

**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
YOUTH - LED SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT:
OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES**

19th & 20th January 2016

Organized by

P.G. & Research Dept. of Social Work,
Sacred Heart College (Autonomous),
Tirupattur, Vellore - 635601,
Tamil Nadu, India, www.dswshc.in
Email: dswshcpt@gmail.com

In Collaboration with

North East Institute of Social Sciences and Research
Dimapur -797112, Nagaland, India

and

Restless Development India
New Delhi- 110029

Venue: Carreno Hall,

Sacred Heart College (Autonomous),
Tirupattur, Vellore Dist.

International Conference on Youth-Led sustainable development: Opportunities and challenges

1st Printing 2016

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From the Editors' Desk

Greetings from the Department of Social Work, Sacred Heart College (Autonomous). We are glad to release this Book of Abstracts of the papers presented by authors in the International Conference that took place during 19th & 20th of January, 2016. The conference is organized by the P.G. Dept. of Social Work, Sacred Heart College, in collaboration with North East Institute of Social Sciences & Research, Dimapur, Nagaland and Restless Development India, an International NGO. As organizers, we chose the theme of the conference as Youth-Led Sustainable Development- Opportunities & Challenges. The main idea was to highlight that youth are playing and have to play an active role if we have to achieve the sustainable development goals as outlined in the 2030 Agenda of the UN. We believe this theme assumes much significance because youth comprise nearly 30 per cent of the world's population and the opportunities the youth get to contribute to the development of their communities are not the same in every part of the world. This theme assumes much significance in a country like India which is experiencing the unprecedented growth of youth population with more than 40 per cent of the total population in the age group of 15-29 years.

We called for participants to present research based and practice based papers and posters and then received a massive response (83 papers) from different parts of the country – from Assam, Nagaland, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Kerala and of course Tamil Nadu. We are presenting their abstracts here. We are also planning to bring two published versions – mostly empirical papers in the Special Edition of our Peer reviewed college Journal- Sacred Heart Journal of Science and Humanities and the Practice based and Conceptual papers as an edited book. This will be the major contribution of the International conference apart from the opportunity to build network and collaborate with International and National organizations and individuals representing them. The students and staff members of our department have worked selflessly and tirelessly to make this a reality. Our partners – North East Institute of Social Science Research, Dimapur, Nagaland and Restless Development India, the Youth-led International NGO based in New Delhi have provided the major support and have facilitated the participation of International speakers and volunteers in this conference from different parts of the world. This is the time to acknowledge the contribution and thank each and every one of those who have made this great event a major success either as organizers or as participants. Dr. J.Henry Rozario, Associate Professor & Head, P.G. & Research Dept. of Social Work, Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), Tirupattur-635 601, Tamil Nadu

Conference Conveners:

- Dr. J.Henry Rozario, Associate Professor & Head,
P.G. & Research Dept. of Social Work, Sacred Heart College
Mobile No: +91 99444 02956; Email- henry@shcpt.edu
- Dr. Anto Chowran Paul, Principal, North East Institute of Social Science
Research, Dimapur -797112, Nagaland, India.
- Nalini Paul, Country Director, Restless Development (India), New Delhi-
110029

Organizing Secretaries:

- Dr. S. Paul Raj, Associate Professor, P.G.& Research Dept. of Social
Work, Sacred Heart College, Tirupattur, Vlr Dist
- Dr. K. Arockiaraj, Asst. Professor, P.G.& Research Dept. of Social Work,
Sacred Heart College, Tirupattur, Vlr Dist

Coordinating Committee: Asst. Professors of Dept. of Social Work

- Rev. Fr.Andrews Raja,
 - Mr. C.R.Christi Anandan,
 - Ms. E.Lisa,
 - Mr. T.Selvam,
 - Rev.Fr. Daniel Ambrose,
-

Conference Theme:**Youth - Led Sustainable Development- Opportunities & Challenges:**

Youth comprise nearly 30 per cent of the world's population. The involvement of today's youth in sustaining the development process is critical to the overall development of the nations. This conference aims to bring together mostly young people and those academicians, practitioners and researchers working with young people and deliberate the role of youth in few of the sustainable development areas outlined in the 2030 Agenda of the UN.

Target Audience/ Participants:

- Students and Research Scholars of Social Work, Social Sciences and Humanities
- Academicians and Researchers in the field of Social Work, Social Sciences and Humanities
- Youth leaders, Volunteers and Practitioners from Govt. & NGO sector.

Themes and Topics for Paper Presentation/Cultural Programme:**Theme: Health and Population Dynamics**

1. Elimination of preventable child and maternal deaths
2. Health issues of youth – STI/HIV/AIDS prevention and support
3. Health issues of youth – alcohol, drug abuse and smoking
4. Preventing and treating communicable diseases –Malaria and tuberculosis
5. Road accidents- Youth and road safety
6. Healthy diets and lifestyles for youth
7. Marital and pre-marital counselling for youth

Theme: Education and Skill Development

1. Inclusive education for the marginalized people, ethnic minorities, migrants and persons with disabilities
2. Vocational training and skills development for youth
3. Lifelong learning opportunities for all
4. Educational and career counselling for youth
5. Livelihood promotion among youth


Theme: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

1. Ending violence against women and girls in all its forms.
2. Ensuring equal access to education for women and girls.
3. Ensuring equal employment opportunities for women and equal pay for equal work
4. Ensuring equal participation of women in decision making in public and private institutions
5. Ending child, early and forced marriages

Theme: Climate

1. Youth and climate change- Time for Action
2. Relief and rehabilitation during disaster scenario (with specific reference to recent floods in Chennai, Cuddalore, Tiruvallur districts of Tamil Nadu)
3. Building resilience and adaptive capacity of people vulnerable to global warming
4. Reducing the damage caused by climate-induced and other natural hazards through disaster risk reduction
5. Improving education and awareness raising on climate change

Theme: Peaceful and Non-Violence Societies

1. Role of youth in peace building
 2. Ending human trafficking with specific reference to youth
 3. Promoting information and education on culture of non-violence
 4. Fighting corruption in all its forms
 5. Right to information
 6. Strengthening of civil societies
 7. Working with youth at risk
 8. Civic engagement of youth
- 

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

19-01-2016, Tuesday

8.30AM Registration

9.30 AM

Inauguration & Key Note Address

Welcome Address – Dr. S. Paul Raj,

Associate Professor,

Dept. of Social Work, Sacred Heart College

Introducing the Conference

Rev. Dr. C. Antony Raj, Secretary, Sacred Heart College.

Inaugural Address: Rev. Dr. D. Maria Antony Raj,

Principal, Sacred Heart College.

Key Note Address

Prof. Paul Bueno de Mesquita. Ph.D, Director,

Centre for Non Violence and Peace Studies,

University of Rhode Island, Kingston, USA.

11.00 AM

Coffee Break

11.30 AM

Paper Presentation 6 Groups

01.00 PM

Lunch

02.00 PM

Panel Discussion

Best Practices of Youth-led Sustainable Development

Mr. Franklin, Monitoring & Evaluation Coordinator. Restless Development India

Mr. Jonathan Thiyagarajan, Corporate Social Responsibility, Tata Consultancy Services

3.30 PM

Tea

4.00 PM

Paper presentation 6 Groups

5.30 PM

Break

6.30 PM

Cultural Expression

8.00 PM

Dinner

20-01-2016, Wednesday

- 07.45 AM Breakfast
- 09.00AM **Theme Address**
Youth Action for Peace & Non Violence
 Prof. Kay Johnson Bueno de Mesquita, Education Coordinator,
 University of Rhode Island, Kingston, USA.
- 10.00 AM **Panel discussion**
Best Practices of Youth-led Sustainable Development
 Dr. C.P Anto, Director, Peace Channel, Dimapur
 Mr. ArunFernandez, Founding Director,
 Blink Foundation, Chennai
- 11.30 AM Coffee Break
- 12.00 PM **Paper Presentation** 6 Groups
- 01.30 PM Lunch
- 02.30 PM **Valedictory Session**
Presidential Address
 Rev. Fr. Maria Arokia Raj, Add. Principal,
 Sacred Heart College
Valedictory Address: Ms. Nalini Paul,
 Director, Restless Development India- Youth-led Action for Sustainable Development
Vote of Thanks: Dr. J. Henry Rozario,
 Associate Professor& Head, Dept. of Social Work, Sacred Heart College
National Anthem
- 03.30 PM Certificate Distribution at Registration Desk

MSW Students' Committee Details

Office Bearers of Social Workers' Association	Albert.R PavitraAgnello.L SathishKumar.P Sabastin.A JoshuvaBernard.S
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Committees	Student In charge	Committee Members	
Steering Committee	Albert.R	Albert.S Thomas Andrew.E David.R Sasirekha.R Rajesh.M Vignesh.S Thirupathi.C	AmalaInfant.V PanjamamalaiSapthagiri.T Vinoth.A Mathew Ambethkar.J Valan.
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Documentation	AmalaInfenta.V	Samson Babu SanthoshKumar.S Aslam.A

International Speakers:

Prof. Paul Bueno de Mesquita, Ph.D., is the Director of the Centre for Non Violence and Peace Studies, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, USA.



For more than 30 years Paul has worked as a professional psychologist and advocate for mental health, violence prevention and positive psychological development, particularly in under-represented low-income communities. A Level III Nonviolence Trainer, he directs the annual International Nonviolence Summer Institute. Under his leadership during the past 5 years, the global reach of the Center has expanded dramatically to include certification of more than 200 training affiliates in 35 countries and conflict regions.

Prof. Kay Johnson Bueno de Mesquita, is the Education Coordinator, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, USA. She teaches in the School of Education and supervises student teachers at The University of Rhode Island. Kay was trained in nonviolence by Dr. Bernard LaFayette, Jr. Together; they have co-authored a book, *In Peace and Freedom*, about Bernard's civil rights experiences during the Alabama Voting Rights Campaign in Selma, 1963-1965.



THEME 1: HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS**Chair Persons:**

Dr. Nancy H. Vaz, Associate Professor, St. Agnes College (Autonomous), Bendore, Mangalore.

Dr. Anto Chowran Paul, Principal, North East Institute of Social Science Research, Dimapur -797112, Nagaland, India.

Dr. S. Sathish, Associate Professor, Pondicherry Central University

Dr. Josephine Anthony, Assistant Professor, Centre for Equity and Justice for Children and Families School of Social Work, TISS Mumbai

SN	Authors	Title of the Paper
1.	Dr. Gangadhar B. Sonar	Young Sex Workers and Their Health Hazards in Old Age: A Study in Mumbai-Karnataka Region
2.	Sathish Kumar R and Dr.K.Sathyamurthi	Substance Usage is a Hindrance to Youth Development - Sustainable Development Perspective
3.	Dr. S. Paul Raj	The Social Net-working Sites and Indian Youth Today
4.	Henry Daniel Ambrose	Prevalence of Alcoholism among Youth in Natrampalli Block in Vellore District
5.	A.Muthulakshmi and C.Devendiran	Ensuring Sustainable Sanitation for All in India: Swatch Bharat Mission Way
6.	Dr. G. Robert Clive	Changing Social Scenario and the Emerging Need for Pre-Marital Counselling for Youth in India
7.	Dr. S. Vidyalatha and Dr. D. SaiSujatha	Awareness & Risks of STI/HIV/AIDs among Sex workers
8.	Dr. J. Jacob Stanley Inbaraj	Fatalities Occurring On Roads In Tamil Nadu: A Time Series Approach
9.	Dr. M. Yaladri, S.Ramesh, and R.Neema Naik	Nutritional Status of Adolescent Girls In Rural Areas of Nizamabad District, Telangana
10.	Arul John Kennedy G & Latha MunuSamy	Attitude of Youth towards Suicide
11.	Latha Munuswamy and Dr. J. Hendry Rozario	Attitude of Youth towards the Reproductive Rights of Women

12.	Stanislaus. F and Dr. Henry Rozario	Road Safety Awareness and Practices among the Youths in special reference with Coimbatore City, Tamil Nadu
13.	Godson Smith	Knowledge of Puberty Among Male Youth in Tirupattur, Vlr. Dist
14.	Gopi,	Tuberculosis a Specific Health Issues and Role of Youth
15.	Chiranjeevi.T and Dr. K.Ailaiah,	Maternal and child health practices of Konda Reddy women: A baseline study of the PVTG in VR Puram of East Godavari District, AP
16.	Dr.Mallikarjun H.Krishnakar, Chidanand D and Dr.Shivakumar S.Chengti	A Study on Locus of Control and Mental Health of Students
17.	Dr.S.Senthilkumar	A study on physiotherapy intervention programme on obesity among youths.
18.	Dr. K. Arockia Raj and C.R. Christi Anandan	Developmental Concerns of Differently Abled Youth
19.	ChitraUpadhyaya,	Drug Addiction and Its Psycho Social Impact on Youth in Rural and Urban India
20.	E. Lisa	Present Lifestyle of Youth and their Awareness towards Health
21.	Priscilla Joesephine and Dr.CarterPremraj	Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health
22.	Dr. C. Asokan,	Assessing Preferential Treatment Among Male and Female Children Based on Rights
23.	M. Reena	Prevalence of HIV/AIDS among Youth: A Study on Review
24.	Anandaraj.S, and Margaret Diana.S,	Maternal Attitude Practice of Adolescent's Girls in Rural Areas
25.	S. A. Kudachi,	Public Attitudes to Drugs and Drug Use: A Study in Hubli City
26.	Praveenkumar and Dr. Grangadhar B Sonar,	Youth And Substance Abuse: A Study In Gulbarga City Of Karnataka

THEME 2: EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT**Chair Persons:**

Dr. A. J. Christopher, Former Associate Prof & HoD, PG & Research Dept. of Social Work, Sacred Heart College, Tirupattur, Vlr Dist

Dr. C.M.J. Bosco, Principal, Holy Cross College, Tirupattur, Vlr Dist

Dr. S. Paul Raj, Associate Professor, PG & Research Dept. of Social Work, Sacred Heart College, Tirupattur, Vlr Dist

Dr. G. Robert Clive, Associate Professor, Department of Social Sciences Crossland College, Brahmavar – 576213, Udupi Dist. Karnataka

SN	Authors	Title of Papers
27.	Girish Kumar K.A,	Building Skills for Social Sustainability of Tribal Youth Through Community Participation & Livelihood Promotions
28.	Souda Ramesh and Devi Murali	The Role Of Skill Development Through Vocational training and Counselling services for Rural Youth in India.
29.	LeenaChandran,	Adult & Continuing Education for the Overall Development of an individual – Ref: JyothirgamayaNilamburPanchayat.
30.	C.M. Janice, and Dr .R. Belinda,	Social Work Intervention Model In Enhancing Creativity for Social Work Students
31.	Ms.T.Sathya, and Dr.T.Thasian,	Qualitative Study on Livelihood Opportunity towards Young Transgender Community in Tamil Nadu
32.	Dr.Rambabu Botcha and Dr.S.Lalitha	Policies and Programmes Promoting Youth Entrepreneurship in India: A Critical Review
33.	Dr. G. Albin Joseph, and Dr. M. Gangabhushan,	Youth from Tea Garden Community: Problems and Prospects with special reference to Cachar District, Assam
34.	Andrea Vincent and NayakaraVeerasha	Participation in Education and Skill Development Programmes in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) Affected States of India: An Analysis
35.	Jeyaseelan M	Towards an Analysis of Study Habits of College Students
36.	Josephine Anthony	Education for Children of Migrant Families: A Case Analysis of Construction Workers, Pune.

37.	Alexander K and Dr. J. Henry Rozario	Self-Managed Team – an Intervention to Build Leadership Skills of Youth
38.	J. Andrews Raja	Youth – Led Sustainable Development – An Institutional Model
39.	Akram	Lifelong Learning Opportunities for All
40.	Dr. Nancy H.	Emotional Quotient in Building Competent Youth
41.	D.C. Nanjunda and Dhan Prasad (Albert)	Social Inclusion – A Way to Integrate Differently Challenged Youth In Democracy?
42.	Arockia Raj. A	The role of Corporate Social Responsibility with special reference to youth empowerment in the neighborhoods of a manufacturing unit at Chennai.
43.	BhukyaVeerabhadram,	Livelihood patterns and Social Entrepreneurship Among youth in emerging India
44.	C.R. Christi Anandan and Dr. K.Arockia Raj	Education & Career Counseling for Youth - Perspectives and opportunities for career counseling in Indian education system
45.	Dr. G. Kumar	Technology Skills among Under Graduate Students
46.	Victor Sahayaraj, S. and Dr. J.HenryRozario	Educational Development of street-children: The Rag pickers in Digha-Ghat, Patna, BIHAR
47.	T. Selvam	Employability Skills of Students From Management Studies In Rural Colleges
48.	Parveen A. Shaikh and Ramamurthy KV	A practical analysis of hurdles in ensuring equal employment opportunities: A case study of MSW and M. Com students
49.	M. Rubavel	Influence of Livelihood Capitals for the Sustainable Development
50.	Dr. Dayanandan	How to Promote the Livelihood of Women in Ethiopia? Savings and Credit Cooperatives Show the Way!!
51.	Bhagwandas Rao	Entrepreneurship as a means to lead sustainable rural youth development (scaling excellence at village level)
52.	Ramamurthy K.V	Role of Indian Youth in Agriculture: Some

		Concerns
53.	<i>Jeyapaul and Jacqueline</i>	<i>Livelihood Initiatives - GMR Varalakshmi Foundation (GMRVF), Bangalore</i>
54.	Horst Kharis. E	Lifelong Learning: Expectations from Life Long Learning, Quality Assurance and Development
55.	Dr. Lourthu Mary Jesudass	Entrepreneurship for youth.
56.	P. Nicola Prakash and Dr. K. Arockia Raj	Skilling Youth in Entrepreneurship – A way forward for Sustained Livelihood Creation
57.	Ramesh U and Sampoorna Mettilda	Youth Employment and Unemployment Scenario in India
58.	Arokiaraj S	Youth Led Sustainable Development – In a Corporate Perspective

THEME 3: GENDER EQUALITY

Chair Person: Dr. Lourthu Mary Jesudass, Associate Professor, P.G.
Department of Social Work, Stella Maris, Cathedral Road, Chennai

59.	Dr. Banashankarayya M	Deserted Women and Coping Mechanism
60.	Dr. M. Gangabhushan, Dr. G. Albin Joseph,	Scope of working with Adolescent Girls: From the lens of NSS perspective
61.	Fr. Tamizhselvan sdb	Gender Inequality Faced By The Indian Middle Class Working Women: Role Conflict And Adjustment
62.	D. Amy Pavithra	The Study on Sexual Abuse among Adolescent Schoolgirls In Tirunelveli District
63.	D. Karthik, Dr. M.C.A. Devi and Dr. S. Subash	Land Rights for Women: A Barrier for Gender Equality
64.	Dr. S. Paul Raj	Working Women and Wellbeing :Importance of Work and Social Conditions
65.	S. Margaret Diana and Dr. R. Dakshinamurthy	Utilization of Maternal Services Women in Urban Slums of Tiruchirappalli
66.	Hemalatha	Women Empowerment in India
67.	Umesh E V and Dr. F. Carter Premraj	Ending Child, Early and Forced Marriage
68.	K. Umamaheswari and Dr. Suja M.K	Autonomy of Adolescent Girls of Migrant Gondi Tribes.

THEME 4: CLIMATE

Chair Person: Dr. Rambabu Botcha, Assistant Professors, Department of Social Engineering/Youth Empowerment, Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, Sriperumbudur-602 105, TN

69.	Saju M.D, Rohan.M.Nair and Meghna Ashok	Effects of Flood on Street Vendors
70.	Josephine Anthony, Surinder Jaswal and Shalila Raj	Experience and Perception of Youth on Wastewater Management towards building Inclusive Urban Society
71.	Saju M.D, Alwin Andrews and Sulekha Najal Wahab	Impact of Flood on Elderly People With Special Reference to Women
72.	S.Vanlalpekprouia andA. Muthulakshmi	Livelihood Promotion through Joint Forest Management:-A Case Study of Aizawl Forest Division, Mizoram
73.	AkavaramSaiSpurthy and Prabakaran	Youth and Climate Change – Time for Action
74.	V.S.Varunanvelu	Humanity the only Religion; Social work trainee's experience in relief and rehabilitation. A reference to Chennai floods 2015.
75.	Dr. K Gireesan and RavikiranBhartiya	Political Economy of Chennai Floods, 2015 : Learning for Sustainable Development

THEME 5: PEACEFUL AND NON-VIOLENCE SOCIETIES

Chair Person: Dr. Dayanandan, Professor, Department of Business & Commerce, College of Business & Economics, Hawassa University, SNNPR, Ethiopia

76.	Dr. C.P. Anto	Peace Channel: A Model for - Best Practices of Youth-led Sustainable Development and Universal Peace.
77.	Mary Liya K.A and Dr. J.HenryRozario,	Enhancing Youth Engagement- Interplay of Initiating, Sustaining and Hindering Factors
78.	Naomi Lawrence	Domestic Violence – Its Ill Effects On Women
79.	Suhel M A	Public Sphere as a strategy for promoting Civic engagement of Youth

THEME 1

HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS

Young Sex Workers and Their Health Hazards in Old Age: A Study in Mumbai-Karnataka Region

Dr. Gangadhar B. Sonar
Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work,
Rani Channamma University P.G.Centre,
Toravi-586108, Tq & Dist: Vijayapur, Karnataka.

In India, a large percentage of women and children are victims of trafficking. The involvement of adult men in illegal sex is increasing with a demand of sex with young girls, especially virgins. For this reason, the average age at which a young girl enters the commercial sex has been steadily declining (Mai, 1994). Out of 100,000 Indian commercial sex workers, 40 percent of enter commercial sex work immediately after puberty (Jones, 1995). The practice of commercial sex work is hardly possible once they attain 45 years as 40% of them enter profession soon after puberty and grow as illiterate and unskilled adults without formal schooling. They have largely been exploited physically, economically, emotionally and mentally and have experienced miserable conditions.

The unhealthy life and hazardous working conditions expose them to myriad of health complications in their early 40s. The practice of sex work is widely prevalent found in Mumbai-Karnataka region in the districts of Bijapur, Bagalkot and Belgaum districts of Karnataka (Singh, 2009). Sex workers are largely found in these areas due to four reasons. The existence of Devadasi system; proximity to Maharashtra (customers from Maharashtra visit these districts); increased risk of poverty and hunger; and international tourism which encourage commercial sex work and thereby increased the number of commercial sex workers in this region. This paper is the outcome of an empirical study conducted as part of a major research project supported by University Grants Commission, New Delhi. The aim of the paper is to explore the health complications developed by female elderly sex workers aged 45 years and above who entered the profession between the age group of 13 to 35 years. They are a section of women, weakest among the weaker sections, vulnerable, stigmatised, marginalised, excluded, elderly and resource poor. The paper suggests measures to ameliorate the conditions of female elderly commercial sex workers with reference to their health needs.

Key Words: Female Sex Workers, Health Issues, Social Exclusion, Vulnerability.

Substance Usage is a Hindrance to Youth Development

- Sustainable Development Perspective

Sathish Kumar R,

UGC– JRF Full time Research Fellow.

Dr. K. Sathyamurthi,

Guide & Head, Ph D in Social Work, Madras School of Social Work,
Egmore, Chennai-8

“Substance is essential for life” – this is according to the chemical world. “Too much of anything is good for nothing”- this is the current situation which is to be addressed in India with reference to substance usage and especially among the youth population of our Nation. This paper is done with rural youth of Vengal village at Tiruvallur district aimed at bringing out the effects of substance usage on Physical, Psychological and Social Health of youth population. It is an empirical study done with 40 samples of substance using youths identified through snow ball sampling, revealing the knowledge, attitude and practice of substance usage by youth population. The study marks that there is an acuteness of malady as there is a menacing situation of substance usage among the youth population with very less level of knowledge and increased practice of substance usage which is posing a serious threat to youth and youth – led sustainable development, with irresistible impetuosity.

Keywords: Substance Usage, Hindrance, Youth, Sustainable Development, Physical, Psychological and Social Health.

The Social Net-working Sites and Indian Youth Today

Dr. S. Paul Raj,

Associate Professor, P.G. & Research Department of Social Work,
Sacred Heart College, Tirupattur, TN

The primary objective of this paper is to explore the effect of social networking sites on the social relationship, education and changing behavior and life style of young generation. The common perception among the population is that the SNSs had both positive and negative impact on them. Focus group discussions with young men and women students were conducted to get more authentic information on the usage of SNS by them. Mostly respondents were related to face book as the most user friendly SNS. The study revealed that excessive users of SNS tend to avoid attending social gathering and have less direct interaction with others. One of the positive elements is that Use of SNS has made young generation more confident, creative, well dressed, social related to each other, well behaved and brought improved in language. However they are unaware of the ill effects of excessive use of these sites on their health. Today's generation is using various social networking sites on the internet such as Orkut, Facebook, Myspace, Twitter, WhatsApp, Telegram etc. These social networking sites are very easy to learn and moreover they provide mobile apps which are more user friendly to make friends, chat, share pictures, videos etc. The study also is trying to focus on the awareness of various negative impacts of these SNS on their holistic development. Their interpersonal relationship with their family members and the relatives have been very much affected since they spend a lot of time in their communication through these Networking sites virtually. In nutshell the excessive use of SNS has an impact on their life style. While trying to focus on the ill effects of usage of SNS by youth today, the study also focuses on the positive contributions by these sites.

Key Word: Social Net-working Sites and Youth.

Prevalence of Alcoholism among Youth in Natrampalli Block in Vellore District

Henry Daniel Ambrose,

Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work,
Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), Tirupattur – 635601
Vellore District

The study examined the Prevalence of Alcoholism among Youth in Natrampalli Block in Vellore District. A descriptive research design was used for the study. The interview schedule was used for data collection from 157 alcohol drinking youth, age group between 15-29 years by using purposive sampling method. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics from the Statistical Package for Social Science-20 version. The study has attempted to find out the younger generation's knowledge and the impact of alcohol use in their personal and family life. Youth are the greatest gift to humanity and augmentable resource for the development of our country. Alcoholism is becoming a widespread problem in the Indian society and in Tamil Nadu in particular. The growing western culture in India has recorded a increase of 60 percent, alcohol intake among youth in the age group between 19-20 years (ASSOCHAM, 2009). The study used various statistical methods such as; t-test and ANOVA test. The various suggestions given here would certainly help the youth, parents, State and Central Governments, NGOs and educational institutions to join hands and save the younger generation from the ill effects of alcohol consumption.

Key: Alcoholism and Youth

Ensuring Sustainable Sanitation for All in India: Swachh Bharat Mission Way

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Access to sanitation is essential for good human health. It is a basic human right and a key component of effective public health delivery system. Sanitation attracted the attention of decision makers because of the Millennium Development Goals. Target7c of the Goals called on countries to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. According to several studies sanitation economy has a very bright prospect in India as still 55 percent of all Indians or about 600 million people have no access to toilets, 74 percent of the rural population defecates in open, 7 lakh people make their livelihood by use of traditional methods of scavenging, vast majority of girls leave schools due to lack of sanitation, less attendance in schools due to non-accessibility of sanitation facilities is a reality due to poor sanitation conditions people suffer from a variety of diseases. It is estimated that the country loses around 2, 50,000 crore Rupees each year on account of poor sanitation conditions. Around half of the country's 246 million households don't have any kind of access to sanitation and are forced to defecate in open.

Keeping in mind of all these situations, a number of policies and programmes have been initiated by the GoI. But many research studies have shown that it could not achieve the desired results. The present government of India has launched "Swachh Bharat Mission" aiming to make the country 'open defecation free' and manage the solid waste in scientific ways and thus make India a clean state. The mission mandates involvements of every citizen in the process to ensure sustainable sanitation. The paper makes an attempt to analyze the goals, and implementation pattern of 'Clean India Mission' besides suggesting measures for its effective implementation in association with the citizen.

Key words: Clean India, sanitation and waste management.

Changing Social Scenario and the Emerging Need for Pre Marital Counselling for Youth in India

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Family and marriage are considered to be the two pillars of any society and as such they are the two most important societal institutions. Marriage is the most important event in a person's life. Every couple who is getting married desires for a lifelong relationship. The fast-changing social and family environment has thrown up new challenges, particularly to the young people, like growing instability, lack of communication, changing attitude towards sex, changing roles of husband and wife and tensions of fast life. Couples today are caught in a web of their own making – multiple roles, multi-tasking, and multitudinous aspirations, all juggling for space in their overworked minds, lowering patience and tolerance levels. With the Indian economy becoming part of the global economy over the last two decades, there has been a distinct change in the income levels, lifestyle and aspirations of the Indian youth. The youth belonging to the Generation Y is no more willing to go through arranged marriages. They have access to quality education, more material wealth, better jobs, and freedom to choose life partners. This has had a direct bearing on the perceptions of Indian young couples towards life, their value systems and the way they want to live their life. In the present age of anxiety and stress, relationships have become fragile like never before. Marital discord and divorces are on the rise. Family courts have been multiplying. In spite of lack of awareness about marriage and family on the one side, there are more expectations from marriage on the other side. Issues such as marital rape, domestic violence and extra marital sexual relations are discussed in public domain. If we ignore these disturbing symptoms, we may have to pay a costly price at a later stage. Research shows that couples who have go through some form of pre-marital counselling, whether religious or psychological are actually the ones those who are happier in their marital union. Premarital counselling provides a safe and neutral environment that would help young couples to develop greater self-awareness, empathy towards each other, and clarity in expectations, communication skills, conflict resolution and problem solving skills. It would also help the couples to develop trust thereby ensuring that they have a peaceful, harmonious, happy, healthy and strong relationship - giving them a better chance for a stable and satisfying marriage in the long run.

Awareness & Risks of STI/HIV/AIDs among Sex workers

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Female sex workers (FSWs) continue to represent a high-risk population in need of targeted HIV prevention interventions. Targeting environmental risk factors should result in more sustainable behavior change than individual-level interventions alone. The objectives of the study is to investigate the awareness and risk factors of STI/HIV/AIDs, sources of gaining knowledge and challenges in adapting preventive mechanisms to reduce their risk. The study was administered with 92 sex workers from 'Tirupati' town of 'Chittoor' district in 'Andhra Pradesh'. Interview method was adopted for data collection and it was analyzed. More than half (57.60) of the respondents were in the age group of 20-25 years, followed by one quarter (25.00) in 25-30 years. Less than three fourths (72.04) of the respondents were aware of STI/HIV/AIDs, for half of the respondents (53.26) media was their main mode of awareness, followed by one fifths (20.65) of NGOs. In spite of having awareness, a majority (61.00) of the respondents were unable to use the condoms due to their partner's rejection and more money. A major proportion (63.42) of the women experienced violence. Intimate partner violence followed by violence by family members was more among the respondents. Less than one fifth only visited the ICTC Centre. Peer educators in the NGOs were the main source for increased condom use. Understanding the social, physical, economic, and physical factors surrounding and influencing risk behaviors among FSWs is essential for HIV prevention. Ultimately, the conceptual and methodological approach should aid development of effective and sustainable tailored HIV prevention interventions targeting FSWs.

Fatalities Occurring on Roads in Tamil Nadu:

A Time Series Approach

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One of the major concerns and worry in the present day world is the increase in road accidents in different parts of the state. Accidents occur when there is collision of vehicles with other sources as a result of which people suffer from injury, loss of property and death. Accidents in Tamil Nadu shows an increasing trend which is a worrying concept and has become a major concern for the state. This study provides an appropriate and suitable time series model for the consequences of road accidents that took place in different parts of Tamil Nadu over a period of time. Accidents may either result in injury or death. This study is an attempt to apply Auto Regressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) model of time series, also known as Box-Jenkins method. Time series model is applied to yearly data on the consequences of road accidents data in Tamil Nadu since 1993-2014 to determine patterns of road accidents and their consequences, and classify them such as fatal, grievous injury, minor injury and non-injury types.

Keywords: road accidents, ARIMA model, Box-Jenkins method.

Nutritional Status of Adolescent Girls in Rural Areas of Nizamabad District, Telangana, India

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Adolescence comprises nearly half of the growing period of youth. It is a crucial phase ambiguous in the lifecycle of girls after infancy. It is importance to improve maternal nutrition and health for betterment of child survival and development. Adolescents are more vulnerable to malnutrition. (WHO, 1994). Unsafe food habits and lack of nutritional awareness among the parents is considered to be the main factor in determining nutritional status in rural areas. Majority of the studies indicate that iron deficiency anaemia is common in low socio-economic group of population in India. The aim of this study is to assess the Nutritional & Health status of adolescent girls in Nizamabad district. For this purpose 100 adolescent girls aged between 15-19 years were selected for the study area. Significant information was obtained through an Interview schedule. There is very little information about diet and nutritional status of adolescents, particularly from rural areas in India. Therefore, there is a need to develop a database on the diet and nutritional status of the adolescents from different parts of the country to enable the governments and other non-governmental agencies to formulate policies and initiate strategies for the well-being of adolescent children. Therefore the study recommends the strong need of nutritional education for adolescents in the rural area. Focus will be given to adolescents who are married/ unmarried belonging to the weaker sections of the society.

Key Words: Diet, Nutritional status, Adolescent Girls and Rural Area.

Attitude of Youth towards Suicide

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The study assessed the attitude of youth towards suicide. The study adopted descriptive approach and used self – administered standardized tool to measure the attitude of youth. Out of 280 boys and girls, 100 youth from the age group of 17 -21 years were selected through randomized sampling. The attitude towards suicide questionnaire (ATTS) developed by Salander Renberg and Jacobsson (2003) was employed for the study. The data was analyzed using SPSS 20. The findings reveal that, permissiveness towards suicide was found to be accepted by 20 (40%) boys in the situation of suffering from severe or incurable disease, whereas girls 38(76%) agree to finish their life in a situation of loneliness. Youth (49 (98%) girls and 40 (90%) boys) felt that suicide can be prevented. In order to avoid suicide 30 (60%) girls and 25(50%) boys say that one should not talk about suicide. In general youth are not in favour of committing suicide but when it comes to physical suffering and loneliness they have accepted suicide as a remedy. Since suicide is the third leading cause of death among youth in India, they must be equipped with life skills.

Keywords: Youth, Attitude, Suicide, Permissiveness, loneliness and prevention.

Attitude of Youth towards the Reproductive Rights of Women

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This study assessed the attitude of young boys and girls towards reproductive rights of women. It was conducted in a co- educational para- medical college at Tirupattur, Vellore district Tamilnadu India. The study adopted descriptive approach. Out of 230 youth, 74 respondents were selected randomly. There were 37 males and 37 females from the age group of 16- 27 years. Data was collected through self administered questionnaire. The data was analyzed using SPSS version 20. Most of the respondents belonged to the age group of 19-21 years 35(47.3%) and 16-18 years 33(44.6%). Majority of the respondents, boys 29 (79.4%) and girls 29(79.4%) have responded correctly about the right age of marriage for a girl to be 18 according to Indian constitution that The right age of marriage of a boy is 21years according to the Indian constitution was pointed out correctly by boys 18(48.6%) whereas only 9 (24.3%) of girls responded correctly to the question regarding the right to marry the man a girl prefers, 20 (54.1%) boys and 16(43.2%) girls have the attitude that a women has no right to select her life partner. Majority of the boys 27(73%) and girls 23 (62.2%) have an attitude that a women has no right to limit the number of her children according to her desire. Equal number of the boys and girls 20(54.1%) feel that a women should take the decision of limiting the number of children with her husband's permission and 7(18.9%) boys feel that a women should get permission from her mother-in-law. Majority of the girls 35(94.6%) and boys 26(70.3%) have an attitude that woman has no right to abort the child without the consent of her husband. Compared to girls, boys had a more dictating attitude towards women when it is related to decision making in reproductive life. It is very apparent from this study that sustainable development goal on gender equality and women's empowerment can be realised in India, only when young people are aware of their reproductive rights

Key Words: Reproductive, Rights, Youth, Attitude and Sustainable Development.

Road Safety Awareness and Practices among the Youths in special reference with Coimbatore City, Tamil Nadu

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In India, 'Road Accidents' are deadlier than 'Terrorists'. Road safety is a major issue affecting the road sector. 'Road safety' remains a serious impediment to sustainable human development in India. Road accidents continue to be an important social and economic problem in developing countries like India. Growth in the number of motor vehicles, poor enforcement of traffic safety regulations, poor quality of roads and vehicles and inadequate public health infrastructures are some of the road safety problems faced by Indians. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), road traffic injuries are the sixth leading cause of death in India with a greater share of hospitalization, deaths, disabilities and socio-economic losses in the young and middle-aged population. India accounts for more than 200,000 deaths because of road accidents, according to the Global Road Safety Report, 2015 by the World Health Organisation (WHO). This is 46% more than the national statistics released by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) in July, 2015. Road accidents in Tamil Nadu are among the highest in Indian States. In 2013, the state recorded 15,563 fatalities in the 14,504 recorded accidents, the highest for any state in India. The state also topped the list of most accidents in a state, for ten years from 2002 to 2012. Road traffic Accident (RTA) is a collision between vehicles; between vehicles and pedestrians; between vehicles and animals; or between vehicles and geographical or architectural obstacles. Road traffic accidents are a human tragedy. They involve high human suffering and socioeconomic costs in terms of premature deaths, injuries, loss of productivity, and so on. This study aims to bring out the awareness level of Road Traffic Accidents and Road Safety Practices among the youths in Coimbatore.

Key Words: Road accidents, Road Safety, Injuries, WHO and NCRB.

**Knowledge of Puberty among Male Youth in Tirupattur, Vellore Dist
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This paper aims to determine the level of knowledge regarding puberty among college going male students. This descriptive study was conducted on 100 Youth who belong to the age group of 17-20. The respondents were from an Arts and Science college, Tirupattur. Students were selected through random sampling method. A structured pre designed and pre tested self-administered questionnaire was used to collect the data. The data was analyzed using SPSS20. Study showed that the youth boys don't have sufficient knowledge. Only 30 (30%) of the students knew age of attending puberty which is 10-14. Only 49 (49%) of the Students said that major composition of penis is sperm whereas 51 (51%) of students had wrong notion that penis is a life saver. It was found in this study that youth have minimum knowledge of puberty and the physical changes during puberty. Majority 90 (90%) of the students expressed that they need sex education. They are in need of getting sufficient Knowledge on puberty. The educational institution should arrange classes for sex education and should conduct awareness program for the well-being of the Students.

Keywords: Youth, Puberty and Knowledge.

Tuberculosis a Specific Health Issues and Role of Youth

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Tuberculosis is a specific infectious disease and it remains a worldwide public health problem. It is estimated that about one- third of the current global population is infected asymptotically with tuberculosis. Most new cases and deaths occur in developing countries where infection is often acquired in childhood. It is assumed that about 10 percentage of total TB load is found children. Globally about 1 million cases of paediatric TB are estimated to occur every year, with more than 100000 deaths. Here my paper aims to analyse the contemporary statistical based studies and how remedial measures could be undertaken for the prevention of Tuberculosis among youth.

Key Words: Tuberculosis, Role of Youth

Maternal and child health practices of Konda Reddy women: A baseline study of the PVTG in VR Puram of East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh

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The Konda Reddy are one of the most vulnerable tribes (Particular Vulnerable Tribal Group-PVTG) of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana states. They are mainly found in the charming Papi hill ranges (part of Eastern Ghats) on either side of the Godavari gorge, in West Godavari and East Godavari of AP and besides the hilly tracts of Khammam district of Telangana. The Reddys of these settlements are plough cultivators, flat lands found between the hills and the riverbank. Etymologically, Konda means hill and Reddy means headman in Telugu. They call themselves Pandava Reddy after the five pandava brothers, the great heroes of the epic Mahabharata, from which they trace their descent. They number 83,096 as per 2001 census. Most of them live in multi-ethnic villages, where there is very little social stratification. Various types of diseases are cured by applying the extract of roots, latex, milk, leaves etc., of the different available plants in the forest. For each type of illness there are indigenous treatments which are very helpful in the health care system of Konda Reddy. Ayurveda has a very closed continuum with the folk medicines as being practiced by the Konda Reddy people. The Papi hills forest around the Konda Reddy habitat preserve a wide variety of floral and faunal life, which are the sources of life for dozens of tribal communities living within the forest areas. Ethno medicines, as practiced by the Konda Reddy people, there are various socio-cultural factors which influence the mode of treatment. In the Konda Reddy society, the socio-cultural activities revolve around gods and spirits. The supernatural powers are identified with a group of powerful forces and deities which control and influence the happenings in the society. Thus, they have specific spirits specialized in the treatment of particular diseases. Similarly for the protection of cattle, calamities etc., they have the specialized spirit-doctor called vejju to treat the diseases.

Key Words: PVTG's, podu cultivation, close-knit communities, ecosystems, folk medicine

A Study on Locus of Control and Mental Health of Students

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The aim of the present study is to assess the influence of locus of control on mental health of students selected from Kalaburagi (Gulbarga) district, Karnataka state. The sample consists of 180 students. The sample was administered with locus of control scale (Anand kumar and srivastav, 1985) and mental health inventory (Jagadish and Srivastva, 1988). The data were subjected to the statistical analysis. The results revealed that locus of control produces significant differences in mental health of students and there is a significant difference in mental health between the male and female sample.

Keywords: Locus of control, mental health and students.

A Study on Physiotherapy Intervention Programme on Obesity among Youths

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Obesity is a major public health problem with both genetic and environmental causes and associated with an increased risk of morbidity and mortality, as well as reduced life expectancy. The last two decades of the previous century have witnessed a dramatic increase in health care costs due to obesity and related issues among children and adolescents. This study was to evaluate the application of Physiotherapy intervention programs and their success in reducing obesity among youth. The study design was 'Experimental' and the participants were randomly selected from the Saveetha Medical College hospital (Department of Physiotherapy). Thirty participants between age group of 18 to 25 belonging to both sexes were randomly selected for this study. Outcome measures were Height, Weight, BMI Calculator. The data obtained was tabulated and statistically analyzed. Height, weight and Body mass index were calculated and compared pre and post intervention, parametric statistical tests, dependent t sample test and unpaired t test were used. The two-tailed P value is less than 0.0001 by conventional criteria; this difference is considered to be extremely statistically significant of the experimental group. Obesity in adolescents and children has raised to significant levels globally with serious public health consequences. In addition to cardiovascular, emotional and social issues, it poses a serious hazard to the basic health care delivery system. Physiotherapy intervention program focusing on obese people can reduce obesity and improve the quality of life among youths.

Developmental Concerns of Differently Abled Youth

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Youth are the resources of a strong country. Contribution of youth will make a family and country much stronger in terms of the developmental activities. It is important to ensure effective supportive systems at different levels to address the concerns of youth, and it is imperative to differently abled youth. Handicap is a disadvantage of a given individual resulting from impairment or a disability that limits or prevents the fulfillment of a role that is normal for that individual. Causes of disabilities can be divided as prenatal (before birth), pre natal (during the process of birth), post natal (after the birth). This paper has highlighted the challenges of youth in terms of their self-concept, health, family, education and livelihood. This empirical study included 104 youth between the age of 15 and 35 who are partially or fully impaired and living in Tiruvannamalai District, TN. Descriptive Design was used to describe the findings. Data were collected using Interview Schedules. SPSS research software was used to process the data and derived the findings. It was found out that majority of the differently abled youth have poor self-concept, poor health status, lack of family support and lower interest and supportive system for education and employment. This paper highlights various strategies to different stakeholders to address the concerns of these youth so that they become productive human power to the nation.

Key Words: Developmental Concerns and Differently Abled Youth

Drug Addiction and its Psycho-Social Impact on Youth in rural and urban India

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Youth are the greatest asset of any nation and the edifice of social foundation on which the future of the nation rests. They have fundamental rights to a better life, happiness and sense of security. Just like food, clothing and shelter security too is a basic need which includes psychological and physical security. Health is the next major concern of any developing nation and is futile to discuss health issues ignoring youth. Youth across the world are living vulnerable lives. They are victim of all bad habits, which ultimately present them from achieving their aim in life. At the transitional phase, they are attracted by drugs and a life style, which ruin their life. As they determine destiny of the nation, they need special care and attention. Any unfortunate occurrence leave them socially and psychologically paralyzed. It kills their creativity and ultimately deprives them of healthy thinking and healthy imagination. If utilized properly creativity, imagination and entrepreneurial skill of the youth can bring dynamic change and sustainability in the society. If we want to get rid of all the social evils in the society then we need to strengthen the youth community. It is only possible through life skill training, participating in the grassroots level activities to build a nation and world free of fear, poverty, illiteracy, inequality and injustice.

The present paper is an attempt to understand the roles and responsibilities of youth as agents of social transformation and in bringing social justice, peace, prosperity and harmony in our society. With special reference to drug Addiction and its impact on youth in rural and urban India the discussion is done.

Present Lifestyle of Youth and their Awareness towards Health

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In the life time of an Individual Human Being, Youth is the time of life when one is young, and often means the time between childhood and adulthood. It is known to be the golden time for an individual. This is the age when young individuals change from the period of dependence to independence and feel more change both physically and mentally. In this span of life healthcare becomes a major issue. Their lifestyle may affect them in future socially, economically, psychologically and physically. Lifestyle of Youth talks about the routine manner of living that reflects a young person's values and attitudes. There is an opinion that taking care of oneself physically and mentally during this span of life is not done by youth. These days young generation is more attracted towards antisocial activities, fast food, junk food, face book which directly or indirectly affect their health and lifestyle. This span of life of a human being is mostly the period when he/she enters graduation, where mostly he/she faces less control from family and others and it is when he/she starts feeling more independent. Today's youth adopt a western materialistic lifestyle which results in an unhealthy lifestyle. The peer pressure and the societal background may be reasons for young people to change their life styles. To analyze all the above and to find out the health status and lifestyle of Youth (boys) a study will be conducted among the youth of Department of Social Work, Sacred Heart College, Tirupattur. The Researcher used Convenience Sampling to select the Department and population study will be used to select samples and the analysis of the data will be done using SPSS and interpreted.

Keywords: Youth, Attitude towards Health, lifestyle, effects

Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health

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The World Health Organization (WHO) defines young people those aged 10-24 years, while adolescents are defined as those aged 10-19 years. This is a diverse group of individuals whose life circumstances and opportunities and obstacles to improve their lives vary considerably from country to country. Adolescence is said to be a period of transition. During this age physical changes is said to be drastic and the adolescent girls are unaware of the bodily changes. Adolescence has traditionally been considered as the most difficult period in an individual's development cycle. Reproductive Health addresses the human sexuality and reproductive processes, functions and system at all stages of life and implies that people are able to have "a responsible, satisfying and safe sex life and that they have the capability to reproduce and the freedom to decide if, when and how often to do so. Adolescence is a decisive age for girls around the globe.

This paper describes the Reproductive Health Risks, Early pregnancy, Abortion, HIV/STI/RTI, Prevention of major complications, Availability of Adolescent Health services, providing information, ay view early marriage and childbearing as their only path in life and Adolescent friendly environment. Thus, it is very much important to make the adolescents aware on their sexual health. The need for comprehensive sex education for adolescents is high and the discussion of sexual health and its problems must be part of their education and anticipatory guidance for all teenagers. Adolescents lack the services that respond to their distinctive needs. Interventions for children very often focus on the younger ages; adolescents 'age out' of pediatric health care and they are often unreached by programs for adults. Adolescents must be involved in designing, implementing and evaluating programs.

Key Words: Sexual and Reproductive Health.

Accessing Preferential Treatment among Male and Female Children based on Rights

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“The child is the father of the man and the citizen of tomorrow” - William Wordsworth. Children are the nation’s supremely important assets stated the national policy for children (1974). India is home to 414 million children and 26 million more are born every year, more than in any other country. It must be mentioned that children are the life of the families. Today’s children are tomorrow’s leaders. Tamil Nadu stands high in providing education to the children in comparison with other States of India. Education in the modernised world has become a business and the children are forced to pursue courses, which they may not be inclined to study is the inherent right of the children being protected and restored, is the prime quest to bring responses through this study. Moreover, in the traditional Indian society, the girls are deemed to be objects of pleasure being born in the earth to satisfy their male counterparts. Centuries, they have been discriminated on various events, and many researches pointed out that violation against a girl child starts at her mother’s womb. Hence, this study on ‘accessing preferential treatment among male and female children based on rights’ aims to observe the level of treatment such as right to life, right to protection, right to participation and right to development being protected or violated in the school going children. It compares the preferential treatment based on genders. 150 school going children from both genders, in Vaniyambadi and Ambur taluks of Vellore district, Tamil Nadu, India were chosen as the respondents based on purposive quota sampling technique to collect primary data. The data were analysed based on gender comparison ascertain right to life, right to protection, right to participation and right to development. The study is done in social work perspective and it would be vital source for those involved in child development programmes as well as for those involved in advocacy and lobbying to demand the protection of child rights. Hence there is a need for all the government, non-government functionaries, voluntary organisations and those who are involving in child care ministry dealing with children need to be trained in child rights principles and strategies. The above organizations need to be inducted into the mainstream comprising national, state, district and Taluk levels.

Key Words: Preferential treatment and Rights.

Prevalence of HIV/AIDS among Youth: A Study on Review

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The HIV/AIDS epidemic continues to play a significant role in the lives of adolescents and young adults today. In India people in the age group of 15-29 years comprise almost 25 percent of the country's population; however, they account for 31 percent of AIDS burden. This clearly indicates that young people are at high risk of contracting HIV infection. Physiologically, young people are more vulnerable to STIs than adults; girls more than boys. Gender imbalances, societal norms and economic dependence contribute to this risk. Lack of access to correct information (almost 73 percent of young people have misconceptions about modes of HIV transmission), tendency to experiment and an environment which makes discussing issues around sexuality taboo adds to their vulnerability. National adult (15–49 years) HIV prevalence is estimated at 0.26% (0.22%–0.32%) in 2015. Among the states/UTs, in 2015, Manipur has shown the highest estimated adult HIV prevalence of 1.15%. To make a difference in reducing HIV among new generations, youth need accurate, culturally relevant, age-appropriate information about HIV transmission and infection, as well as, information about how to protect themselves, including abstinence, contraception, safer sex practices and where to get tested. HIV education and services must be also readily available to all youth, regardless of ability to pay and in a variety of settings.

Maternal Attitude and Practice of Adolescent's Girls in Rural Areas

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Adolescence is a transitional stage of physical and mental development generally occurring between puberty and adulthood, but largely characterized as beginning and ending with the teenage stage. According to Erik Erikson's stage of human development, for example a young adult is generally a person between the age of 20 and 40, whereas an adolescent is a person between the ages of 13 and 19. The starting of puberty has had somewhat of an increase in pre-adolescence, and adolescence has had an occasional extension beyond teen age years compared to previous generations. These changes have made it more difficult to rigidly define the time in which adolescence occurs. Emotional problems over eating, excessive sleepiness and a persistent over-concern with appearance may be symptoms of emotional distress. Anxiety may produce phobias and panic attacks. Sexual problem the dramatic physical changes of adolescence can be very worrying to some teenagers, especially to those who are shy and who do not like to ask questions on behaviour problems. Teenagers and their parents complain about each other's behaviour problem. Parents often that feel they have lost any sort of control or influence over their child. Adolescents want their parents to be clear and consistent. Adolescents and youth are the hope of the future human society. Their right knowledge, positive attitude, rational vision and plan actions will shape the future of the world. Unfortunately, General knowledge about population, sexuality and reproductive health issues is very poor among adolescents students, youth and young people in India on one side on the other side adolescents and youths are known as risky group in respect of sex, RCH, RTI, STD, and HIV/ AIDS and other health problems. This paper attempts to study the maternal attitude and practice of adolescent girls in rural areas and the objective of the study is to measure the knowledge and awareness of adolescents girls.

Key Words: Maternal Attitude and adolescents

Public Attitudes to Drugs and Drug Use: A Study in Hubli City

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At present, drug addiction is one of the serious problems which affect not only the addicted but also the society as a whole. Drug addiction is a condition which is characterized by an overwhelming desire to continue taking a drug which one has become habituated the repeated consumption. The objective of this study was to explore public attitude towards drug addiction. The study was conducted in Hubli city of northern Karnataka. The nature of the research was descriptive and survey method was used for conducting the study. It was accomplished with 100 respondents using purposive sampling. Drug addiction is considered as a disease which takes a long time to be cured and is also very expensive. Findings suggest that educated people are more concerned about the impact of drug addiction. So, social awareness can be created using mass media and this social awareness among the people can eradicate drug addiction from our country.

Key words: Drug addiction, Public attitude, Mass media, Social awareness.

Youth and Substance Abuse: A Study in Gulbarga City of Karnataka

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This study is an empirical attempt to study substance abuse among the youth in urban slums with special reference to Gulbarga city of Karnataka state. It examines the psychosocial profile, substance use pattern and self-esteem among 'youth victims' of substance abuse in slums. It also explored the relation of increasing phenomenon of addiction with several related factors like economic depression, poverty, unemployment, rural to urban migration, war, political instability, family breakdown and violence including physical, emotional and sexual abuse. This study was conducted in Gulbarga city in the Indira Nagar slum. It adopted descriptive research design. Semi-structured interview schedule and Rosenberg self esteem scale were used to collect the data. 30 youth were studied adopting Snow Ball Sampling method. Out of 30 respondents a majority of them (85%) belonged to the Hindu religion; 64% of youths were illiterates and 70% of them were working as labor in construction work. With reference to self-esteem 60% of them had low self-esteem. This paper also suggests interventions to prevent the incidences of substance abuse and rehabilitation process.

Key words: Youth, Substance Use, Slum, Self-Esteem and Interventions.

THEME 2

EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Building Skills for Social Sustainability of Tribal Youth through Community Participation and Livelihood Promotions- a Study Conducted in Kudumbashree Mission Pathanamthitta District-Kerala.

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In Kerala the social sustainability, their social mobility of Tribal youth and social inclusion programs have made an impact through the community development programs of kudumbashree mission. The tribal development project of kudumbashree implemented a lot of convergence programs for tribal Youth in Kerala. Among this the social innovation programs of tribal youth is successful in Pathanamthitta district. The tribal Youth in Kerala are considered to be between the age group of 18 to 40 as per the State Policy Norms. This paper strictly explains the social sustainability of the tribal youth and role of kudumbashree in empowering their sustainable development through community participation. The *objectives* of the paper are: (1) to explain the demographic profile and livelihood patterns of tribal youth in Kerala. (2) To explain the social sustainability of Tribal youth through community participation. (3) To find out the role and impact of kudumbashree programs for their sustainability. (5) To observe the impact of social sustainability in decentralization process. The *methodology* for the study is mainly used by secondary data analysis. Social survey and observation visit was conducted in various government departments and secondary data collected and it extracted exclusively for youth studies as per the youth policy norms. The *data analysis* and *interpretation* was done with the support of tables and figures collected from various sources. They study aims to make a conceptual framework of information about the tribal youth in Kerala and the impact on social sustainability of Tribal youth with the convergence programmes of Kudumbashree. The main important thing is that kudumbashree is a poverty eradication mission and specially focuses on the Youth empowerment.

Key Words: State youth policy, tribal youth, social sustainability, community participation, decentralized governance, empowerment and leadership.

The Role of Skill Development through Vocational training and counselling services for Rural Youth in India.

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This paper attempts to highlight the positive role that skill development can play in providing livelihood to a large number of underprivileged and unemployed youth, and counseling services for rural youth in India. While doing so, this study will focus on the efforts taken by the Indian government in providing vocational training to these youth who could not otherwise get suitable employment due to lack of formal education or the necessary skills. This paper also aims at increasing counseling services for rural youth in India. This paper also aims to vocational training computer education, communication skills (English skills) for rural youth in India.

Key Words: Education, skill development, vocational training, career counselling for rural youth.

Adult & Continuing Education for the Overall Development of an individual – Ref: Jyothirgamaya Nilambur Panchayat.

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Education means 'to draw out' facilitating realization of self-potential and latent talents of an individual. Education is the most powerful weapon to fight against ignorance and illiteracy and to bring about a lasting social change, for a country's progress is measured by its level of education. This paper presents the evaluation of the project called Jyothirgamaya. This study highlights on the role played by education in the lives of adults who constitute more than half the percentage of the population. The study also helps to understand the influence of education in their social and family life and the overall development of the individual. The research design used for the study is descriptive in nature. It describes the role played by education in the development of an individual in all walks of life. Through the development of individuals the society can be developed. The universe of the study was 1500 and the researcher conducted her study among 150 samples, age 18-50 which was selected through Tippet's Table which comes under probability sampling. The study reveals the importance of education in fighting against social evils, increasing the importance and role in panchayat and other government offices, and involvement in income generation programs like ayalkoottam (neighbourhood groups), kudumbasree etc...also the study showed that social evils like dowry, child marriage, domestic violence etc was decreased. The following vocational training programmes are started for the facilitators and learners and result of that some production units have also been started. Readymade dress making, Areaconut leaves plate making, Nutrient mix production, Paper bag making, Pot making, Vermin composting, Notebook making and binding, Umbrella making, DTP, saree designing, Glass painting and fabric painting, Embroidery and tailoring etc. are a part of these vocational training programs.

Key Words: Adult Education, Continuing Education

Social Work Intervention Model in Enhancing Creativity for Social Work Students

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The study on Enhancing Creativity among Social work students was conducted by the Researcher as part of the Field Work practicum, submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, specializing in Social Work, at Madras Christian College. Having understood the need and importance of Creativity in Social work profession, the researcher decided to assess the awareness level of life skills and Creativity among the Social Work students and offer an intervention model so as to increase their awareness level and sensitize them on the need to develop creative thinking skills, so as to become better Social work professionals. Thus the researcher chose the I MSW students of MCC as the respondent group and adopted a pre test –post test experimental research design for the study. After having pre - tested the researcher designed an intervention model based on the ‘Social goals model of Social group work’ to be offered to the students .The students were divided into groups and various theory classes and activities were conducted to achieve the said objectives.

The researcher then did post test on the students to see the impact of the intervention model .The outcome of the study was that the students became more aware about life skills and specifically on creative thinking skills .They understood the importance of creativity in ‘Social work’ profession and decided to further hone up their creative thinking skills in the future. The researcher also observed that the students really enjoyed the sessions and were fully involved in all the activities. They were able to assess their own levels of creativity and started feeling good about themselves. As the models were fully held in groups excellent team work developed among the students.

The whole intervention module proved to be effective in instilling creative skill among the students. This exactly is the duty of every Social work educator. The Social work profession needs such ‘Creative’ people in large numbers so that the growing social problems can be addressed much more effectively and without much delay.

Key words: Creativity, Social work intervention model.

Qualitative Study on Livelihood Opportunity towards Young Transgender Community in Tamil Nadu

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Transgenders are “People who were assigned a gender at birth, based on their genitals, but who feel that, it is a false or incomplete description of them”. Tamil Nadu has an estimated population of 30,000 transgender people. Transgender people are facing lot of problems in getting employment. There is no provision in the constitution for these people. Transgender are struggling for their own identity and to get basic needs and facility due to lack of livelihood opportunities. Transgenders face discrimination in educational institutions, occupations, politics, health, religions, cultural, society and family areas. Probably these factors create unemployment and an insecure life for the transgender. Most of the Transgenders are unemployed because of gender discrimination, illiteracy, insufficient skills and lack of knowledge in specific areas. The main problem is that if they get any employment, they would face physical harassment, sexual abuse, Oral abuse and life threatening situations. Family and society neglected them due to gender transformation. Our society is not willing to give jobs to transgenders. Lack of income resource, poverty and unemployment, push them to sex work and begging. In addition, there are no income sources to appease their hunger so they are unwillingly or willingly inducted into sex work and begging. Because of this kind of occupation, they are sexually active people and high risk group of STI and HIV/AIDS.

The researcher used qualitative research tool on focus group discussion among male to female Transgender community in Chennai. It is suggested that some remedial measures may be found out for the Welfare of Transgender society. There is a need to educate transgenders for alternative work. Vocational training can be given to increase their income, and there is an urgent need to prevent untouchability, sexual assaults and life threats among transgenders. Employment should be based on their skills and ability to perform a job. No one deserves to be unemployed or fired because of their gender identity or expression.

Key Words: Transgender and Livelihood.

Policies and Programmes Promoting Youth Entrepreneurship in India: A Critical Review

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Today, the world is looking at India in three angles 1) its fastest growing economy 2) its adequate resources and 3) its favourable demographic dividend. By 2020, India's median age will be 28 years whereas; many developed countries are becoming aged. For human resources, many countries will have to depend on India. By looking at the favourable demographic trends, the country is focusing on the developing youth in its true manner. In fact, for the last two decades, Indian policy makers, business leaders, educational institutions etc. had concentrated on promoting entrepreneurship. But during the last half a decade trend on promoting young entrepreneurs has become an integral part of development. If we look at the recent developments about youth entrepreneurship, the Government of India has brought a set of programmes and policies. Hon'ble Prime Minister of India asserted in his Independence Day speech-2015 "I want all the bank branches in India to contribute to the startup revolution. All bank branches should work to provide finances to tribal and Dalit and at least one woman entrepreneur so that they can be entrepreneurs of the future." Similarly, India-US Start-up connect which was inaugurated on 27th September 2015 at Silicon Valley, National Youth Policy, 2014, National policy for entrepreneurship and skill development, 2015, Prime Minister Kaushal Vikas Yojana, 2015 are some of the initiatives of the Government towards promoting youth entrepreneurs in this Country.

In this paper, the authors seek to explain a three dimensional approach to make it success and make India as a super power in the world. The three dimensional model will be focusing on the directing youth in the proper path, facilitating with adequate resources and execution of governmental schemes. With this, the promotion of youth entrepreneurship will be possible and real wealth can be created in this country. Ultimately, development will be visualized for the youth and by the youth in this Country.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Development, Policies and Programmes.

Youth from Tea Garden Community: Problems and Prospects with special reference to Cachar District, Assam

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Youth are the integral part of any society, and they are a part and parcel of the development process. India is a young nation, where the youth comprise more than 27.5% of the Indian population. With the advent of increasing demographic dividend, the composition of youth in our country will further rise in the coming years. About 34% of gross national income is contributed by the youth in the age group of 15-29 years. Considering the complexities of change and its effects on youth hood, it is felt necessary to train those who are working with youth in various capacities.

The problems of the youth from tea garden community centred around under utilisation of the human resources. Poor socio-economic conditions, ignorance due to illiteracy, over-crowded and unhygienic living conditions in the residential colonies, make tea garden population vulnerable to various communicable diseases and malnutrition. The youth especially male members tend to migrate to other places to cope up with the increasing burden of the familial responsibilities. Alcoholism is another problem which makes them more vulnerable to health ailments.

The need of the hour is to promote initiatives where youth not only know and understand the issues related to youth, but also to work towards enabling them to contextualize these issues and gain critical awareness of challenges in today's world. There is a tremendous scope for the social work institutions to focus on imparting a wide range of practical skills to address the issues of youth in general and youth from the tea garden communities. The initiatives should be to empower youth to identify their rights and responsibilities and facilitate their participation in issues affecting them.

Key Words: Tea Garden Community, Youth, Social Work Interventions.

Participation in Education and Skill Development Programmes in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) Affected States of India: An Analysis

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India has 640 districts as per the Census 2011. Out of 640 districts 88 districts are facing the challenge of Left Wing Extremism (LWE). The LWE is an official connotation for the insurrection which is also loosely called by the names such as 'Maoism' or 'Naxalism'. Government of India has recognized the importance of educational and skill development initiatives in this area. It has also recognized that spread of extremism is due to the lack of adequate infrastructure and poor governance. The extremist affected areas lack basic human essentials such as potable drinking water, electricity, health care, education, roads etc.

These districts also do not have necessary infrastructure required for the skill development of youth. The paper analyses the infrastructural facilities available for education and skill development programs for the youth in the affected districts. It investigates about how the various state governments have taken initiatives to provide better infrastructural facilities in the affected districts. The study uses NSS (2011-2012) data to understand participation in general education and skill development programmes in left wing extremist affected districts and also try to understand the labour market outcomes.

Key words: Education, Extremism, Infrastructure, Skill Development and Governance

Towards an Analysis of Study Habits of College Students **Jeyaseelan M,**

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This paper describes the study habits of youth studying Diploma in Electrical and Electronic Engineering and Diploma in Mechanical Engineering in the private polytechnic college, Anguchettipalayam, Kadalur Dist., The purpose of this study was to compare and find out the attitudes, skills and study habits of youth. Furthermore to find out which may affect the use of study time and consequent success in college work and study? The respondents were from the age group of 16-25 years. The sample was composed of 180 students (90 students from D.E.E.E. and 90 students from D.M.E.) and they were selected through convenience sampling. A standardized tool of C. Gilbert Wrenn's study habits inventory was administered for data collection. The collected data was analyzed by SPSS20. The study revealed that overall in both the group students didn't have good study skills.

Key Words: Study Habits, DEEE students and DME students.

Education for Children of Migrant Families and Significance of Parents' Participation: A Case Analysis of Construction Workers, Pune, India

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The migrant children, who are forced into labour as well as children of the migrant labourers generally remain out of school. Education for migrant children upto 14 years assumes great significance at this juncture of the Bill on Child Labour Act (Amendment) 2012. Ensuring the fundamental right to education to these children requires close examination of their issues and tailor-made strategies. This paper focuses on children of the migrant labour and an NGO's model to facilitate their school education. The paper is based on a research study conducted in Pune, in early 2015, with migrant construction workers. The study found that the project on 'Parents' Participation in Children's Education' implemented by an NGO, Doorstep School, has been successful in enabling children of the migrant families to attend school regularly. This paper discusses strategies to facilitate migrant parents to involve them in their children's education. The paper discusses the impact of the project on children's education and parents' involvement, by capturing the perception and experiences through mixed methods of quantitative and qualitative approach. A total number of 89 parents, either mother or father from 34 labour camps were interviewed using an interview schedule and 3 FGDs were conducted involving 36 parents. In addition, 93 Standard I children were interviewed and 2 Child participatory group discussions were conducted to understand children's perceptions. The paper concludes with conceptualising the practice model within child rights framework.

Key words: Children of migrant labour – Migrant construction workers - Right to Education

Self-managed Team – An Intervention to Build Leadership Skills of Youth

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‘The study on ‘Leadership Skills development’ among youth who are working in ‘Self Managed Team’ method of working was conducted by the Researcher as part of the Field Work practicum submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy specializing in Social Work at Bharathiar University. Having understood the need and importance of Leadership skills among the youth, the researcher decided to understand Leadership skill development of youth working in Self Managed Team style.

Thus the researcher chose the Self Managed Team members & mentors of Dr. Reddys Laboratories as the respondent group and adopted group discussion with Self Managed Team members and mentors to understand Leadership skill development. Self Managed Teams help rural intermediate students of 18 years of age to transform themselves into individuals who manage not only their day to day lives but also to build a professional career while pursuing their professional degrees.

Mentors shared how these raw rural students grow into leaders who take care of Productivity, Quality, Cost, Delivery, Safety and Morale of their work place. They managed their work without supervision, taking accountability for their team’s performance. Members shared that when they go back to their village and interact with their colleagues they realize how much they have grown. Their confidence level, dressing sense, personal hygiene, communication style and ability to lead teams have significantly improved after their training and working in Self Managed Teams.

Key words: Self Managed Team and Leadership skills.

Youth – Led Sustainable Development – An Institutional Model

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The sustainable future is only possible with creative and effective solutions we think of that have its foundation in lasting values. Fast changing scenario underlies newer institutions with newer values. India is no exception to this as a developing nation. Indian development is mostly spearheaded through an institutional approach. Obviously these institutions are built on certain values. The reach and impact of these institutions are determined by its foundation, scientific temper, and on the understanding of the fast changing socio-ecological environment.

This paper is primarily from a practice domain – lessons learnt from various creative, innovative and meaningful interventions through the sociological institution called College. This paper highlights in detail one such intervention in youth led sustainable development in an institutional approach and setting.

Youth led sustainable development was made possible through institutionalization in DEEDS – *Department of Extension Education and Service* at Sacred Heart College, Tirupattur. It was not just a platform for rendering community service instead it was conceived for sharing the core competency of a particular discipline in ways useful, relevant and beneficial. The activities that have emerged in the last five years of the program point in the direction of creative and innovative applications of the subject solving the problems and addressing the needs of members of the neighborhood community. Thus **LAB TO LAND** motto became a reality with total involvement of college youth.

Key Words: Sustainable Development, Institutional Model and Extension Education.

Lifelong Learning Opportunities for All

Akram, Restless Development India, Chennai

Education is a basic right to an individual. It is as vital as other rights listed in Universal Declaration of Human Right (UDHR), which serves the guidelines to each nation to draw their human rights charter. Since the UDHR was drawn up, there have been many national and international commitments made to provide education to each and every individual such as Commission for Primary Education in 1964, Kothari Commission, International meeting in Dakar, Senegal and various amendments in the constitution and its directive principles from the year 1968. Half the population of this world comprises young people. Even Indian population a great number of young people. Education for all Global Monitoring Report 2012 shows that 1 out of 5 young people have not completed primary education in developing countries and 58% of them are female, 1 out of 8 young people are unemployed i.e. haven't got the skills to work. In the process of designing Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), various fact finding reports and surveys revealed that around 57 million children remain out of school in developing countries. With respect to India, Annual Status of Education Report (ASER)-Rural 2014 of Pratham, show a great progress in school enrollment of Children (6-14 year) i.e. 96.7% but children attending school on selected months shows about 71% enrolled, which shows a several of 25.7%. The progress in primary education is one of the major outcomes of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2010 drafted to ensure children of 6-14 years are in schools and to ensure quality teaching methodologies. The other side of the story is a rise in private players in the education system. The same report shows that 30.8% children (6-14 years) are enrolled in Private schools. The figures are far ahead for higher education. Report of FICCI Higher Education Summit 2013 shows share of unaided private institutions is 63.9% and student's enrollment in higher education is 58.9% which is steadily increasing from year 2011. Education is a right not a privilege and it is the most powerful instrument of social transformation. Thus, while discussing educational issues, social-economical and political structures should also be discussed and young people of this system will reconstruct the society.

Key Words: Lifelong learning, education and Sustainable Development Goals.

Emotional Quotient in Building Competent Youth

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According to the recent (2014) United Nation's report, India has the largest youth population, with 28% of its total population in the age group of 10-24 years. This presents an enormous opportunity to transform India's future. Any development depends on the quality of human resource. The past many years have seen Indian youth shining in various fields and being lauded globally for their abilities concerning Intelligence Quotient (IQ). However, when compared to past generations, 'Emotional Quotient (EQ)' of the youth, in society in general and colleges in particular, is found to be wanting and has been proven to be so, now and again by the various happenings around us. An Emotionally intelligent person has the ability to empathize with others, is optimistic and able to motivate self, in spite of obstacles and frustrations, is able to delay gratifications and control impulses, is able to think clearly even in the face of distress and able to regulate moods, etc. This equips an Emotionally Intelligent person to far outshine his/her counterpart with a superior IQ in the long run. EQ is a great relationship builder and maintainer. When IQ cannot be developed, EQ is something that is, and can be, learnt and has long term influence even on one's intellectual abilities. The study of EQ is basically a topic of Psychology. However it has multi-disciplinary connections and has assumed great importance in the field of Human Resource Management.

This is a conceptual paper on EQ and outlines its various sub-concepts and explores the way in which it can be built. The paper focuses on the need to build EQ from childhood rather than overtly pressurizing children's IQ abilities. Since EQ can be learnt, the paper also explores the ways in which it can be imparted to the youth who lack such abilities, with a view to help those who are working with 'youth at risk'. The conceptual evaluation has been done by gleaning a number of books on EQ and related topics, research studies and a number of other articles.

Key words: Emotional Quotient, Youth, Relationship building, Emotional Intelligence

Social Inclusion – A Way to Integrate Differently Challenged Youth In Democracy

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The 1995 ‘Program of Action of the World Summit for Social Development’ approaches an inclusive society as a “society for all in which every individual, each with rights and responsibilities, has an active role to play”. Social inclusion ‘as the process of improving the terms for individuals and groups to take part in society (UN chapter). Social inclusion aims to empower poor and marginalized people to take advantage of burgeoning global opportunities. It ensures that people have a voice in decisions which influence their lives and that they enjoy equal access to markets, social services and political. It is reported that in India, the youth population -from 18 to 30 years old- represents the 48.1% of the total population of the country. Also it is found that among all the youth, 51.3% are economically active while the remaining 49.4% are economically inactive i.e. are outside the labor market, and almost a quarter (24.2%) of the youth population is neither studying nor working. While attention is being focused on young people’s potential for social transformation, some of them – such as those with disabilities – remain alienated from mainstream debates on development. Little is known about the experiences of the millions of disabled young people in India aged between 12 and 24, less is known about how they and the others around them make sense of their lives and perceive their transition to adulthood as their surrounding milieu is transformed. This paper intends to find out the different approaches to integrate such youth in the mainstream society

The Role of Corporate Social Responsibility with Special Reference to Youth Empowerment in the Neighborhoods of a Manufacturing Unit at Chennai.

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Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) creates a win-win situation for both community (youth) and corporate with direct and indirect benefits. The outcome of CSR activities among youth directly leads to sustainable development. CSR is an ethical responsibility to behave fairly towards its stakeholders in all their processes of production. But in reality CSR is carried out by many corporate with selfish motives to neutralize their negative image in nearby communities and society at large. People are not aware of what is really happening in their homeland. So it is the State's responsibility to legalize CSR as an important legislation to be fulfilled by all corporate. In this context the researcher carried out his study among youth benefited by CSR activities to know whether it really leads to sustainable development.

In this research the role of 'CSR' with special reference to 'Youth Empowerment' is restricted to a particular manufacturing unit and it is not generalized. The study focuses on the need for CSR activities, various activities like Education, Health, Self employment, Capacity building among youth. The researcher adopted Descriptive research design and Disproportionate random sampling. The sample size of this study was 100 youth belonging to five villages surrounded by Orchid Chemicals & Pharmaceutical Ltd., Alathur near Chennai. The researcher used a self prepared questionnaire to collect data regarding CSR activities. The outcome of this study discussed in the main paper clearly shows that CSR as a tool leads to youth-led sustainable development.

Key Words: Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Youth Empowerment, Sustainable Development, Neighborhood.

Livelihood Patterns and Social Entrepreneurship among Youth in Emerging India

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India is a democratic secular nation and a developing country. Whatever attempt the country has made since independence, to promote development across various segments of life in the country it has made comprehensive plans and indispensable means to achieve it. However, these plans have continuously changed from time to time based on the feasibility and situations. Moreover India is one of the fastest growing economies in world. The problem of unemployment is becoming challenging in all of the developing nations mostly in India due to increase in the population every year. It is the youngest nation all over the world population with 356 million 10-24 year-olds. India has the world's largest youth population. The involvement of today's youth in sustaining in the development process is critical to the overall development of the nation. Young Indian should be aware and realize that the fastest growing economy and changing patterns of livelihoods should move forward in a dynamic way and promote social entrepreneurs in the competitive era.

Young Indian fraternities have tremendous enlightened strength and potential to demonstrate motivation to perform satisfactorily but they have not been able to realize their own potential because of their economic or educational background in addition to their family background. They are the innovators, creators, builders and leaders of the future. It is therefore a unique opportunity for young fraternities to promote social entrepreneurs for setting up of new enterprise and innovation after completion of their higher education instead of searching for jobs. It would really support the new campaign of the Prime Minister 'Start up India. Stand up India' and to promote 'Make in India through Made in India'. In this research paper an attempt has been made to promote entrepreneurship among the young and help them face the challenges in global innovative arena through 'Changing Pattern of Livelihoods and Promotion of Social Entrepreneurs among Youth in Emerging Indian Context'.

Key Words: Livelihoods, Social Entrepreneurs, Young Promotion and Make in India and Made in India.

Education & Career Counseling for Youth - Perspectives and Opportunities for career counseling in Indian Education System

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The purpose and objectives of education is not only to cater to the needs of cognitive development but also it aims to promote optimum development in all spheres of life such as educational, vocational, personal, social, moral, physical etc., in order to create more productive citizens of a country. In this line, education, career counseling and guidance go hand in hand with the key role of helping students, youth and labour markets to meet their goals. Early intervention in planning career is very important which would help the children to understand, learn and acquire required skills such as critical personal skills and practical skills needed for the work environment. The National Curriculum Framework (NCF, 2005) views Guidance and counseling as a part of curriculum. Special efforts are initiated for career counseling and guidance through the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abiyan (RMSA) to improve opportunities. However there is a big gap felt in India in the implementation of career counseling and guidance in schools and colleges which hampers social mobility. This provides on wider acquisition not just of knowledge and skills, but an understanding about how to use them. Here this qualitative study presents the perspectives of post graduate students on the opportunities and support they have gained in their schooling and college towards the career counseling. The study was conducted among the Post Graduate students of Sacred Heart College, Tirupattur. The researcher has used Focus Group Discussions for collecting data.

Keywords: Youth, Career Counseling, Career Guidance

Technology Skills among Under Graduate Students

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The study examined the Technology Skills among ‘Under Graduate Students’, which is a need of the hour in Vellore District. A descriptive survey design was used for the study. Questionnaire was used for data collection from 739 graduate students. Multi-stage sampling method was done in three different types of colleges namely Government, Aided and Self-financed colleges affiliated to Thiruvalluvar University in Vellore District. The research adopted the descriptive design. The data were analyzed using the descriptive statistics from the Statistical Package for Social Science -20 version. The study was an attempt to find out the relationship between Technology skills and the courses of study, gender, domicile, academic performance and categories of college students. There is immediate necessity to capacitate college students to face challenges. The study used various statistical methods such as; t-test and ANOVA test. Various suggestions given here would certainly help the students, parents, teachers, state and central governments and educational institutions to benefit and join hands. This would ensure a strong nation through developing technology skills among the graduate students.

Key Words: Technology skills and Graduate Students

Educational Development of Street-Children: The Rag Pickers in Digha-Ghat, Patna, BIHAR

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Rag pickers move around with gunny-bags and push-carts in Digha-Ghat and in the surroundings, alone and in groups. The close observation and the casual dialogues with them won their trust and we met frequently at a particular place. They gamble, enjoy rough-and tough outdoor games, listen to movie songs and play with dogs. They introduced their peers and relatives gladly, who are also part time student-rag pickers, many illiterates, some primary and middle school dropouts, and a few seasonal laborers.

The neighbourhood discussion helped to understand their socio-economical and cultural background, their social status and the existing government schemes, and programs of the non-governmental organizations. They come under the Schedule Cast *Mahadalit* community and known as the *musahars* (the rat eaters). Their case studies and the focused group discussion revealed that a few had utilised the opportunity due to the support of their family, youth volunteers, and the compassionate staff-team, while many blamed poverty, debt, peer influence, prejudices and quick money.

Therefore, it is possible to educate and develop them by networking with their family, social workers, volunteers and institutions. Providing cash-incentives and healthy-physical activities would motivate them to learn

Key words: Education, Development, Street-children, Rag pickers, Musahars, Mahadalits, Poverty and network.

Employability Skills of Students from Management Studies in Rural Colleges

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Employability skills are set of skills that are required for every job. Employability skills are basic skills that are necessary for getting, keeping, and doing well on a chosen job. Management education today has to address a wide range of issues such as survival in the job, intense competition, serving the needs of stakeholders, delivering industry employable graduates and so on. The core objective of any management studies is to deliver attributes and skills. Basic purpose of management education is to impart the business ability, which will help students for their employability and entrepreneurship. After completing management education, getting employment, is a must for the management graduates. In this competitive world, Management graduates need to have requisite skills and knowledge to adapt to the expectations and requirements of the industry. Today institutions are carrying a traditional education system which is focusing on knowledge based education. Institutions need to adopt vocational based and practical based education. This particular study focuses on the employability skills of students who pursue diploma in management studies from rural colleges which are located in Tirupattur Taluk, Vellore District, Tamilnadu. The study attempts to understand the levels of employability skills and its variations with respects to gender and type of college in which they study.

Key Words: Employability, Job readiness, Management education, Skills and Rural College.

A Practical Analysis of Hurdles in Ensuring Equal Employment Opportunities: A case study of MSW and M. Com Students

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In order to make India progress into a developed country from a developing country ensuring equal education, equal employment for girls is a necessity and Government is trying hard to achieve this. NGOs are also joining hands together in order to achieve this goal. We say that women are the better half, but the same proportion is not found in relation to education and employment. This means that there are certain hurdles and drawbacks either in planning or implementation of programmes. Blaming the government for everything is not a solution. As a citizen of the country, it is the responsibility of each and every individual that we should participate in the government plan and make it a successful venture. It is we people who have to get educated and participate in the economic development of the country. Here, author has made an attempt to understand and analyze the contribution of post graduate students in achieving this goal, which is the main objective of the article. For the present study the author has selected 15 MSW and 15 M.Com students from Karnataka State Women's University, Vijayapur, as respondents by simple random sampling. A semi structured interview schedule has been prepared to collect the data consisting 25 questions. Hence the study will be published with regard to the aspirations of the post-graduation students in becoming economically independent. They will be able to do this by opting for the right career. Reasons for non-participation in occupational sector will be found out.

Key words: Women, Occupation, Post-graduation students, economic independence and hurdles.

Influence of Livelihood Capitals for the Sustainable Development

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The Poverty is one of the major problems of development countries, and alleviation of poverty is one the Millennium Developmental goals. Poverty has been addressed through various livelihood Programmes and approaches, The livelihood of poor households depend on the livelihood capitals as starting point, A livelihood is “ the assets (natural, physical, human, financial and social capitals),the activities and access to these (mediated by institutions and social relations) that together determine the living gained by the individual or Household” The livelihood assets are financial capital, Human capital, Physical Capital, Natural Capital and Social Capital. Financial Capital covers income, saving, stock of capital, supplies of Credit, Regular earning and other Assets that can be converted into cash, Human capital are skills, knowledge, Technology, Education, ability work and experience. Physical capital is basis household’s asset, Infrastructure, Road, transport, Market facilities, housing and machinery equipment. Natural capital are water, type of land, climate. The improvement in livelihood asset improves the livelihood outcomes. The livelihood assets access such as access to common resource, access to market place, access to telecommunication, access to education, access to infrastructure, access to information sources, access to credit, access to nonfarm activities and access to employment are important in promoting and sustaining livelihood activities. The access to credit for the poor households is one of the important pathways to come out of poverty; the access to resource is helpful to run livelihood activities smoothly. The adoption of new technology in livelihood is important to improve the livelihood. The Study focuses on the influence of the livelihood capitals in the livelihood of the rural poor households such as availability of livelihood asset in households at micro level and access to the livelihood capitals, adopting of new technologies among poor households, coping of risks, stress, vulnerability in the livelihood activities and the Institution support service for livelihood activities.

Key words: Livelihood, social capital, livelihood capitals and activities.

How to Promote the Livelihood of Women in Ethiopia? Savings and Credit Cooperatives Show the Way!!

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Improving women's livelihood is essential because empowering women leads to developing the society at large. Livelihood development increases women income, improves social decision making, and reduces vulnerability to risk. Education through Saving and Credit Cooperatives (SACCOs) has been considered as one of the main instruments of livelihood improvement among young women in recent development agenda of the Ethiopian government. Though many SACCOs were established in Aleta-Chuko District of Ethiopia, how they achieve their objectives is unknown due to dearth of studies. Hence this paper focuses on the objectives: (i) to assess the contribution of women SACCOs in improving the livelihood of members, (ii) to examine the role of women SACCOs in social empowerment. (iii) to dig out the role of women SACCOs in promoting entrepreneurship (iv) to identify the factors determining the performance of women SACCOs. To address the objectives, both primary and secondary sources of data were used. Nine out of 20 women SACCOs in the study district which were established before six years were selected on purpose. Yamane (1967) formula was used to arrive 105 sample women from 724 members. Finally proportionate random sampling technique was used to identify the sample women from selected SACCOs. The collected data was analyzed by descriptive statistics and binary logistic regression analysis was carried out to identify the factors determining the performance of SACCOs. The results indicated that education through SACCOs has changed the livelihood of young women positively. Also women could increase the level of income, improve the ability to cover the costs of schooling, meet basic needs and health expenses as well as accumulate fixed and variable assets. Further, they could improve in decision making power pertaining to different sectors and achieve saving practices. Age, education, credit utilization, loan size, inflation rate, access to trainings, shocks and seasonality were found to be highly significant variables which determine the performance of women SACCOs. Concerned stakeholders need to address the issues faced by the cooperatives to attain their objectives.

Keywords: Saving and Credit Cooperatives, Livelihood improvement, Entrepreneurship, Performance.

Entrepreneurship as a Means to Lead Sustainable Rural Youth Development - (Scaling excellence at village level)

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Rural entrepreneurs today face multiple challenges such as lack of opportunities and general support from the rural ecosystem, ineffective sales and marketing channels coupled with unorganized distribution network, text book styled education and outdated teaching methodologies. As a result it leads to difficulty for any one with entrepreneurial ambition to succeed, inability to scale and hence build viable business, dampens creativity, productivity, outlook and thinking process which are critical ingredients for success.

School of Social Entrepreneurship is a Rural based & designed to create and provide the best ecosystem to any individual having entrepreneurial dreams: It is an initiative to nurture talent and create job makers not job seekers. It introduces a Human Centred Design approach to solving problems and help student to understand product design/lifecycle, markets, product-market fit, scaling and marketing/business strategy. It is attached to a rural based college offering a full time MBA/MCA/MSW program. It has short term courses on entrepreneurship, one that is case study based and covers topics that are relevant to what todays and future economies demand and Infrastructure for MOOC (Massively Open Online Classes) to access global content. it consists of innovation lab that provides students with all necessary tools to design, build, prototype, test, fail and deliver solutions.

Key Words: Entrepreneurship and Social Entrepreneurship

Role of Indian Youth in Agriculture: Some Concerns

Ramamurthy, Bijapur

Indian agriculture is at crossroads and one of the major challenges is to reverse deceleration in agricultural growth. Main reasons for deceleration are decline in the number of larger land holdings and an increase in the number of medium, small and marginal holdings (G.S.Aurora), and farmers quitting farming (76 per cent farmers would prefer to do some work other than farming). The other factor contributing much to this scenario is that the agricultural land put to non-agricultural uses has risen (from 4.2% in 1956-57 to 6.7% in 1997-98) (G.S.Aurora).

Agriculture is life line for 54.6% population in India. About 10 lakh people have given up farming during 2001-2011. Ours is a land of the youth. The National Youth Policy 2003 defines the youth as persons in the age group between 13 and 35 years, but classifies them in two sub-groups viz. 13-19 years (adolescent age group) and 20 to 35 years. In 1997, the number of youth was about 380 million, 37% of the total population, and is anticipated to increase to about 510 million in 2016, about 40% of the total population. Nearly two-thirds of these will be rural youth (Swamynathan, Fifth and Final Report, 2006).

The availability of such a huge highly active human resource offers unique opportunities for achieving equally huge socio-economic transformation of India. But 13% of them are unemployed (Swamynathan, Fifth and Final Report, 2006). Majority of the youth population is engaged in agricultural activities even though they prefer to quit farming. An astonishing number of figures indicate the above and it is a crisis in India that majority of them are committing suicides because farming is not as lucrative as they expect.

This article is an attempt to review the transformation of Indian agriculture with regard to the role of youth in agriculture. It also discusses the challenges ahead for India in sustaining agriculture and overall growth.

Key words: Indian agriculture, Agrarian crisis, Indian youth and National growth.

Livelihood Initiatives - GMR Varalakshmi Foundation (GMRVF), Bangalore

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GMR Varalakshmi Foundation (GMRVF), Bangalore

GMR Varalakshmi Foundation, the Corporate Social Responsibility arm of the GMR Group, is a Section 25 (not-for-profit) company. Set up in 2005, the Foundation is governed by a Board headed by the Chairman of the Group. It is registered under Sec-12 A of Income Tax Act 1961 and has 80G certificate. Foundation works through three wings; Education, Health and Community service wings. The mandate of GMRVF is to work with the communities around GMR Group's business operations. Under Education, the Foundation is running a few colleges and schools - the main one being a state-of-the-art engineering college. Under health care, the Foundation runs a couple of hospitals. The idea is to provide good quality education and health care access to people in geographical areas which are underserved.

The third vertical of community services engages with one of the most important stakeholders of business- the people/communities in and around our business project locations. They deliver services through focus on three areas – education, health; hygiene; sanitation and empowerment & livelihoods. Here, under Education, the focus is largely on supporting the government initiatives to strengthen basic education. This would mean a variety of initiatives such as providing supplementary teachers, running community schools, scholarship to bright students from economically weak families, infrastructure support etc. Similarly, health initiatives give thrust on preventive measures through awareness creation, health check-ups, mobile medical care units and ambulance services in needy places, etc. Under Livelihood and Empowerment, the Foundation runs good quality vocational training centers in partnership with Technical partners like Schneider, Voltas, Volvo, BOSH, Wadhvani Foundation, across the country to provide market relevant skill training and job placement to youth from under-served communities. Under Empowerment and Livelihood GMVF Runs 10 Vocational Training Center catering to over 5000 youth across locations with a settlement rate of 80% .Also the Foundation acknowledges self-help groups as a meaningful way to Empower Women.

Key Word: Livelihood, Education and Government support systems.

Lifelong Learning: Expectations from Life Long Learning, Quality Assurance and Development

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Learning never stops. Lifelong learning, lifelong guidance and lifelong training is the future of learning today. Education in adulthood makes learning mature and increase knowledge. It develops new skills and helpful in gaining qualifications and credentials. Life Long learning opportunities help in acquiring skills and competencies, it helps in acquiring life skills. The use of information and communication technologies has been instrumental in disseminating knowledge. On the other hand' research on rendering lifelong learning has helped to be updated in today's rapid developing world and social progress. Lifelong learning will help in developing the present human resource in steering towards an economic growth mode as well as a harmonious living society.

The concept has its increasing share of attention in school education, College education, distance education as well as online education etc. from early childhood through primary, secondary, post-secondary to higher education. UNESCO offers expertise in the planning and management of education systems to help countries provide quality lifelong learning for all. It offers technical support in the formulation and implementation of lifelong learning. International Institute for Education Planning, Technical and Vocational Education and Training, Institute for Lifelong Learning, play an important role in the support and development of lifelong learning comprehensive. Promoting Youth Education for Sustainable Development is a long term goal that will demand more attention. The International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) properly interprets the inputs, processes and outcomes of education systems from a global perspective. The 2030 agenda in education is to "Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all". So let us all join hands as academicians and field experts keeping in mind the vitality of Lifelong learning in shaping our future in the globe, work effectively towards SGD 4 ensuring success and changing lives and enriching them.

Key Words: Lifelong Learning and quality assurance.

Entrepreneurship for Youth

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The youth are a vital and vibrant segment of the country and they are the basic investment for the future to shape the society of India. Unemployment is the primary concern of the youth and that of the country. The importance of youth in India is evident as the youth population is not only large in number but is also vigorous and active, open and responsive to new ideas and changes. About 30 percent of the population of India is in the age group of 15–35 years.

Entrepreneurship is fast emerging as a premier field in the world over. Another important objective is to bring about a change in the mindset of youth, that it is always not necessary to seek employment after completing their studies/training; they can themselves create employment. Creating a job is the challenge for government but becoming a job creator is an exciting challenge for the entrepreneurs.

The significance of promoting entrepreneurship is to harness youth potential for building human capacity, enhancing the development of children and families and the knowledge of professional and policy makers. Contextually it is accepted that growth and development in human carries on physically, intellectually and emotionally throughout life influenced by multiple factors including internal and external environments, that it is critical for youth to develop and function at the highest level of their potential, that they are unique and have various capacities for attaining, restoring and maintaining health and wellbeing that can result in enhancing the wellbeing of their community.

Skilling Youth in Entrepreneurship – A way forward for Sustained Livelihood Creation

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Youth being larger portion of population in India, 'skilling India' is a boon that would lead to young people becoming more skilled in entrepreneurship and employability. When unemployability has been a major challenge for youth in India, Community Based Organizations have been a strong means in reaching out to youth at grass root level in making them employable or entrepreneurial. This paper presents the output of a training program organized on Entrepreneurship skill development for 80 youth who had no opportunity for higher education. The evaluation revealed that about 90% could express that they have moderate and higher level of potential and skill to become entrepreneurs. This finding does not differ by gender and domicile, but there is a significant difference by the education of the youth who attend the training. This paper recommends for vigorous efforts of Community Based Organizations to network with available mechanisms and schemes of government in providing a platform for youth at grass root level society. It is also important to facilitate resource, information and decision making power among young people to make choice for entrepreneurship. It could be put in a nut shell that Skilling India is possible by skilling Youth.

Key Works: Entrepreneurship Skills and Community Based Organization.

Youth Employment and Unemployment Scenario in India

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Employment is a significant feature for economic development. India is the second most populous and seventh major country in the world. Our country has stressed with constant problem of unemployment. The purpose of this article is to study the youth employment and unemployment scenario in India. Since independence, unemployment rate among the youth has been progressively growing in spite of education policy and Five Year Plan in India. The present study examines the growth of employment and unemployment in India. Employment has features as an element of development policy in India. Based on the survey results, majority of the persons employed are either self-employed or casual worker. Based on Usual Principal Status approach for the age group 15-29 years, 41.3 per cent under casual worker category and remaining 24.0 per cent under wage/salaried employee and contract category classification and the survey results shows that with increase in education level, the unemployment rate is also increasing for all age groups viz. 15-24 years, 18-29 years and 15-29 years. The present study is based on secondary information and data collected from world youth report, 12th Five Year Plan.

Keywords: Youth, Employment, Unemployment, economic development.

Youth Led Sustainable Development – In a Corporate Perspective

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A well committed and motivated group of working youth contributes for the development of the society, not because they have to but because they choose to. JK Tyre & Industries Ltd not only transforms raw rubber to tyres but also groom our young vibrant youth to a socially responsible leaders. The involvement of the young employees in the social development program is 100%. Social Development programs do not have a philanthropic approach rather we support the community with the view of empowering them so that in course of time they become self sustained community where they do not need any external intervention for their societal development. All these developmental interventions are done through our young budding leaders. “Striving to build the young so that they become capable of building their world”

Key Words: Corporate Perspective and Self-Sustained Community.

THEME 3

GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Deserted Women and Coping Mechanism

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Women all over the world possess a lower status than men in both, developed and under-developed countries. Women face difficulties and inequalities as a result of socio-cultural and economic discriminatory practices. Their status is closely related to societal structure, religion, family and kinship, cultural norms, and value system. This is true in the context of the status of rural women in India where the process of modernization is very slow. This research study focuses on psycho-social and coping mechanism adopted by deserted women. It explores the factors, which have an impact on the psycho-social status of these women from a broader perspective, and looks into areas where women face difficulties and challenges in the wake of desertion. The study illustrates that women mitigate restrictions and challenges through coping mechanisms. Descriptive research design was adopted; 350 samples were used by snowball sampling method. So this study aims to bring out the obstacles in the programmes and policies, and suggests reformative policies to address the critical issues faced by deserted women in the study area.

Keywords: Deserted women, psycho-social status, coping mechanism and social work intervention.

Scope of Working with Adolescent Girls: From the Lens of NSS perspective

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The Tea Garden workforce is predominantly adolescents hailing from the lowest rung of society. Women are the back bone of the tea gardens. Millions of people directly or indirectly depend on the tea gardens and vice versa. However, the women and girls engaged in tea gardens are also prone to various vulnerabilities. Malnourishment and lack of awareness on health leads to further vulnerability of the women in general and adolescent girls in particular. Women and adolescents mostly suffer from under weight and anemia. The adolescents are not only engaged in the plucking of tea leaves but also assist in taking care of the domestic chores of the family and looking after their younger siblings at home. This leads to a large number of school dropouts, ultimately creating an unskilled labour force for the country.

National Service Scheme is all about engaging the student youth to work for the society in general and the vulnerable in particular. Volunteers can be productively engaged to work with the adolescents in general and girls in particular to promote their awareness on various aspects of health, hygiene and other legal aspects. This will not only give an opportunity to the volunteers to get sensitised about the issue of adolescent girls from the tea garden community but also pave a way towards initiating various interventions collectively through forming various educational groups, theoretic groups and work incessantly with the target of achieving the certain objectives. The role of the NSS officials will be to encourage the volunteers to come up with tangible programmes which can be part of their action plan for the whole year. They can help the volunteers to contextualize these issues and gain critical awareness of challenges in tea garden community. They should also be provided with information about various policies and programmes meant for them and help them reflect on the cultural beliefs that influence the lives of adolescents. Helping the volunteers to understand and identify with the value framework underlying the concepts of empowerment will pave a way towards addressing the issues of the adolescents. Moreover, NSS provides interface between students (volunteers) and nonstudents (adolescents) where the former can influence positively the latter.

Key Words: Adolescent girls, Tea Garden Community, NSS Interventions.

Gender Inequality Faced by the Indian Middle Class Working Women: Role Conflict and Adjustment

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India is a democratic country, where human rights are considered as a significant part of governmental policies. It is an indication for the world to understand that India is among states where human rights and equality is given much importance. But seemingly, the statistics show a contrary vision of the gender inequality ration in India. There is a clear distinction between the roles of men and women in terms of expectations from the Indian society. A woman is expected to be confined to the domestic life where she has to nurture the offspring and take care of the older members of the family. Gender inequalities in India are greatly associated with the caste system. The differences in the class system are mainly due to the caste system being followed in Indian society. The working women have to "adjust" themselves in home as well as in working place. A working woman has to face innumerable problems. The empowerment of women is of utmost importance for solving the problem. The main solution for this social issue of gender inequality and ill-treatment of women and girls at work or at home or in the institutions or in the political spear in our country is in the hands of people themselves. This paper aims to discuss the sociological context of gender inequality in India. The aspect of gender inequality will be discussed in terms of health care delivery, employment in the service sector, domestic chores and decision-making, contribution in political institution, and educational opportunities to women.

Key Words: Gender Inequality, Role Conflict, Adjustment and Working Women.

The Study on Sexual Abuse among Adolescent Schoolgirls in Tirunelveli District, TN

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God given gift, children are the inheritance of the world. Childhood is a golden period and a blue print of an adult is the bridge between birth and adulthood. So it has to be taken care of well, with the fulfilment of emotional, psychological and physical needs. "Childhood" generally signifies happy living, healthy nutrition, love, warmth, support and overall affectionate environment. The attitudinal behaviour of children should be hale and hearty. They need to be loved, cared and are to be kept secure. But nowadays children are being abused and exploited in many ways which leads to many physical, social and psychological problem. Increasing sexual abuse with children being exposed with meagre protection at home and outside, has urged this research. The researcher has used a mixed method of 'Explanatory Sequential Design' to conduct the study. A sample 130 respondents have been selected using Stratified Proportionate Sampling for the Quantitative Design and 3 respondent where selected through Judgmental Sampling to conduct Case Study for Qualitative Design. The researcher has designed a self-prepared questionnaire for the collection of data among the respondents. Salient features and results will be discussed further.

Key Words: Adolescent, Sexual Abuse, Sexual Assault, Sexual Harassment.

Land Rights for Women: A Barrier for Gender Equality

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Land rights are the rights of indigenous peoples to land, either individually or collectively. Women's access to, use of and control over land and other productive resources are essential to ensuring their right to equality and to an adequate standard of living. These resources help to ensure that women are able to provide for their day-to-day needs and those of their families, and to weather some of life's most difficult challenges. Women's access to land and other productive resources is integrally linked to discussions around global food security, sustainable economic development. Throughout the world, gender inequality when it comes to land and other productive resources is intimately related to women's poverty and exclusion. The obstacles which prevent women from effectively enjoying these rights are complex and to a large extent context specific. Still, many overarching similarities are apparent. Barriers which prevent women's access to, control and use of land and other productive resources often include inadequate legal standards and/or ineffective implementation at national and local levels, as well as discriminatory cultural attitudes and practices at the institutional and community level. There is need to understand various barriers related to women access to land so that suitable recommendations can be made to solve issues land rights to women.

Key Words: Land Rights and Gender Equality

Working Women and Wellbeing: Importance of Work and Social Conditions

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Women of the yester years were mostly confined to their homes and kitchens and the employed ones were working in the fields, farms or in local small industries. Very few women had the access to higher education and they were forced to be at the mercy of their fathers' or husbands' attitudes towards women and work. The current scenario is different. Women are clear that they have to go to work and earn to be self sufficient and to be supportive to their families. Education has not only empowered them but also has given them robust careers. The women workers seem to flood into every industry on par with men. But this has indeed become a tough challenge for women as they have to perform a lot of duties at home and office as well. They have to take care of the family and household even if they are working. There is no profession today where women are not employed. They are employed even in the toughest jobs which were filled up by only the men so far. Employed women have no way to shun their family responsibilities that they were performing; socially they were expected to perform their household chores in addition to their career. Hence, the responsibilities have been multiplied in both the places. This article is aiming at focusing on the factors affecting the 'Psychological' wellbeing of the working women. The factors are found to be both at home and at the work place. Factors included: work environment, compensation, work nature, recognition, scope for self- actualization, household income, education, marital status, family support, responsibilities they have in the family and so on.. An elaborate discussion is made on these factors in this study.

Key Words: Working Women and Work and Social Conditions.

Utilization of Maternal Services Women in Urban Slums of Tiruchirappalli, TN

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Maternal mortality is on an average 18 times higher in developed countries compared to developing countries. In addition to the number of deaths each year, over 50 million women suffer from maternal morbidity due to acute complications from pregnancy. A woman dies in childbirth every eight minutes and India accounts for more than 17% of maternal death in the world every year. The urban population growth in India represents the 2-3-4-5 syndrome: in the last decade India grew at an average annual growth rate of two percent, urban India grew at three percent, mega cities at four percent, and the slum population rose by five to six percent. Urban slums are deprived human settlements, which are demographically, among the poorest and most underserved groups in terms of health. There has also been an urbanization of poverty with almost one out of four poor persons now living in urban slums. Maternal mortality and morbidity continue to be high despite the existence of national programs for improving maternal and child health in India. This might be associated with several factors, an important one being non-utilization or under-utilization of maternal health-care services, especially amongst the rural poor and urban slum population due to either lack of awareness or access to health-care services. Thus, this paper attempts to study about the Utilization of maternal services by women in urban areas. The objectives of the study is to find out the women's fertility, contraceptive behavior and maternal health care practices including obstetric health and the utilization of maternal services.

Key words: Maternal Service, Urban Slums, Maternal Mortality and Morbidity.

Women Empowerment in India

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Women are fighting for their rights and demanding equality. Women discrimination is an 'age old issue' all over the world. But in the late 20th century women have raised their standard and are ready to do even more than men. Government has passed certain Acts to protect women. These acts are applicable to all irrespective of caste, creed, community and religion. Women's monetary independence leads them to the way of empowerment. They have entered all fields. In spite of empowerment, women are not yet treated as equal to man. Crimes against women are increasing in the society. Legal Empowerment suggests provision of an effective legal structure, which is supportive of 'Women Empowerment and Political Empowerment'. Thus Gender equality and women's empowerment are human rights that lie at the heart of development and the achievement of the millennium development goals.

Key Words: Gender Equality, Women empowerment and human rights.

Ending Child, Early and Forced Marriage**Umesh E V**, M Phil Research Scholar,**Dr. F. Carter Premraj**, Guide & Assistant Professor,
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In India, Child abuse and exploitation are intimately linked to poor socioeconomic conditions in a large population base. Child, early and forced marriages are gross human rights violations which put girls at risk of violence and ill health, and denies them an opportunity for growing and contributing to the society. However, in the past ten years child, early and forced marriages which are global problems that impedes development, wellbeing and life options of the victims, has emerged as one of the neglected human rights violations. The paper discusses intervention efforts for the protection of children from early and forced marriage. There are legal provision for preventing child marriages and to ensure that all children have access to school, basic health care, and nutrition, besides supportive social organisations. The families and the community must be educated, informed and empowered so that they can be protect and prevent child marriages. The role of school and teachers are very important in this regards.

Key Words: Child protection and Child marriage.

Autonomy of Adolescent Girls of Migrant Gondi Tribes

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Autonomy is a major developmental feature of adolescents. Its success mediates transition into adulthood. It involves a number of psychological parameters, including desire, conflict with parents and actual achievement. How female adolescents view autonomy was investigated in a large sample of 60 between 14-17 year old adolescent girls who were recruited from a pool of 128. The sample of key informants was taken from Migrant Gondi Tribes adolescent girls at Gondi Nagar, Coimbatore. Tools used were socio-demographic datasheet and Self-Autonomy Scale developed by Noom in 1999. This scale was selected because it is a comprehensive scale for studying autonomy. The reliability of the scale is Cronbach alpha: 0.70. Statistical analysis showed that a majority of the adolescent girls had higher level of self-autonomy, and found that functional autonomy level was low. Also the attitudinal and emotional autonomy of found to be high among the literate than illiterate. Also autonomy was significant association between education and family system. The study shows that migrate Gondi tribe adolescent girls has got higher level of self-autonomy, which help them make empower in the society and take the challenges in their professional and personal life.

Key Words: Adolescence, Psychology and Autonomy.

THEME 4
CLIMATE

Effects of Flood on Street Vendors

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The sudden climatic change and improper planning of the drainage system has drastically caused urban flooding in Chennai. The lack of disaster preparedness, poor planning, illegal construction and improper drainage system lead to urban flooding. The street vendors are the most marginalized section consisting of approximately 2% of the population in Chennai. The role played by the hawkers in the economy is significant. But they are considered as the unlawful entities and are subjected to continuous harassment by the civic authorities. Vulnerability of 25000 people involved in street vending implies the vulnerability of not the individual vendors but their families, especially their children. Almost 25 days of business affected due to rain. Cost of damages to property in flood Rs14512 in Koyambedu and Rs 30343 in T nagar. The loss of the residence is 11086 in Koyambedu and Rs46289 in T nagar. Government should take necessary steps to protect the vulnerable citizens. Street vendors represent an economically disabled category of people. Cooperate has a moral obligation and responsibility to be a part of these efforts since they contribute to the sale of their products in bulk quantities. Street vendors are one of the worst affected segments during the torrential rain that affects the lives and livelihood of these people. The main aim of the study is to have a quantitative analysis of the magnitude of the loss of the street vendors. It is the duty of the state to protect their rights to earn their livelihood and providing a permanent space or built-up structure for providing their services. The main problems faced by the street vendors were analysed using different sampling techniques. Losses were specified and divided in to different categories. The main aim of the social worker in a disaster is to provide long lasting solutions for their problems. Major findings and discussions are restoration assessment and proportionate financial support. Correlate with the bank loans and protection from money lenders, fixed and safe space for vending, making them aware of the policies and bank procedures.

Key words: Vulnerable, Street vendors, Children, money lenders and policies.

**Experience and Perception of Youth on Wastewater Management
towards building
Inclusive Urban Society**

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Water sources affected by climate change as reduced frequency or overflooding of rain and deteriorating quality of water are serious issues affecting urban living. Although urbanisation is rapidly progressing, water related issues pertaining to urban living is not properly addressed. Sustainability in this context needs to be redefined in terms of 'inclusive urbanisation' where all sections of the urban society namely, resident population, migrant population, vulnerable sections, and government and non government actors take part in decisions related to water and related aspects. Inclusive urbanisation refers to a 'normative and analytical instrument aiming to remove the conditions that disadvantage people's social and economic life, and hence make urban spaces more livable and contribute to more sustainable urban system' (Krishna et al. 2015, 2). In the present article the focus is on inclusive urbanisation in wastewater treatment and reuse, based on college student's experience and perception about it. This is on the backdrop of wastewater treatment being considered as an alternative to counter water stress in urban areas; as this helps in reducing water pollution and water scarcity. The attempt is to identify the indicators of inclusive urbanisation through a case study of a wastewater treatment plant located in an educational and research organisation and the perspective of students regarding the same. These students who represent floating population in the urban society, shared their involvement in the process of wastewater treatment, their experience of utilisation of treated wastewater and perception of wastewater treatment and reuse for an inclusive urban living. The qualitative data collected by means of in-depth interviews and group discussions used in the article, is drawn from a larger study 'SARASWATI'; a Government of India and European Union joint venture on wastewater technologies and reuse. This paper is based on the case study conducted with students of IIT Madras during June-December 2014.

Key Words: Wastewater Management and Inclusive Urban Society

Impact of Flood on Elderly People with Special Reference to Women

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The study was done on the elderly especially women who were affected by the flood in Chennai. Chennai was affected for 25 days from November 25th to December 20th by excessive rain which resulted in a severe flood throughout the city affecting the livelihood of the people especially elderly, the damage was so terrible which took many lives and property. The objectives of the study were to know about their physical and psychological well-being, how the flood affects the property and livelihood of the elderly people and what interventions can be made for their protection. For this we categorise the elderly people on the basis of their needs and problems which they are facing. The whole community was divided into three as poor family, average family and affluent family on the basis of their income and the major emphasis is given on the poor people. Their problems were categorised as physical, social and emotional, psychological and financial. Physical problems are there were many elderly people facing severe health issues mainly due to their age and contagious disease spread during flood. Social and Emotional problems are due to separations of dear and near ones the elderly people are facing depression and anxiety. Psychologically they are over dependent nature increases which make them impotent in their day to day life. Financial problems include loss of damage of property, loss of income and savings. Qualitative analysis is made to know about their social and emotional conditions and quantitative analysis was done about their economic background. Based on this interventions were made for the protection and the well-being of the elderly people. And also future prospects were made which will be helpful for the elderly people. From the study we have identified that these people are not getting any special attention from the authorities. Their problems were studied thoroughly and conclusions were derived.

Key words: Vulnerable, Marginalised, Elderly people, Women, Government policies.

Livelihood Promotion through Joint Forest Management -A Case Study of Aizawl Forest Division, Mizoram

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Joint Forest Management (JFM) is embracing the philosophy of forest conservation and livelihood improvement through cooperation between the state and civil society. It has emerged over the past decades both as a specific paradigm of forest governance in India and as Indians largest community forestry. The JFM programme in India has a vast relevance for developing nations, which have been predominantly agrarian economies and their populations being dependent upon forests for subsistence. Currently, there has been a paradigm shift but the need is to have a holistic approach to forest and natural resource management with development of concept of livelihood initiatives through people's participation for forest enrichment. Livelihood promotion is linked to basic human needs of providing shelter, clothing, clean water, education and health care. The present study is based on exploratory design; the data were collected by using mixed method approaches. The primary data were collected through quantitative and qualitative methods. For the area of the study, two villages were selected i.e. Sairang and Tuirial of Aizawl forest division, Mizoram. A total of hundred households were selected from two villages by adopting purposive non-probability sampling method. The households covered under the study areas belong to the forest protection committee. The paper evaluates impacts of protection on forest productivity and on the livelihood of local communities. It also suggests strategies for its revival and making JFM further contributes effectively towards forest conservation and enhanced livelihood opportunities in the future.

Key words: Forest management and livelihood promotion.

Youth and Climate Change – Time for Action

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One of the biggest challenges of the world Climate Change. The adversities of the Climate Change made all the 196 countries of the world to come together on a common platform – International Paris Climate Conference – COP21. The extremes of the Climate Change even made a few nations to declare National Emergency because of climate change. This paper deals with the promotion of sustainable and clean environment through the participation of youth through an umbrella campaign called “Earth Warriors Campaign”. Through this Earth warrior’s campaign, environmental awareness/education should be given to the youth by making them as the major stakeholders, as youth constitute 30% of the world population and 40% of the Indian population. Hence, an aware youth is an asset to the society in combating climate change. Apart from being a valuable human resource, this group is the most vibrant and dynamic segment of the Indian society. They make things simpler and easier with the use of new technology and bring alternative and creative innovations for existing models that cause pollution to the environment. At present in India, we have many organizations, institutions, and government agencies like IYCN (Indian Youth Climate Network), CLIN (Climate Leaders India Network), Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), Ministry of Environment and Forests, State Pollution Control Boards (PCBs) etc. In spite of so many campaigns or organizations, the status of the fight against the climate change in India is very tardy and it failed to involve the major segment of society. A majority are not aware of Climate Change, global warming and their effects. Under the Earth Warriors Campaign, the youth of the colleges and schools will be enrolled and allotted work under the predefined set of projects. Students will be involved in the projects that create awareness, on the environmental issues among the people. There will be about 1000 predefined greenery implementing projects and educational institutions will be receiving credits for doing these projects. Sometimes there is lack of synchronization of the rescue operations of the youth during disaster management like Chennai Floods, but these umbrella campaign co-ordinates all the rescue operations of the youth during ad hoc disasters. Thus this paper explains the importance of youth led sustainable development in this era of climate change and their timely action for disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction skills.

Humanity the only Religion; Social Work Trainee's Experience in Relief and Rehabilitation - With reference to Chennai floods 2015.

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In the face of personal danger, will people only think of themselves? This being a billion dollar question, through this paper the budding social work trainee attempts to analyze 'Do people only think of themselves during a disaster?' In such a challenging situation, how the people of Chennai have set an example for humanity and our entire nation? People were opening their homes in the unaffected parts of the city to shelter flood victims. People were providing free food and accommodations to those who have nowhere to go and are helpless. All government and educational institutes had opened their premises and were organizing large scale help shelters. Those with big vehicles were driving around the city rescuing people who were in need of help. Even the least educated in Chennai did what was never expected of them. People from slums were amongst the primary group of volunteers to come out and rescued victims stuck in their houses. They used handcarts to carry people and relief goods from one place to another. This paper asserts the trainee's on site experience during the Chennai flood relief and rehabilitation activities.

Political Economy of Chennai Floods, 2015: Learnings for Sustainable Development

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Chennai experienced the wettest period during the first week of December 2015 that the city has ever seen in more than a century. The devastation that affected the life, property and economy in Chennai and its suburban areas, is a warning signal to all of us about the way the city planning has been carried out in line with the process of quick pace of development of the city. As citizens, all of us have benefited from this rapid urbanisation where the city's infrastructure has been multiplied several times within a short period. The disaster that struck the city in the first week of December points towards the significance and urgency of having a serious introspection as to the way the urban planning is carried out. Municipal areas of our country have been undertaking Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for quite some time. Chennai has been identified by the Government of India as one of the 100 'SMART' cities in the country with an aim to transform it into a 'Sustainable City'. But the recent floods showed that the cities in India are barely capable of dealing with emergencies of any scale and magnitude. In this context, a presentation on 'Political Economy of such Chennai Floods, 2015 – Learnings for Sustainable Development' is made here. Here the authors incorporate the first hand information gathered from 'Mudichur Village Panchayat', one of the most affected parts of the recent floods, as part of the Disaster Relief measures carried out by a team of students, faculty and staff of RGNIYD during the period. Disasters, natural or human-made, are part of our lives in cities in general and megacities in particular. Lessons of Chennai Floods 2015 may be taken as the 'last warning bell' by all those stakeholders of urban planning and development, else the impact will be beyond our imagination. And it is only common sense to give some serious thought to disaster preparedness and risk reduction in our endeavour to transform all cities of India into 'Sustainable Cities'.

Key Words: Political Economy and Sustainable Development

THEME 5
PEACE AND NON-VIOLENCE

Peace Channel: A Model for - Best Practices of Youth-led Sustainable Development and Universal Peace.

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Peace Channel is a youth peace movement of the third millennium. It aims at transforming a culture of violence into a culture of peace. This noble work of the Catholic Church in Nagaland, India goes beyond the boundaries of religion, caste, culture, language and color. Peace Channel closely works in partnership with educational institutions and other like-minded organizations. It organizes the youth in 'Peace Clubs' to provide a platform for participatory learning of peace and human rights practices. They work actively for peace and development at personal, family and community levels. Peace Channel is grounded on spiritual foundations of different faith traditions. We draw inspiration from various traditions, civil society practices, religions and philosophies that engender a more just and a harmonious society. It is an initiative of the diocese of Kohima, Nagaland-India and has trained over forty thousand (40000) youth, elders and teachers in and around North East India. The movement was conceived in the local context by Rev. C.P. Anto, a catholic missionary priest of the diocese. His doctoral studies have enhanced the movement to come up with this model for conflict transformation and universal peace.

Peace Education by Peace Channel (A Youth Peace Movement) is one of the tools of structural conflict prevention and sustainable peace-building. It aims at enhancing the values of non-violent conflict management, Resolution and Transformation of conflict in the minds of the children, youth and the adults who are part of the process of building and striving for sustainable peace in the troubled region of North East India, the Nation and the Universe at large by inculcating the seven principles and the seven values of the movement to augment tolerance and respect for diversity in the seven institutions and then to develop right relationship with the three ultimate entities of God, People and Nature to bump up Universal Peace.

Thus, Peace Education by Peace Channel strives to foster positive attitude which is essential for the institutionalization of a culture of peace by replacing the culture of violence. Peace Channel encompasses a wide spectrum of target groups and beneficiaries like schools students, teachers and educational institutions like Colleges and Universities. Peace Channel also actively works

with the grassroots in the villages and communities by forming Peoples' Forum for Peace (PFP) for universal peace.

Enhancing Youth Engagement- Interplay of Initiating, Sustaining and Hindering Factors

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Youth engagement is defined as meaningful involvement and participation of young people in activities outside themselves. It is more of a process which results in positive youth development than a sum up of mere activities and tasks. This paper attempts to measure youth engagement and the factors that initiate and sustain such engagement. Youth engagement was conceptually defined as comprising of three dimensions- college level engagement, community level engagement and society level engagement. Each dimension was measured by 5 items derived from literature. The study was carried out among 393 college going youth belonging to four 'Arts and Science Colleges' in 'Chennai' and 'Tirupattur'. The study highlights that youth in general have higher levels of engagement within the college compared to their engagement in the community and society. The results showed positive association between gender (male youth) and youth engagement. Similarly youth who had membership in clubs outside college and in political parties had higher levels of youth engagement than those who were not members. Youth who perceived having more initiating factors and sustaining factors had higher scores of youth engagement than others. Similarly youth who perceived having more hindering factors had lower scores of youth engagement than others. Thus it is important for the society to enhance the initiating and sustaining factors, if youth have to meaningfully engage and develop themselves and the society.

Key Words: Youth engagement, positive youth development, initiating factors, sustaining factors, hindering factors

Domestic Violence – Its Ill Effects on Women

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Domestic violence is a Gender-based violence and has a negative impact on family and community. Though being a very serious issue no significance has been to this persistent problem in the society since times immemorial. The victims of domestic violence face emotional, financial, physical and mental abuse. Since it is a crime within a very close group and happening everywhere the issue never sees light and the victims undergo trauma leading to death and Disability.

Domestic Violence is deep rooted and is ingrained in peoples' mind and has a bad effect on women. Exposure to violence leads to poorer physical health and it increases the risk of women developing a range of health problems (World Health Organisation 2000). A report from United Nation Population Fund Report, says that two-third of married Indian women are victims of domestic violence and as many as 70 per cent of married women in India between the age of 15 and 49 are victims of beating, rape or forced sex. In India, more than 55 percent of the women suffer from domestic violence, especially in the states of Bihar, U.P., M.P. and other northern states.

The objectives of this study is to find the reasons for domestic violence, understand the different types of domestic violence faced by women, and the reasons behind it and measures taken by women when they face such issues. The study has adopted Descriptive Research Design and has used Convenient Sampling method to draw data. The universe is 249 families from the slum and the sample size is 100. Thus this study addresses what is domestic violence and how far it affects the society and life of the women from the slum Dwellers of Chinthathripet and Redhills in an adverse manner.

Key Words: Domestic Violence and Gender based violence.

Public Sphere as a strategy for promoting Civic engagement of Youth
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The concept of Public Sphere existed in different parts of the world in different forms and names. Public Sphere is active in almost all the communities in India. It is the space in which citizens deliberate about their common issues, problems etc. and is an institutionalized arena of discursive interaction. Public sphere in a society, especially in a democratic society plays an inevitable role for mobilizing public opinion on different issues and events around them. Different forms of Public Sphere and the Common discussions in those are still active in almost all the communities in our country. That may exist in different levels like, among youth, Adults, Old age groups, women etc. The Discussion topics in these groups may also be different from one to another based on their age group. Public Sphere plays an inevitable role in accelerating the civic engagement of youth and in ensuring social participation. Civic engagement and Social Participation are important to the health of a democratic nation. Social Participation can also be defined in other words as engagement in a variety of roles with others. The paper would address the status of social participation civic engagement through Public Sphere among Youth and its productive use for the better social life. Here, I would like to address some facts and concerns related to the public life of Youngsters in terms of Public Sphere and Civic Engagement. The paper will go through the current status of social well being of youngsters in the proposed area and will analyze the involvement of targeted group in terms of 'Social Civic Engagement'. At the same time the paper will also check the influence of Public Sphere as a strategy for civic engagement and better social participation of youth in Kerala. The paper is based on an empirical data from a group of youngsters who belong to maritime community in Kerala. The paper will examine the existing status of social participation and civic engagement of youth population and its output towards a sustainable development in a community. Along with that, this study will accentuate the role of the existing linkage of public sphere with Social participation and civic engagements. The study will also seek to put forward suggestions for promoting 'Public Sphere' as a strategy, to strengthen social participation among youth to ensure sustainable development in the society.

Key Words: Civic Engagement, Public Sphere, Social Participation and Maritime Youth.