

CHAPTER: I

INTRODUCTION AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

“My hope of the future lies in the youths of character, intelligent, renouncing all for the service of others, and obedient – good to themselves and the country at large”

-Swami Vivekananda

1.1. Youth

Youth is the spring of life, time to dream and discover the dreams to its fullest. It is the span of life where young people learn and execute learning and consciousness for brighter and sustainable future. It is quite natural that every young person looks out for the brighter and sustainable future. The Youth represent the most dynamic and vibrant segment of the population in any society, which plays a crucial role in nurturing and sustaining the society. India is one of the youngest nations in the World in present times, with about 65 percent of the population being under 35 years of age. While most of developed countries face the risk of an ageing workforce, India is expected to have a very favourable demographic profile in near future.

It is perceived and calculative assumptions are made that by the year 2020, the population of India would have a median age of 28 years only as against 38 years for United States, the developed country, 42 years for China, having the highest population in the world and 48 years for Japan the country with advanced technology. It means the country India is growing younger and younger. This ‘demographic dividend’ offers a great opportunity to the nation to grow and develop immensely. However, in order to capture this demographic dividend, it is essential that the economy and social life has the ability to assist the increase in the labour force and the youth have the appropriate education, skills, health awareness and other enablers to productively contribute to the economy and sustainability. Young people in all countries are both a major human resource for development and key agents for social change, economic development and technological innovation and enhancement along with environment protection. The youth with the vigour, imagination and innovative ideas can impact the societal changes towards better living.

This demands the commitment of the entire nation to all-round development of the youth of India to its fullest sense, so that they can realize their full potential and

contribute productively and efficiently to nation-building process. This can be done only by empowering youth.

1.2. Youth Empowerment

There are varied understanding and definitions of the terminology 'Empowerment' and 'youth empowerment'. The United Nations Human Settlements Program (UNCHS-Habitat) defines youth empowerment as "the circumstances and factors which enhance the development of citizenship and productiveness among young people as they move into adulthood. It is concerned with the adaptation of government structures and institutions to protect and deliver human rights to children and youth, including the right to participation". The word 'empowerment' means giving power to powerless for valuing human.

These youth who want to be torch bearers and hope for a world which is so beautiful and offering ample opportunities in all segments, free of poverty, unemployment, inequality, exploitation and other social vices, world free of discrimination on the grounds of race, colour, language and gender. A world full of creative challenges and opportunities to conquer drastically which needs that these youth should be given power and encouraged in taking charge of their lives. In the process youth should have access to resources and transform their consciousness through their beliefs, values, and attitudes.

Empowerment is looked up as the process of transformation. There exist several definitions of the word. There are thinkers who have contemplated and pondered over the terminology and the process. Like many other theories the empowerment theory also is the process of enhancing participation and takes into consideration the shared decision making. The process enables learning and practice that enhances the creation of opportunity to develop skills and be prominent in it. The empowerment theory further assists in engaging youth in pro-social, ethical and meaningful positive community building. The entire process of empowerment ultimately assists the youth to gain vital life skills and enables them to take up responsibilities that makes them responsible citizens for healthy and better nation. In other words empowerment is a psychological process in which the individual and the community at large think positively about the ability and the potential to make positive and desirable change. Despite consensus among development practitioners that empowerment is one of the

keys to sustainable development, the concept remains loosely defined and few instruments or indicators exist for monitoring empowerment outcomes.

Youth empowerment becomes an urgent need to equip the nation with sustainable solution to develop nation. Here are few motives for enhancing youth empowerment;

- To enable youth of today to acquire such knowledge, skills and techniques which will assist them in their personal and social growth as well as foster in them sensitivity towards problems in the society and environment at large.
- To promote national integration and international understanding by developing youth leadership and providing a forum for youth from diverse background.
- To foster initiatives for unfolding the potential of youth through a constant process of self evaluation and self –exploration identifying the full potential of their own.

1.3. Development

Development is a most examined theme, drawing in the consideration of everybody today as it has navigated limits as far as keeping a country in the spotlight in one way or the other. As a country we have seen a long history of changes be it from social, monetary, political or condition front. The progressions and difficulties are handled and arranged the guide by the adolescent and have conveyed improvement to the self and the nation on the loose.

Every individual strives to grow and flourish in life. Everyone wants a better life and living conditions. Development generally perceived as about improving the well-being of people and enhancing their growth and change. Raising living standards and improving education, enhancing health and equality of opportunity at all level are the essential components of development. Ensuring political and civil rights is a broader development goal. Along with environmental growth Economic growth is an essential means for enabling development, but in itself it is a highly unperfected proxy for progress. In layman terms, it can be stated as the positive change in life and surrounding is development. Although development appears to be good and sound for the living creatures on the planet, there remains the question of what is ‘good’ and at whose cost?

There exist several definitions to justify the term development all the thinkers have varied opinions. The United Nations Development Programme defines development as is to lead long and healthy lives, to be knowledgeable, to have access to the resources needed for a decent standard of living and to be able to participate in the life of the community.' But the irony is that Development is such a complex issue that it is often equated with economic growth only. American economist Herman Daly says Growth is - the quantitative increase in size of biophysical matter. Daly has argued economic growth is based on the "limitless transformation of natural capital into man-made capital" whereas development - the qualitative improvement in economic welfare from increased quality of goods and services as defined by their ability to increase human well-being. This supposes endorsement in improved economic activity only insofar as it does not exceed the capacity of the ecosystem to sustain it now and forever.

In nutshell the end goal is the Human development in which one finds satisfaction. To explain Human Development, Prof. Amartya Sen defines "Human development, as an approach, which is concerned with what I take to be the basic development idea: namely, advancing the richness of human life, rather than the richness of the economy in which human beings live, which is only a part of it. "On the other hand Mahbub ul Haq (1934-1998) founder of the Human Development Report said that "The basic purpose of development is to enlarge people's choices. In principle, these choices can be infinite and can change over time. It is seen that People often value achievements that do not show up at all, or not immediately, in income or growth figures: but greater access to knowledge, better nutrition and health services, more secure livelihoods, security against crime and physical violence, satisfying leisure hours, political and cultural freedoms and sense of participation in community activities enhanced. The first step in improving social choices is to measure progress correctly. It has long been recognized that measures of, for instance educational opportunity, infant mortality and nutritional status are essential components of Gross Domestic Product (GNP) or Gross National Products (GNP).The objective of development is to create an enabling environment for people to enjoy long, healthy and creative lives."

Throughout the Centuries man has influenced development, to advance and walks in different fields like science and innovation, space investigation, atomic innovation, instruction and economy, condition et cetera. The fabulous achievement thus has not

made life agreeable and charming. In an ever quick changing bend of society social agitation has expanded offering approach to a considerable lot of the ills like expanding contamination in air, land and water and in addition quick exhausting of regular assets, expanding Crime, Drug enslavement, high rate of separation and numerous others. The truth of the matter is that in current circumstances Development has carried with it numerous ills too which have infiltrated profound into our whole framework. The natural changes are seen by the present age, summers are more sultry and precipitation is startling and icy is endeavouring to dump on human unseasonal.

It is a prime time to see things from every one of the points of view to get the comprehensive picture generally will be shown a good time in the draw of Consumerism, Industrialism, Modernism and the alleged Globalization. Our utilization designs have changed which have straightforwardly affected the recovering limit of our heavenly Mother Earth as is apparent from expanding contamination levels and an Earth-wide temperature boost. It is extremely amusing that we have seen arranging, re arranging and what not to accomplish the all encompassing improvement but rather all futile and heartbreaking advancement is within reach.

The final product is propelling of perpetual number of plans for the sake of welfare of weaker areas, target gatherings, and so forth. However, the beginning of the issue lies in the way that we have been shown a good time in one way or the other for the sake of improvement. Indeed, even following quite a while of Independence we are living under destitution, millions go hungry; in reality not very many control the riches. All around, we are much more stressed over our future as issues prefer environmental change, populace, psychological warfare, monetary imbalances have turned into a matter of awesome concern now ever than previously. Broadly, two India's live in a similar nation; on one hand are the poor Indians and the other hand prevailing capable Indians.

1.4. Carbon emission, carbon footprints towards unsustainable Development

The present changing way of life considerably affects the earth and furthermore has an impact in environmental change. To fulfil the requirements of individuals the people deliver products using the characteristic assets, individuals have developed insatiable by nature and means to create more. The economy develops and it helps numerous in raising the way of life. During the time spent making more things

principle capable segment is discharge of immense amount of ozone harming substances that get created amid the utilization of power, transportation, cooking, copying and utilization of different evaluations of items and different Industrial applications. This might be called as carbon impression which prompts Global warming and unsustainable Development.

There are a few definitions existing about carbon impressions however essentially it could be comprehended as the aggregate arrangement of nursery gas (Carbon dioxide and chlorofluorocarbons) emanation caused by an individual, occasion, association, or item, communicated as carbon dioxide proportional. Carbon emission in the eco system is a dangerous sign needs immediate prevention or damage control strategies to save the creatures.

1.5. Sustainable Development

The way present generation rapidly moves there has to be a thought to Sustainable Development. Sustainable development means, that the present generations should be able to make use of the resources to live better lives in such a manner that it doesn't compromise with the aptitude of future generations to survive and make better lives for themselves as well. For sustainable development to occur, there needs to be sustainable economic, ecological and community development. Society needs to be educated about ways in which they can use resources, especially natural, in such a manner that it doesn't cause harm to the environment and put future generations' lives at risk. Sustainability planning should be made on the local, national and international levels. We need to be able to utilize our economic and natural resources in a way that will enhance our lives but not inflict damage to the environment. For example, when trees are cut down for paper production they should be re-planted to prevent massive deforestation of our planets forests/natural environments. "What might appear sustainable or unsustainable on a local scale may not be at a global scale." (Braun, 2005: 639). This is why as many people as can be taught about sustainability should be taught, so as to make people aware of their actions on the environment and how they impact on the ecology, community, economy and the generations to follow. Laws, especially environmental laws, should be created and put in place to prevent the massive and unsustainable use of resources in the environment. "Local-global relationships conducive to sustainability" (Braun, 2005: 640) should be developed and

implemented world over to try to enforce and reinforce global, political and economic change towards sustainability.

The system to guarantee maintainable advancement has no less than four essential components: it must be biologically agreeable, financially effective and ration assets including vitality that must go for nearby independence and offer value with social equity. Distinctive controls offer different definitions on economical improvement, generally situated towards particular areas - e.g. ecological, financial, and social which make things more interdisciplinary and complex. Nonetheless, one thing stands clear that maintainability implies sense of duty regarding future and in this manner there is a requirement for sound and innovative administration and introduction.

In 1992, the World Bank depicted manageable improvement with a short expression "economical advancement is improvement that proceeds with" (World Development Report, 1992). In 1992, the Rio de Janeiro statement on Environment and Development portrayed economical improvement as long- term consistent advancement of the general public went for fulfilment of mankind's need at introduce and later on by means of sane use and recharging of characteristic assets, protecting the Earth for who and what is to come (Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, 1992).

Pearce, Markandya and Barbier gave a more summed up meaning of reasonable advancement that incorporates the production of a social and monetary framework that ensures bolster for the accompanying points: increment in the genuine pay, the change of the level of training, and the change in the populaces' wellbeing and in the general personal satisfaction." IEICN, UNEP, and WWF accentuated that economical improvement; supportable development and manageable utilization were utilized as identical ideas. Be that as it may, as a general rule these ideas are not indistinguishable. Furthermore, the very term maintainable development bears inherent logical inconsistency: no physical unit can develop interminably. Holdgate expressed that advancement comprehends of the capability of assets. Maintainable advancement of inexhaustible normal assets implies thinking about the cut-off points of the improvement procedure, regardless of whether those breaking points are changed by innovations. Supportability of innovation might be assessed by whether it expands efficiency in the meantime saving ecological and different limits. This

definition in certainty hurls numerous inquiries for the individuals who think advancement is their claim even at the cost of misusing restricted assets. Munasinghe introduced a considerably more extensive perspective of manageable advancement, characterizing it as the way toward expanding the range of choices enabling people and groups to understand their desires and potential in the long point of view, in the meantime keeping up the recovery capacity in monetary, social, and natural frameworks.

The UN Conference on the Human Environment, held in Stockholm in 1972, was the primary real worldwide social affair to talk about maintainability at the worldwide scale however the hypothetical structure for reasonable improvement developed in the vicinity of 1972 and 1992 through a progression of universal gatherings and activities. In keeping due regard to every one of the elucidations and to give correct comprehension of this idea, it is the obligation of the scientist to give definition gave in Brundtland commission's report "Our Common Future" which unveils the possibility of feasible advancement best and says "manageable improvement is the sort of advancement, which fulfils the present needs without jeopardizing the future ages to fulfil their own." This meaning of maintainable improvement is the most much of the time referred to one and is by all accounts more thorough than the lion's share of others. The accompanying picture demonstrates the genuine wording of the Chairman of the Commission:

The definition presented in the report of the Bruntland commission contains two essential concepts:

1. The concept of needs, especially the needs of the world's poor, which should be given priority;
2. The idea of limitations arising from the effect of technologies and social structures on the ability of the environment to satisfy present and future needs.

Definition given by Pearce about Sustainable Development in simple terms can be sighted as: (i) The development subject to a set of constraints which fix resource harvest rates at levels no higher than managed or natural regeneration rates, and (ii) the use of the environment as a waste sink based on desecrate disposal rates that do not exceed rates of (natural or managed) absorption by the ecosystem in question.

Sustainable Development, it has been argued, cannot be realized without a change in human activities, and this can only be achieved by: The adopting specific environment-saving measures for production and consumption, and (ii) directly changing production and consumption patterns.

Hence it is noteworthy that human needs are in the focus of attention, and thus the concept of sustainable development is very dynamic and ever evolving. Hence, sustainable development is not about a choice between environmental protection and social development, but rather more about striving for economic and social development that would be companionable with environmental fortification.

"Denoting the twentieth commemoration of the Stockholm Conference, the Earth Summit received the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and Agenda 21, a worldwide arrangement of activity for practical improvement. The Rio Declaration contained 27 standards of manageable improvement, including guideline 7 on "normal yet separated obligations," which expressed: "In perspective of the distinctive commitments to worldwide ecological corruption, States have normal however separated duties. The created nations recognize the duty that they bear in the universal quest for maintainable advancement in perspective of the weights their social orders put on the worldwide condition and of the advances and budgetary assets they summon. Motivation 21 included 40 isolate sections, setting out activities as to the social and monetary measurements of supportable advancement, protection and administration of normal assets, the part of significant gatherings, and methods for usage. In Agenda 21, created nations reaffirmed their past responsibilities regarding achieve the acknowledged UN focus of contributing 0.7 percent of their yearly gross national item (GNP) to official advancement help, and to give ideal access to the exchange of earth sound innovations, specifically to creating nations. Three fundamental instruments of natural administration were built up at the Rio Summit: the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and the non-lawfully restricting Statement of Forest Principles. Following a suggestion in Agenda 21, the UN General Assembly formally made the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) soon thereafter. The Rio Summit was extremely effective from a political point of view: it had the world's consideration and dynamic engagement and participation by for all intents and

purposes each national pioneer. Its difficulties lay in two regions: in the first place, a lot of an accentuation on "the earth column" in the arrangements and besides, very little usage of objectives set up under Agenda 21, especially those identified with advancement help and collaboration." This obviously clears the photo about the trip about the International endeavours toward Sustainable Development.

The results and accomplishments of the Earth Summit included

- The Rio Declaration and Agenda 21
- The Framework Convention on Climate Change
- The Convention on Biological Diversity
- A set of principles regarding desertification and sustainable forestry practices;
- The establishment of an NGO body called the Earth Council
- A new business organization called the World Business Council on Sustainable Development

"Acknowledgment of practical advancement as a directing guideline is obvious from the way that since the Brundtland report and the Rio Summit, manageable improvement has changed from being an intriguing yet now and again challenged perfect, to an idea that appreciates far reaching support by worldwide organizations, governments, organizations, and common society. The about widespread selection of feasible improvement as a directing rule seems to be, to some degree, because of its adaptability. It enables different partners to adjust the idea to their own particular purposes. This quality, in any case, is likewise an obligation on the grounds that different translations have prompted perplexity and bargained execution." But still feasible improvement remains on a very basic level a natural issue which has tilted way to deal with just side. The CSD concentrated on condition and sidelined different viewpoints which gave Sustainable Development a home in environmental change worldview as it were. For viable purposes Sustainable improvement is expected to envelop condition, economy, and social issues; however is frequently sectioned in natural issues as it were. The coordination of the three mainstays of monetary advancement, social advancement, and natural enhancements still remains a test. However, unsustainable patterns proceed regardless of the advance on reasonable improvement on paper yet ravaging of assets has had extreme negative natural effects. Normal assets are misused at an extraordinary rate. Livelihoods and riches likewise uncover a vast and developing hole between the rich and poor. Generally speaking the

world remains greatly unequal on each front. Comprehensive improvement isn't a reality as it is made to be accepted by every one of us. The specialist trusts that reasonable advancement is construct not just with respect to monetary, social, environmental, or institutional measurements, but instead on every one of them as an incorporated entirety.

In any case, "the term Sustainable Development isn't without its commentators or escape clauses. Contradictions over the significance of the term proceed with today as the stage is scrutinized for having a facade of natural respectability while advancing proceeded with unsustainable monetary development. Regardless of the contradictions over the implications and definitions, the idea has turned into a focal component in numerous countries' natural strategy arranging.

Economical improvement obliges mankind to utilize, create, oversee, and watch over the earth and planetary assets in a way that backings the stewardship of all creation (counting every single normal asset, and the welfare of every living being), and the congruity of social and otherworldly legacy of every group, and in addition the support of concordance amongst individuals and nature for present and who and what is to come.

Moreover, the Sustainable Development idea suggests a combination of two objectives: the privilege to grow (financially, socially, politically, and socially) and the need to support nature and sparing the human presence. As it were, all future improvement must be accomplished in a Sustainable - and fair way. Along these lines, the idea signifies a harmony amongst Sustainable and even handedness: Sustainability carries ecological ideas into the improvement procedure, and impartiality infuses formative issues into national and worldwide natural insurance endeavours.

Sustainable Development can be comprehended as the improvement of natural resources to meet the quick needs of the present populace, without hampering the necessities of future ages and in addition imperilling the nature and ecology. While there is part of writing accessible in showcase regarding the matter of Sustainable Development yet the scientist depended on the main specialist on characterizing the elucidation of the subject and to refer to the diverse translations exhibited in an exceptionally all around adjusted path delineated by Mudacumura Gedeon M

The human-centric perspective, which emphasizes the primacy of human economic needs and values (for both current and future generations)

The eco-centric perspective, which stresses the inherent value or goodness in environmental sustainability beyond human needs

The dualistic perspective, which, tends to focus on both human needs and environmental concerns.

In the first place, under the human-driven point of view, which is otherwise called the human-centric worldview, the possibility of maintainable advancement rose as a way to express the worry for the proceeding with fulfilment of human needs crosswise over ages, which progressively gave off an impression of being under test by the compounding natural issue and quick asset consumption. In such manner, the IUCN report accentuated the protection of assets with a view to beating the weakening environmental condition testing human advancement.

All the more significantly, the Brundtland Report plainly communicated the power of human needs of the present and future ages in its meaning of manageable advancement, a human-centric view. For this Brundtland Report, which has been a standout amongst the most as often as possible referred to wellsprings of the maintainability idea since its distribution in 1987; the "abuse of assets" ought to be reliable with present and future human needs/Since the production of the report of WECD, there has been a huge extension of calculated civil argument on manageable advancement ruled by such a human-driven point of view for which the fundamental spotlight is on the upkeep of the natural emotionally supportive network required for the proceeding with survival of the human species . The "exhaustive put" approach of Daly additionally holds this perspective of maintainable advancement by focusing on the rule that the "physical spill out of nature's sources" (which goes through the economy and comes back to "nature's sinks") ought not decrease and the biological community's regenerative limit ought to be supported, with the goal that the entrance of future ages to the environment's assets stays at any rate equal to that of the present age".

Mention that the individuals who break down manageable advancement with regards to poorer creating nations likewise support the human-driven point of view; they endorse independent monetary advance, upgrades in individuals' expectations for everyday comforts, and fulfilment of essential needs as a way to stop natural debasement and improve economical advancement, since destitution and shortage frequently force individuals to end up finished dependent on environmental assets.

The second is ecocentric perspective represents an understanding of sustainable development that is almost the opposite of the human-centric perspective in terms of its overwhelming emphasis on the significance of ecology as an end in itself rather than as a means for satisfying present and future human needs. However, there are some major theoretical stands within this standpoint, including the deep ecology, eco feminism, and eco socialism. The proponents of deep ecology, including its founder, Arne Naess, are critical of the human-centric perspective (also known as “shallow ecology”) and its tendency to dichotomize human species and nature, assess the environment in terms of its use value to human concerns, and so on 40. For this deep ecology approach, there is no separation between humans and natural environment, all species have equal rights to life, and all should live in harmony and it also believes in the intrinsic value of nature and its living beings and nonliving objects irrespective of whether they are useful or valuable to human species.

The ecocentric point of view is additionally supported by the advocates of eco communism, which is like the supposed social environment presented by Murray Bookchin. The principle conflict of eco-communism is that the acknowledgment of practical advancement is not really conceivable under the industrialist showcase framework, which is to a great extent in charge of natural obliteration, and that this entrepreneur improvement must be supplanted with a biology driven communist improvement.

The third dualistic point of view tends to pay consideration to both the human and ecological dimensions of sustainable development. Some authors emphasize the need for recognizing the crucial relationship between the “economic system” and the “ecological system” in order to ensure both the continuity of human life and the diversity of ecological conditions. Because of this linkage between human existence and the ecological system, the challenge is how to maintain the basic human living

condition without jeopardizing the ecological system that supports that condition. This argument concerning the human-ecology and its relationship in sustainable development is strengthened in addition by highlighting the interaction and interdependence between human requirements and ecological honesty. It is believed that the goals of economic development and ecological sustainability can be mutually reinforcing rather than contradictory.

In accordance with the dualistic attitude toward manageable advancement, there are creators whose approach position is to ensure that human monetary exercises stay inside the biological limits, that the capacity of nature to give the life-emotionally supportive network is perceived and regarded, and that the part of ecological contributions to raising the personal satisfaction is appreciated. More noteworthy significance is likewise given to the upkeep of a self-maintaining environmental framework while seeking after human improvement. In any case, the method of improvement itself may should be changed—and that may require genuine bargains in financial development that includes unsafe practices—keeping in mind the end goal to keep up natural supportability. In such manner, there have developed certain change endeavours inside the conventional human-driven point of view, for example, the purported human-centric reformism, which is less worried about the human-centric viewpoint in connection to natural issues and pay; more consideration in such manner to dangerous human practices that "steer from numbness, avarice, unlawful conduct, and folly"

"From the previous investigation, it can be comprehended that the dualistic point of view on economical improvement endeavours to pressure the significance of both human advance and biological maintainability, rather than concentrating excessively on the utilization of nature to fulfil present and future human needs (as in the human-driven viewpoint) or on the inherent estimation of the environmental framework above human needs (as on account of eco-driven viewpoint). The utilization of this dualistic point of view can be found not just in calculated and hypothetical writing; it is likewise sought after in some experimental examinations on practical advancement accentuating its tasks markers. For example, in displaying the maintainability pointers, Kadekodi (1992) covers human personal satisfaction markers (e.g., life expectance wellbeing standard, wage level, and utilization design) and also biology related markers (e.g., air temperature, air and water qualify woods cover, plant and

creature species, and soil quality). In nutshell, these points of view have given an extremely adjusted viewpoint about the idea of the Sustainable Development which is everything except more critical for taking up any observational studies." outlook in connection to ecological issues and pay; more consideration in such manner to risky human practices that "steer from numbness, eagerness, unlawful conduct, and folly". Hence Sustainable Development can commonly be understood with its three dimensions the social, the ecological and the economic or in other words people, planet and prosperity.

1.5.1. Principles defining Sustainable Development:

Incidentally the researcher came across the well articulated principles defining the concept of Sustainable Development which gives a very balanced approach toward defining the concept which are as following:

1. Sustainable development requires the promotion of values that encourage consumption standards that are within the bounds of the ecologically possible and to which all can reasonably aspire.
2. To asquint the basic needs to obtain the full growth potential perspective as well as the sustainable development, needs economic growth.
3. Though the issue is not merely one of population size but the distribution of resources, sustainable development can only be pursued if demographic developments are in harmony with the changing productive potential of the ecosystem.
4. Sustainable development must not harm the natural eco-system present on the planet that supports ad enhances life on the planet. It should respect the creatures and entire ecosystem with no exclusion of anyone and anything on the globe.
5. Protect the environment and at the same time fulfill economic and social objectives, here economic prosperity should be enhanced rather than profit without compromising with environment and social life.
6. Growth has no set limits in terms of population or resource use beyond which lies ecological disaster but ultimate limits there are, and sustainability requires that long before.
7. Sustainable development requires the conservation of plant and animal species.

Notwithstanding parcel of advancement on all fronts still we are seeing a considerable measure of destitution, quick spread of ailment, high joblessness, and incessant cataclysmic events. Improvements models of today have made uneven adjust in this manner making Sustainable advancement the end loss. The essential issue of our development models is that it is ravaging the assets which are everything except limited keeping in mind the end goal to fulfil the needs of all which is absolutely inconceivable. Overconsumption has thusly broadened the rich-poor separation. In the light of the above certainties, the inquiry emerges that have the Development models lectured and taken after by us changed the genuine ground substances? Have they made more occupations? Has the destitution levels diminished? Are individuals more advantageous at this point? Truth be told has the personal satisfaction enhanced, if by any means?

Today we are seeing a jobless development and quick monetary development isn't taking care of a significant number of our issues. All things considered, millions go hungry. Individuals living under destitution line are disturbing. Wrongdoing has expanded complex, remorselessness against ladies has expanded pointedly, and fear mongering is an additional wonders influencing World Powers in each conceivable way. An excess of dependence on non-inexhaustible assets has affected their ability and exhaustion at quick rates has made an uneven adjust in their recovery. Limited assets are misused and pillaged at quick rates. General wellbeing has been the greatest sufferer.

Through innovation has brought numerous satisfying delights for individuals yet in the meantime it has made more ailments and vulnerabilities throughout everyday life. Maladies like HIV/AIDS, Cancer, Diabetes are risky ailments influencing individuals today in excess of one way. Sufficient sanitation office, shield is as yet a fantasy for some individuals. Over it Overpopulation has put expanded weight on rare land.

1.5.2. Three Pillars of Sustainable Development

This is a standout amongst the most understood models made utilizing the three measurements - Economy, Environment and Society. The chart demonstrates three interlocking circles with the triangle of natural (protection), monetary (growth), and social (value) measurements. Maintainable Development is displayed on these three columns. This model is called 'three columns' or 'three circles display'. It is based

thinking about the general public, however does not expressly consider 'human personal satisfaction' and says that all the three viewpoints are one way or the other. This model is maybe one of the models with extremely "essential" approach which is required for a long haul Sustainable Development since all perspectives are interlinked. In the event that we abuse less of our normal assets we will have a perfect domain. Thusly on the off chance that we take a stab at great financial matters instead of ravaging restricted assets we will have great financial aspects which thusly will help in making an equitable society, a socially maintainable society.

1.5.2.1. Social

Social supportability includes human rights, work rights, and corporate administration. At the point when there is fair asset assignment, destruction of neediness, parallel chance of instruction, great wellbeing to all individuals from the general public, particularly the neediest ones it is genuinely a Social Sustainability.

- Social Sustainability has the accompanying measurements
- Value - the group gives impartial openings and results to every one of its individuals, especially the poorest and most powerless individuals from the group
- Assorted variety - the group advances and supports decent variety
- Interconnected/Social unions - the group gives procedures, frameworks and structures that advance connectedness inside and outside the group at the formal, casual and institutional level
- Quality of life - the group guarantees that essential needs are met and cultivates a decent personal satisfaction for all individuals at the individual, gathering and group level (e.g. wellbeing, lodging, training, business, security)
- Democracy and administration - the group gives just procedures and open and responsible administration structures.
- Maturity - the individual acknowledge the duty of predictable development and change through more extensive social characteristics (e.g. correspondence styles, behavioural examples, aberrant instruction and philosophical investigations)

Culturally diverse assorted variety and connection among different groups in a nation like our own is one of the columns to accomplish social great. Decent variety is in

truth our quality. There is a maxim; the improvement that does not profit all isn't advancement in any way. It must not be for only few. Value is the substance of our life. In the event that we can't have fair advancement at that point it's treacherous. Social manageability includes great wellbeing, security, instruction, employments, ladies strengthening and some more. On the off chance that we can improve individuals off, neediness can be destroyed it will be the initial phase in Social Sustainability. Clean water, great nourishment, legitimate medicinal services, instruction, clean condition, are the essential mainstays of Social supportability. Today we are seeing ruinous clashes in the public arena which has spellbound circumstance. This should be handled at the front line first. Strengthening and more extensive support of individuals at the grass root level will make social manageability far more grounded. Decentralization of basic leadership will go far in making individuals confident and truly enabling individuals. Relocation from provincial to urban zones has disturbed issues and more ghettos have come up which has made social distress in one way or the other. Actually Man-arrive proportion has expanded weight on characteristic assets which needs a genuine relook.

Social maintainability should be based on following grounds:

1. Encouraging better inclusion of individuals in basic leadership
2. Ending the disparity amongst rich and poor
3. Equitable sharing of assets by all
4. Balanced approaches for comprehensive improvement
5. Eradication of destitution, hunger, illnesses, lack of healthy sustenance, joblessness, and absence of education

1.5.2.2. Environment

Environment has been the backbone of the considerable number of discourses on Sustainable Development as individuals consider nothing else, at the same time, Ecology with regards to Sustainable Development. In any case, it is basic that the interconnectedness of all the three viewpoints is seen similarly so as to look the main problem. Condition and neediness are interrelated issues since we people have the obligation to secure our Mother Earth. "The natural understanding of maintainability centres around the general feasibility and soundness of living frameworks - characterized as far as a far reaching, multi-scale, dynamic, various levelled measure

of flexibility, life and association". Our Nature has favoured us with a considerable measure of magnificent things. However, we are thusly ravaging everything at a quick rate. Normal assets debasement, contamination and loss of biodiversity are impeding on the grounds that they increment weakness, undermine framework wellbeing, and decrease flexibility

Ecological Sustainability implies the ability to increment and raise the estimation of the earth and its idiosyncrasies, while guaranteeing the insurance and the recharging of regular assets and the natural patrimony. Keeping up common assets is an unquestionable requirement and preservation of biodiversity ought to be the best need.

1.5.2.3. Economic

The financial parts of the extensively comprehended to development process and the financial advancement of everyone. It talks about the likelihood of achieving the agreement between the conservative movement of the man, the utilization and the capacity of the regular habitat to exist and re-establish itself.

One of the approaches to achieve the harmony between the creation, utilization and the regular habitat is reusing, regarded as a basic component of the shared conditions of dynamic connection between theories circles, what's more, subsequently in the meantime a vital state of the human culture presence, both in the worldwide and the neighbourhood measurement

1.6. INDICATORS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Sustainability is a basically integrative idea which consolidates every one of the perspectives like economy, social and condition .A marker is a pointer toward the bearing of the improvement. It cautions us to an issue before it gets too terrible and perceives answers for settle the issue. These are not the same as customary markers of financial, social, and ecological advance.

Measures, for example, GDP development, environmental prosperity, and social advance are for the most part such marker which portrays and indicates the heading of Sustainable Development. Some of such multidimensional pointers resemble following:

- **Human Development Index (HDI)**
- **Gross National Happiness (GNH)**
- **Ecological Footprint (EF)**
- **The Happy Planet Index (HPI)**

1.6.1. Human Development Index (HDI)

HDI was made by the Pakistani market analyst Mahbub-ul-Haq and the Indian financial expert Amartya Sen in 1990 with assistance from Gustav Ranis of Yale University and Lord Meghnad Desai of the London School of Economics and distributed by the United Nations Development Program and furthermore utilized as a part of yearly Human Development Report. The principal Human Development Report in 1990 laid out a dream of financial and social advance that is on a very basic level about individuals broadening their decisions and abilities. From that point forward, there has been significant advance: numerous creating economies keep on growing quickly and raise guidelines of human improvement.

The HDI measures the normal accomplishments in a nation in three essential measurements of human improvement:

1. A long and sound life, as estimated by future during childbirth.
2. Knowledge, as estimated by the grown-up education rate (with 66% weight age) and the consolidated essential, optional, and tertiary gross enrolment proportion (with 33% weight age).
3. A conventional way of life, as estimated by the log of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita at Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) as far as US Dollar.
4. It is utilized to decide and demonstrate whether a nation is a created, creating, or immature nation and furthermore to gauge the effect of monetary strategies on personal satisfaction.

One of the innovator of HDI Prof. Amartya Sen characterizes "Human advancement, as an approach, is worried about what I take to be the fundamental improvement thought: specifically, propelling the wealth of human life, as opposed to the lavishness of the economy in which individuals live, which is just a piece of it."

1.6.2. Gross National Happiness (GNH)

Gross National Happiness (GNH) is an endeavour to characterize personal satisfaction in a more comprehensive and mental terms than Gross National Product. The term was authored by Bhutan's King Jigme Singye Wangchuck in 1972. GNH was composed trying to characterize a marker that measures personal satisfaction or social progress in more all encompassing and psychological terms than only the monetary pointer of GDP. It fills in as a bringing together vision for the Five Year arranging procedure and all the inferred arranging records that guide the monetary and improvement designs of Bhutan. In the same way as other mental and social pointers, GNH is to some degree simpler to state than to characterize with scientific exactness. While regular advancement models pressure financial development as a definitive target, GNH depends on the attestation that genuine improvement of human culture happens when material and otherworldly advancement happen next to each other to supplement and fortify each other.

The four mainstays of GNH are the advancement of impartial and supportable socio-financial improvement, protection and advancement of social esteems, preservation of the indigenous habitat, and foundation of good administration. Low rates of baby mortality, for example, connect emphatically with subjective articulations of prosperity or satisfaction inside a nation.

1.6.3. Ecological Footprint (EF)

Ecological Footprint (EF) contrasts human utilization of normal assets and Earth's biological ability to recover them. The biological impression is a measure of human request on the Earth's environments. It speaks to the measure of naturally beneficial land and ocean region important to supply the assets for human populace fulfilment, and to acclimatize related waste. Utilizing this evaluation, it is conceivable to assess the amount of the Earth (or what number of planet Earths) it would take to help humankind if everyone took after a given way of life.

1.6.4. The Happy Planet Index (HPI)

The Happy Planet Index (HPI) is a file of human prosperity and ecological effect. It was presented by the New Economics Foundation (NEF), in July 2006. In the 2012 positioning, 151 nations were analyzed, and the best scoring nation for the second

time in succession was Costa Rica, trailed by Vietnam, Colombia, Belize and El Salvador.

The HPI depends on the rule that the vast majority need to live long and satisfying lives, and the nation which is doing the best is the one that enables its natives to do as such, while abstaining from encroaching on the chance of future individuals and individuals in different nations to do likewise. Accordingly, the HPI isn't a measure of which is the most joyful nation on the planet. The HPI is best imagined as measure of the ecological effectiveness of supporting prosperity in a given nation. The Happy Planet Index is an inventive measure that demonstrates the biological effectiveness with which human prosperity is conveyed. It is the primary ever file to consolidate ecological contact with human prosperity. Every nation's HPI esteem is an element of its normal life fulfilment, future during childbirth, and Ecological Footprint per capita.

The Index demonstrates the relative effectiveness with which countries change over the planet's regular assets into long and glad lives for their natives. In extreme examination its outcomes could enable us to move towards a world where we would all be able to live great lives without costing the earth. The countries that score well demonstrate that accomplishing, long, upbeat lives without over-using the assets is conceivable.

1.7. Need for Sustainable Development

In our age current models of advancement or advance has been addressed about their inevitable manageability. "Beginning from Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment (1972), the Ottawa Conference on Conservation and Development (1986), the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development or the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro (1992) and it is continuing endlessly. Unlimited gatherings, courses, reports, books, and diaries and also traditions, conventions, and establishments have been occurring as far back as the basic succinct surprisingly wakeful about the coming issues we might confront on the off chance that we don't take care of the issue existing at display." Earth Summit (1992), including the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Rio Declaration (for supportable advancement), and the Agenda, 21 (pre-scribing particular preventive and therapeutic measures) acquired all the more clear comprehension of the idea. Kyoto Protocol (1997) which is maybe the most discussed

today sets the objectives to be trailed by different classes of nations (barring creating nations) inside the particular time span as to ozone depleting substances. Our Common Future without a doubt prompted the present conspicuousness of the idea.

"In the course of recent years add up to populace in the industrialized nations has expanded by 28%. These nations are confronting numerous issues, for example, ecological corruption, over reliance on non-recharging wellsprings of vitality, declining ways of life. These issues are more intense in creating nations. These nations have shaped their monetary frameworks on Western Models disregarding their indigenous prerequisites. A lot of mischief has been done to farming part. The level of cultivable land has been diminishing throughout the years because of increment in populace and non-legal utilization of assets which has offered ascend to man actuated corruption of restricted assets. Backwoods are being crushed and solid wildernesses are having their spot. It is inside the urban areas that the greater part of the world's assets is expended. As the greater part of these assets start in provincial territories, generation choices taken by urban ventures bear a capable effect on their reality. Quick natural changes are occurring which are jeopardizing the urban communities specifically. History has prompted tremendous disparities, leaving just about three-fourths of the world's kin living in less-created nations and one-fifth beneath the neediness line. This has been exacerbated encourage by the long haul effect of past industrialization; abuse and ecological harm. Human wellbeing in its broadest feeling of physical, mental and profound prosperity is, all things considered, reliant on the entrance of the subject to a sound domain. Residents of creating nations keep on being powerless against a weight of ailments. Conventional infections, for example, intestinal sickness and cholera, caused by risky drinking water and absence of natural cleanliness, have not yet been controlled. Furthermore, individuals are presently falling prey to modern illnesses of various types, for example, Cancer and AIDS, and stress-related clutters. A large number of the far reaching afflictions among the poor in creating nations are occupation-related. The ideas of interrelatedness, of a mutual planet, of worldwide citizenship can't be confined to natural issues alone. They apply similarly to the common and between connected obligations of ecological assurance and human advancement. Advancement in this new century must be significantly more aware of its long- term affect. The issues are much more mind boggling and Our

basic future must be accomplished with a superior comprehension of our regular concerns and shared obligations."

1.8. Social Work and Sustainable Development

Social Work is a noble profession and has immense to contribute to the human beings and the planet. Global definition accepted states it clear. "Social work is a practice-based profession and an academic discipline that promotes social change and development, social cohesion, and the empowerment and liberation of people. The Principles like social justice, human rights, collective responsibility and respect for diversities are focal points to social work. They are the core values and ethicality propagating a strong message of Social Work. There are various theories of social work, humanities and indigenous knowledge, humanities and human rights engage human being to address life challenges and after all bring about wellbeing of all. The definition accepted and adopted by International Association of Schools of Social Work (IASSW) and International Federation of Social Workers (IFSW). The definition of Social Work itself covers the human aspects that also indirectly highlights on environmental and socio-economic justice. The definition and understanding stands in line with Sustainable Development. Ecological questions are seldom perceived to concern the social dimension, and, accordingly, to be of direct concern to mainstream social work practice.

Social Work can employ in this transition beginning from its social mission and tradition, so far as it includes the ecological environment as a crucial element of practice that develops an eco-social practice centred on empowerment, social capital formation and resilience building as both a contribution to and part of a process of social-political change. Hence, it could be seen that the place of Social Work is definite in Sustainable Development, it guides to eco-social practices.

Our planet is experiencing the consolidated worry of a worldwide natural, monetary and financial emergency. The principle casualties of this emergency are the individuals who are the slightest in charge of it: poor people. This influences the connection between the natural emergency and the all inclusive extending social to hole an essential test for social work. From a social perspective, practical advancement isn't in any case about the material ramifications of the environmental emergency; however it raises doubt about the establishments of our general public.

Social work needs to investigate the social measurement of maintainable advancement and guarantee that it is fused into general society face off regarding. Normally, social work must keep on valuing the standards of social equity, and venturing up the exertion for a more equivalent society is a fundamental piece of the procedure of maintainable improvement. Be that as it may, there is more. The current socio-ecological emergency requires a progress towards a manageable society, and that implies an alternate society. It includes a move in the public eye's major standards or a "change in perspective" (Peeters, 2010b, 2011b, 2012b). The consciousness of environmental points of confinement implies that the redistribution of riches is a more radical endeavour than we at any point accepted previously. In addition, it will expect us to re-examine our thoughts on prosperity and liberation, on the grounds that these are so emphatically connected with the capacity to partake in consistently developing material thriving. For another thought of prosperity, we should defend the nature of our connections at all levels, past the fulfilment of essential needs. Maintainability is, hence, about the nature of our general public.

Taking its universally acknowledged mission as a beginning stage (as figured in its global definition), social work is well ready to add to the ethical plan of manageable improvement. Notwithstanding, for this to happen, social work needs like never before to incorporate the earth in its relevant way to deal with training. Moreover, comprehension of social work that corresponds completely with the vital social change, and in this way turns out to be more "transformational social work" (Payne, 2006). This view is reliable with the verifiably political nature of the global meaning of social work. This suggests social change is a major part of expert social work and that it accordingly has the character of a social development, or if nothing else is firmly identified with social developments. Taking this vision as its beginning stage, this article builds up a general model or system for social-biological practice fixated on strengthening, social capital development and flexibility building. It tries to unite some known components reasonably and with a double way to deal with society: fundamental and political. The model introduced offers ascend to a political vision of feasible advancement, and it is in this way to this idea that we will turn first.

1.9. The role of NGOs in Sustainable Development

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have played a major and a crucial role in pushing for sustainable development at the national as well as at international level. Campaigning groups have been key drivers of inter-governmental negotiations, ranging from the regulation of hazardous wastes to a global ban on land mines and the elimination of slavery.

But NGOs are not only focusing their energies and resources on governments and inter-governmental processes. With the retreat of the state from a number of public functions and regulatory activities, NGOs have begun to fix their sights on powerful corporations - many of which can rival entire nations in terms of their resources and influence and make a deep impact of issue.

Aided by advances in information and communications technology, NGOs have helped to focus the attention on the social and environmental externalities of business activity. Even those businesses that do not specialize in highly visible branded goods are feeling the pressure looking at multinational culture, as campaigners develop techniques to target downstream customers and shareholders.

In the era of Globalization and privatization and liberalization the industrialisation has taken a drive ahead in so called development. The query rises how would the companies react to the NGOs in future as the claim is propagated by both that services are been provided by both.

It is a positive sign that the NGOs and Companies combine the efforts to fight against social vices. It is presumed that the NGOs are termed as charity organizations and non-profit. It is a question, if the NGOs earn profit? And from the corporate sector they establish a lobby to gain fund.

Non Governmental Organizations are adaptive and rapidly responding to the needs of needy community at local, national and international level.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Methodology is the heart of any research undertakings. In the present section of the chapter the researcher has made attempts to conceptualize the study along with the methodology adopted to study Youth Empowerment for Sustainable Development.

1.10. Title of the Study:

“Youth Empowerment for Sustainable Development”

1.11. Sub title:

“A study on Youth Empowerment for Sustainable Development from selected NGOs of Gujarat State”

1.12. Background of the Study:

Youth constitute a large percentage of India’s population. But despite their critical role in nation building, it is often observed and sighted that the country has not invested seriously in them, thereby making them an army involved in unprofitable activities. According to the initial figures of the 2011 census, the youth population in the country including adolescents is around 550 million. Youth is the social capital of any society, nation and the world. Youth comprises a significant proportion of the world’s population that heavily influences and is equally affected by social, political and economic and environmental conditions present all around them.

A vision of prosperous peaceful and technologically advanced society is therefore unrealizable in an environment where youth are not properly groomed and positioned. This is because the energy, skill and aspiration of youth are invaluable assets that no country can afford to squander.

There, the present study attempts to examine a conceptual meaning of Youth empowerment and sustainable development activities. The sustainable development activities are linked to Economic, Social and Environment Development. The study will also focus on challenges of youth empowerment for sustainable development.

1.13. Magnitude of the Problem:

The present form of development somewhere leads to the environmental problems which have been treated as externalities. Now there is a need to internalize this and treat this as negative resource. A major fault in the present system is that pollution and ecological degradation are caused by one set of people and clean up and restorations are done by another set. Both involve heavy expenditure. The famous example of this is the river Ganga where money is spent in both creating and mitigating pollution.

According to Pollution Index 2015 Kanpur, India rates 95.46 which rank 7 in the world. There are list of cities like Faridabad which ranks 18 in the World having 91.07, Noida, 90.62 and Mumbai 88.97 and ranking 22nd. Vadodara 82.38 which ranks 47 and Ahmadabad 74.24 which ranks 79 in the world. There are many cities of India enlisted in Pollution index. It means the environment is made difficult by human beings.

The economy in Gujarat is varied and embraces a massive area including agriculture, mining, textile industry, manufacturer and a vast area of other services. There is an enormous shift from what the economy used to be in the distant past.

Indian economy is the third biggest on the planet, as estimated by ‘Purchasing Power Parity’ (PPP). Till today, two thirds of the population depends on agriculture directly or indirectly. Indian economy is somewhat socialistic in its approach but presently India is running with other capitalist country. There is imbalance seen in the economy to the rich becoming richer and the poor remains poorer. ‘Economic sustainability’ implies a system of production that satisfies present consumption levels without compromising future needs.

Due to above two aspects environment and economical imbalance leads directly or indirectly to social life of the individuals. In the most essential sense, ‘social sustainability’ suggests an arrangement of social association that reduces destitution. In a more central sense, nonetheless, ‘social sustainability’ builds up the nexus between social conditions, for example, neediness and ecological rot. Social sustainability demands equity, empowerment, accessibility, participation, sharing, cultural identity and institutional stability. At present all are affected adversely and human existence is at stake.

1.14. Vicious cycle of unsustainable development:

Global warming is the global warning in present era. For instance an increasing population leads to more vehicles on the road and contributes largely in air pollution. Trees that produce oxygen and carbon dioxide are cut down, further reducing air quality. The expansion and maintenance of basic city services to accommodate current growth and projected future growth added to an already heavy tax burden. The consequences of growth core despondingly diminish the quality of life of people and animals on the planet.

1.15. Sustainable Development

There exist a few meanings of maintainable advancement; however the most generally utilized one is from the World Commission on Environment and Development, exhibited in 1987. It states that sustainable development is “Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.” Sustainable development promotes the idea that social, environmental, and economic progress is all attainable within the limits of our earth’s natural resources. Sustainable development approaches everything in the world as being connected through space, time and quality of life.

In terms of the world being connected by space, consider the following: Pesticides sprayed in Chile have the potential to harm fish stocks off the coast of Japan. The air pollution we emit in Los Angeles affect the quality of air in Asia. On the flip side, clean air practices on one continent will positively impact air quality across the ocean.

The earth’s connection to time is demonstrated in how we, today, are either benefitting or suffering from the choices of our grandparents and other ancestors. Their decisions about how to farm their land, for example, continue to impact the agricultural practices of today. Looking to the future, the economic choices we make and policies we endorse today will be the ones affecting our children and grandchildren as adults.

Sustainable development continually looks to accomplish social and monetary advance in ways that won't debilitate the world's limited common assets. The needs of the world today are real and immediate, yet it’s necessary to develop ways to meet these needs that do not disregard the future. The limit of our biological system isn't

boundless, implying that future ages will be unable to address their issues the way we can now.

1.16. Youth and Sustainable Development

Youngsters have a tremendous stake in the present and future province of Earth. Half of the human populace is younger than 25. If young people's resources of energy, time and knowledge are misdirected towards violence, terrorism, socially-isolating technologies, and unsustainable consumption, civilization risks destabilization. Yet, there is a powerful opportunity for society if young people can participate positively in all aspects of sustainable development. In order to do so, young people need education, political support, resources, skills and hope to sustain meaningfully.

This volume offers a global perspective on education initiatives by and for young people that promote a transition to sustainability. It includes 38 essays co-authored by 68 contributors from 25 nations, representing a diversity of geography, gender, and generation.

The development of youth leadership has been a central concern of my professional work. Young people have a lot to offer to sustainable development and should participate in planning for our planet's future. This rich collection of theoretical and practical approaches captures the growing response of young people to this challenge.

1.17. Significance of the Study

Youth or young people are very significant but commonly overlooked element of significant sustainable development. Actively engaging youth in the sustainable development programs and efforts can implicitly acknowledge youth as viable and efficient members of the community and has the potential to result in deeper rooted and more sustainable community change and development. Today the youth of the state are in confused state and facing struggle with lot many things. It is hence argued that increased investment in youth development yields greater economic growth and social wellbeing for generations to come. Missed investments in young people's intellectual and human potential are a missed opportunity for generations and also costly to reverse, both for youth and for society. In order to achieve the positive outcomes in the areas of education, employment, health and citizenship, to fight poverty among the youth, a holistic approach to youth development has become an

urgent matter that should focus, not only on young people themselves, but also on all the related factors that help shape their behaviours, such as families, communities, schools, media, the legal environment and different established systems of values and social norms.

The issue of youth development, empowerment and leadership is increasing in importance through the development agenda of national governments, regional entities and international development organizations, that include the AU Commission's efforts to build youth capacities for quality and meaningful participation in development and decision making processes. Most notably, there is a new and strong momentum to promote the participation of youths and youth groups, in a wide range of policy dialogues and policy development initiatives to ensure that youth perspectives are addressed in these processes and taken into account for implementation.

Sustainable Development is a broad and contentious area of practice. Some academic literature keeps these discussions running, to the frustration of others (academics and practitioners alike, and students) who admit to 'sustainability' fatigue. The current buzz word is 'resilience' (capability to adapt to economic/environmental shocks - e.g. global financial crisis/climate change), for which there is a significant degree of interest among practitioners and academics for its system-oriented (complex adaptive systems) thinking. This thinking, like the ecosystems approach, places environmental considerations at the centre of interdependent relations with economic / social dimensions of society. So where do we stand? Consensus around 'sustained' development (whatever that may be) needs to be questioned. What development processes are we sustaining alongside efforts to deliver on fairness (social justice) and environmental stewardship? Are the global growth-oriented economic models sufficient, considering recent events? If not, how can this and other risks be managed? This study intends to explore the power of community-led enterprise (social innovation) to overcome vulnerability by working toward greater financial stability and social well-being that is environmentally responsible. The Transition Movement as well as 'The Great Transition' (Source: New Economics Foundation) suggests this is only possible by a wholesale rethinking of society/economy.

The youth approach towards sustainable development is not a long-standing staple in either the community development of youth development fields, Attitudes and approaches to young people and their involvement in sustainable development have shifted over time and continue to shift this up to this day. The youth field has, over the years, recognized that young people are in great need of skills, knowledge and different personal and social characteristics.

1.18. Sustainable Development, Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development Goals

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) mark a historic and effective method of global mobilization to achieve a set of important social priorities worldwide. They express widespread public concern about poverty, hunger, disease, unmet schooling, gender inequality, and environmental degradation. By packaging these priorities into an easily understandable set of eight goals, and by establishing measurable and time bound objectives, the MDGs help to promote global awareness, political accountability, improved metrics, social feedback, and public pressures. As described by Bill Gates, the MDGs have become a type of global report card for the fight against poverty for the 15 years from 2000 to 2015.

The Rio+20 summit in June, 2012, has issued a report recommending that the world adopt a set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The SDGs are an important idea, and could help finally to move the world to a sustainable trajectory. The detailed content of the SDGs, if indeed they do emerge in upcoming diplomatic processes, is very much up for discussion and debate.

Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development Goals are having a crucial importance in the field of Social Work. Both the fields are interlinked and connected for the better living of the human mass.

1.19. Objectives of the study:

1. To assess the role of empowerment in creating behavioural change of youth towards sustainable development
2. To know about the knowledge and skills provided by NGOs for Sustainable Development (With respect to Environment, Economic & Social)
3. To study the contribution of youth towards sustainable development
4. To analyze the challenges that youth face in obtaining empowerment training and practice for sustainable development
5. To assess the legal awareness concerning environment and its protection among youth

1.20. Operational Definitions:

The following terms were used in the study as per the definitions or explanations given below.

1.20.1. Youth

The present study considered the age group of 15-35 years as youth, this consideration is with the government of India that defines, “youth as persons in the age group of 15 to 35 years of age” (Ministry of youth and Sports Affairs 2003: 1) but in the current Policy Document (2014 NYP) the youth age-group is defined as 15-29 years.

1.20.2. Youth Empowerment

Empowering youth is defined as “creating and supporting the enabling conditions under which young people can act on their own behalf, and on their own terms, rather than at the direction of others.”

For the present study the term youth empowerment would mean a process where young people are encouraged to take charge of their lives. They do this by addressing their situation and then take action in order to improve their access to resources and transform their consciousness through their beliefs, values, and attitudes.

1.20.3. Behavioral Change

Behaviour change can refer to any transformation or modification of human behaviour.

For the present study the behavioural Change is considered as revolutionize the behaviour of youth towards sustainable development.

1.20.4. Sustainable development

Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs is a standard and widely accepted definition of Sustainable Development but for the purpose of present research the following definition is taken into consideration. A dynamic process which enables all people to realize their potential, and to improve their quality of life, in ways which simultaneously protect and enhance the Earth's life support systems

1.20.5. Knowledge

Knowledge means facts, information, and skills acquired through experience or education; the theoretical or practical understanding of a subject.

For the present study knowledge would mean the information obtained by youth for sustainable development and inculcated in day-to-day life the sustainable development practices.

1.20.6. Skills

Skills mean the ability to do something well; expertise. For the present study skill would mean the ability of the youth to gain something new to protect environment, enhance economy and strengthen societal bondages for better life.

1.20.7. NGOs

NGO is a non-profit organization that operates independently of any government, typically one whose purpose is to address a social, political, environmental, human right and legal issues.

For the present study the NGOs would gain the meaning of its origin and NGOs would mean the Non-governmental Organizations working for youth empowerment towards Sustainable Development.

1.20.8. Contribution

Contribution means the part played by a person or thing in bringing about a result or helping something to advance.

In the present study the contribution would mean the knowledge imbibed from the NGOs about Sustainable Development and the youth contributing or assisting other to do the same for making the planet a better place to live in.

1.20.9. Challenge

According to Collins dictionary a challenge is something new and difficult which requires great effort and determination.

For the present study the challenge would mean as a difficulty faced by youth to obtain something.

1.20.10. Legal Awareness

Legal awareness sometimes called Public legal education, is the empowerment of individuals regarding issues involving the law. Legal awareness helps to promote consciousness of legal culture, participation in the formation of laws and the rule of law.

For the present study legal awareness would mean the knowledge of environmental laws that assist the individuals to know and practice legal culture for sustainable development.

1.21. Research Hypothesis:

- 1.21.1. (H0) There is no significant relation between educational qualification of the respondents and their parent's education
- 1.21.2. (H0) There is no significant relation between membership criteria and membership fees in the organization

- 1.21.3. (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.
- 1.21.4. (H0) There is no significant relation between cultivating positive attitude change towards protecting environment and Sustainable Development activities for environment.
- 1.21.5. (H0) There is no significant association between turn off the tap water while brushing the teeth and the age group of the respondents.
- 1.21.6. (H0) There is no significant association between turn of the tap water while brushing the teeth and male and female respondents.
- 1.21.7. (H0) There is no significant association between monthly income of the family and raising money to support environmental cause.
- 1.21.8. (H0) There is no significant association between raising money to support an environmental cause and respondents' availability of resources to explore the environmental education.
- 1.21.9. (H0) There is no significant association between belief in social trends in device proliferations and family monthly income of the respondents.
- 1.21.10. (H0) There is no significant difference between youth development programmes and principles of sustainable development in the organizations.

1.22. Research Variables:

Dependent Variables – Empowerment, Sustainable Development, Social Dimension, Economic Dimension, Environmental Dimension

Independent Variables – Socio-demographic variables like age, educational status, religion, occupation, received information, source of information, behaviour, values, social norms, leadership, attitudes, skill, knowledge and training.

Target population: - The youth from Gujarat state who have received training for sustainable development from NGOs

Criteria for selection of samples: - The researcher has gone to the charity commissioners of the districts of Gujarat state, and obtain the list of organizations registered under Societies Registration Act and Mumbai Public Trust Act. From these organizations the researcher identified the NGOs working in imparting empowerment training for sustainable development. And Sample was selected in accordance with the number of trainees undergo in a year.

1.23. Inclusive Criteria:

This study includes only

1. The youth who have received training from NGOs imparting empowerment training for sustainable development
2. The youth who are obtaining the training and executing the sustainable practices for sustainable development
3. Those who are present at the time of study for the training

1.24. Exclusive Criteria:

The youth who have not received training

1.25. Research Design:

Research design facilitates the smooth sailing of various research operations thereby making research as efficient as possible yielding maximal information with minimal expenditure.

Since the study is combination of descriptive and exploratory method as it explores the knowledge, awareness, training and perception of youth regarding sustainable development.

It is descriptive in nature as it describes the various dimensions of youth empowerment towards sustainable development, the behavioural practices of youth and knowledge about sustainable development.

Therefore research design is exploratory cum descriptive.

1.26. Universe:

The sum total or the aggregate of all unites/cases that conform to some designated set of specifications is called the universe of the population.

The universe of the study consists of different NGOs of Gujarat state. The youth who have obtained training and who undergo training are at the final stage in different youth organizations across Gujarat state.

1.27. Sampling method:

Purposive sampling was used to select the NGOs and random sampling was used to collect data from the respondents.

1.28. Population of the study:

There are 10 NGOs identified from Gujarat working for Sustainable development. They are registered and working for last 05 years. Aggregate youth under training are 100 in each NGO in a year. The study will focus on $10 \times 100 = 1000$

1.29. Sample of the study:

The Population of the study comprises of youth undergoing training from identified NGOs. The youth are 1000 in number.

Sample will be taken 20% of population i.e. 200 respondents

1.30. Sample Size:

Ten Non-governmental organizations identified from Gujarat working for Sustainable Development. The organisations completed at least five years of its existence and contribution in Sustainable Development. Every year these NGOs train 100 youth. So, the population would be 1000 youth and Sample would be 20% of the population i.e. 200 youth.

1.31. Tool of Data Collection

Collection of Primary Data. There are several methods of collecting primary data, particularly in surveys and descriptive researches. In descriptive research, researcher obtains primary data either through observation or through direct communication with respondents in one form or another or through personal interviews.

1.32. Quantitative method:

Structured Interview schedule was used to collect data consisting of closed ended questions. The tool was comprised of questions covering socio-demographic variables as well as the information of the agency. Further the tool elaborated questions related to behavioural change towards sustainable development and knowledge and skills obtained from NGOs and pertaining to legal awareness was assessed.

1.33. Data Analysis and Treatment:

A standard statistical package (SPSS) [version 20.00] was used to examine and tabulate the data. Initially the data was filled in and checked. After cleaning the data for any errors, relevant statistical methods such as measures of central tendency, cross tabulations, correlations, and inferential statistics such as Chisquare, ANOVA were used to understand relationships between the study variables. Appropriate tables, graphs and other data displays as needed were developed from the data.

1.34. Ethical Considerations:

Research can be a valuable tool for gathering information about what respondents want. This research involves the voluntary participation and trust of the respondents. The researcher has treated the respondents with dignity and had made an attempt to avoid violating the trust. For the present research study no respondent was forced to respond to the questions asked.

Ethical clearance and Consent was obtained from respondents

1.35. Expected Outcomes from the study

- NGOs working for Sustainable Development and Youth obtaining training for Sustainable Development will have impact assessment. The guidelines would be provided to the NGOs to be more effective in bringing behavioral change among the youth of today for future.
- Youth shall identify and dialogue over new threats and opportunities to sustainable development and mobilize in accordance as they arise.
- Youth will develop plans for action based on a thorough knowledge and understanding of the issues being addressed, gained from specialists in these fields.
- Youth will be able to continually share experiences and ideas with others for progress to be made.
- Youth will be able to build the capacity of other youth.
- Youth are better able to access economic and social opportunities share in economic growth, live healthy lives, and contribute to household, community, and national wellbeing.
- Youth have a stronger voice in, and are better served by local and national institutions, with more robust and youth friendly policies.

- After receiving the training the empowered youth work as a change agent in bringing about sustainable development.
- The youth would be trained towards behavioral change with respect to sustainable development

1.36. Limitations of the Study:

As far as the limitations of the study are concerned, there are few in term of methodology and theory. Lack of sufficient local study literature and research study in this area has proved to be major limitation. For assessing the behavioral change Psychological tests and well established scales were not used.

1.37. Chapter Scheme

CHAPTER-I

Introduction and Research Methodology: This chapter includes the terminologies like Youth, Youth Empowerment, Development, Unsustainable Development, Sustainable Development, Principles of Sustainable Development, Pillars of Sustainable Development, Indicators of Sustainable Development, Need for Sustainable Development, Social Work and Sustainable Development and the role of NGOs in Sustainable Development.

The chapter further states the Research Methodology adopted for the study.

CHAPTER-II

Review of Literature: In this chapter the conceptual as well as research reviews are written and research gape is identified.

CHAPTER-III

Research Setting: In this chapter the information of the NGOs (Working on Sustainable Development) is provided from where the researcher has collected data for the present study.

CHAPTER-IV

Data Analysis and Interpretation: The data containing to demographic details of the respondents is analyzed in this chapter. The chapter also represents the details of the volunteers who receive training from the NGOs for Sustainable Development.

CHAPTER-V

Findings, conclusion and suggestions: Findings, conclusion and suggestions would be discussed in this chapter and scope for further study would be given in this chapter.