

CHAPTER-V

PLANNING, EXECUTION AND EVALUATION OF NSS ACTIVITIES

This chapter analyses the data in segments such as Planning, implementation and evaluation initiatives of NSS Programmes. Responses of NSS Volunteers and Programme Officers are reviewed in this chapter.

5.1. RESPONSES OF NSS VOLUNTEERS

5.1.1. Number of NSS units in the institution: Based on the requirement by the institution the university allocates NSS units to the institution. The number of NSS units is varied in different institutions. Respondents were asked the number of NSS Units in their institution.

5.1.1. The table signifies the Number of NSS units of the college

Response	Frequency	Percent
1	227	64.9
2	123	35.1
Total	350	100.0

In their responses 64.9 percent respondents replied that they have 1 NSS unit in their institute. 35.1 percent respondents replied that they have 2 NSS units in their institute.

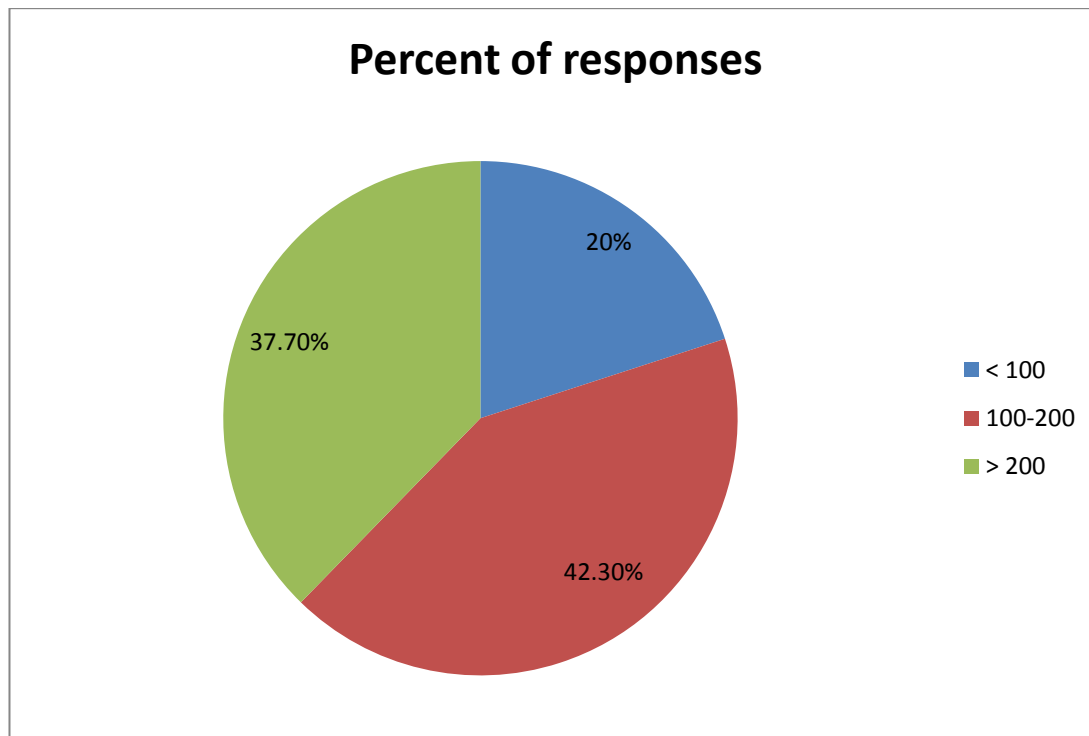
Usually one NSS unit comprises 100 NSS volunteers. From the above it is seen that the majority of the respondents stated that they have one NSS unit in their institute it shows that in their institute about 100 NSS volunteers are enrolled.

5.1.2. The table showing Number of NSS volunteers in the college

Response	Frequency	Percent
< 100	70	20.0
100-200	148	42.3
> 200	132	37.7
Total	350	100.0

Respondents were asked the number of volunteers they have in their institute under NSS, among them 20 percent of the respondents said that they have less than 100 NSS volunteers in their college under NSS. 42.3 percent of the respondents replied that the number of NSS volunteers in their college is 100 to 200. 37.7 percent of the respondents said that there are more than 200 NSS volunteers enrolled in their institute.

Here it is analyzed that the enrollment of NSS volunteers is sufficient in the institution but they are not sustained for longer duration.

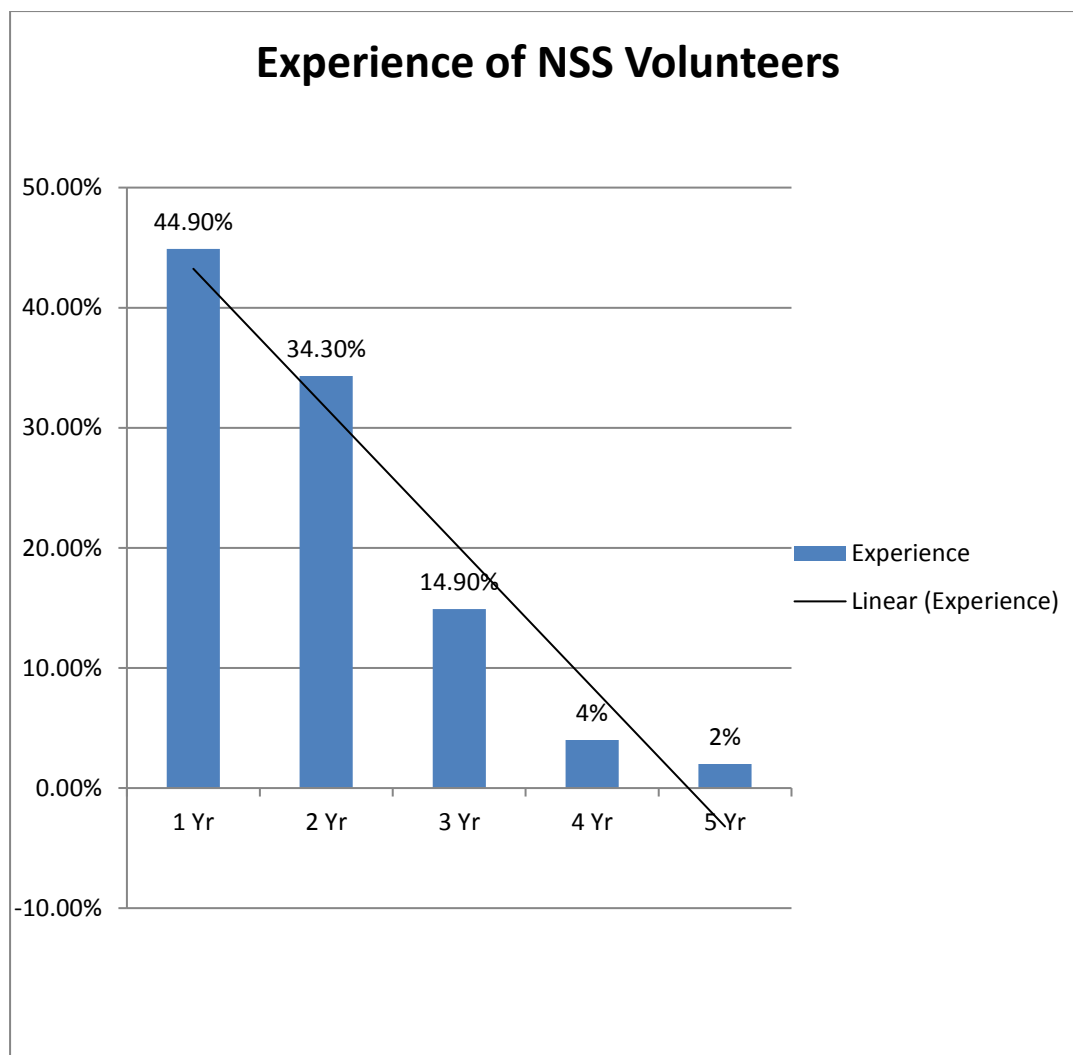


5.1.3. Experience of Respondents as NSS Volunteers: Affiliation to NSS for a longer period contributes a lot to the NSS volunteers and in turn the community. Experience of NSS volunteers is beneficial to the volunteers themselves and the community. Respondents were asked about their experience as NSS Volunteers.

5.1.3. The table signifies the Respondents experience in years as a volunteer in NSS

Response	Frequency			Percent
	M	F	Total	
1	74	83	157	44.9
2	61	59	120	34.3
3	39	13	52	14.9
4	11	03	14	04.0
5	05	02	07	02.0
Total	190	160	350	100.0

The table indicates experience of the respondents as a NSS Volunteers. 44.9 percent of the respondents said that they are involved with NSS as a volunteer since last one year. 34.3 percent of the respondents said that they are working as a volunteer in NSS since last two years. 14.9 percent of the respondents said that they are working as a volunteer in NSS since last three years. 4 percent of the respondents said that they are working as a volunteer in NSS since last four years. 2 percent of the respondents said that they are working as a volunteer in NSS since last five years.



Form the above it is seen that the more experience lesser the participation of students in NSS activities. This data supports the data of the year of study of the respondents where in it was found that the students are not remaining as NSS volunteers for the longer time.

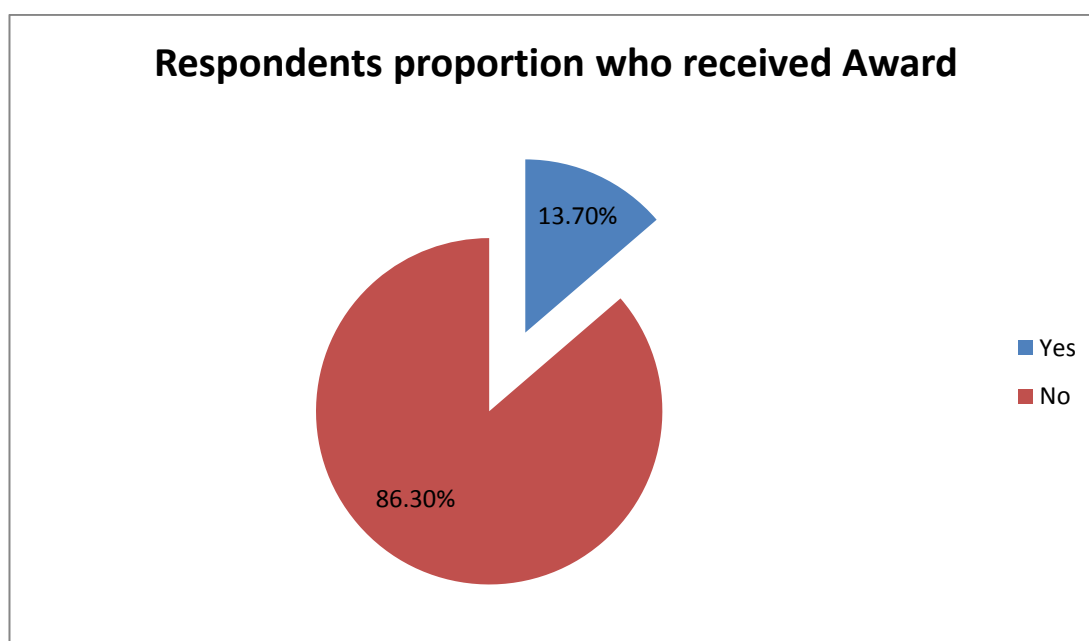
5.1.4. Awards Received by NSS Volunteers: Variety of incentives are given to the volunteers. When we talk of formal incentives, it is in terms of awards and certificates.

5.1.4. The table indicates the Respondents who received the award

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	48	13.7
No	302	86.3
Total	350	100.0

Respondents were asked whether they have received any award for NSS activities. 13.7 percent of the respondents replied that they are awarded for NSS activities such as Best volunteer, best leader, cultural competition etc... 86.3 percent of the respondents said that they have not received any award in NSS.

It indicates that majority of the respondents have not received any awards for the service. It is favorable if more motivational awards can be introduced for volunteers so that their participation to NSS would be sustained for a longer time.



5.1.5. Regular activities: Throughout the academic year different kinds of regular activities are carried out by NSS units in community. They include activities related to environment, health, sanitation, educational, HIV/AIDS, community service and other activities. Here an effort is made to know the kinds of regular activities organized by the NSS unit and also to know the participation of NSS volunteers in different regular activities organized by their respective NSS unit.

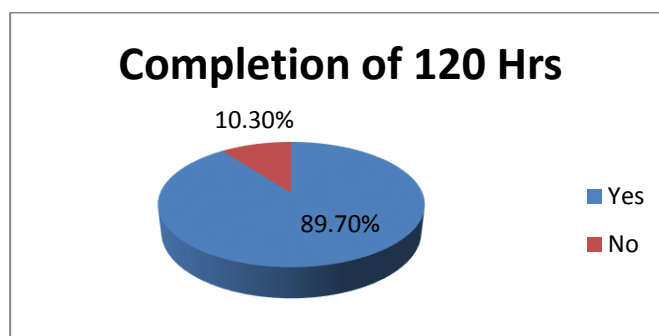
NSS volunteers are supposed to contribute actively in regular activities to the community for minimum 120 hours in an academic year.

5.1.5.a The table sighting the views of respondents regarding completion of 120 hours of regular activities

Response	Frequency	Percent	Percent
Yes	314	89.7	89.7
No	36	10.3	10.3
Total	350	100.0	100.0

89.7 percent of the respondents said that they are able to complete 120 hours of regular activities and 10.3 percent of the respondents said that they are unable to complete 120 hours of NSS activities. The reasons stated by them for it is lack of time, lack of interest etc...

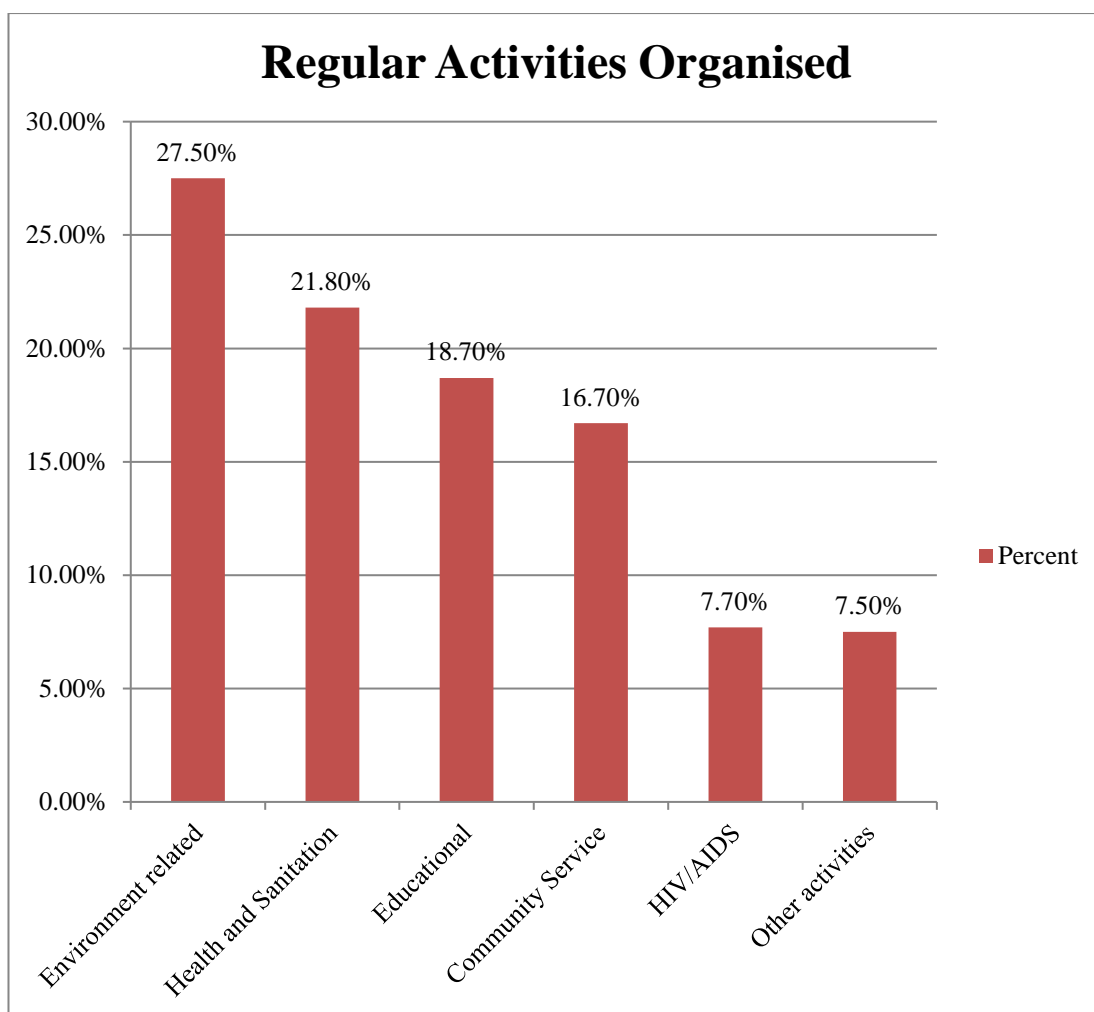
It can be analyzed that majority of the respondents are able to complete 120 hours of regular activities but though Universities should retain the interest of the students in NSS and the activities should be planned in effective ways so that volunteers can give time to NSS.



5.1.5.b The table indicating the responses of the volunteers regarding activities being organized by the institution under NSS

Response	Frequency				Percent of Cases
	M	F	N	Percent	
Environment related	182	139	321	27.5	91.7
Health and Sanitation	140	114	254	21.8	72.6
Educational	123	95	218	18.7	62.3
Community Service	98	97	195	16.7	55.7
HIV/AIDS	53	37	90	07.7	25.7
Other activities	43	45	88	07.5	25.1
Total	639	527	1166	100.0	333.1

Total 1166 responses were received during the study; out of the total responses 27.5 percent of the responses indicate that environmental related activities are organized in their institute and it consists 91.7 percent of the total respondents, 21.8 percent of the responses indicate that Health and sanitation related activities are organized in their institute and it consists 72.6 percent of the total respondents, 18.7 percent of the responses indicate that educational related activities are organized in their institute and it consists 62.3 percent of the total respondents, 16.7 percent of the responses indicate that community service related activities are organized in their institute and it consists 55.7 percent of the total respondents, 7.7 percent of the responses indicate that HIV/AIDS awareness activities are organized in their institute and it consists 25.7 percent of the total respondents, 7.5 percent of the responses indicate that other activities such as includes awareness activities medical checkup camps, blood donation camps etc... are organized in their institute and it consists 25.1 percent of the total respondents.



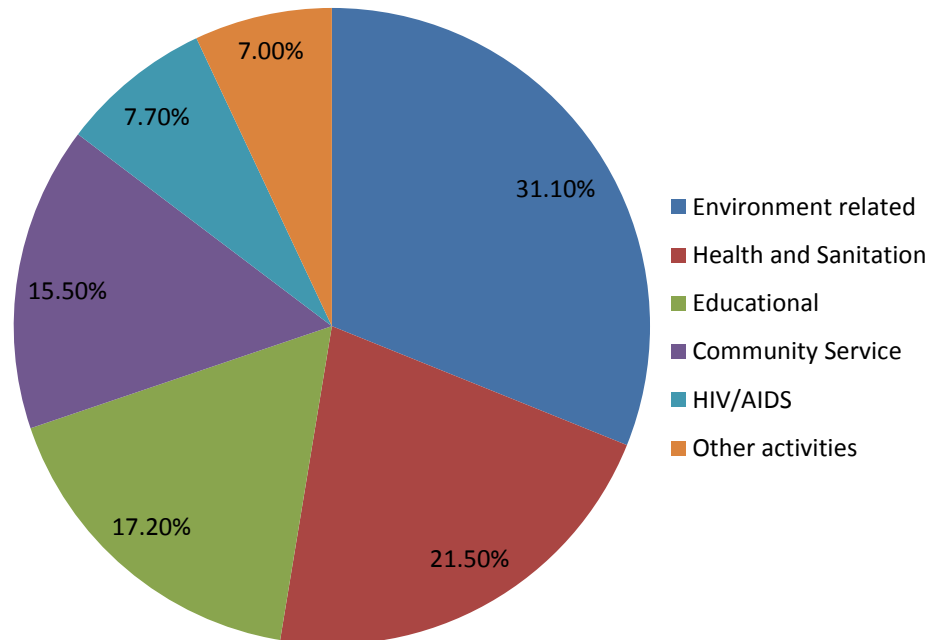
Based on the responses of the volunteers it is seen that the majority of the institutions organize environment related activities followed by health and sanitation and educational activities respectively. Community service is focused under NSS to instill the sense of volunteerism among the students. But it is seen that many of the institutions do not offer opportunities for community service under NSS.

5.1.5.c The table indicates responses of the volunteers regarding regular activities in which respondents participate

Response	Frequency				Percent of Cases
	M	F	N	Percent	
Environment related	161	124	285	31.1	81.4
Health and Sanitation	103	94	197	21.5	56.3
Educational	93	64	157	17.2	44.9
Community Service	70	72	142	15.5	40.6
HIV/AIDS	39	31	70	07.7	20.0
Other activities	30	34	64	07.0	18.3
Total responses	496	419	915	100.0	261.4

Total 915 responses were received from which 31.1 percent of the responses indicate that they participate in environment related activities. It is 81.4 percent of the total respondents. 21.5 percent of the responses indicate that they participate in health and sanitation related activities. It is 56.3 percent of the total respondents. 17.2 percent of the responses indicate that they participate in educational related activities. It is 44.9 percent of the total respondents. 15.5 percent of the responses indicate that they participate in the activities related to community service. It is 40.6 percent of the total respondents. 7.7 percent of the responses indicate that they participate in the activities related to HIV/AIDS awareness. It is 20 percent of the total respondents. 7 percent of the responses indicate that they participate in other activities. It is 18.3 percent of the total respondents.

Participation in Regular Activities



It is visible that majority of the respondents participate in environment, health and educational related regular activities such as lectures on global warming, HIV/AIDS, thalassemia screening, tree plantation, environment exhibition and so on and these programmes are organized in the institute itself. These programmes do not give opportunity to the students to work with the community.

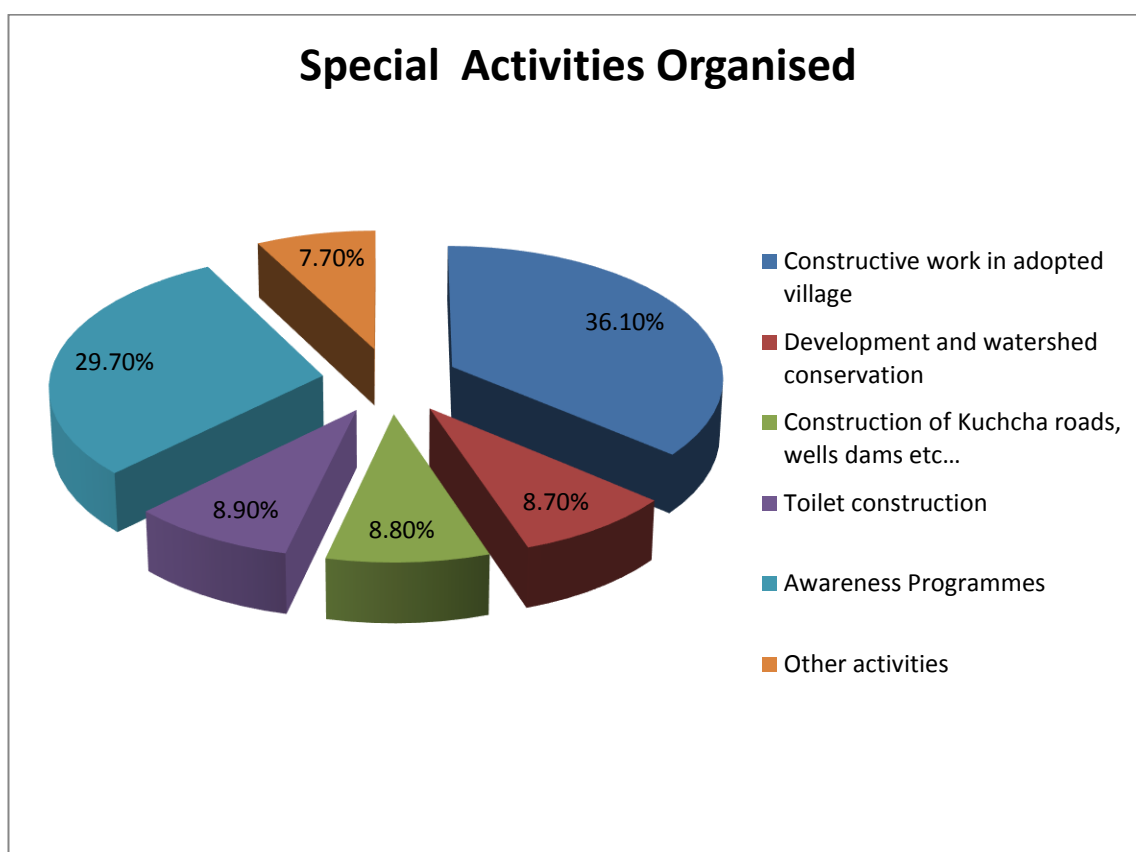
5.1.6. Special Camping Activities: Seven days Special Camp is organized every year in adopted village or community. During special camp NSS volunteers stay with adopted community and carry different activities with the community. These activities include awareness programmes, constructive work in community, watershed management, and cleanliness and so on. The researcher tried to know the types of activities organized during special camp in the adopted community.

5.1.6.a The table indicates responses of the volunteers regarding Activities organized by the institution during special camp

Response	Frequency				Percent of Cases
	M	F	N	Percent	
Constructive work in adopted village	173	122	295	36.1	84.3
Development and watershed conservation	38	33	71	08.7	20.3
Construction of Kuchcha roads, wells dams etc...	37	35	72	08.8	20.6
Toilet construction	38	35	73	08.9	20.9
Awareness Programmes	141	102	243	29.7	69.4
Other activities	26	37	63	07.7	18.0
Total	453	364	817	100.0	233.4

Total 817 responses were received from which 36.1 percent of the responses stated that activities related to constructive work in adopted village is organized by their institute during special camping. It is 84.3 percent of the total respondents. 8.7 percent of the responses stated that activities related to watershed conservation and development is organized by their institute during special camping. It is 20.3 percent of the total respondents. 8.8 percent of the responses stated that activities related to construction of Kuchcha roads, wells, dams etc.... are organized by their institute during special camping. It is 20.6 percent of the total respondents. 8.9 percent of the responses stated that activities related to toilet construction are organized by their institute during special camping. It is 20.9 percent of the total respondents. 29.7 percent of the responses stated that awareness programmes are organized in their

institute during special camping. It is 69.4 percent of the total respondents. 7.7 percent of the responses stated that other activities are organized by their institute during special camping. It is 18 percent of the total respondents.



It is observed that the majority of the institutions organize activities pertaining to constructive work in adopted area followed by awareness programmes.

5.1.6.b The table indicating responses of the volunteers regarding Activities in which they participate during special camp

Response	Frequency				Percent of Cases
	M	F	N	Percent	
Constructive work in adopted village	142	100	242	37.3	69.1
Development and watershed conservation	26	25	51	07.9	14.6
Construction of Kuchcha roads, wells dams etc...	19	03	22	03.4	06.3
Toilet construction	21	31	52	08.0	14.9
Awareness Programmes	133	93	226	34.8	64.6
Other activities	22	34	56	08.6	16.0
Total	363	286	649	100.0	185.4

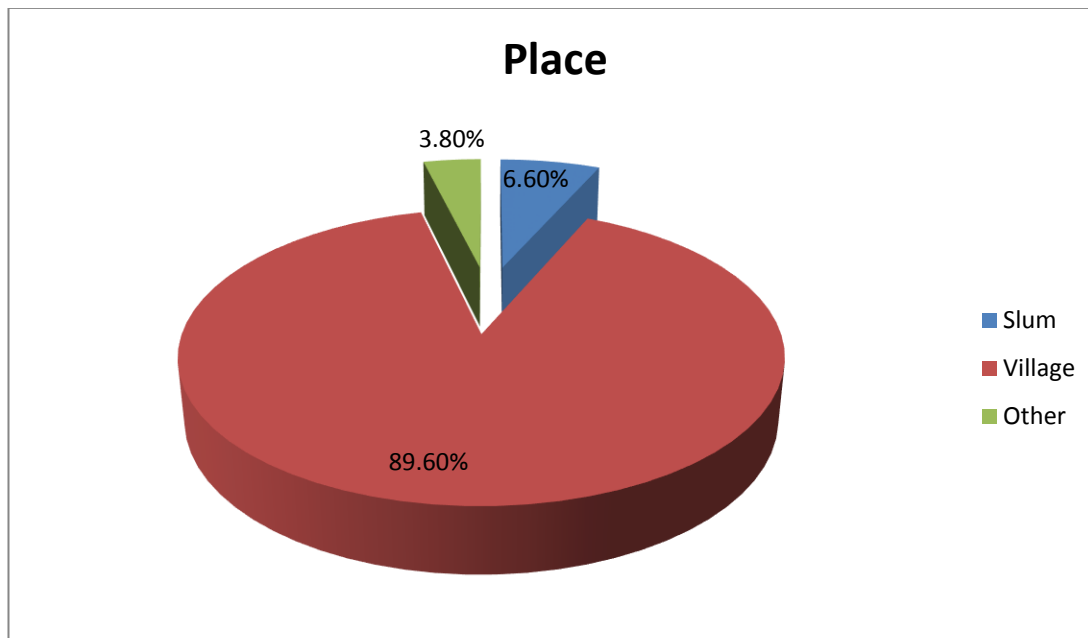
649 responses were received. 37.3 percent of the responses stated that in the adopted village they participate in constructive work. It is 69.1 percent of the total respondents. 7.9 percent of the responses stated that they participate in activities related to development and watershed conservation. It is 14.6 percent of the total respondents. 3.4 percent of the responses stated that they participate in activities related to Construction of Kuchcha roads, wells dams etc.... It is 6.3 percent of the total respondents. 8 percent of the responses stated that they involve in activities related to toilet construction. It is 14.9 percent of the total respondents. 34.8 percent of the responses stated that they participate in awareness programmes. It is 64.6 percent of the total respondents. 8.6 percent of the responses stated that they involve in other activities. It is 16 percent of the total respondents.

It is crystal clear that the volunteers participate actively in the activities organized by the institution, if the institutions organize more need based activities the NSS volunteers participation too would increase.

5.1.6.c The table indicating the Response of the volunteers regarding the place where special activities are organized

Response	Frequency		Percent of Cases
	N	Percent	
Slum	24	06.6	06.9
Village	327	89.6	93.4
Other	14	03.8	04.0
Total	365	100.0	104.3

Respondents were asked where do they organize special camping activities, 6.9 percent of the respondents said that they organize special camping activities in Slums. 93.4 percent of the respondents said that they organize special camping activities in Villages. 4 percent of the respondents said that they organize special camping activities in other community. From the above data it can be said that majority of the institutes organize special camping activities in villages (93.4%).

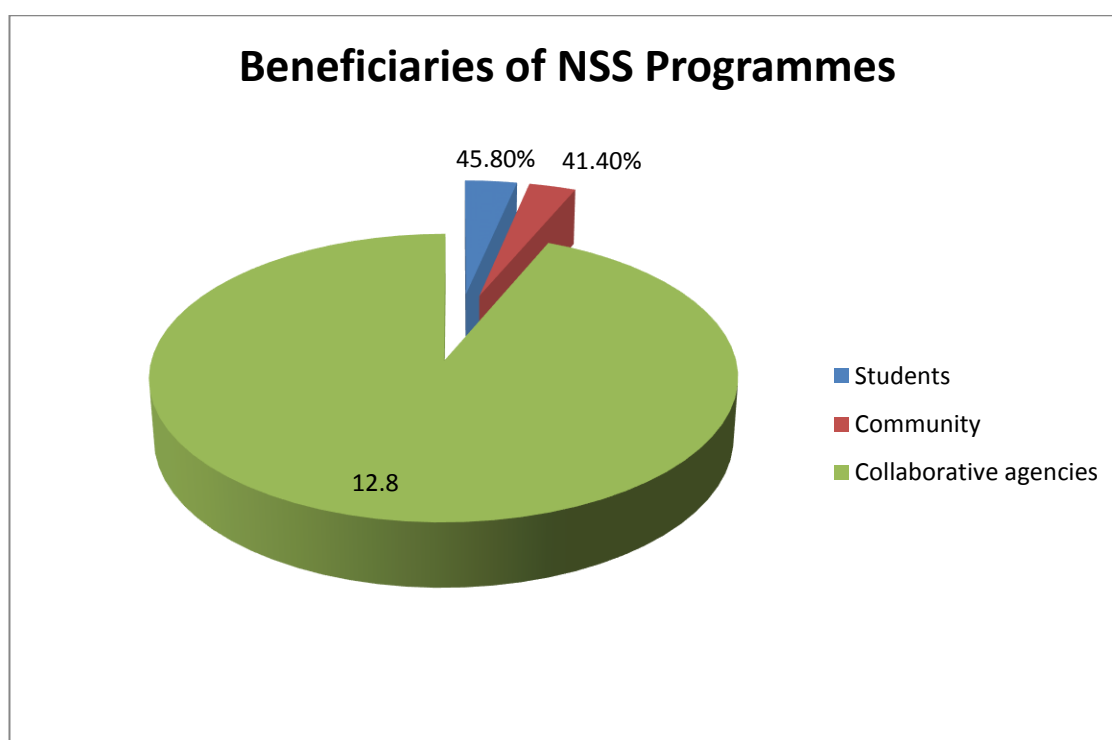


It can be analyzed that the maximum association of the special camp is with rural area. The verity of activities needs to be fostered to enhance the rural living.

5.1.6.d The table indicating the Response of the volunteers regarding beneficiaries of these programmes

Response	Frequency		Percent of Cases
	N	Percent	
Students	297	45.8	84.9
Community	268	41.4	76.6
Collaborative agencies	83	12.8	23.7
Total	648	100.0	185.1

About the benefits of NSS activities 84.9 percent of the NSS volunteers believed that volunteers itself get benefit of NSS activities. 76.6 percent of the volunteers believed that community is benefited out of the different activities carried under NSS. 23.7 percent of the volunteers believed that collaborative agencies are benefited from the NSS activities.



The data indicates that majority of the respondents are conscious that NSS activities are in the benefit of the students and community.

5.1.7. Collaboration with Other Organizations: Collaborations to other organizations like can be very helpful to the NSS units to identify the needs of the community and to execute NSS programmes effectively. Local collaborations also act as good resource to the NSS units. The researcher tried to focus on existing collaborations and its utility in effective planning and execution of NSS programmes the

5.1.7. The table illustrating the responses of the volunteers regarding with whom collaboration takes place for NSS activities

Response	Frequency		Percent of Cases
	N	Percent	
Government organization	236	50.9	67.4
NGOs	21	04.5	06.0
Local organization	48	10.3	13.7
Other college students	102	22.0	29.1
Other	57	12.3	16.3
Total	464	100.0	132.6

From the above table it is signified that the volunteers engagement in NSS activities with regard to collaboration with other agencies. 67.4 percent of the respondents said that they collaborate with government organization for NSS activities. 6 percent of the respondents said that they collaborate with NGOs for NSS activities. 13.7 percent of the respondents said that they collaborate with local organization for NSS activities. 29.1 percent of the respondents said that they collaborate with other college students for NSS activities.

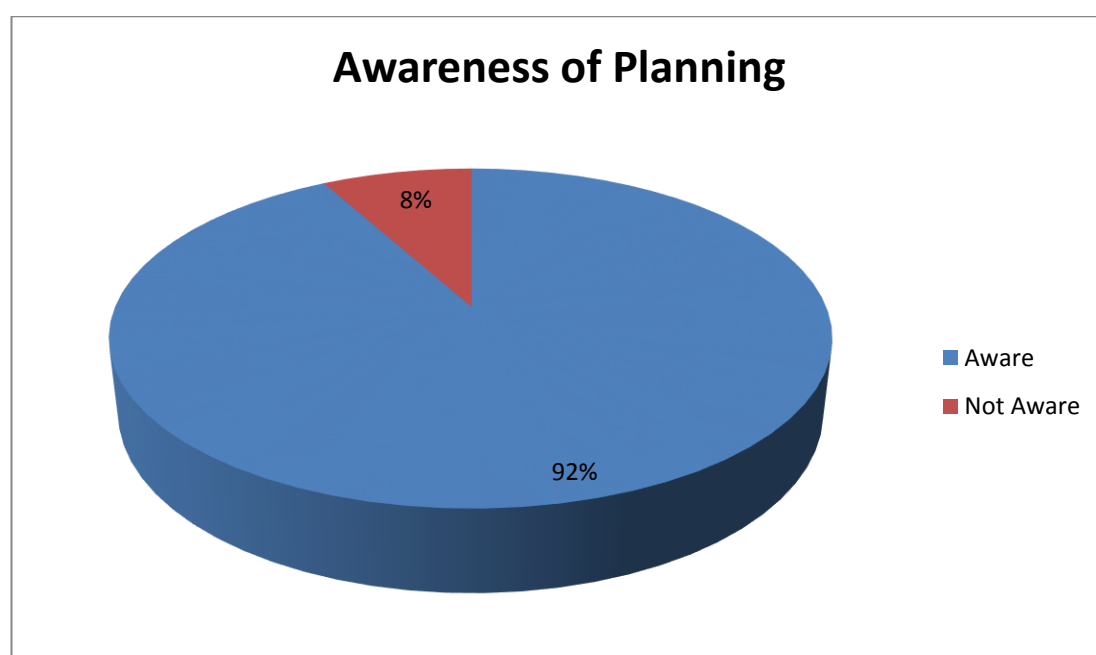
Thus, based on the above data it can be said that to carry NSS activities majority of the institutions (67.4%) collaborate with government organizations followed by collaboration with other college students (29.1%)

5.1.8. Planning of NSS Activities: Planning is very important for effective execution of NSS programmes. As students and community are the prime focuses of NSS. It is expected that the community and students should be integral to planning process. The researcher has tried to collect and analyze responses of NSS volunteers regarding their awareness of planning process.

5.1.8.a The table sighting the Awareness of the volunteers regarding planning of NSS activities

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	322	92.0
No	28	08.0
Total	350	100.0

92 percent of the respondents said that they are aware of who is involved in the planning. 8 percent of the respondents said that they are not aware of who is involved in planning of NSS activities.



Majority (92%) of the respondents said that they are aware of the planning. It is seen that very few volunteers are not aware of the planning process i.e. 8 percent.

5.1.8.b The table illustrates the Response of the volunteers regarding who is involved in planning of NSS activities

Response	Frequency		Percent of Cases
	N	Percent	
Programme officers	260	58.7	74.3
Principal	149	33.6	42.6
Community members	30	06.8	08.6
Collaborative agencies	02	00.5	00.5
Others	02	00.5	00.5
Total	443	100.0	126.5

74.3 percent of the respondents said that programme officers plan activities of NSS. 42.6 percent of the respondents said that principal of the institute are involved in the planning of NSS activities. 8.6 percent of the respondents said that community members are involved in the planning. 0.5 percent of the respondents believe that collaborative agencies are involved in planning. 0.5 percent of the respondents believe that other agencies are involved in planning.

From the above data it is seen that the entire stake for the responsibility on the planning lies on the programme officers followed by the principal of the institute. It is also found that community member's participation in the planning of NSS activities is very less (8.6%), even collaborative agencies are not being involved in the planning of NSS activities. It is also analyzed from the above that no involvement of NSS volunteers to the planning process found.

It can be stated that the process of planning is not carried out properly which directly affects the outcomes in terms of learning to volunteers and development of the community.

Involvement of community is highly required to carry development of the community as well as to seek the participation of the community in the process of their own development.

5.1.9. Executing NSS activities: NSS programmes are executed with active participation of volunteers, community and programme officers. An effort made by the researcher to know the responses of volunteers regarding involvement of different persons and agencies in executing NSS activities.

5.1.9. The table sighting the involvement in execution of NSS regular and special activities

Response	Frequency		Percent of Cases
	N	Percent	
Program officers	313	55.4	89.4
Principal	151	26.7	43.1
Community members	73	12.9	20.9
Collaborating Agency	06	01.1	01.7
Other Agencies	22	03.9	06.3
Total	565	100.0	161.4

Here the researcher received 565 responses; out of the responses 55.4 percent of the responses stated that programme officers are involved in the execution of NSS activities; it consists of 89.4 percent of the total respondents. 26.7 percent of the responses stated that principal of the institution are involved in the execution of NSS activities, it consists of 43.1 percent of the total respondents. 12.9 percent of the responses stated that community members are involved in the execution of NSS activities; it consists of 20.9 percent of the total respondents. 1.1 percent of the responses stated that collaborating agencies are involved in the execution of NSS activities; it consists of 1.7 percent of the total respondents. 3.9 percent of the responses stated that other agencies are involved in the execution of NSS activities; it consists of 6.3 percent of the total respondents.

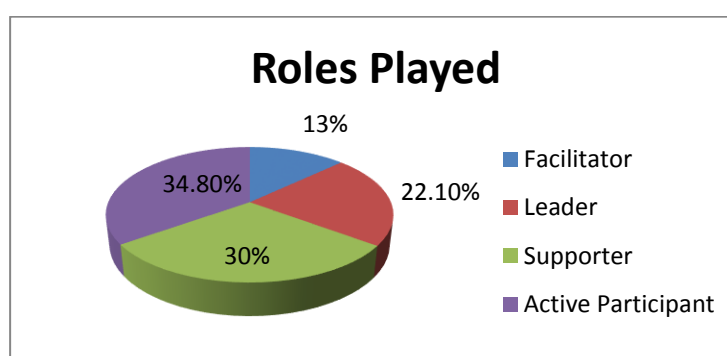
The above table indicates that the Programme Officers are key persons to execute the NSS activities. Very less involvement of community members (20.9%) is seen which is not favorable for execution of NSS activities.

5.1.10. Role of Volunteers in Execution: Respondents were asked about their role in the execution of NSS activities.

5.1.10. The table illustrates the Response of the volunteers regarding Role of volunteer in execution of NSS regular and special activities

Response	Frequency		Percent of Cases
	N	Percent	
Facilitator	82	13.0	24.0
Leader	139	22.1	40.8
Supporter	189	30.0	55.4
Active Participant	219	34.8	64.2
Total	629	100.0	184.5

Here, 629 responses were received; out of the responses 82 respondents said that they act as a facilitator to the NSS regular and special activities, it consists 24 percent of the respondents. 139 respondents said that they act as a leader to the NSS regular and special activities, it consists 40.8 percent of the respondents. 189 respondents said that they act as a supporter to the NSS regular and special activities, it consists 55.4 percent of the respondents. 219 respondents said that they act as active participant to the NSS regular and special activities, it consists 64.2 percent of the respondents.



The data indicates that majority of the respondents involve themselves as active participant (64.2%) in NSS regular and special activities. They also act as supporter to the NSS regular and special activities. It also indicates that comparatively good participation of NSS volunteers is seen in NSS regular and special activities.

5.1.11. Resources: Respondents were asked what resources they require to carry NSS activities effectively and how they mobilize it.

5.1.11.a The table shows the need of the resources for the NSS activities

Response	Frequency		Percent of Cases
	N	Percent	
Finance	144	26.9	41.1
Manpower	239	44.6	68.3
Equipment	127	23.7	36.3
Other resources	26	04.9	07.4
Total	536	100.0	153.1

536 responses were received; wherein 26.9 percent of the responses stated that more finance is required to carry NSS activities effectively. It consists 41.1 percent of the total respondents. 44.6 percent of the responses stated that manpower is required to carry NSS activities effectively. It consists 68.3 percent of the total respondents. 23.7 percent of the responses stated that more equipments are required to carry NSS activities effectively. It consists 36.3 percent of the total respondents. 4.9 percent of the responses stated that other resources are required to carry NSS activities effectively. It consists 7.4 percent of the total respondents.

It indicates the manpower, finance and equipments provided to the NSS volunteers are not sufficient. Mechanisms should be made to provide more financial support to NSS units, increase in community participation can fulfill the need of manpower and more collaboration with local organizations and industries can fulfill need of other resources to the NSS unit to execute NSS activities effectively.

5.1.11.b The table indicating the source of resource mobilization for the NSS activities

Response	Frequency		Percent of Cases
	N	Percent	
University	217	41.5	62.0
College	247	47.2	70.6
Community	29	05.5	08.3
NGOs	09	01.7	02.6
Other agencies	21	04.0	06.0
Total	523	100.0	149.4

Respondents were asked that from where they utilize needed resources for the execution of NSS activities

523 responses were received. 41.5 percent of the responses stated that the needed resources are utilized from the university. It is 62 percent of the total respondents. 47.2 percent of the responses stated that the needed resources are utilized from the college. It is 70.6 percent of the total respondents. 5.5 percent of the responses stated that the needed resources are utilized from the community. It is 8.3 percent of the total respondents. 1.7 percent of the responses stated that the needed resources are utilized from NGOs. It is 2.6 percent of the total respondents. 4 percent of the responses stated that the needed resources are utilized from other agencies. It is 6 percent of the total respondents.

The data indicates that the majority NSS units depend on the University and the college. Very less resource utilization is made from the community (8.3%), NGOs (2.6%) and Other Agencies (6%). Thus it is highly recommended that the NSS units should put efforts to identify and utilize resources from Community and other organizations. This also indicates fewer efforts of the Programme officers in terms of identification of resource organizations. It is due to the lack of training to the programme officers for the identification and utilization of resources.

5.1.12. Follow-up and Evaluation of NSS activities: Continuous follow-up and evaluation of NSS programmes is necessary to plan further activities undertaken by NSS units. The researcher tried to know the awareness of volunteers and strategies adopted by NSS units regarding the follow-up and evaluation of NSS programmes.

5.1.12.a The table indicates the opinion of the volunteers for the follow up and evaluation of NSS Activities

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	343	98.0
No	07	02.0
Total	350	100.0

The table indicates that 98 percent of the respondents said that after NSS activities evaluation is taken up to measure the impact. Very few (2%) of the respondents replied that no evaluation is taken up to measure the impact of NSS activities.

Respondents were also asked how evaluation is taken up. It is found that out of 98 percent of the respondents, 93.4 percent of the respondents said that they do not know how evaluation of NSS activities is done.

5.1.12.b The table indicates the way evaluation takes place of NSS activities

Response	Frequency	Percent
Not Aware	327	93.4
Feedback and Observations	16	04.6
Research and Survey	07	02.0
Total	350	100.0

From the above table it can be interpreted that the majority of the respondents do not know the evaluation pattern in NSS. 4.6 percent of the respondents are of the opinion that the evaluation is done through feedback and observation. Whereas, the least 2 percent of the respondents are of the opinion that they have research and Survey assists in evaluation.

Hence, it can be stated that the evaluation of NSS activity should be scientifically conducted to revamp the NSS activities.

5.1.12.c The table indicates the opinions of the volunteers for the evaluator

Response	Frequency		Percent of Cases
	N	Percent	
Programme officers	290	42.0	86.6
Principal	191	27.7	57.0
Community	86	12.5	25.7
Students	123	17.8	36.7
Total	690	100.0	206.0

Respondents were also asked about the person who is involved in the evaluation of the programs. 690 responses were received. 42 percent of the responses indicate that evaluation is taken up by program officers. It consisted of 86.6 percent of the total respondents. 27.7 percent of the responses indicate that evaluation is taken up by

principal. It consisted of 57 percent of the total respondents. 12.5 percent of the responses indicate that evaluation is taken up by community. It consisted of 25.7 percent of the total respondents. 17.8 percent of the responses indicate that evaluation is taken up by students. It consisted of 36.7 percent of the total respondents.

5.1.13. Awareness of respondents regarding Administrative setup of NSS:

Researcher tried to know the awareness of the respondents about the organizational hierarchy of NSS.

5.1.13. The table indicating the awareness of respondents of organizational hierarchy of NSS

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	305	87.1
No	45	12.9
Total	350	100.0

87.1 percent of the respondents were aware of the organization hierarchy of the NSS. 12.9 percent of the respondents were not aware of the organizational hierarchy of NSS.

The above data depicts that majority of the respondents know the organizational structure of the NSS.

5.1.14. Infrastructure available to NSS units of the institute: NSS units are supposed to have basic infrastructure and equipments to carry their daily administrative and other activities smoothly.

5.1.14. The table signifies the Available facilities in NSS unit of institution

Response	Frequency		Percent of Cases
	N	Percent	
Office	282	25.2	80.6
Stationary	201	18.0	57.4
Computer	242	21.6	69.1
Printer	167	14.9	47.7
Phone	144	12.9	41.1
Other facilities	82	07.3	23.4
Total	1118	100.0	319.4

Respondents were asked about the facilities available in the NSS unit of their institution. 1118 responses were received. 25.2 percent of the responses stated that office is available for the NSS unit of their institution. It consisted 80.6 percent of the total respondents. 18 percent of the responses stated that stationery is available for the NSS unit of their institution. It consisted 57.4 percent of the total respondents. 21.6 percent of the responses stated that computer is available for the NSS unit of their institution. It consisted 69.1 percent of the total respondents. 14.9 percent of the responses stated that printer is available for the NSS unit of their institution. It consisted 47.7 percent of the total respondents. 12.9 percent of the responses stated that phone is available for the NSS unit of their institution. It consisted 41.1 percent of the total respondents. 7.3 percent of the responses stated that office is available for the NSS unit of their institution. It consisted 23.4 percent of the total respondents.

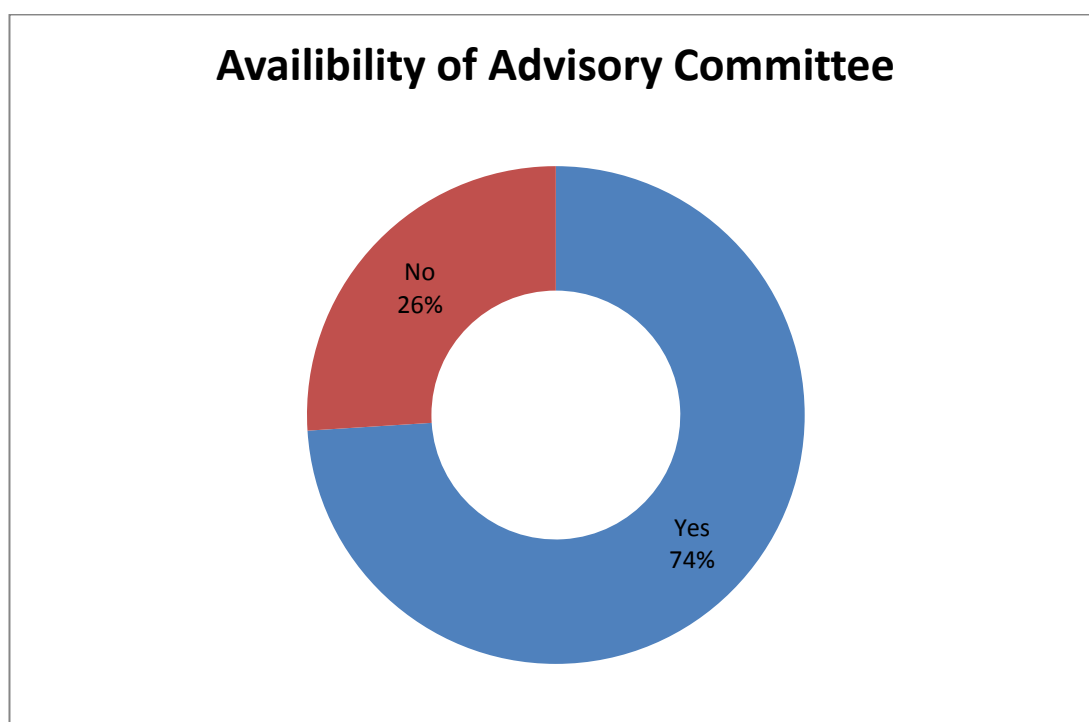
Thus, from the above data it can be stated that majority of the respondents said that the NSS unit of their institution availed the facility of Office, Stationary and computer. It is also found that the NSS units are equipped with basic facilities in the campus of the institution. Not all the NSS units had all the above facilities.

5.1.15. Advisory Committee: Advisory committee is formed to effectively plan and execute NSS programmes. The researcher tried to find awareness of respondents regarding the existence of advisory committee in their institute.

5.1.15.a The table indicates the availability of advisory committee in the institute of respondents

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	259	74.0
No	91	26.0
Total	350	100.0

74 percent of the respondents agreed that there is advisory committee in their institute. Whereas, 26 percent of the respondents stated that they do not have the advisory committee in their institute.



5.1.15.b The table sights the volunteers as member of the committee

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	149	42.6
No	110	31.4
Not Applicable	91	26.0
Total	350	100.0

From the above table it is stated that the majority i.e. 42. 6 percent of the respondents are the member of the committee and 31.4 percent of the respondents are not the member of the committee. Whereas the 26 percent of the respondents said that advisory committee is not there in their institute.

5.1.15.c The table indicates the role of the volunteer in the meeting of NSS

Response	Frequency	Percent
Advisor	61	17.4
Leader	07	02.0
Supporter	15	04.3
Volunteer	31	08.9
Participant	13	03.7
Not Aware	21	06.0
Not Applicable	202	57.7
Total	350	100.0

From the above table it is indicated that the majority of the respondents i.e. 63.7 negate their role in the meeting of NSS. There is 17.4 percent of the respondents act as advisor in the meeting of NSS, 8.9 percent of the respondents act as volunteers, 4.3 percent of the respondents act as supporter and least 2 percent of the respondents act as leader.

5.1.15.d The table indicates the contribution of meetings to NSS activities as perceived by NSS volunteers

Response	Frequency	Percent
Planning	64	18.3
Implementation of Programme	02	00.6
Management of unit	12	03.4
Other	05	01.4
Not Aware	43	12.3
Not Applicable	224	64.0
Total	350	100.0

The respondents were asked about the impact of the meetings of advisory committee to NSS activities. 18.3 percent of the respondents stated that the meetings were very useful in planning of NSS activities carried by their institution. 5.42 percent of the respondents said that these meetings are helpful in terms of effective management of the unit, implementation of the programme and in other areas. 12.3 percent of the respondents could not conceptualize the impact of these meetings to the NSS activities.

The above data indicates that very few respondents are aware of the advisory committee, the roles of the advisory committee as well as the roles of NSS volunteers in advisory committee to improvise the NSS activities.

5.1.16. Funding of NSS unit: The researcher tried to know awareness of the respondents regarding budgetary allocation of NSS unit.

5.1.16.a The table indicates the knowledge of the respondents regarding budgetary allocation of NSS Unit of the institute

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	52	14.9
No	298	85.1
Total	350	100.0

It is seen that 14.9 percent respondents are aware about the budgetary allocation of NSS unit of the college and majority 85.1 percent do not know about the same. It is necessary that the student volunteers have all the knowledge of the NSS unit wherein they are enrolled. The above data indicates lack of financial awareness of the respondents of their NSS unit.

As stated earlier only 52 respondents were aware about the budgetary allocation. When they were asked about the amount of fund that they are allocated and the annual expenditure of their NSS unit varied responses were received.

5.1.16.b The table indicates the allocation of fund for the NSS unit

Allocation (Rs.)	Frequency	Percent
Not Applicable	298	85.1
< 50000	17	04.9
50001-100000	32	09.1
> 100000	03	00.9
Total	350	100.0

Out of 57 responses 4.9 percent of the respondents said that the allocation of fund to the unit is below Rs.50000. Whereas 9.1 percent of the respondents were of the opinion that the allocation is up to 100000 INR is done and only 0.9 percent of the respondents said that there is the allocation of more than 100000 INR.

Thus from the above it is seen that only 9.1 percent (32) respondents are aware of the budgetary allocation to their NSS units.

5.1.16.c The table indicates awareness of volunteers regarding the annual expenditure of the NSS unit of the college

Expenditure (Rs.)	Frequency	Percent
Not Applicable	304	86.9
< 50000	18	05.1
50001-100000	26	07.4
> 100000	02	00.6
Total	350	100.0

From the above table it can be illustrated that majority of the respondents i.e. 86.9 percent of the respondents are of the opinion of not applicable. Whereas only 7.4 percent of the respondents are of the opinion of annual expense of 50001-100000 INR, very few i.e. 5.1 percent of the opinion that less than 50000INR as annual expenditure and least .6 percent of the respondents are of the opinion that more than 100000 INR.

It is perceived that the respondents are unaware about the annual expenditure of the NSS unit

5.1.16.d The table indicates respondent's awareness of the channel through which their college receive funds

Response	Frequency	Percent
Management to college	07	02.0
University to College	113	32.3
Directly by Government	03	00.9
Not Aware	227	64.9
Total	350	100.0

From the above table it can be stated that the majority of the respondents i.e. 64.9 percent are unaware about the fund channel. There are 32.3 percent of the respondent are of the opinion that the fund is channelized through University to College, whereas least amount of the respondents i.e. .9 percent believe that the fund is channelized through directly from Government.

Hence, it can be stated that the steps should be taken to make crystal clear transparency in the channelizing the fund.

5.1.16.e The table indicates the opinion toward timely fund received

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	259	74.0
No	22	06.3
Don't Know	69	19.7
Total	350	100.0

From the above table it can be stated that the majority of the respondents i.e. 74 percent are of the opinion that they receive the NSS fund on time and only 6.3 percent of the respondents stated that they do not receive funds on time. Whereas, the 19.7 percent of the respondents were not aware about the funding released on time or not.

It is analyzed here that majority of the respondents believe that their NSS unit gets funding on timely bases.

5.1.16.f The table indicates the Source of fund for NSS

Source of fund	Frequency		Percent of Cases
	N	Percent	
Government Organization	124	32.5	47.9
NGOs	10	02.6	03.9
Private donors	15	03.9	05.8
College Management	217	56.8	83.8
Corporate Sector	01	00.3	00.4
Other Sources	15	3.9	05.8
Total	382	100.0	147.5

382 responses were received when the researcher asked volunteers about the source of fund for NSS programmes. Out of the total responses 32.5 percent of the respondents stated that the fund is received from Government Organizations. 56.8

percent of the respondents are of the opinion that the fund for NSS is given by the College management, 5.8 percent are of the opinion that fund for NSS is given by Private donors and other sources. Whereas, the least i.e. .4 percent are of the opinion that the fund is given by corporate sector.

From the above it is seen that the majority of the respondents believe that there are two main sources of funds for NSS programmes they are the Government and the management of the institution. Very few respondents stated about the other sources of the funds to NSS unites.

5.1.17. Self-financing units:

5.1.17.a The table indicates the knowledge of self-financing NSS unit

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	92	26.3
No	258	73.7
Total	350	100.0

The table sights the knowledge of self-financing NSS unit. Majority of respondents i.e. 73.7 percent are unaware about the self- financing NSS unit. Whereas, minimum i.e. 26.3 percent of the respondents are aware about the self-financing NSS unite.

From the above data it is suggested that the knowledge of the self-financing NSS unite should be increased among the volunteers. The awareness can bring about self-sustained activities among the NSS unit.

5.1.17.b The table depicts the favorableness of respondents towards self-financing unit

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	45	12.9
No	284	81.1
Can't say	21	06.0
Total	350	100.0

The above table depicts respondents' favorableness towards the self-financing unit. Majority of the respondents i.e. 81.1 percent negate the favorableness towards self-financing unit, only 12.9 percent of the respondents are positive towards the self-financing unit. The least respondents i.e. 6 percent have nothing to say about the favorableness towards self-financing unit.

5.1.17.c The table illustrates the reasons of the respondents for favoring self-financing unit

Response	Frequency	Percent
Good for College	13	03.7
Good for Students	05	01.4
Don't Know	27	07.7
Not Applicable	305	87.1
Total	350	100.0

From the above table it can be interpreted that the majority of the respondents i.e. 87.1 percent have no knowledge and they state it is not applicable, 7.7 percent of the respondents do not know about the concept. And only 3.7 percent of the respondents state that the self-financing unit is good for the college and least i.e. 1.4 percent of the students state that it is good for the students.

5.1.18. Training to NSS volunteers: NSS volunteers are given training in form of Orientation, awareness programmes, lectures, workshops etc. These trainings help them to work effectively with the community.

5.1.18.a The table signifies the Number of trainings attended by NSS volunteers

Number of Trainings	Frequency	Percent
0	49	14.0
1	162	46.3
2	68	19.4
3	37	10.6
4	09	02.6
5	11	03.1
6	08	02.3
7	06	01.7
Total	350	100.0

The table indicates that 14 percent of the respondents had not attended any kinds of training of NSS. 46.3 percent of the respondents said that they had attended one training. 19.4 percent of the respondents said that they had attended two trainings 10.6 percent of the respondents replied that they attended 3 trainings. 9.7 percent of the respondents had attended more than three trainings.

Very few numbers of trainings were attended by majority of the respondents. This may affect the volunteers in terms of service that they deliver to the community and their satisfaction as well.

Respondents were also asked one of the kinds of training/content and duration of training that they had attended.

5.1.18.b The table sighting the Types of training attended by NSS volunteer

Types of Training	Frequency	Percent
Awareness	21	06.0
Leadership and personality development	103	29.4
Cultural	90	25.7
Other trainings	54	15.4
Don't remember	33	09.4
Not Applicable	49	14.0
Total	350	100.0

6 percent of the respondents replied that they availed training which was a kind of awareness programme. 29.4 percent of the respondents replied that the training that they had attended was training for Leadership and personality development. 25.7 percent of the respondents attended cultural trainings. 15.4 respondents had attended other kinds of trainings whereas, 9.4 percent of the respondents didn't remember the kind of training that they availed.

The duration of the training was varied from 1 to 6 days. 36.3 percent of the respondents have received 1-3 days of training, 7.7 percent have received 3-6 days, and more than 6 days training was received by 32.3 percent.

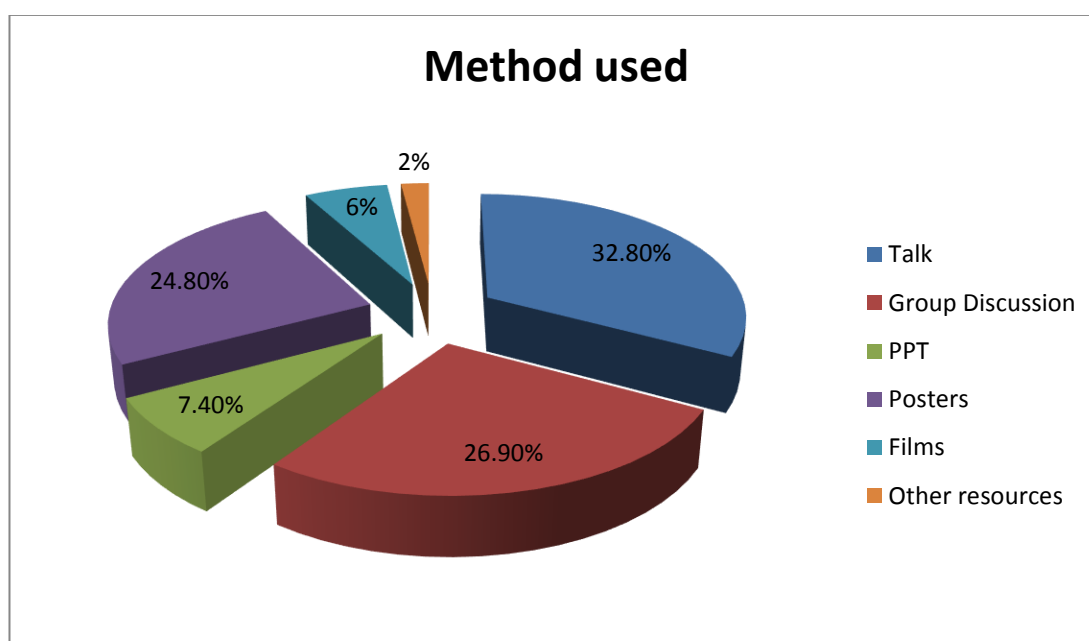
Thus, from the above it is analyzed that majority of the NSS volunteers availed trainings for leadership and personality development followed by cultural trainings. It is necessary that the NSS volunteers should be given exposure to provide with the trainings in areas of developing volunteerism and community service.

5.1.18.c The table depicting the method used for training

Method of Training	Frequency		Percent of Cases
	N	Percent	
Talk	225	32.8	85.2
Group Discussion	184	26.9	69.7
PPT	51	07.4	19.3
Posters	170	24.8	64.4
Films	41	06.0	15.5
Other resources	14	02.0	05.3
Total	685	100.0	259.5

From the above table it can be illustrated that 85.2 percent of the respondents said that talk was one of the methods of training, 69.7 percent of the respondents replied that group discussion was one of the methods of training, 19.3 percent of the respondents replied that Power Point Presentation was one of the methods of training. 64.4 percent of the respondents said that posters were used as one of the methods of training.

It is seen from the above table that talk, group discussions, and use of posters are widely used methods to impart training to NSS volunteers. It is preferable to use ICT to impart training to volunteers.

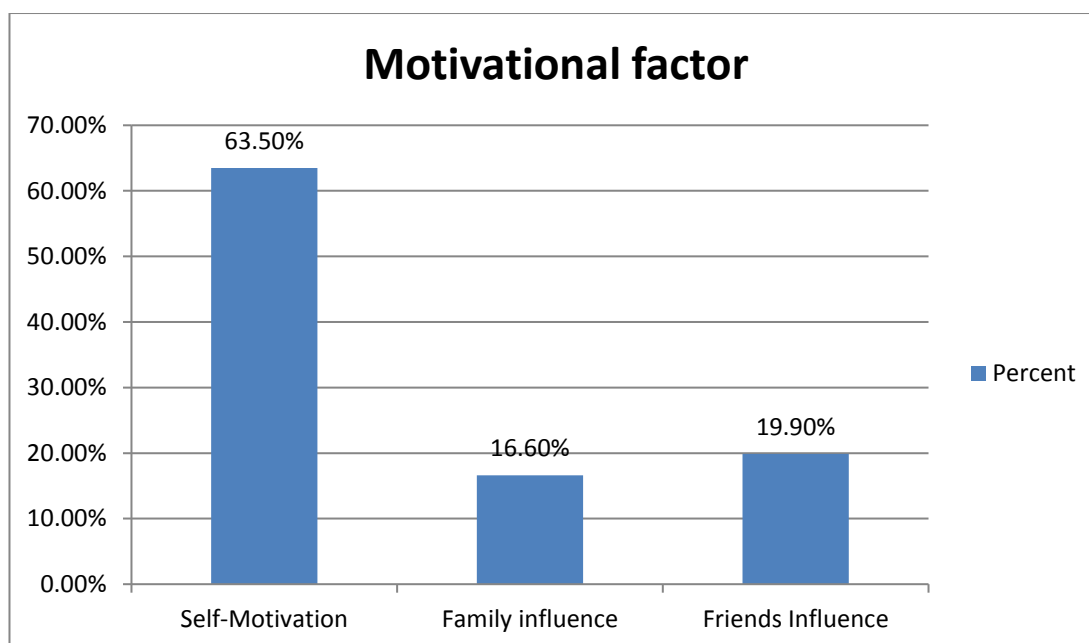


5.1.19. Motivation to join NSS

5.1.19.a The table explaining the motivational factor to join NSS

Response	Frequency		Percent of Cases
	N	Percent	
Self-Motivation	341	63.5	97.4
Family influence	89	16.6	25.4
Friends Influence	107	19.9	30.6
Total	537	100.0	153.4

From the above table it can be stated that 97.4 percent of the respondents were self - motivated to join the NSS unit, there were 25.4 percent of the respondents who joined NSS through family influence and 30.6 percent join through the influence of the friends.

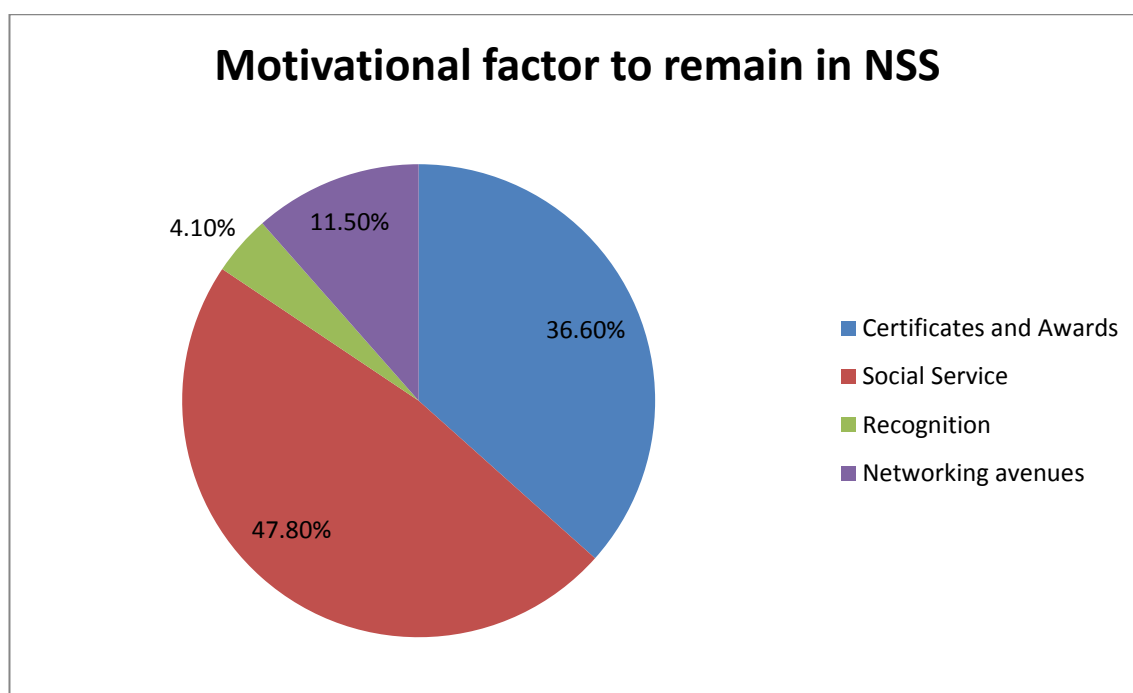


5.1.19.b The table indicating the motivational factor that sustains and continued in NSS activities

Response	Frequency		Percent of Cases
	N	Percent	
Certificates and Awards	213	36.6	60.9
Social Service	278	47.8	79.4
Recognition	24	04.1	06.9
Networking avenues	67	11.5	19.1
Total	582	100.0	166.3

From the above table it can be magnified that certificates and awards motivate 60.9 percent to the volunteers, Social Service motivates 79.4 percent, and recognition motivates 6.9 percent whereas, networking avenues motivate 19.1 percent.

It is seen that certificates, awards and social service attract more NSS volunteers. Thus, to seek more participation of students to NSS focus to social service through various community activities can be offered with recognition in terms of certificates and awards. Such efforts of NSS will lead to sustaining interest of volunteers to be a part of NSS for a longer time.



5.1.19.c The table showing the satisfaction with Present NSS incentives

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	335	95.7
No	15	04.3
Total	350	100.0

From the above table it can be interpreted that the majority of the respondents i.e. 95.7 percent are satisfied with the incentives of NSS whereas, minimum i.e. 4.3 percent are unhappy.

Hence, it can be analyzed that the majority of the respondents believed that they are satisfied with the provided incentives by NSS to the NSS volunteers. It is believed by the majority of the respondents that NSS is a fruitful and satisfactory activity for the young generation there for it should be expanded to the wide mass of youth.

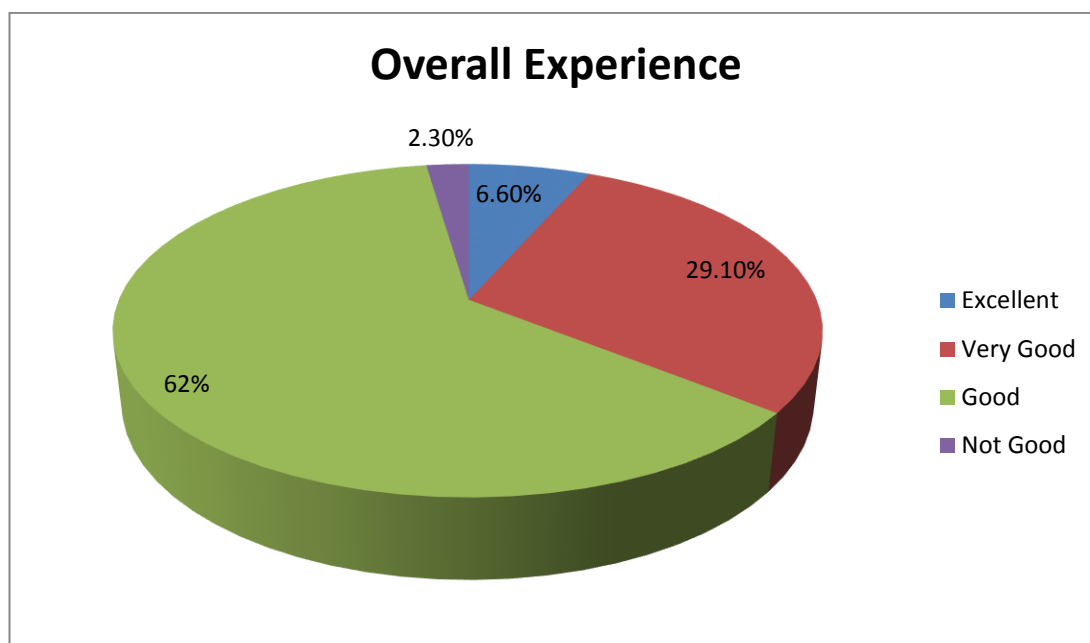
5.1.19.d The table indicating the overall experience of NSS

Response	Frequency	Percent
Excellent	23	06.6
Very Good	102	29.1
Good	217	62.0
Not Good	08	02.3
Total	350	100.0

From the above table it is seen that 6.6 percent of the respondents felt that they had excellent experience out of NSS programmes. 29.1 percent feel that they had very good experience of NSS Programmes. 62 percent of the respondents said that they had good experience with NSS whereas, minimum i.e. 2.3 percent have not good experience with NSS.

It seems good that very few respondents are not satisfied with NSS, but it also brings attention that also a small number of respondents had excellent experience from the

NSS programmes. Again it is needed to mention here that need based activities should be planned and executed focusing to the community and NSS volunteers.



5.2. RESPONSES OF PROGRAMME OFFICERS

5.2.1. Number of NSS units in the institution

Units	Frequency	Percent
1	19	54.3
2	12	34.3
4	04	11.4
Total	35	100.0

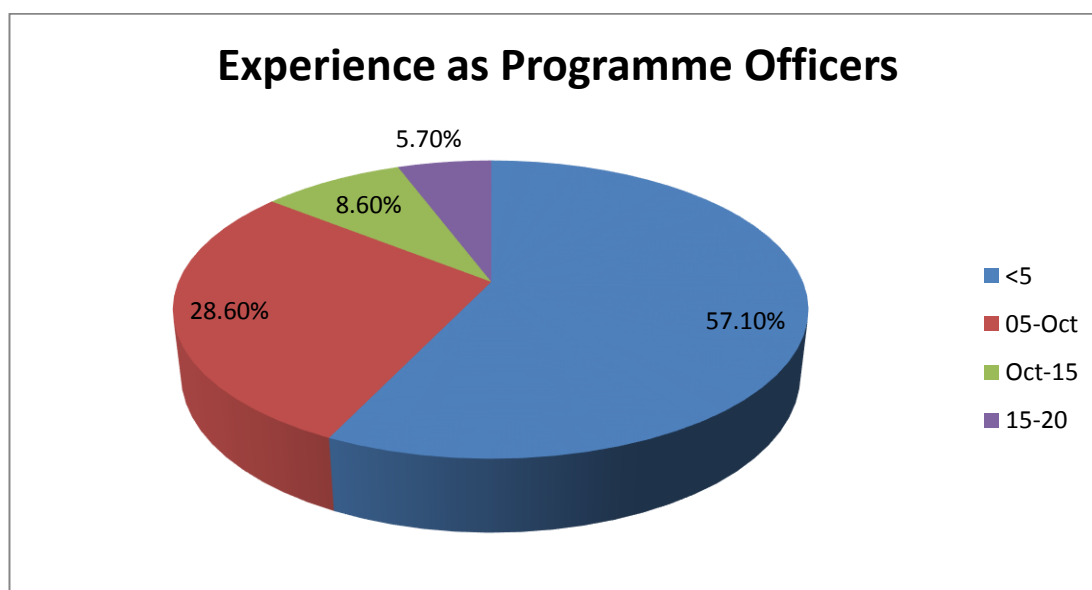
The programme officers were asked the number of units in their institutions. Majority of the respondents replied that they have one NSS unit in their institutions. Many of the institutions have two NSS units that shows the interest of Institution to promote NSS as one of the developmental programmes for Youth.

5.2.2. Table showing years of Experience of respondents as programme officers

Response	Frequency	Percent
<5	20	57.1
5-10	10	28.6
10-15	03	08.6
15-20	02	05.7
Total	35	100.0

The respondents were asked since how many years they are associated with NSS. It reveals that the majority i.e.57.1 percent of the respondents have less than 5 years of experience as programme officers, 28.6 percent of the respondents have 05 – 10 years of experience. Whereas, least a respondents i.e. 5.7 have the experience of 15 – 20 years.

From the above table it could be concluded that either the programme officers are new to NSS and have very little grooming of NSS. The other conclusion can be drawn as the greater the experience of the programme officer lesser the participation in NSS. Hence, it could be concluded that the experience of the programme officer needs to be fostered by retaining the programme officers and nurturing them in NSS.



5.2.3. The table indicates the Number of students enrolled in NSS as a volunteer

Response	Frequency	Percent
<50	02	05.7
51-100	11	31.4
101-150	06	17.1
151-200	09	25.7
>200	07	20.0
Total	35	100.0

The respondents were asked the number of NSS volunteers enrolled in their NSS unit. The number varies from less than 50 to 200. Based on the responses it can be analyzed that in the majority of the institutions the enrollment of NSS volunteers is less than 100 in number i.e. 37.1 percent. About 45.7 percent of the programme officers replied that they have more than 150 NSS volunteers in their unit. The data reveals that in terms of NSS volunteers the institutions get good number but they fail to retain them.

5.2.4. The Table showing the Awards received by the programme officers

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	01	02.9
No	34	97.1
Total	35	100.0

From the above table it can be indicated that majority of the programme officers i.e. 97.1 percent have not received any awards and only one programme officer among above is awarded as best programme officer.

Nominations are called by regional office of NSS for the award and based on the contribution of NSS Programme Officers they are facilitated with the award.

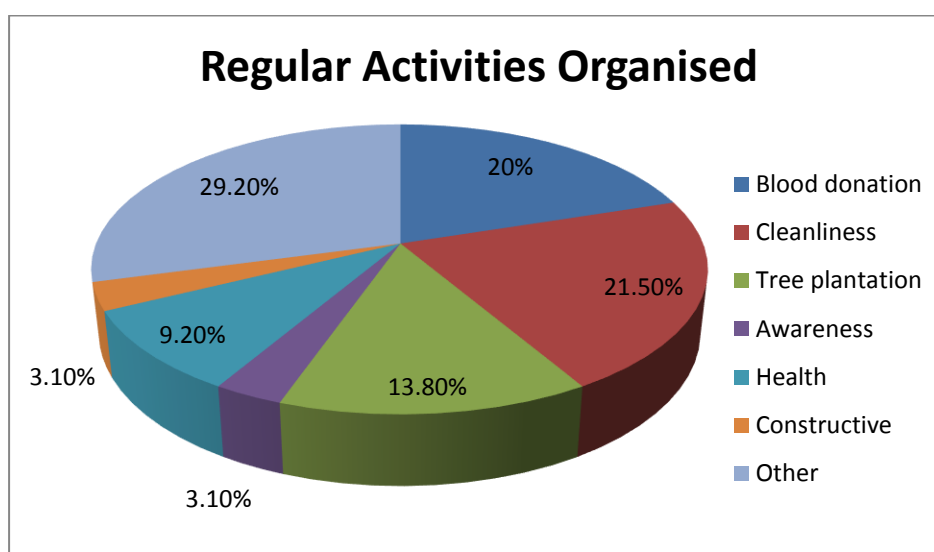
There can be two conclusions drawn from the above table. One the programme officers do not perform to the expectation of the NSS guidelines or there is lack of motivational awards to be rendered to the Programme officers.

5.2.5. The table indicating responses of the Programme Officers regarding the Regular activities organized in the institution

Regular Activities	Responses		Percent of Cases
	N	Percent	
Blood donation	13	20.0	37.1
Cleanliness	14	21.5	40.0
Tree plantation	09	13.8	25.7
Awareness	02	03.1	05.7
Health	06	09.2	17.1
Constructive	02	03.1	05.7
Other	19	29.2	54.3
Total	65	100.0	185.7

65 responses were received wherein 20 percent of the responses stated that Blood donation is one of the activities of their NSS unit. 21.5 percent of the responses stated that cleanliness is one of the activities of their NSS unit. 13.8 percent of the responses stated that Tree Plantation is one of the activities of their NSS unit. 29.2 percent of the responses stated that they also organize other activities such as rally, educational activities etc... under their NSS unit.

Thus from the above it is analyzed that under regular activities more focus is given on activities like blood donation, cleanliness and tree plantation.

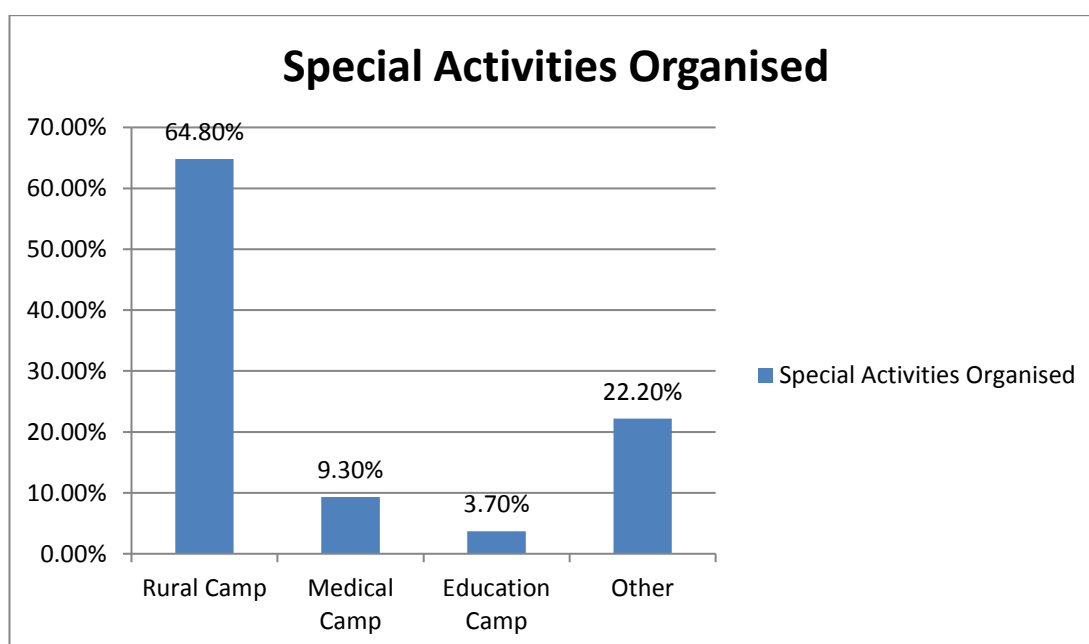


5.2.6. The table indicating the Special Activities organized in the institution

Special Activities	Responses		Percent of Cases
	N	Percent	
Rural Camp	35	64.8	100.0
Medical Camp	05	09.3	14.3
Education Camp	02	03.7	05.7
Other	12	22.2	34.3
Total	54	100.0	154.3

When respondents were asked about the special activities that they organize under the NSS unit all the programme officers stated that they organize rural camp for the students as special activities. Few of them also added that they organize medical camp and special education camp 9.3 percent and 3.7 percent respectively.

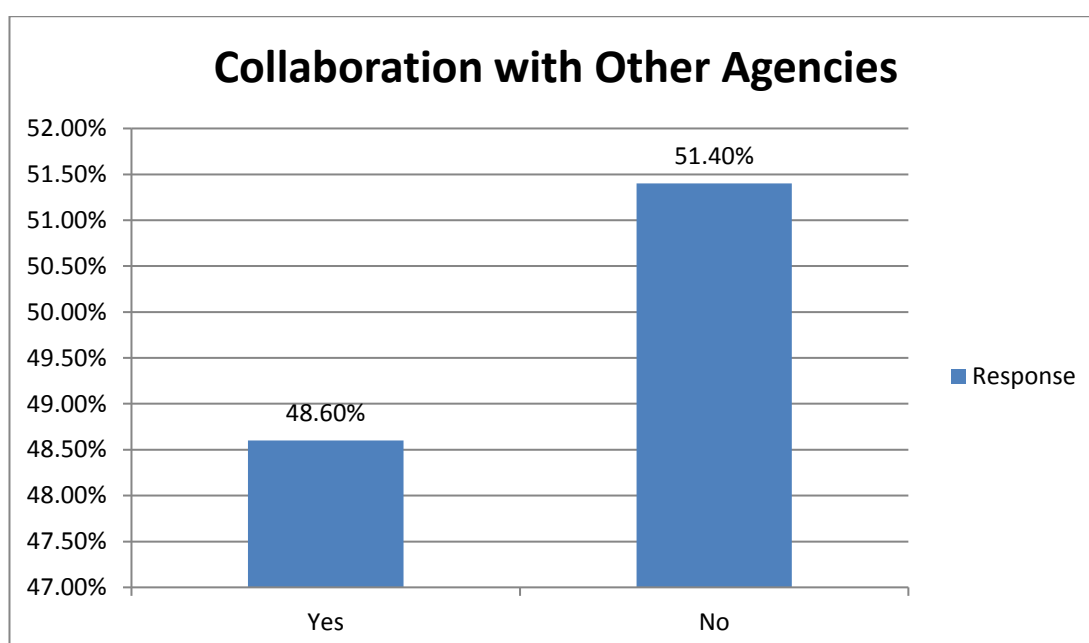
Thus from the above it is indicated that under special activity rural camp is organized by NSS units wherein, they carry different activities in rural areas.



5.2.7. The table indicates the Programme officer's collaboration with other agencies

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	17	48.6
No	18	51.4
Total	35	100.0

Programme officers were asked with whom they carry the regular and special activities. Almost half of the respondents (48.6 percent) stated that they do collaborate with different kinds of organization to carry the activities. Whereas, half of the respondents stated that they do not collaborate with other agencies to carry out their activities. The following part explains the need and importance of collaborations with different organizations.



5.2.8. The table indicates the collaborating Organizations.

Collaborations	Responses		Percent of Cases
	N	Percent	
Government Organizations	03	07.1	08.6
Non-Government Organizations	09	21.4	25.7
Local Organizations	06	14.3	17.1
Other College Students	07	16.7	20.0
Not Applicable	17	40.5	48.6
Total	42	100.0	120.0

Respondents were asked the kind of organizations they collaborate. Collaborations with different organizations can act as helpful in many ways such as to identify the needs of the community, to identify and provide with material and nonmaterial resources, to carry out activities in the communities etc.

The table indicates that 51.4 percent of the NSS unit does collaborate with the different Government and Non-Government organization to carry their activities. Whereas, almost 48.6 percent of the NSS units do not collaborate with any organizations. As mentioned earlier the collaborations are highly fruitful in terms of organizing activities under NSS but very little collaboration done by the NSS Programme officers.

5.2.9. The table indicates the purpose of collaboration with other agencies

Response	Frequency	Percent
Support	05	14.3
Networking	01	02.9
Funding and other Resources	11	31.4
Other	01	02.9
Not Applicable	17	48.6
Total	35	100.0

When the respondents were asked about the reasons for collaboration, majority of the respondents replied that they do collaborate with different organizations to have funding and other support (31.4%). Very few programme officers replied that they do collaborate with other organization to have networking and to have support to carry their activities.

It is needed that programme officers should be educated to know the importance of Networking and collaborations with different Government and Non-Government organizations. They should also be trained and educated to know how such collaborations can assist NSS units to function effectively.

5.2.10. The table indicating the areas in which the activities of NSS organized

Area	Frequency	Percent
Rural	30	85.7
Urban	01	02.9
Slum	04	11.4
Total	35	100.0

From the above table it can be indicated that the maximum i.e. 85.7 percent of the respondents replied that they engage volunteers in Rural areas to carry their activities. 11.4 percent are engaged in slum areas and minimum i.e. 2.9 percent of the respondents work in urban areas.

Hence, it can be concluded that the NSS focuses on rural area for its activities it can also focus on slum areas.

5.2.11. Participation of Community and Volunteers in NSS programmes:

Community participation in the activities organized by NSS is very important indicator. The programme officers were asked whether community participate in the activities conducted by them. All the programme officers said that community actively participates in the activities organized by their NSS unit.

As community participation of NSS volunteers in NSS programmes is equally important and it is reflected from the data that cent percent of the programme officers said that all the NSS volunteers participate in the programmes carried out by their NSS unit.

5.2.12. The table indicating the availability of the advisory committee in the institute

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	29	82.9
No	06	17.1
Total	35	100.0

The table indicates that 82.9 percent of the respondents said that the advisory committee exists in their institute. 17.1 percent of the respondents said that there is no advisory committee in their institute.

When programme officers were asked about the members of advisory committee. Out of total respondents 60 percent of the respondents stated that Principal, programme officer and volunteers are the members of advisory committee. 22.9 percent of respondents could not justify the question which reveals that they do not have advisory committee in their institute.

Thus from the above it can be said that the functioning of ideal setup of NSS should be supervised to strengthen NSS.

5.2.13. The table indicates the responses of the respondents regarding the financial assistance

Response	Frequency	Percent
Sufficient	31	88.6
In sufficient	04	11.4
Total	35	100.0

The table indicates that majority of the respondents (88.6%) believed that the financial assistance provided to NSS unit is sufficient. 11.4 percent of the respondents said that the financial assistance provided to NSS unit is insufficient.

Form the above it can be said that it is believed by the NSS Programme officers that the financial assistance is sufficient to the unit.

5.2.14. The table indicating views of the respondents whether they receive grant received on time.

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	34	97.1
No	01	02.9
Total	35	100.0

The table indicates the receipt of grant on time, the majority of the respondents i.e. 97 percent are of the opinion that they receive grant on time and least i.e. 2.9 percent of the respondents are of the negative opinion of receipt of grant.

5.2.15. The table indicating the opinion of the respondents to increase grant for NSS

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	20	57.1
No	15	42.9
Total	35	100.0

The table signifies the opinion of volunteers towards increasing the grant for the NSS activities. Majority of the respondents i.e. 57.1 percent are of the opinion that the grant should increase and least respondents i.e. 42.9 percent negate the need of increasing the grant.

5.2.16. Table showing whether the facilities available are sufficient in the NSS Unit

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	06	17.1
No	29	82.9
Total	35	100.0

The table sights the availability of the facilities at college/institution. Majority of the respondents i.e. 82.9 percent negate the available facilities are sufficient and minimum i.e. 17.1 percent feel the facility is sufficient.

Thus from the above it is analyzed that to strengthen NSS programmes sufficient facilities to the NSS unit should be provided.

5.2.17. The table illustrates the need of NSS Unit stated by Programme Officers

Needs	Frequency	Percent
Full Time Programme Officer	10	28.6
More Funds	09	25.7
Equipments	16	42.9
Total	35	100.0

The table indicates the requirements of the NSS unit at institution level. The majority of the respondents i.e. 42.9 percent felt that there should be proper and sufficient equipments, 25.7 percent are of the opinion that there should be more funds for the NSS activities. There are 28.6 percent of the respondents feel that there should be full time programme officer.

5.2.18. The table sighting the Trainings attended by Programme Officers

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	12	34.3
No	23	65.7
Total	35	100.0

From the above table it is perceived that the majority i.e. 65.7 percent of the programme officers have not attended any training programme with regard to NSS activity. Only 34.3 percent of the respondents have received training with regards to NSS activities.

5.2.19. Motivation of Volunteers: All the programme officers stated that all the volunteers are self-motivated to join NSS programmes. They did not believe the need of motivation provided to students to join NSS programmes.

5.2.20. The table indicating the Overall experience of programme officers with NSS

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very good	09	25.7
Good	26	74.3
Total	35	100.0

The table indicates the overall experience of the NSS programme officers with respect to NSS activities. The majority of the programme officers 74.3 percent are of the opinion that they have good experience. Whereas, 25.7 percent of the programme officers have very good experience with the NSS activities.

Thus, from the above data it can be said that the programme officers are satisfied with their experience with NSS at certain level, but none of the Programme Officers had excellent experience out of the NSS Programmes. This may be due to lack of training, lack of social service background, etc...