

## **CHAPTER-VII**

### **FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS**

Based on the analysis and interpretation of the data this chapter tries to state major findings of the research. The lateral section of the chapter describes conclusion and suggestions based on the findings.

#### **7.1 FINDINGS**

##### **7.1.1. NSS VOLUNTEERS**

###### **7.1.1.1. Gender of the NSS volunteers:**

Seven Universities were examined for the present study. It is found that majority of the male respondents (12.57%) were from Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar out of proportion of male respondents (54.28%).

Majority of the female respondents 9.14 percent were from Krantiguru Shyamji Krishna Verma Kachchh University, Kachchh out of total proportion of female respondents (45.71%).

Almost equal enrollment of boys and girls in NSS is found. When we segregate the data of different universities, it seems that in the Gujarat University, Ahmedabad and The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Vadodara there is almost equal enrollment of boys and girls. Whereas, in Hemchandracharya North Gujarat University (NGU), Patan, Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar, and Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat the enrollment of boys in NSS is quite more. It is also found that in Krantiguru Shyamji Krishna Verma Kachchh University, Kachchh and Saurashtra University, Rajkot enrollment of girls is more.

###### **7.1.1.2. Age of the NSS volunteers:**

Majority of the respondents were from the age group of 20-22 years (49.42%).

#### **7.1.1.3. Religion of the NSS Volunteers:**

The researcher has tried to study the participation of volunteers in NSS from different religious groups. Majority, 96.9 percent of respondents were from Hindu religion.

It is found that from the total respondents 52 percent male respondents were Hindu, whereas, 2.28 percent were Muslim. From the total respondents 44.85 percent female respondents were Hindu, 0.85 percent were Muslim.

It is found that there is almost equal participation of male and female students in NSS in Hindu and Muslim religion. It is also found that the participation of Hindu students in NSS activities is comparatively more than Muslim student's participation.

The researcher could not find the exact reasons of less participation of Muslim and Christian community students but the reason for the same could be more focus on Hindu culture in different activities of NSS such as cultural activities and yoga.

#### **7.1.1.4. Caste of NSS Volunteers:**

Majority of the respondents (56.6%) were from the general category.

Equal participation of different castes in NSS activities is not found. When we relate the gender of the respondents with their category we can see that in general category there are more female volunteers (29.14%) than male volunteers (27.42%) in other categories participation of male volunteers is found more than female volunteers.

#### **7.1.1.5. Faculty of the respondents:**

It is found that majority, 37.1 percent of the respondents were from the Arts faculty. More enrollments of Arts and Commerce students is found (68.28%) in NSS compare to Science, and other disciplines (31.71%). The participation of female students in NSS activities from arts and commerce faculty is more than the participation of male students.

#### **7.1.1.6. Year of study of the respondents:**

NSS Volunteers having more than one year of experience in NSS were considered as respondents for the study.

It is found that majority, 52.9 percent of the students were in the second year of their graduation. It is analyzed that longer the experience decreases the participation of the students in NSS activities.

#### **7.1.1.7. Education and occupation of the parents of the respondents:**

It is found that majority, 32 percent of the respondent's father studied up to SSC. It is found that majority, 39.1 percent of the respondent's father was farmer. Majority, 42.6 percent of the respondent's mother had studied up to SSC. It is also found that 94 percent of the respondent's mother was housewife.

Majority, 58 percent of the respondents had their Annual family income less than 1 lac rupees. It is found that lower income students are participating more in NSS.

#### **7.1.1.8. Number of NSS units in the institution:**

It is found that 64.9 percent respondents have 1 NSS unit 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.

#### **7.1.1.9. Number of NSS volunteers in the college:**

Majority (42.3%) of the respondents replied that the number of NSS volunteers in their college is 100 to 200 in numbers. It is found that the enrollment of NSS volunteers is sufficient in the institution but they are not sustained for longer duration.

#### **7.1.1.10. 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.

Majority (44.9%) of the respondents said that they are involved with NSS as a volunteer since last one year.

It is found that more the experience lesser the participation of students in NSS activities. This 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.

#### **7.1.1.11. 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.

Majority (86.3%) percent of the respondents said that they have not received any award in NSS.

#### **7.1.1.12. 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.

It is found that majority (89.7%) of the respondents said that they are able to complete 120 hours of regular activities. 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.

#### **7.1.1.13. Activities being organized by the institution under NSS**

Majority (27.5%) of the responses indicated that environmental related activities are one of the activities organized in their institute and it consists 91.7 percent of the total respondents responses.

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.

#### **7.1.1.14. Regular activities in which respondents participate**

Majority of the responses (31.1%) indicate that volunteers participate in environment related activities. It is 81.4 percent of the total respondents.

It is visible that majority of the respondents participate in environment, health, 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. These programmes fail give opportunity to the students to work with the community.

#### **7.1.1.15. Special Camping activities:**

Seven days Special Camp is organized every year in adopted village or community. During special camp NSS volunteers stay in 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.

#### **7.1.1.16. Activities organized by the institution during special camp:**

Majority (36.1%) 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.

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

#### **7.1.1.17. Activities in which volunteers participate during special camp:**

Majority (37.3%) percent of the responses stated that in the adopted village they participate in constructive work, i.e. 69.1 percent of the total respondents.

It is 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.

#### **7.1.1.18. The place where special activities are organized:**

Respondents were asked where do they organize special camping activities. Majority, 93.4 percent of the respondents said that they organize special camping activities in the Villages. It is analyzed that the maximum association of the special camp is with rural area.

#### **7.1.1.19. Beneficiaries of NSS programmes:**

About the benefits of NSS activities 84.9 percent of the NSS volunteers believed that volunteers itself get benefit of NSS activities. The data indicates that majority of the respondents are conscious that NSS activities are in the benefit of the students and community.

#### **7.1.1.20. 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

It is found that to carry NSS activities majority of the institutions (67.4%) collaborate with government organizations followed by collaboration with other college students (29.1%)

#### **7.1.1.21. 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.

#### **7.1.1.22. Awareness of the volunteers regarding planning of NSS activities:**

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.

It is seen that very few volunteers are not aware of the planning process i.e. 8 percent.

#### **7.1.1.23. The person/Agency involved in planning of NSS activities**

74.3 percent of the respondents said that programme officers plan activities of NSS. 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 found from the above that no involvement of NSS volunteers to the planning process found.

It is seen 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.

#### **7.1.1.24. Execution of NSS activities:**

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

Majority, i.e. 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.

The Programme Officers are the 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.

#### **7.1.1.25. Role of Volunteers in Execution:**

It is found 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.

#### **7.1.1.26. Resources:**

Majority, 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.

It indicates the manpower, finance and equipments provided to the NSS volunteers are not sufficient.

#### **7.1.1.27. Resource mobilization for the NSS activities:**

Majority, 47.2 percent of the responses stated that the needed resources are utilized from the college, i.e. 70.6 percent of the total respondents.

The data indicates that the majority of NSS units depend on the University and the colleges for resource mobilization. Very less resource utilization is made from the



community (8.3%), NGOs (2.6%) and Other Agencies (6%) respectively. 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.

#### **7.1.1.28. 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.

Majority, 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.

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.

#### **7.1.1.29. The method of evaluation of NSS Programmes:**

It is found that the majority of the respondents do not know the evaluation pattern in NSS.

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

#### **7.1.1.30. Awareness of respondents about Administrative setup of NSS:**

Researcher tried to know the awareness of the respondents about the organizational hierarchy of NSS. Majority, 87.1 percent of the respondents said they are aware of the organization hierarchy of the NSS.

#### **7.1.1.31. 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. Respondents were asked about the facilities available in the NSS unit of their institution.

Majority, 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.

It is found 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.

#### **7.1.1.32. Advisory Committee in the Institution:**

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.

Majority, 74 percent of the respondents agreed that there is advisory committee in their institute. Majority of the respondents (42.6%) said they are the member of the committee

#### **7.1.1.33. Role of the volunteer in the meeting of NSS:**

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.

#### **7.1.1.34. The contribution of meetings to improve NSS activities**

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.

It is found that very few respondents are aware about the advisory committee, the roles of the advisory committee and the roles of NSS volunteers in advisory committee to improvise the NSS activities.

#### **7.1.1.35. Funding of NSS unit:**

The researcher tried to know awareness of the respondents regarding budgetary allocation of NSS unit. It is seen that the majority, i.e. 85.1 percent do not know about the funding pattern of NSS.

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. Thus it is suggested that during orientation of NSS volunteers such aspects should be considered.

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 for and the annual expenditure of their NSS unit varied responses were received.

#### **7.1.1.36. Allocation of fund for the NSS unit**

Out of 57 responses 4.9 percent of the respondents said that the allocation of fund to the unit is below 50000 INR. 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.

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

#### **7.1.1.37. Awareness of volunteers regarding the annual expenditure of the NSS unit of the college**

It is found that majority of the respondents i.e. 86.9 percent of the respondents do not know about annual expenditure of NSS unit.

#### **7.1.1.38. Awareness of the channel through which their college receive funds**

It is found that the majority of the respondents i.e. 64.9 percent are not aware about the funding channel.

The majority of the respondents i.e. 74.0 percent are of the opinion that they receive the NSS fund on time.

#### **7.1.1.39. Source of fund to NSS**

It is found that the majority of the respondents believe that there are two main sources of funds to NSS programmes they are the Government and the management of the institution respectively. Very few respondents stated about the other sources of the funds to NSS units.

#### **7.1.1.40. Self-financing units:**

Majority of respondents i.e. 73.7 percent are unaware about the self- financing NSS unit. Minimum i.e. 26.3 percent of the respondents are aware about the self-financing NSS unit.

Majority of the respondents i.e. 81.1 percent negate the favorableness towards self-financing unit.

Only 3.7 percent of the respondents state that the self-financing unit is good for the college.

**7.1.1.41. 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.

46.3 percent of the respondents said that they attended only one training. 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 of the kinds of training/content and duration of training that they had attended.

29.4 percent of the respondents replied that the training that they had attended was training for Leadership and personality development. 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.

Thus, from the above it is found that majority of the NSS volunteers availed trainings for leadership and personality development followed by cultural trainings.

#### **7.1.1.42. The methods used for training**

Majority, 85.2 percent of the respondents said that talk was one of the methods of training.

It is seen that talk, group discussions, and use of posters are widely used methods to impart training to NSS volunteers.

#### **7.1.1.43. Motivation to join NSS**

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.

#### **7.1.1.44. Motivational factor that sustains and continued in NSS activities**

It is found 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.

#### **7.1.1.45. The satisfaction with Present NSS incentives**

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 said 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.

#### **7.1.1.46. Overall experience of NSS**

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 is noted 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.

#### **7.1.1.47. Impact in the Community:**

88.9 percent of the respondents believe that there are developmental changes in adopted community. 11.1 percent of the respondents believe that there is no development in adopted community.

#### **7.1.1.48. The level of impact in the community as perceived by volunteers**

4.6 percent of the respondents said that there is low impact seen on the community. 65.7 percent of the respondents said that there is medium level impact is seen in the community. 18.6 percent of the respondents said that there is high impact seen on the community.

#### **7.1.1.49. The impact of NSS activities in prescribed areas**

43.7 percent of the total responses stated that there is impact on health of the community after NSS activities. It consisted 76 percent of the total respondents.

From the above data it is seen that NSS activities has a larger impact in the areas of health (76%) and education (66%) that is due to the awareness programs carried out by volunteers.

#### **7.1.1.50. The areas of focus for the bringing awareness among the community**

All the respondents believe that NSS is successful in terms of creating awareness in the community in the areas of health, education etc.....

Respondents were also asked about the areas where NSS is successful in creating awareness. 46.5 percent of the responses stated that NSS has created awareness in areas of health. It constitutes 80.8 percent of the total respondents.

#### **7.1.1.51. Impact on Volunteers:**

A high rate of the respondents also found that NSS has failed to impact positively on them. 69.4 percent of the respondents believe that NSS has positive impact on its volunteers.

Thus, from the above data it can be stated that majority of the respondents have conscious learning out of the activities organized by NSS units of their institute.

It is also found that there is impact of NSS activities on the volunteer's lives. 22.9 percent of the respondent are of the opinion that they have grown in developing positive Personality, 18.3 percent of the respondents have grown in leadership development, and 5.7 percent of the respondents have cultivated the volunteerism among them. The least .6 percent of the respondents has grown in life skills.

#### **7.1.1.52. Learning from NSS**

35.4 percent of the respondents obtained personality development. 15.1 percent learnt community service, 4.3 percent learnt volunteerism, 7.4 percent learnt life skill development and 25.4 percent learnt leadership development whereas, 2.9 percent have learnt other things.

The majority of the respondents i.e. 68.9 percent are assertive towards to change in attitude through NSS and minimum i.e. 31.1 percent negate the change in attitude

#### **7.1.1.53. Problems faced by NSS volunteers:**

96 percent of the respondents said that they do not face any problems in execution of NSS activities. 4 percent of the respondents said that they face problems in execution of NSS activities and the problem is they are unable to give time to NSS.

94 percent of the respondents indicated that they do not face any difficulty in administrative process of NSS. Only 6 percent of the respondents stated that they encounter problem of financial support and other resources availability.

The majority of the respondents i.e. 96.3 percent do not face any problem with respect to allocated budget for NSS activities. The least 3.7 percent of the respondents face difficulty with respect to the allocated fund for the NSS activity.

When they were asked about the kinds of problems that they face regarding budget they could not identify it.

#### **7.1.1.54. Limitations of NSS:**

0.6 percent state that own ideas are not implemented in NSS, 3.7 percent state that activities are limited to college only, 24.3 percent state that finance and equipment is a limitation, 22.3 percent state issues of management is a limitation, 3.4 percent state lack of discipline is the limit and majority of the respondents feel there is no limitation faced by them to implement NSS programmes.

#### **7.1.1.55. Suggestions of NSS Volunteers:**

The majority of the respondents i.e. 97.1 percent negate the need for improvement in training whereas, the minimum 2.9 percent still feel the need of improvement in training.

Hence, it can be critiqued that majority do not understand the importance and implacability of the training therefore they do not suggest any change in training.

The majority of the respondents i.e. 51.7 percent negate the mandating of NSS activities and 48.3 percent feel that NSS should be mandatory.



96.3 percent of the respondents negate the change in NSS and minimum 3.7 percent recommend the change in NSS

It is found that 2.3 percent of the respondents feel the activities should be added to NSS, 1.4 percent suggest the training should to compel whereas, 96.3 present negate the change in NSS.

### **7.1.2. PROGRAMME OFFICERS**

**7.1.2.1. University and Gender of Programme officers:** 35 programme officers were selected as respondents. 5 respondents were selected from each university.

24(68.57%) male and 11 (31.42%) female respondents were represented as a sample in this study.

#### **7.1.2.2. Male Programme Officers**

Out of total respondents 8.57 percent Male Programme officers were from Gujarat University, Ahmedabad. 14.3 percent were from Hemchandracharya North Gujarat University (NGU), Patan. 2.85 percent were from Krantiguru Shyamji Krishna Verma Kachchh University, Kachchh. 14.3 percent were from Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar. 8.57 percent were from Saurashtra University, Rajkot. 11.42 percent male were from The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Vadodara. 8.57 percent male were from Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat.

#### **7.1.2.3. Female Programme officers**

Out of total respondents 5.71 percent Female Programme officers were from Gujarat University, Ahmedabad. 11.42 percent were from Krantiguru Shyamji Krishna Verma Kachchh University, Kachchh. 5.71 percent were from Saurashtra University, Rajkot. 2.85 percent male were from The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Vadodara. 5.71 percent Female were from Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat.

#### **7.1.2.4. Age of the Programme Officers:**

Least programme officers are less than 35 years of age i.e. 22.9 percent and 28.6 percent of the programme officers are of the age more than 45 years. Whereas, the maximum i.e. 48.6 percent of the programme officers are of the age between 35-45 years of age.

It is found that the programme officers are at the age where the generation gap is evident and the programme officers could impact better on the NSS volunteers.

**7.1.2.5. Religion of Programme Officers:** Cent percent of the Programme officers were of Hindu Religion. It can also be said that the influence of the religion is significantly seen in NSS activities.

#### **7.1.2.6. Caste of the Programme Officers:**

It is found that majority of the programme officers are from General caste i.e. 80 per cent and only 8.6 per cent of programme officers belong to SC caste. Whereas the least programme officers are of ST and OBC caste i.e. 5.7 percent each.

#### **7.1.2.7. Experience of the Programme Officers in the institution:**

It is found that least of the programme officers have 10- 15 years of experience i.e. 8.6 percent. The maximum i.e. 31.4 per cent of the programme officers have less than 20 years of experience.

#### **7.1.2.8. Number of NSS units in the institution**

Majority of the respondents replied that they have one NSS unit in their institutions. Many of the institutions have two NSS unites that shows the interest of Institution to promote NSS as one of the developmental programmes for Youth.

#### **7.1.2.9. Experience of programme officers**

It is revealed 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. Least respondents i.e. 5.7 have the experience of 15–20 years.

It is found 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.

#### **7.1.2.10. The Number of students enrolled in NSS as a volunteer**

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. The data reveals that in terms of NSS volunteers the institutions get good number but they fail to retain them.

#### **7.1.2.11. Awards received by the programme officers**

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.

There can be two conclusions draw. 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.

#### **7.1.2.12. Regular activities organized in the institution**

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.

#### **7.1.2.13. Special Activities organized in the institution**

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.

#### **7.1.2.14. Collaboration with other agencies**

Respondents were also asked the kind of organizations they collaborate with. 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.

51.4 percent of the NSS units do 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.

#### **7.1.2.15. Purpose of collaboration with other agencies**

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.

#### **7.1.2.16. The areas in which the activities of NSS organized**

It is found that 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.

#### **7.1.2.17. 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.

#### **7.1.2.18. The availability of the advisory committee in the institute**

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 revealed 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.

#### **7.1.2.19. Financial Assistance to NSS Unit**

The 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.

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.

#### **7.1.2.20. The opinion of the respondents to increase grant for NSS**

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.

#### **7.1.2.21. Facilities available in the NSS Unit**

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.

#### **7.1.2.22. The needs of NSS Unit stated by Programme Officers**

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.

#### **7.1.2.23. Trainings attended by Programme Officers**

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.

**7.1.2.24. 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.

**7.1.2.25. Overall experience of Programme Officers**

The majority of the programme officers 74.3 percent are of the opinion that they have good experience. 25.7 percent of the programme officers have very good experience with the NSS activities.

Thus, from the above data it can be concluded 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.

**7.1.2.26. Benefit to the community:** cent percent of the Programme Officers believed that NSS Programmes benefit the community.

The majority 37.1 percent of the respondents feel that the community benefits in terms of awareness and education, 25.7 percent have benefited as positive behavioral change and community development. The minimum i.e. 2.9 percent of the respondents feel that the community is benefited for creating and living in harmony.

**7.1.2.27. Changes among volunteers:** The programme Officers were asked whether NSS programs have its impact on NSS in terms of developmental changes. Cent percent of the Programme Officers believed that changes are found among the NSS volunteers out of the activities organized under NSS.

The Programme officers were asked about the important changes that they found among the volunteers.

The majority of the respondents i.e. 48.6 percent of the respondents have found change in civic responsibility and volunteerism. 31.4 percent of the respondents have grown in developing personality and least i.e. 20 percent have groomed in leadership.

Hence from the above it can be stated that majority of the Programme officers believed that Civic responsibility and Volunteerism develop among the student volunteers out of participation in NSS programmes.

#### **7.1.2.28. Suggestions of Programme officers:**

Majority, 37.1 percent of the Programme Officers do not feel the change in present NSS activities, 28.6 percent of the programme officers suggest the change in policy and execution of the NSS activity and 22.9 percent of the respondents identify the changes in administrative pattern of the NSS. Whereas 11.4 percent of the programme officers suggest changes in Finance.

#### **7.1.2.29. Problems faced by Programme Officers:**

The majority of the programme officers i.e. 68.6 percent face finance and administrative difficulties, whereas, the minimum i.e. 31.4 percent of the programme officers face difficulty with lack of human resources.

Thus, it can be said that all the programme officers face problems at certain levels. There is a need to improve finance and administrative processes. The lack of human resources can be minimized through appointment full time Programme Officers to the NSS unit.



## **7.2. CONCLUSION**

To sum up the present research study on critical analysis of National Service Scheme fondly known as NSS, is bifurcated into several chapters. These chapters illustrate the NSS activities and its planning, execution and appraisal.

The respondents were the youth and programme officers, the introduction assists to understand the youth and opportunities and challenges for them in present and in coming time. The importance of shaping and moulding them plays as a crucial responsibility of the nation as the youth often overlooked. It is seen that if the nation do not invest in human capital to channelize youth the nation may run a high risk. The nation has promulgated several schemes for the youth development and one of them was National Service Scheme, NSS.

In the present study the attempts are made to understand and explore the concept of NSS and evaluated the practices under the scheme. The attempt is also made to appraise the scheme to its fullest. By nature the scheme is found to be systematic and benefiting to the larger youth population if implemented and channelized in a right direction. The framing of the scheme is good by nature. Over the period the implementation and execution has somewhere failed and the present study has made attempts to understand and explore them.

The information gathered from the respondents i.e. youth volunteers and the programme officers have assisted in making the succinct picture of the National Service Scheme (NSS). In the present study the engaging young minds in a constructive way bringing the best from the youth for the nation building. Objectives of the study have sufficed the motive of the researcher. The research methodology has been assisting force to the present study to be in a track to emulate the objectives of the study. The tabulation and analysis is done with the help of SPSS and outcomes are brought to accelerate the National Service Scheme. Suggestions are propelled to envision the National Service Scheme.

The study has made attempts to provide significant and valuable information about the scheme and its totality. The study has recommended the healthy behavioural change among the future of the nation i.e. youth. The researcher has presented the clues of sustainability of the scheme to empower youth for nation building. The

study has also made attempt to gain the perspective of the community from where the youth come and contribute for the same. The present study will also assist to the policy makers and development planners especially the NSS cell of the State Government.

As NSS is found to be one of the best practice and widely executed scheme for the youth development. The researcher has recommended several suggestions to bust up the NSS practice.

This study provides an opportunity to the upcoming scholars to take off from here to assist the youth and the policy makers. The study provides a base on which the other studies could be taken up for the betterment of the nation at large.

Finally the researcher feels that the study is just a drop into the ocean.

### **7.3. SUGGESTIONS**

NSS is a one of the best activities for youth development with unique features of learning through community participation. The scheme at large enhances capacities of youth to contribute to the national development.

Suggestions of the present study will assist in better implementation of NSS programmes. The researcher has strived to make suggestions to the stakeholders.

#### **7.3.1 CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION**

- Strict supervisory measures should be taken up at central level.
- NSS should be included in regular curriculum in the institutes of Higher Education.
- Provisions should be made to appoint full time Programme Officers and Programme Co-ordinators preferably with Social Work Background.
- The budgetary allocation has to be improvised.
- Training provision in Policy should be strengthened. It can be done through sponsoring Workshops and Trainings to the aspiring institutes.
- Awards can be made prestigious.

#### **7.3.2 STATE ADMINISTRATION**

- Supervisory steps should be taken up to monitor NSS Programmes.
- Activity Audit should be conducted.
- Frequent trainings and Orientation to the POs should be organized at state level.
- The POs involvement in NSS should be considered as one of the performance indicator.
- State Level Awards should be fostered.
- With an objective to exchange of ideas, culture and innovative practices of NSS Programmes annual meet of POs should be organized.

### **7.3.3 UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATION**

- Enrollment of students other than Arts and Commerce should be promoted.
- It is recommended that universities should promote more collaborative activities with NGOs to have need based activities for effective impact in the community and volunteers.
- Full time Programme Director with Social Work background to be appointed.
- University should make Standard Operating Procedures for Administration of NSS at University level.

### **7.3.4 COLLEGE PRINCIPAL**

- The contribution of the volunteers should be felicitated at college level. This can assist in retaining the interest of the volunteers in NSS.
- Orientation to NSS volunteers to be provided.
- Should supervise the progress of NSS programmes from Planning till evaluation.
- The Advisory committee should be formalized.

### **7.3.5 PROGRAMME OFFICERS**

- Students should be given more opportunities to involve with the community to enhance their understanding of society and social problems.
- It is suggested that the participation of Scheduled caste, scheduled tribes and other backward castes can be promoted further.
- To retain the interest of the volunteers in NSS need based activities must be planned with active involvement of all the stakeholders of NSS.
- Community needs should be assessed before commencing the community activities
- Programme officers should be innovative in tackling the community issues.
- Efforts should be made to collaborate with Local Organizations and to mobilize resources from the community to carry NSS Programmes.

### **7.3.6. SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDIES**

In spite of the attempts made in the present study certain areas of NSS are still undiscovered therefor the researcher envisages investigation in following areas.

- State level Administration of NSS
- Components of NSS should be specifically studied such as
  - Programme Officers
  - Volunteers
  - Community
- NSS and its impact on Volunteers and community
- Comparative studies on NSS and other Youth Development Schemes

### **7.3.7. PROPOSED ACTION PLAN**

#### **7.3.7.1. Introduction:**

In the earlier chapters the researcher has made the attempts to critically analyze the National Service Scheme (NSS). The researcher has found the NSS a crucial activity for the youth development. As per the census data India is going to imbibe the status of youngest country in the World. When India is becoming youngest, it is equally important that the youth of the country too should be enhanced.

Based on the findings of the present study a need is felt for a comprehensive intervention to streamline the Programmes of NSS. From the perspective of Social Work the researcher has tried to suggest the action plan to intervene the better implementation of NSS programme.

#### **7.3.7.2. Objectives:**

- To equip youth with life competencies to bring social harmony and National Integration along with their understanding of the society in which they live.
- To instill among the volunteers the competences required for group living and sharing responsibilities.
- To assist the Programme officers to gain competency in training youth to engage them to build the better and just society.
- To facilitate the Programme officers to cultivate the civic responsibilities among them as well as the volunteers of NSS

### **7.3.7.3. Process:**

The process of execution would be carried through steps given below

#### **7.3.7.3.1. Programme Officers**

- Keeping in mind Social work background and interest of POs to engage them in NSS, they can be selected and endorsed the responsibility of NSS unit. After the selection of POs induction could be conducted.
- Induction to NSS
  - Based on pre-determined module a residential induction cum training could be organized for Programme Officers. The duration of the training should not be less than 30 days.
    - The induction must include all areas of NSS like Objectives, Philosophy, Administrative Hierarchy, Planning, Execution and Evaluation processes.
    - The training should include sessions to train POs and to make them absorb Methods of working with people particularly methods of Social Work, Research and Evaluation. The training should also include practice in terms of Community engagement. The theory and community practice ratio could be 60:40.
    - Training Sessions
      - The training sessions for POs should include following;
        - Social Case Work
        - Social Group Work
        - Community Organization
        - Social Research
        - Social Welfare Administration
        - Social Action
      - In depth training of all the above methods including its objective, principles, values, tools, techniques and approaches should be provided. Practice of the same in community can be undertaken to train POs.
      - NSS regular activities and Special camping programmes should be associated with the training.

- After the appointment of POs, periodical meet should be organized at university/state level. The objective of the meet can be to share best practices, case studies and other aspects of NSS programmes at institutional and community level.
- Workshops and discussions with experts can be organized on periodical basis.

#### **7.3.7.3.2. NSS Volunteers**

NSS volunteers are significant beneficiary of the programme. Conscious learning out of NSS Programmes has to be derived by the students. To make them so following steps should be taken up.

- The aspirants of NSS as volunteers are to be given orientation. This orientation should make them aware of the objectives and philosophy of NSS. They should be briefed about the administration, planning, hierarchy and evaluation of NSS programmes.
- The volunteers of NSS should be briefed about the yearly planner with timeline for the activities should be concerned with.
- The volunteers should be continuously involved in planning of NSS programmes and this should be well communicated to them.
- Periodical Group Discussions should be organized on social issues prevailing in adopted community.

#### **7.3.7.4. Utilizing Social Work:**

Emergence of Social Work has assisted the society to deal smoothly with the other social components. In the present study the researcher has tried to incorporate the Social Work Methods to bring about greater outcomes from the Programmes of National Service Scheme (NSS). Here, the researcher has made an attempt to co-relate the Social Work Methods and the NSS activities.

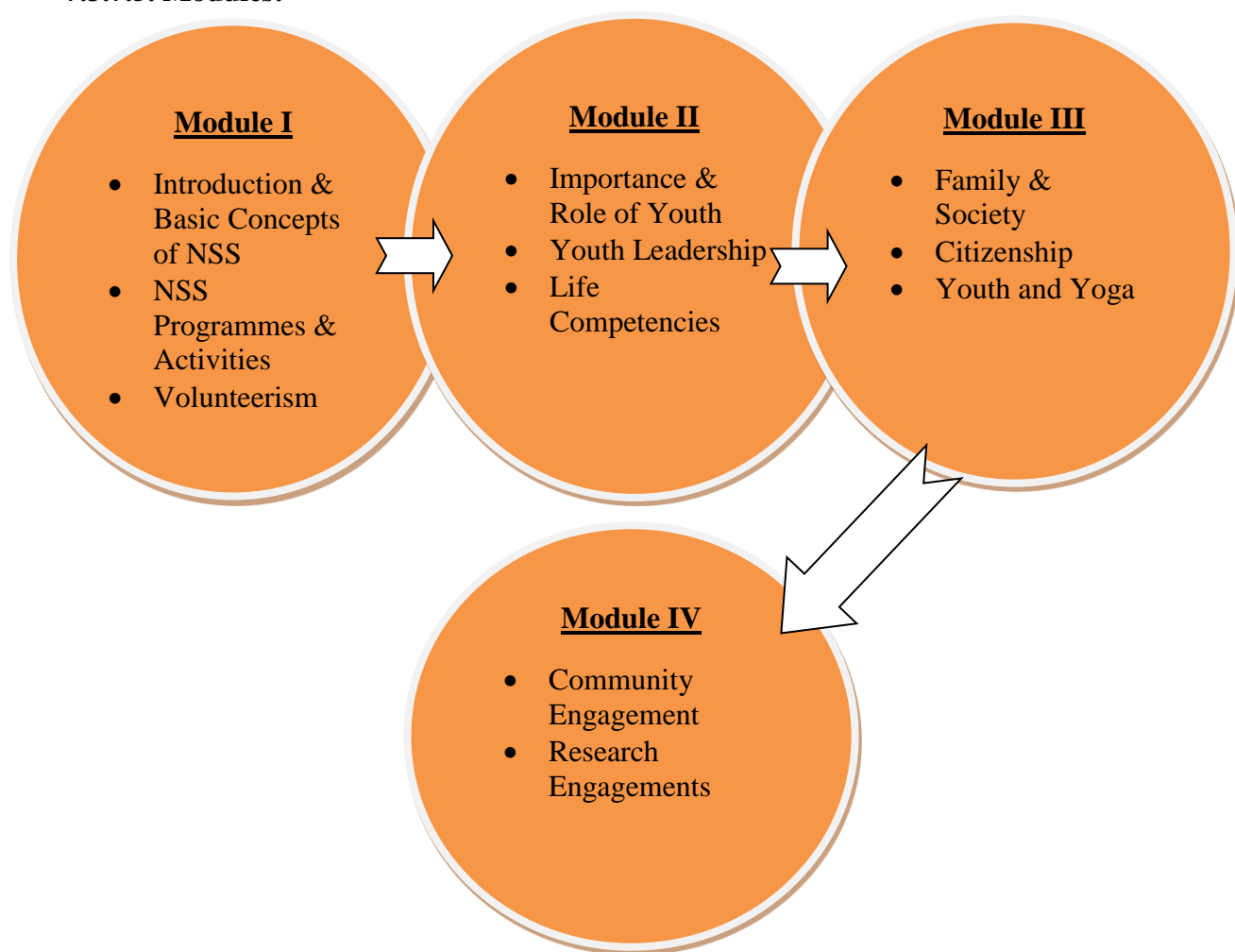
There are Six methods of Social Work, three direct or Primary and others indirect or Auxiliary. The method and the connotation with NSS is given below;

Methods of Social Work / Concept	Process of Implementations	NSS Relevance
Social Case Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Case Discussion through brain storming and prepare discussion note</li> <li>• Case illustration and probing questions - discussion note.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assists individuals to adjust with his/her environment in a more satisfying way</li> <li>• Solve psycho-social problems, make better adjustment with the environment, requires the knowledge and skill in establishing professional relationship</li> <li>• Makes use principles like individualization, acceptance, self determination</li> </ul>
Working with Group -Social Group Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Role play and general discussion and discussion notes.</li> <li>• Group Behavior and Group Dynamics</li> <li>• Video analysis on de-addiction centre, school, rehabilitation centre, etc. from You Tube</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The NSS Volunteer learns the group living, adjustment and sharing responsibility to bring societal good.</li> <li>• The dimensions of group dynamics are communication and interaction patterns, group cohesion, group culture and control mechanisms</li> <li>• Values of happy life such as love, affection, empathy, etc. are decreasing.</li> <li>• Social group work helps to achieve democratic goals.</li> <li>• Human capacities and abilities are strengthened through</li> </ul>



Working with Community - Community Organisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field visit, library reference group discussion and report presentation</li> <li>• General discussion through probing question and prepare a discussion note</li> <li>• The systematic process to the practice of community organization.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The NSS Volunteer gains the practical exposure of being and dealing with the community</li> <li>• The process of community organization includes study, problem identification and prioritizing, assessment, strategy formulation, organization, PRA, RRA, FGD, action, evaluation and modification and continuation along with community development programmes</li> </ul>
Social Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Case discussion and prepares diagram of social action</li> <li>• Group discussion through Video clippings showing different types of action movements and prepare an album</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rally</li> <li>• Prabhat Feri</li> <li>• Poster Exhibition</li> <li>• Bhawai</li> <li>• Shram Daan</li> </ul>
Social Welfare Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Group discussion and prepares organogram of an organization.</li> <li>• POSDCORB</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bringing Societal Good through a conscious process of POSDCORB</li> </ul>
Social Work Research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Group discussion and community based research.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Taking up micro Problem and Conducting Research to Solve Social Problems</li> <li>• It will enhance the ability of volunteers to get engaged with community</li> </ul>

#### 7.3.7.5. Modules:



Above given is the only outline of proposed action for the better implementation of NSS programmes. The above stated guidelines could be modified and executed by the concerned authorities.