



## SYLLABUS

### Class – B.Com. I Year

#### Subject: - National Service Scheme

Unit	Contents
UNIT – I	<p><b>Introduction and Basic Concepts of NSS :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• History and Philosophy.</li><li>• Aims and Objectives.</li><li>• Emblem sign, NSS badge, NSS flag. NSS Songs: Lakshya Geet, Sadbhawna Geet, Rastriye yuva Geet.</li></ul> <p><b>Key Words:-</b> Concept of NSS.</p>
UNIT – II	<p><b>Organization of NSS, Regular Activities and Programmes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Organization structure of nss.</li><li>• Concept of regular activities.</li><li>• Basis of adoption of village/slums.</li><li>• Methodology of conducting survey.</li><li>• Calander of nss activities.</li><li>• Maintenance of ass work diary.</li></ul> <p><b>Key Words:-</b> Regular Activities.</p>
UNIT – III	<p><b>Day camp, Special camp and Personality development:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Various demension of sy camp.</li><li>• Special camp at collegerunit level.</li><li>• Other Camps: District level camp. University level camp, State level Leadership training camp. NIC camp, Sahshik activity camp, Pre - RDC, RDC camp. .</li></ul> <p><b>Key Words:-</b> Youth Camping.</p>
UNIT – IV	<p><b>Youth and Volunteerism:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Definition, Issues, challenges and opportunities for Youth.</li><li>• Youth as an agent of social change.</li><li>• Indian tradition of volunteerism. Needs and importance of volunteerism.</li><li>• Motivation and constraints of volunteerism.</li></ul> <p><b>Key Words:-</b> Youth volunteeriam.</p>



## **Unit - 1**

### **History and Philosophy of National Service Scheme**

#### **History and Growth of NSS:**

1. In India, the idea of involving students in the task of national service dates back to the times of Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the nation. The central theme which he tried to impress upon his student audience time and again, was that they should always keep before them, their social responsibility. The first duty of the students should be, not to treat their period of study as one of the opportunities for indulgence in intellectual luxury, but for preparing themselves for final dedication in the service of those who provided the sinews of the nation with the national goods & services so essential to society. Advising them to form a living contact with the community in whose midst their institution is located, he suggested that instead of undertaking academic research about economic and social disability, the students should do "something positive so that the life of the villagers might be raised to a higher material and moral level".
2. The post-independence era was marked by an urge for introducing social service for students, both as a measure of educational reform and as a means to improve the quality of educated manpower. The University Grants Commission headed by Dr. Radhakrishnan recommended introduction of national service in the academic institutions on a voluntary basis with a view to developing healthy contacts between the students and teachers on the one hand and establishing a constructive linkage between the campus and the community on the other hand
3. The idea was again considered by the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) at its meeting held in January, 1950. After examining the various aspects of the matter and in the light of experience of other countries in this field, the Board recommended that students should devote some time to manual work on a voluntary basis and that the teachers should also associate with them in such work. In the draft First Five year Plan adopted by the Government of India in 1952, the need for social and labour service for students for one year was further stressed. Consequent upon this, labour and social service camps, campus work projects, village apprenticeship scheme etc. , were put into operation by various educational institutions. In 1958, the then Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in his letter to the Chief Ministers, mooted the idea of having social service as a prerequisite for graduation. He further directed the Ministry of Education to formulate a suitable scheme for introduction of national service into the academic institutions
4. In 1959, a draft outline of the scheme was placed before the Education Minister's Conference. The Conference was unanimous about the urgent need for trying out a workable scheme for national service. In view of the fact that education as it was imparted in schools and colleges, left something to be desired and it was necessary to supplement it with programmes which would arouse interest the social and economic reconstruction of the country. It was viewed that if the objectives of the scheme were to be realized, it was essential to integrate social service with the educational process as early as possible. The Conference suggested the appointment of a committee to work out details of the proposed pilot project. In pursuance of these recommendations, a National Service Committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of Dr. C.D. Deshmukh on August 28, 1959 to make concrete suggestions in this direction. The committee recommended that national service for a period of nine months to a year may be made compulsory for all students completing high school education and intending to enroll themselves in a college or a university. The scheme was to include some military training, social service, manual labour and general education. The recommendations



**renaissance**

college of commerce & management

**B.Com 1<sup>st</sup> Year**

**Subject- National Service Scheme**

of the Committee could not be accepted because of its financial implications and difficulties in implementation.

5. In 1960, at the instance of the Government of India, Prof. K.G. Saiyidain studied national service by students implemented in several countries of the world and submitted his report under the title "National Service for the Youth" to the Government with a number of recommendations as to what could be done in India to develop a feasible scheme of social service by students. It was also recommended that social service camps should be open to students as well as non-students within the prescribed age group for better inter-relationship.
6. The Education Commission headed by Dr. D.S. Kothari (1964-66) recommended that students at all stages of education should be associated with some form of social service. This was taken into account by the State Education Minister during their conference in April 1967 and they recommended that at the university stage, students could be permitted to join the National Cadet Corps (NCC) which was already in existence on a voluntary basis and an alternative to this could be offered to them in the form of a new programme called the National Service Scheme (NSS). Promising sportsmen, however, should be exempted from both and allowed to join another scheme called the National Sports Organisation (NSO), in view of the need to give priority to the development of sports and athletics.
7. The Vice Chancellors' Conference in September, 1969 welcomed this recommendation and suggested that a special committee of Vice Chancellors could be set up to examine this question in detail. In the statement of national policy on education of the Government of India, it was laid down that work experience and national service should be an integral part of education. In May, 1969, a conference of the students' representatives of the universities and institutions of higher learning convened by the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission also unanimously declared that national service could be a powerful instrument for national integration. It could be used to introduce urban students to rural life. Projects of permanent value could also be undertaken as a symbol of the contribution of the student community to the progress and upliftment of the nation.
8. The details were soon worked out and the Planning Commission sanctioned an outlay of Rs. 5 crores for National Service Scheme (NSS) during the Fourth Five Year Plan. It was stipulated that the NSS programme should be started as a pilot project in select institutions and universities.
9. On September 24, 1969, the then Union Education Minister Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao, launched the NSS programme in 37 universities covering all States and simultaneously requested the Chief Ministers of States for their cooperation and help. It was appropriate that the programme was started during the Gandhi Centenary Year as it was Gandhiji who inspired the Indian youth to participate in the movement for Indian independence and the social uplift of the downtrodden masses of our nation.
10. The cardinal principle of the programme is that it is organised by the students themselves and both students and teachers through their combined participation in social service, get a sense of involvement in the tasks of national development. Besides, the students, particularly, obtain work experience which might help them to find avenues of self-employment or employment in any organisation at the end of their university career. The initial financial arrangements provided for an expenditure of Rs. 120/- per NSS student per annum to be shared by the Central and the State Governments in the ratio of 7:5 i.e. the Central Government spending Rs. 70/- and State Governments Rs. 50/- respectively per NSS student per year. An amount of Rs. 120/- per NSS student per annum on programmes to be shared by the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 7:5 (i.e. Rs. 70/- per student by the central government and Rs. 50/- per student by the



**renaissance**

college of commerce & management

**B.Com 1<sup>st</sup> Year**

**Subject- National Service Scheme**

State Governments). Keeping the inflation in view, it is now under consideration to revise the amount for Special Camping and Regular Activities.

11. The scheme now extends to all the states and universities in the country and covers +2 level also in many states. Students, teachers, guardians, persons in authority in government, universities and colleges/schools and the people in general now realize the need and significance of NSS. It has aroused among the student youth an awareness of the realities of life, a better understanding and appreciation of the problems of the people. NSS is, thus, a concrete attempt in making campus relevant to the needs of the community. There are several instances of excellent work and exemplary conduct of NSS units which have earned them respect and confidence of the people. The special camping programmes organised under the themes of 'Youth Against Famine (1973)', 'Youth Against Dirt & Disease (1974-75)', 'Youth for EcoDevelopment' and 'Youth for Rural Reconstruction' 'Youth for National Development and Youth for Literacy (1985-93)' 'Youth for National Integration and Communal Harmony (1993-95)' have resulted in gains both to the community as well as to the students. The theme for the year 1995-96 onwards for Special Camping is 'Youth for Sustainable Development with focus on Watershed Management and Water Land Development'. Themes have been selected in accordance with national priorities. Also, from 1991-92 onwards NSS has launched a nationwide campaign on AIDS Awareness called "Universities Talk AIDS" (UTA) which has earned international attention and appreciation.
12. Community service rendered by university and +2 level students has covered several aspects like adoption of villages for intensive development work, carrying out the medico-social surveys, setting up of medical centres, programmes of mass immunization, sanitation drives, adult education programmes for the weaker sections of the community, blood donation, helping patients in hospitals, helping inmates of orphanages and the physically handicapped etc. NSS volunteers did commendable relief work during natural calamities/emergencies such as cyclones, floods, famine, earthquake, et. From time to time all over the country. The NSS students have also done useful work in organising campaigns for eradication of social evils, and popularization of the nationally accepted objectives like nationalism, democracy, secularism, social harmony and development of scientific temper.

#### **Proposed Expansion**

- 13 NSS programme have expanded both quantitatively and qualitatively over the years. A review committee was set up by the Government of India in August, 1984. One of the important recommendations of the committee was that the programme of NSS had great potential and, therefore, should continue and expand. The committee also recommended a 10 percent rate of growth of coverage of students under NSS in each year. This recommendation of the committee has been accepted by the government and by the end of IX Plan, the target of covering 20.00 lakh students under the programme is to be achieved.
- 14 Recently, the scheme has been extended to form an open unit, involving ex-NSS volunteers, and persons having an aptitude for social work.

#### **NSS at + 2 Stage**

- 15 The scheme at +2 stage was introduced in 1985 on an experimental basis in states of Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Goa, Gujarat, West Bengal and Union Territory of Daman and Diu. It has been extended to other states after an evaluation conducted by specialized agencies. By the year 1992 the SS programme has been extended to the States of Gujarat, Kerala, Punjab, Haryana, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Goa and Union Territories of Chandigarh, Delhi and Pondicherry covering 1.60 lakh students. Presently, the total strength of NSS is more than 1.3 million.



**renaissance**

college of commerce & management

**B.Com 1<sup>st</sup> Year**

**Subject- National Service Scheme**

15.1 As the role of NSS has been appreciated and recognized in the New Education Policy, the State Governments are requested to increase the coverage. For this purpose, the State Governments are expected to make necessary provisions in their budget in order to be able to meet the expenditure on 10 percent increase in the number of NSS volunteers every year.

Special emphasis in National Policy on Education, 1986 (Revised 1992).

16. The National Policy on Education 1986, with modification undertaken in 1992 envisages that opportunities will be provided for the youth to involve themselves in national and social development through educational institutions and outside agencies. Students will be required to participate in one or the other existing schemes, namely, the National Service Scheme, National Cadet Corps. The National Service Volunteer Scheme will also be strengthened.

“Academic credit for extension work could be considered and in certain areas directly related to extension activities like social work and rural development” (National Policy on Education – Recommendation para 8.22).

“We strongly reiterate para 8.22 of NPE. Adequate facilities should be provided to ensure that all students participate in one or the other existing schemes, particularly National Service Scheme (NSS) and National Cadet Corps (NCC)” Para 13.4 Central Advisory Board of Education Committee on Policy – January, 1992.

16.1 In pursuance of the above recommendations the programme of Action 1992 on National Policy on Education provides that special incentives be evolved to encourage teachers’ interest and participation, quite apart from incentives to encourage and sustain participation of students and youth in these programmes. Possible incentives may include the following:-

(a) Recognition of the outstanding contribution of teachers to NSS as an extension work under the third dimension of the university system as equivalent to research work.

(b) Special incentives for teachers for outstanding contributions under NSS.

(c) Special incentives for students with outstanding records under NCC, NSS etc. at the time of their admission to college and university and also for promotion within colleges and universities. (Para No.20.3.3 Programme of Action 1992 on National Policy on Education by Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development)

16.2 From the above, it is evident that special emphasis has been given to NSS in National Policy on Education in which it has been proposed that every student would be expected to participate either in NSS or NCC. It is now realized that the scheme is useful for the personality development of the students, particularly in the context of the present campus situation in our country where the opportunities to students for personality development and other activities are scarce. There is thus a need for the Centre and the State Governments to work towards a situation where all the students in universities, colleges and +2 level can have such opportunities through the NSS and NCC as envisaged in National Policy on Education.

17. The past experience of National Service Scheme is quite heartening. It has provided diversified opportunities to students in schools/colleges and universities to develop their personality through community service.



**renaissance**

college of commerce & management

**B.Com 1<sup>st</sup> Year**

**Subject- National Service Scheme**

### **NSS – BASIC CONCEPTS**

The overall aim of National Service Scheme as envisaged earlier, is to give an extension dimension to the higher education system and orient the student youth to community service while they are studying in educational institution. The reason for the formulation of this objective is the general realization that the college and +2 level students have a tendency to get alienated from the village/slum masses which constitute the majority of the population of the country. The educated youth who are expected to take the reins of administration in future are found to be unaware of the problems of the village/slum community and in certain cases are indifferent towards their needs and problems. Therefore it is necessary to arouse the social conscience of the students, and to provide them an opportunity to work with the people in the villages and slums. It is felt that their interaction with the common villagers and slum dwellers will expose them to the realities of life and bring about a change in their social perception.

#### **Objectives:**

The broad objectives of NSS

- (i) understand the community in which they work
- (ii) understand themselves in relation to their community;
- (iii) identify the needs and problems of the community and involve them in problem solving process;
- (iv) develop among themselves a sense of social and civic responsibility;
- (v) utilize their knowledge in finding practical solution to individual and community problems;
- (vi) develop competence required for group living and sharing of responsibilities;
- (vii) gain skills in mobilizing community participation;
- (viii) acquire leadership qualities and democratic attitude;
- (ix) develop capacity to meet emergencies and natural disasters and
- (x) practice national integration and social harmony.

#### **The Motto :**

The motto or watchword of the National Service Scheme is : 'NOT ME BUT YOU'. This reflects the essence of democratic living and upholds the need for selfless service and appreciation of the other person's point of view and also to show consideration for fellow human beings. It underlines that the welfare of an individual is ultimately dependent on the welfare of society on the whole. Therefore, it should be the aim of the NSS to demonstrate this motto in its day-to-day programme.

#### **NSS Symbol :**

The symbol of the National Service Scheme, as appearing on the cover page of this Manual is based on the 'Rath' wheel of the Konark Sun Temple situated in Orissa. These giant wheels of the Sun Temple portray the cycle of creation, preservation and release, and signify the movement in life across time and space. The design of the symbol, a simplified form of the Sun-chariot wheel primarily depicts movement. The wheel signifies the progressive cycle of life. It stands for continuity as well as change and implies the continuous striving of NSS for social transformation and upliftment.

#### **NSS Badge :**



**renaissance**

college of commerce & management

**B.Com 1<sup>st</sup> Year**

**Subject- National Service Scheme**

The NSS symbol is embossed on the NSS badge. The NSS volunteers wear it while undertaking any programme of community service. The Konark wheel in the symbol has eight bars which represent the 24 hours of the day. Hence, the badge reminds the wearer to be in readiness for service of the nation round the clock i.e. for 24 hours. The red colour in the badge indicates that the NSS volunteers are full of blood i.e. lively, active, energetic and full of high spirit. The navy blue colour indicates the cosmos of which the NSS is a tiny part, ready to contribute its share for the welfare of the mankind.

**NSS Day:**

NSS was formally launched on 24th September, 1969, the birth centenary year of the Father of the Nation. Therefore, 24 September is celebrated every year as NSS Day with appropriate programmes and activities.

**NSS Song:**

During Silver Jubilee Year the NSS theme song has been composed. All NSS volunteers are expected to learn the theme song and sing the song during NSS programmes and celebrations.

**1. NSS Song: Lakshya Geet**

Uthen samaj ke liye uthen uthen,  
Jagen swarashtra ke liye jagen jagen,  
Sawayam sajen vasundhara sanwar den-2.  
Hum uthen uthega jag hamare sang sathiyon,  
Hum badhe to sab badhenge apne ap sathiyon,  
Jamin pe asman ko utar den-2.  
Udasiyon ko dur kar khushi ko banten chalen,  
Gaon aur shahar ki durion ko patate chalen,  
Gyan ko parchar den prasar de  
n Vidyan ko prachar de prasar de  
Swayang saje vasundhara sanwar de.  
Samarth Bal Vurdh aur narian rahe sada,  
are bhare vanon ki shawl odhti rahe dhra,  
Tarakhiyon ki ek nayee katar den-2.  
Swayang saje vasundhara sanwar de  
Ye jati dharm bollyan bane na shool rah ki,  
Badhayen bel prem ki akhandta ki chah ki,  
Bhawna se ye chaman nikhar den  
Sadbhawam se ye Chamau Nikhar de  
Swayanm saje vasundhara sanwar de  
Uthen samaj ke liye uthen uthen,  
Jagen Swarashtra ke liye jagen jagen,  
Sawayam sajen vasundhara Sanwar den-2



renaissance

college of commerce & management

B.Com 1<sup>st</sup> Year

Subject- National Service Scheme

## 2. Sadbhawna Geet:

गूंजे गगन में, महके पवन में  
हर एक मन में सद्भावना

मौसम की बाहें, दिशा और राहें,  
सब हमसे चाहें सद्भावना

घर की हिफाजत पड़ोसी की चाहत,  
हरेक दिल को राहत, तभी तो मिले

हटे सब अंधेरा, ये कुहरा घनेरा,  
समुज्ज्वल सवेरा तभी तो मिले

जब हर हृदय में पराजय-विजय में  
सद्भाव लय में हो साधना

गूंजे गगन में, महके पवन में,  
हर एक मन में सद्भावना

समय की रवानी, फतह की कहानी,  
धरा स्वाभिमानी, जवानी से है

गरिमा का पानी, ये गौरव निशानी,  
सूखी जिंदगानी, जवानी से है

मधुर बोल बोले, युवामन की हो ले,  
मिलन द्वार खोले, संभावना

गूंजे गगन में, महके पवन में,  
हर एक मन में सद्भावना

हमें जिसने बखशा, भविष्यत् का नक्शा,  
समय को सुरक्षा उसी से मिली

ज़रा कम न होती, कभी जो न सोती,  
दिये की ये जोती, उसी से मिली

नफरत थमेगी, मुहब्बत रमेगी,  
ये धरती बनेगी, दिव्यांगना





**renaissance**

college of commerce & management

**B.Com 1<sup>st</sup> Year**

**Subject- National Service Scheme**

गूंजे गगन में, महके पवन में,  
हर एक मन में सद्भावना

मौसम की बाहें, दिशा और राहें,  
सब हमसे चाहें, सद्भावना

### **3 Rashtriya Yuva Geet**

aao... zindagi ko untti de shanti de  
aao zindagi ko ik nyi hum zindagi de

...

.

aao... zindagi ko untti de shanti de  
aao zindagi ko ik nyi hum zindagi de

.

..

aao sjaye desh vishal aao chlye hum le ke mshal  
aao har gagar ko hr gli ko roshni de  
aao pyaar bantye,hr kisye ko dosti de

..

aao... zindagi ko untti dee shanti de  
aao zindagi ko ik nyi hum zindagi de

..

.

aao mitaa de julam ki aag,aao sunao de pyaar ki baat  
aao jo dukhi hai unn dilon ko hun khushi de  
aao phull bn kr ..iss chman ko tazgi de

..

.

aao zindagi ko untti de..shanti de  
aao zindagi ko ik nyi hun zindagi de