements and urbanization with a view to avoiding adverse effects in the environment.

4.75 Table indicating respondent's knowledge about training institute for training for sustainable development

Sr. Number	Number of Training Institutes	Frequency	Percentage
1.	One	67	33.5
2.	Two	83	41.5
3.	Three	28	14.0
4.	Four	02	01.0
5.	More than four	20	10.0
Total		**200**	**100.0**

To examine the respondent's awareness about the number of training institute that provides training for sustainable development. It is observed that 67(33.5%) respondents know one training institutes which provide training for sustainable development.83 (41.5%) respondents know two training institute. 28(14%) respondents knows three training institute which providing training for sustainable development. 2 (1%) respondents knows four training institute. While 20(10%) respondents know more than four training institute which provides sustainable development training.

So from the above data it can be concluded that majority of the respondents i.e.83 (41.5%) respondents knows two training institute which provides training for sustainable development.

4.76 Table showing respondents' preference of activity during vacation

			N=458
Sr. Number	**Details**	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
1.	Visiting the well known organization	128	27.9
2.	Sports	125	27.3
3.	Vocational Training	125	27.3
4.	Training for Sustainable Development	52	11.4
5.	Others	28	06.1
Total		**458**	**100**

Out of 458 multiple responses, Majority of the respondents 128(27.9%) preferred to visit well known organization during their vacation which was followed by Sports activities 125 (27.3%) and Vocational Training 125 (27.3%). The respondents were asked question about preference of the activity during the vacation to understand the preference of the choice taken by respondents.

Only 52 (11.4%) respondents prefer to take training for Sustainable Development during their vacation.

4.77 Table indicating respondent's view on whether he/she has resources at hand to explore the environmental education…

Sr. Number	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Yes	181	90.5
2.	No	019	09.5
Total		**200**	**100.0**

The above table shows the respondent's views on whether he/she has resources at hand to explore the environmental education. The responses appears from the above table that majority of the respondents i.e. 181 (90.5%) said yes to have resources at hand to explore the environmental education while 19 (9.5%) respondents said no that they don't have resources at hand to explore the environmental education.

Thus, majority of the respondents i.e. 181 (90.5%) said yes to have resources at hand to explore the environmental education.

4.78 Table showing respondent's view on sparing and managing time for extra training like training for Sustainable Development

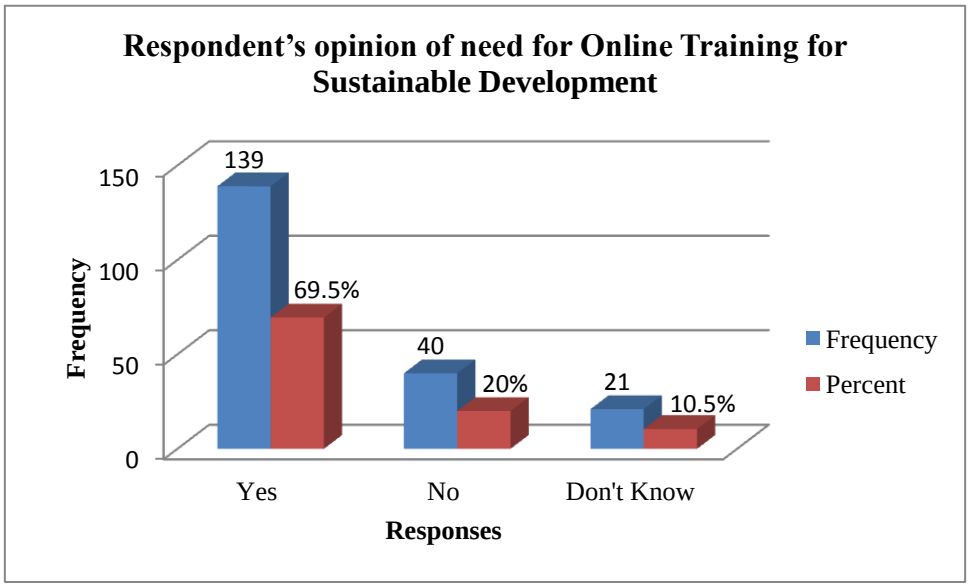
Sr. Number	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Never	23	11.5
2.	Rarely	35	17.5
3.	Sometimes	107	53.5
4.	Usually	25	12.5
5.	Regularly	10	05.0
Total		**200**	**100.0**

The above table depicts the availability of time of respondents for sustainable development training. The data discloses that 23(11.5%) respondents never get time for extra training for sustainable development. 35(17.5%) respondents rarely get time for training. 107(53.5%) respondents sometimes get time for sustainable development training. 25(12.5%) respondents usually get time for training. While10 (5%) respondents regularly get time for Sustainable Development training.

Hence, from the above table it can be concluded that majority of the respondent i.e. 107(53.5%) respondents get sometimes for training for sustainable development.

4.79 Table showing respondent's opinion of need for Online Training for Sustainable Development

Sr. Number	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Yes	139	69.5
2.	No	40	20.0
3.	Don't Know	21	10.5
Total		**200**	**100.0**

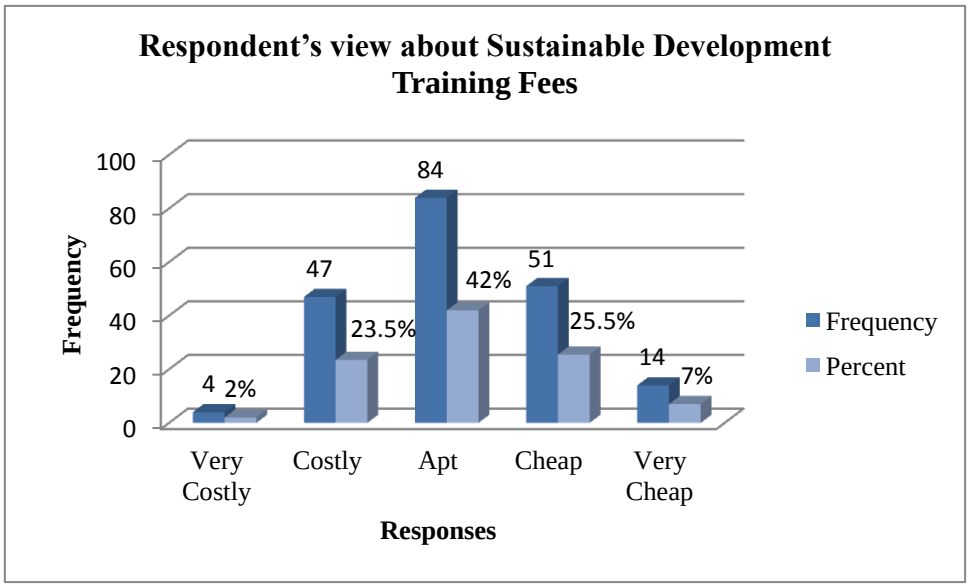


From the comfort of couch, on the train or in bed. Through the computer, tablet or mobile phone. And for free. In such a simple and economical way one can learn everything you need to help save the world. The above table shows the respondent's view for the need of online training for sustainable development. It is observed that majority of the respondents i.e. 139(69.5%) said yes fro the need of online training for sustainable development. 40(20%) respondents said no for online training for sustainable development while 21(10.5%) respondents do not know for the need of online training**.**

Thus from the above table it can be stated that majority of the respondents i.e. 139(69.5%) are in favor of need of online training for sustainable development.

4.80 Table depicting Respondent's view about Sustainable Development Training Fees

Sr. Number	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Very Costly	04	02.0
2.	Costly	47	23.5
3.	Appropriate	84	42.0
4.	Cheap	51	25.5
5.	Very Cheap	14	07.0
Total		**200**	**100.0**

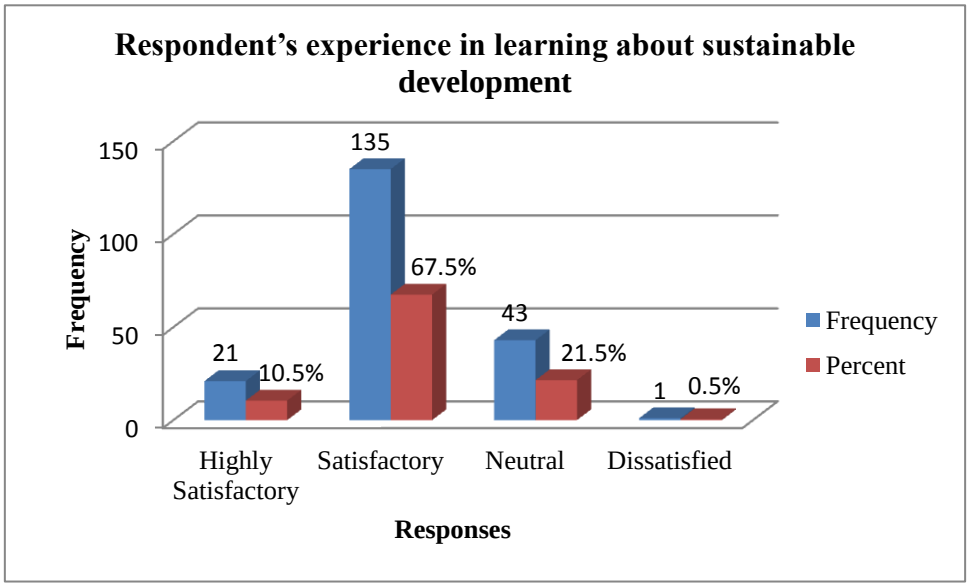


The above table signifies data regarding the respondent's views on fees for sustainable development training. The responses appears from the table show that 4(2%) respondents believed that fees are very costly. 47 (22.5) of the respondents are of the opinion that the training fees are costly, 84 (42.0%) respondents find fees apt for sustainable development training, 51 (25.5%) respondents view it as cheap and 14 (7.0%) respondents find fees very cheap.

Thus, the majority of the respondents i.e. 84 (42.0%) respondents find fees apt for sustainable development training**.**

4.81 Table indicating respondent's experience in learning about sustainable development

Sr. Number	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Highly Satisfactory	21	10.5
2.	Satisfactory	135	67.5
3.	Neutral	43	21.5
4.	Dissatisfied	01	00.5
Total		**200**	**100.0**



Education for Sustainable Development involves a comprehensive approach to educational reform. It extends beyond the boundaries of individual school subjects and requires the attention of teachers, educational administrators, planners and curriculum agencies. The above table indicates the experience of sustainable development learning. 21 (10.5%) respondents are highly satisfied, 135 (67.5%) respondents are satisfied in learning about sustainable development, 43 (21.5%) respondents are neutral and 01 (.5%) respondent is dissatisfied.

Thus, majority i.e. 135 (67.5%) respondents are satisfied in learning about sustainable development.

4.82 Table illustrating respondents perception about learning about the Sustainable Development and its different aspects

			N=575
Sr. Number	**Details**	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
1.	Climate Change	167	29.0
2.	Global Warming	168	29.2
3.	Green House Gas Emissions	115	20.0
4.	Renewable Energy	92	16.0
5.	Other	33	05.7
Total		**575**	**100**

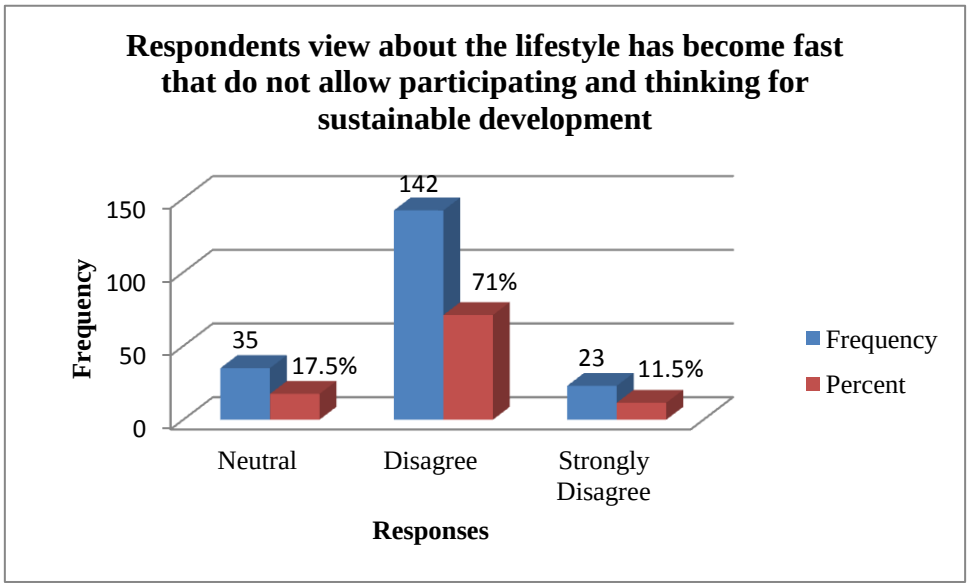
The table represents learning outcome of the Sustainable Development.

Majority of the responses stated that they learn Global Warming (29.2%) and Climate change (29%). Sustainable Development includes various concepts, the respondents were asked to sight the learning ad different aspects are given by the respondents.

20% of the respondents also learned about Green House Gas Emissions which was followed by 16%of the respondents i.e. Renewable Energy.

4.83 Table representing respondents view about the lifestyle has become fast that do not allow participating and thinking for sustainable development

Sr. Number	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Neutral	35	17.5
2.	Disagree	142	71.0
3.	Strongly Disagree	23	11.5
Total		**200**	**100.0**

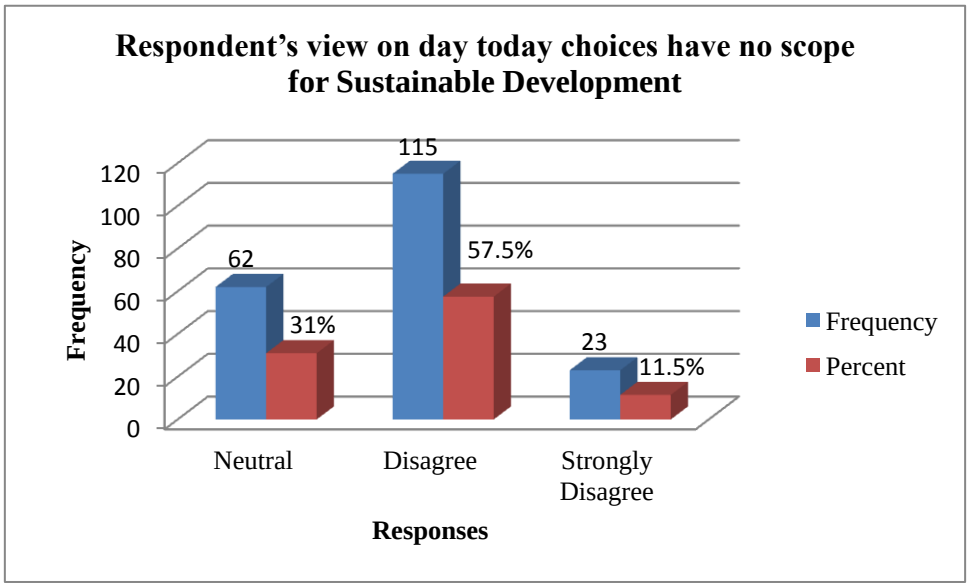


From the above table it can be seen that 35 (17.5%) respondents have a neutral view about the lifestyle has become fast that do not allow participating and thinking for sustainable development, 142 (71.0%) disagree to view that lifestyle has become fast that do not allow participating and thinking for sustainable development and 23 (11.5%) respondents strongly disagree to the view that lifestyle has become fast that do not allow participating and thinking for sustainable development.

Thus, majority of the respondents i.e. 142 (71.0%) disagree to view that lifestyle has become fast that do not allow participating and thinking for sustainable development.

4.84 Table indicating respondent's view on day today choices have no scope for Sustainable Development

Sr. Number	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Neutral	62	31.0
2.	Disagree	115	57.5
3.	Strongly Disagree	23	11.5
Total		**200**	**100.0**

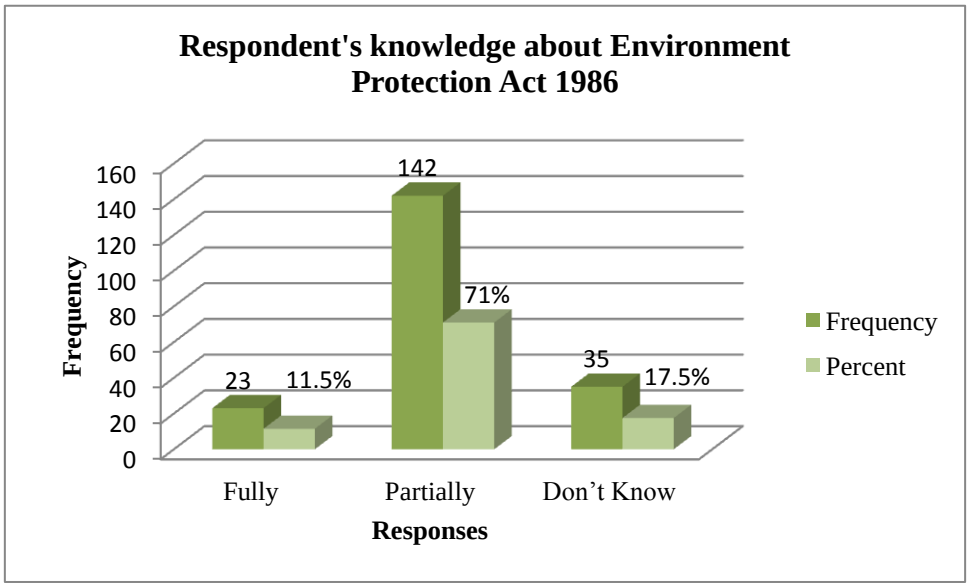


From the above table it can be interpreted that 62 (31.0%) respondents are neutral about the view that day today choices have no scope for Sustainable Development, 115 (57.5%) respondents are disagree that day today choices have no scope for Sustainable Development and 23 (11.5%) respondents strongly disagree about the view that day today choices have no scope for Sustainable Development.

Thus, majority of the respondents i.e. 115 (57.5%) respondents are disagree that day today choices have no scope for Sustainable Development.

4.85 Table showing respondent's knowledge about Environment Protection Act 1986

Sr. Number	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Fully	23	11.5
2.	Partially	142	71.0
3.	Don't Know	35	17.5
Total		**200**	**100.0**

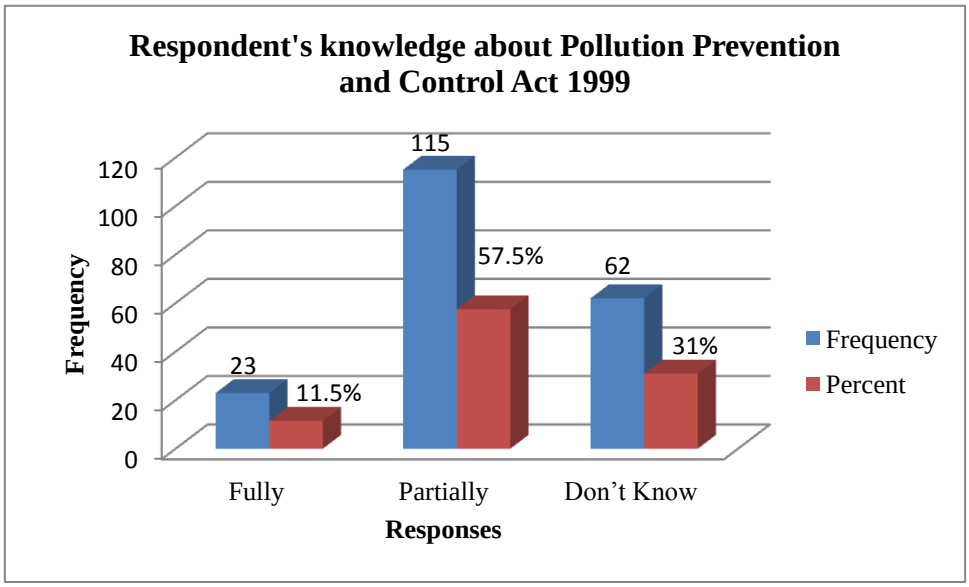


It is important for everyone to know and understand the Environment Protection Act 1986. Because policy is in an instrument for transformation of a given environment into a preferred environment. From the above table it can be illustrated that 23 (11.5%) respondents have the full knowledge about Environment Protection Act 1986, 142 (71.0%) respondents have partial knowledge about Environment Protection Act 1986 and 35 (17.5%) respondents don't know about Environment Protection Act 1986.

Thus, majority of the respondents i.e. 142 (71.0%) respondents have partial knowledge about Environment Protection Act 1986.

4.86 Table showing respondent's knowledge about Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999

Sr. Number	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Fully	23	11.5
2.	Partially	115	57.5
3.	Don't Know	62	31.0
Total		**200**	**100.0**

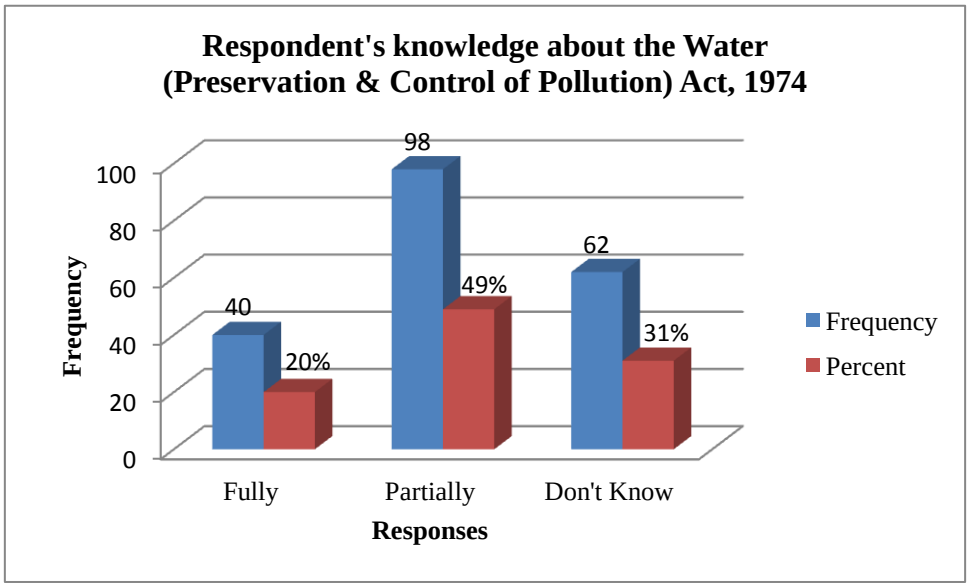


From the above table it can be interpreted that 23 (11.5%) respondents fully know the Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999, 115 (57.5%) respondents partially know the Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999 and 62 (31.0%) respondents do not know Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999.

Thus, majority i.e. 115 (57.5%) respondents partially know the Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999.

4.87 Table highlighting respondent's knowledge about the Water (Preservation & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974

Sr. Number	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Fully	40	20.0
2.	Partially	98	49.0
3.	Don't Know	62	31.0
Total		**200**	**100.0**

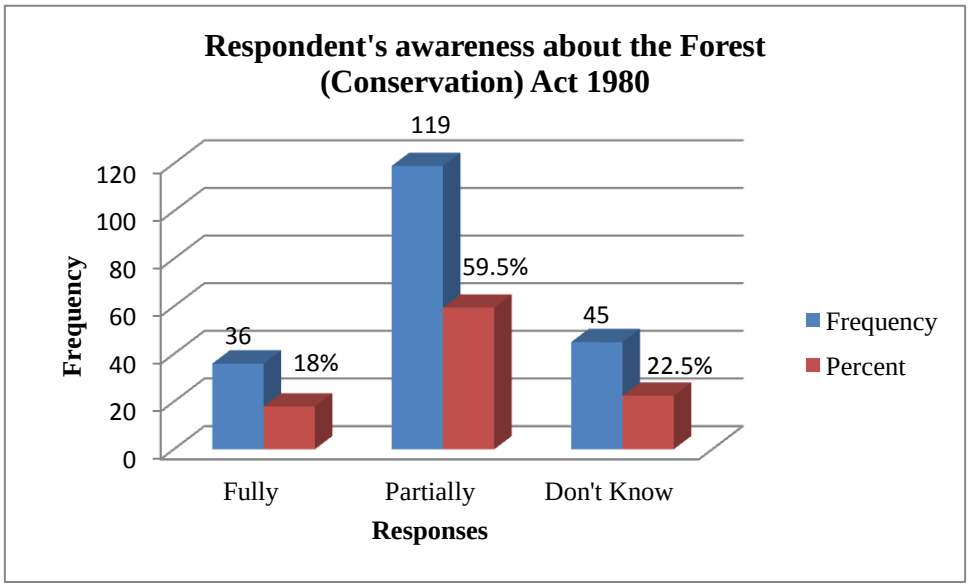


From the above table it can be interpreted that 40 (20.0%) respondents fully know about the Water (Preservation & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, 98 (49.0%) respondents partially know about the Water (Preservation & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and 62 (31.0%) respondents don't know about the Water (Preservation & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

Thus, majority i.e. 98 (49.0%) respondents partially know about the Water (Preservation & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

4.88 Table signifies respondent's awareness about the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980

Sr. Number	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Fully	36	18.0
2.	Partially	119	59.5
3.	Don't Know	45	22.5
Total		**200**	**100.0**

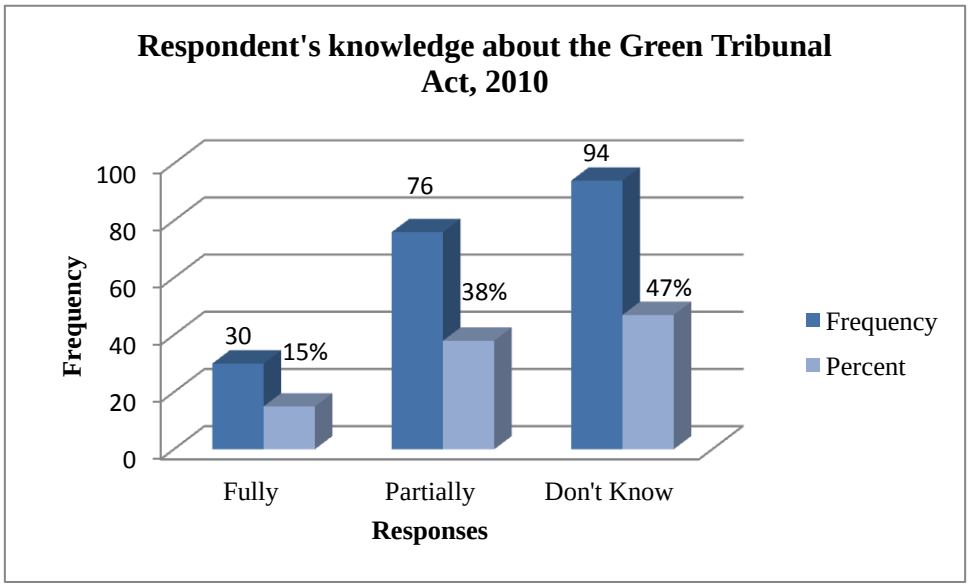


From the above table it can be stated that 36 (18.0%) respondents fully aware about the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980, 119 (59.5%) respondents are partially aware about the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 and 45 (22.5%) respondents are completely unaware about the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980.

Thus, majority i.e. 119 (59.5%) respondents are partially aware about the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980.

4.89 Table indicating respondent's knowledge about the Green Tribunal Act, 2010

Sr. Number	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Fully	30	15.0
2.	Partially	76	38.0
3.	Don't Know	94	47.0
Total		**200**	**100.0**

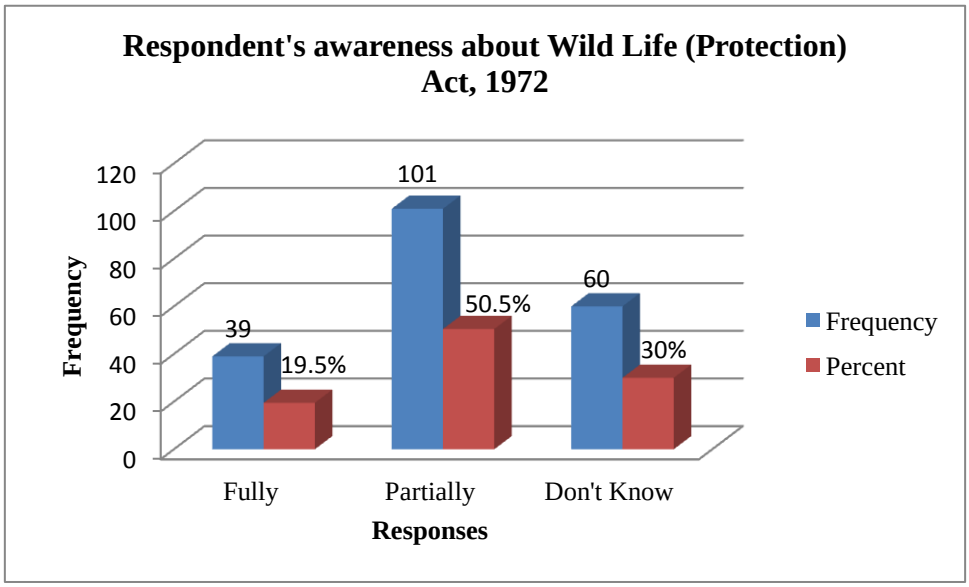


From the above table it can be seen that 30 (15.0%) respondents fully know the Green Tribunal Act, 2010, 76 (38.0%) respondents partially know the Green Tribunal Act, 2010 and 94 (47.0%) respondents don't know the Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

Thus, majority i.e. 94 (47.0%) respondents don't know the Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

4.90 Table showing respondent's awareness about Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972

Sr. Number	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Fully	39	19.5
2.	Partially	101	50.5
3.	Don't Know	60	30.0
Total		**200**	**100.0**

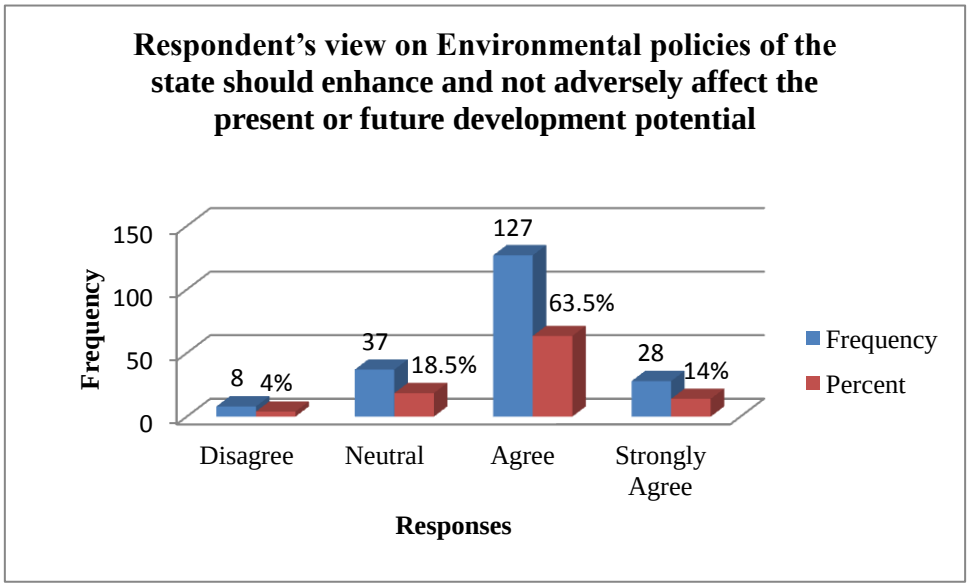


In India many policies and projects have been taken by government for protection and conservation of wildlife in nature. After the global awareness about environment and ecology, major initiatives in legislative process were taken for creation as well as management of protected areas. From the above table it can be interpreted that 39 (19.5%) respondents fully know about Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, 101 (50.5%) respondents partially know about Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 and 60 (30.0%) respondents don't know about Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

Thus, majority i.e. 101 (50.5%) respondents partially know about Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

4.91 Table highlighting respondent's view on Environmental policies of the state should enhance and not adversely affect the present or future development potential

Sr. Number	Response	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Disagree	08	04.0
2.	Neutral	37	18.5
3.	Agree	127	63.5
4.	Strongly Agree	28	14.0
Total		**200**	**100.0**



From the above table it can be interpreted that 8 (4.0%) respondents disagree on Environmental policies of the state should enhance and not adversely affect the present or future development potential, 37 (18.5%) respondents are neutral on Environmental policies of the state should enhance and not adversely affect the present or future development potential, 127 (63.5%) respondents agree on Environmental policies of the state should enhance and not adversely affect the present or future development potential and 28 (14.0%) respondents strongly agree on Environmental policies of the state should enhance and not adversely affect the present or future development potential.

Thus, majority i.e. 127 (63.5%) respondents agree on Environmental policies of the state should enhance and not adversely affect the present or future development potential.

Tests

4.92 The table showing the Correlation between education qualification of the respondent, father of the respondent and the mother of the respondent

		Education Qualification of the Respondents	Education Qualification of the father of the Respondent	Education Qualification of the mother of the respondent
Education Qualification of the Respondents	Pearson Correlation	1	.171*	.183**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.015	.010
	N	200	200	200
Education Qualification of the father of the Respondent	Pearson Correlation	.171*	1	.696**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.015		.000
	N	200	200	200
Education Qualification of the mother of the respondent	Pearson Correlation	.183**	.696**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.010	.000	
	N	200	200	200
*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).				
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).				

Hypothesis:

(H0)There is no significant relation between educational qualification of the respondents and their parent's education

It can be observed from the above table that correlation between respondent's qualifications and their parent's educational qualifications, P value is less than 0.05. Hence, null hypothesis may be rejected. Therefore it can be stated that there is a relation between educational qualification of the respondents and their parent's education

4.93 Membership criteria and Membership fees in Rupees

		Membership Criteria	Membership fees in Rupees
Membership Criteria	Pearson Correlation	1	.012
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.870
	N	200	200
Membership fees in Rupees	Pearson Correlation	.012	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.870	
	N	200	200

Hypothesis:

(H0)There is no significant relation between membership criteria and membership fees in the organization

It can be seen from the above table that correlation between membership criteria and membership fees in the organization P value is more than 0.05. Hence, null hypothesis cannot be rejected. Therefore, it is statistically found that there is no relationship between membership fees and membership criteria in the organization.

4.94 Correlations between educational qualification of father and mother, the type of family and monthly family income of the respondents

		Educational Qualification of the father of the Respondent	Educational Qualification of the mother of the respondent	Type of Your Family	Monthly Income of the family in Rs.
Educational Qualification of the father of the Respondent	Pearson Correlation	1			
	Sig. (2-tailed)				
	N	200			
Educational Qualification of the mother of the respondent	Pearson Correlation	.696**	1		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000			
	N	200	200		
Type of Your Family	Pearson Correlation	-.069	-.026	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.332	.712		
	N	200	200	200	
Monthly Income of the family in Rs.	Pearson Correlation	.381**	.487**	-.031	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.661	
	N	200	200	200	200

Hypothesis:

(H0) There is no significant relationship between the educational qualification of father and mother, the type of family and monthly family income of the respondents.

From the above table it can be interpreted that the educational qualifications of the father, mother and monthly family income **P** value is less than 0.05 has relationship.

Respondents of the fathers and mother's qualification and type of the family has P value more than 0.05 hence, null hypothesis cannot be rejected.

Respondents' type of family and monthly income of the family P value are more than 0.05. Hence, null hypothesis cannot be rejected.

4.95 The table showing correlation between respondents Cultivating the positive attitude change towards protecting environment and organizing activities like tree plantation, water conservation and environmental awareness and sustain them

		Cultivate the positive attitude change towards protecting environment	Do you organize activities like tree plantation, water conservation and environmental awareness and sustain them
Cultivate the positive attitude change towards protecting environment	Pearson Correlation	1	.190**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.007
	N	200	200
Do you organize activities like tree plantation, water conservation and environmental awareness and sustain them	Pearson Correlation	.190**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.007	
	N	200	200
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).			

Hypothesis:

(H0)There is no significant relation between cultivating positive attitude change towards protecting environment and Sustainable Development activities for environment.

From the above table it can be interpreted that cultivating the positive attitude change towards protecting environment and sustainable development activities for environment P value is less than 0.05. Hence, it null hypothesis can be rejected. Therefore, it is statistically found that there is significant relation between cultivating positive attitude change towards protecting environment and sustainable development activities for environment.

4.96 The table depicting cross tabulation between the age group of the respondents and turning off tap water while brushing teeth.

Cross tabulation between						
		Age group of the respondents				Total
		15-20 Years	21-25 Years	26-30 Years	31-35 Years	
Do you turn off the tap water while brushing teeth?	Never	10	39	3	6	58
	Rarely	0	7	2	2	11
	Sometimes	0	26	3	4	33
	Usually	5	19	8	5	37
	Regularly	19	23	13	6	61
Total		34	114	29	23	200

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	31.298[a]	12	.002
Likelihood Ratio	38.329	12	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	.016	1	.901
N of Valid Cases	200		
a. 6 cells (30.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.27.			

Hypothesis:

(H0) There is no significant association between turn of the tap water while brushing the teeth and the age group of the respondents.

From the above table it can be interpreted that chi-square tests between turn of the tap water while brushing the teeth and the age group of the respondents. Hence, null hypothesis can be rejected; P value is less than 0.05. Therefore it can be said that there is a significant association between turn of the tap water while brushing the teeth and the age group of the respondents.

4.97 Table depicting cross tabulation between the gender of the respondents and their behavior of turning off the tap water while brushing the teeth

		Gender of the Respondents		Total
		Male	Female	
Do you turn off the tap water while brushing teeth?	Never	23	35	58
	Rarely	9	2	11
	Sometimes	11	22	33
	Usually	28	9	37
	Regularly	26	35	61
Total		97	103	200

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	21.528[a]	4	.000
Likelihood Ratio	22.448	4	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	.690	1	.406
N of Valid Cases	200		
a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 5.34.			

Hypothesis:

(H0) There is no significant association between turn of the tap water while brushing the teeth and male and female respondents.

From the above table it can be interpreted that chi-square tests between turn of the tap water while brushing the teeth and male and female respondents. Hence, null hypothesis can be rejected, P value is less than 0.05. therefore it can be said that there is a significant association between turn of the tap water while brushing the teeth and male and female respondents.

4.98 Table showing the Chi- Square Test of monthly income of the family and their behavior of raining money to support an environmental cause

		Monthly Income of the family in Rs.					Total
		Less Than 5000 Rs	Rs. 5001-10,000	Rs. 10001-15000	Rs.15001-20000	More than Rs 20000	
Do you raise money to support an environmental Cause?	Never	11	8	5	6	9	39
	Rarely	0	1	2	3	6	12
	Sometimes	5	6	15	11	26	63
	Usually	4	9	16	12	17	58
	Regularly	0	1	3	6	18	28
Total		20	25	41	38	76	200

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	36.760[a]	16	.002
Likelihood Ratio	36.791	16	.002
Linear-by-Linear Association	14.224	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	200		
a. 9 cells (36.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.20.			

Hypothesis:

(H0) There is no significant association between monthly income of the family and raising money to support environmental cause.

From the above table it can be interpreted that chi-square between monthly income of the family and raising money to support environmental cause. The P value is less than 0.05 shows that null hypothesis can be rejected. Hence, there is a statistical significant association between monthly income of the family and raising money to support environmental cause.

4.99 Table indicating the Chi-Square test of respondents raising money to support environmental cause and having resources at hand to explore the environmental education

		Do you have resources at hand to explore the environmental education?		Total
		Yes	No	
Do you raise money to support an environmental Cause?	Never	28	11	39
	Rarely	12	0	12
	Sometimes	57	4	61
	Usually	52	2	54
	Regularly	26	2	28
Total		175	19	194

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	19.480[a]	4	.001
Likelihood Ratio	16.918	4	.002
Linear-by-Linear Association	10.941	1	.001
N of Valid Cases	194		
a. 3 cells (30.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.18.			

Hypothesis:(H0)There is no significant association between raising money to support an environmental cause and respondents' availability of resources to explore the environmental education.

(H1) There is a significant association between raising money to support an environmental cause and respondents' availability of resources to explore the environmental education.

From the above table it can be interpreted that the chi-square test applied between raising money to support an environmental cause and respondents' availability of resources to explore the environmental education. Hence, it can be stated that P value is less than 0.05 and null hypothesis can be rejected.

Thus, There is a significant association between raising money to support an environmental cause and respondents' availability of resources to explore the environmental education.

4.100 Table showing the Chi-Square test of family monthly income and belief of respondents in device proliferation

		Monthly Income of the family in Rs.					Total
		Less Than 5000 Rs	Rs. 5001-10,000	Rs. 10001-15000	Rs.15001-20000	More than Rs 20000	
Do you believe in Social trends in device proliferation (multiple mobile phones, TVs in every room, dual computer screen use, etc.	Never	6	3	2	6	14	31
	Rarely	8	1	10	7	22	48
	Sometimes	5	16	12	18	29	80
	Usually	1	3	13	4	11	32
	Regularly	0	2	4	3	0	9
Total		20	25	41	38	76	200

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	37.769[a]	16	.002
Likelihood Ratio	42.511	16	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	.321	1	.571
N of Valid Cases	200		
a. 10 cells (40.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .90.			

Hypothesis:

(H0) There is no significant association between belief in social trends in device proliferations and family monthly income of the respondents.

(H1) There is significant association between belief in social trends in device proliferations and family monthly income of the respondents.

From the above table it can be seen that Chi-square carried out between belief in social trends in device proliferations and family monthly income of the respondents. The P value is less than 0.05, hence null hypothesis can be rejected. Therefore, it can be stated that there is a statistical association between belief in social trends in device proliferations and family monthly income of the respondents.

4.101 Table showing the Descriptive statistics of considering on-going youth development programs in the organization

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Never	20	2.20	1.196
Rarely	8	2.50	1.414
Sometimes	58	2.86	.511
Usually	58	3.33	.632
Regularly	56	3.45	.658
Total	200	3.08	.823

ANOVA					
How do you consider on-going youth development programs in your organization?					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	32.008	4	8.002	15.192	.000
Within Groups	102.712	195	.527		
Total	134.720	199			

Hypothesis:

(H0) There is no significant difference between youth development programmes and principles of sustainable development in the organizations.

(H1) There is significant difference between youth development programmes and principles of sustainable development in the organizations.

From the above table of One way ANOVA it can be interpreted that youth development programmes and principles of sustainable development in the organization, P value is less than 0.05. Hence, null hypothesis may be rejected. Therefore there is a statistically significant difference between youth development programmes and principles of sustainable development in the organizations.