

## The role of NSS activities for development of tribal Societies in district Dungarpur, Rajasthan

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### Abstract

The motto of National Service Scheme is NOT ME BUT YOU which has to be spread in youth. There are 17 units of NSS working in Dungarpur district and each unit adopts one village of its own and therefore has adopted 17 villages in all 1700 registered volunteers of National Service Scheme go door to door to spread mindfulness about education, medical and literary activities and also give information about public welfare schemes of the center and state government. Here, 80% of the students are from Scheduled tribe so there is basic need to improve the thinking of young mind through NSS. National Service Scheme inspires the youth to do social work along with education. By joining the National Service Scheme units, volunteers have to work to produce mindfulness on cleanliness, leadership chops, technology transfer to rural mass and help the rural youth for creating the job opportunity, through conducting different types of training programme. NSS inspires the volunteers and connects them with the feeling of public interest. This paper shows the social work of NSS and its impact on the creative development of Youths in villages and influence on public.

**Keywords:** Scheduled Tribe; NIC (National Integration Camp); Rural Youth; Stakeholders; Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS)

### 1 Introduction

The Government formulated the first National Youth Policy during the seventh five-year plan and launched the National Service Scheme (NSS) and Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), both volunteer-based programmes which now have a base of almost 3.6 million volunteers and 1.25 lakh youth clubs across the country, independently. The challenges that India faces are inter-generational issues for which moments youthful generation are unborn custodians. Thus, the significance of the Indian youth as crucial stakeholders cannot be taken out of the equation as their power and participation in achieving the SDGs is critical.

Deekshitha (2016), highlights the constraints faced by the NSS, and students in the system and also suggests measure to overcome in order to utilize future generation in positive direction. The educated youth who are anticipated to take the arm of administration in future are set up to be unaware of the problems of the village/slum community and in certain cases are indifferent towards their requirement and problems. Thus, it is necessary to arouse the social conscience of the students, and to provide them an occasion to work with the people in the villages and slums. Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, had recognized that the country could not progress in a desired direction until the student youth were motivated to work for the upliftment of the villages/community. Advising them to form a living contact with the community in whose midst their institution is located, he suggested that instead of undertaking academic research about economic and social disability, the students should do "something positive so that the life of the villagers might be raised to a higher material and moral level". For Gandhiji the villages, where majority of the population lived, represent the country i.e. India. Therefore, for the national reconstruction and public rejuvenescence

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it was deemed fit that the students and teachers should be duly properly acclimatized and employed for strengthening the Indian society as a whole with particular emphasis on rural community.

### Objective

The main objectives are to understand the communities needs, problems and solutions at ground level. Volunteers have to prove a sense of social and civic responsibility and utilize their knowledge. Make focus on emphasizing and encouraging youth for leadership and national development.

## 2 Significance of NSS

The National Service Scheme helps youths to channelize their energies and capabilities towards nation building activities by organizing them into volunteer groups. It plays a vital role in the personality development of the students and engages them in the upliftment of the society and gives them a sense of participation in national reconstruction. According to Smita, 2019 "NSS is relevant to education, and it helps in developing all types of skills among the students, thereby improving their personality". Students develop their personality through physical labour, service, character and renouncement by experience of practical life.

In villages people unaware of govt. schemes, spreading of diseases, technology and about hygiene. By NSS students we would reach the society and communicate with them by Awareness Rallies, inviting doctors for health camps and Community Survey to help them.

### 2.1 Regular Programmes Conducted by NSS

Under the NSS basically two types of programmes are conducted. The first type includes the regular activities and the other type is special camps. The objective of both these programmes is to have a direct interaction between the student and the society and to coordinate the efforts of the student for the progress of the society.

#### 2.1.1 Introduction about NSS

This is necessary so that the volunteer understands, background, aim, administrative hierarchy, objectives, slogan, NSS symbol, NSS song, NSS day, programmes, activities, camp etc. This information is given during the inaugural ceremony of the NSS and other lectures.



**Figure 1** NSS Logo



**Figure 2** NSS Lakshya Geet

#### 2.1.2 NIC Camp

The National Integration Camp (NIC) is organized in Godhra, Gujrat in year 2023 and the duration of camp was 7 days with day-night boarding & lodging. 10 NSS volunteers from Dungarpur district had to participated in scheduled activities.



### 2.1.3 Co-curricular activities in college

Plastic prohibition in campus, sanitation and disposal of garbage & composting, gardening, surrounding cleanliness, tree plantation, traffic control and other innovative steps may be included. Social Work must be done by AIDS awareness, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Blood donation camp, legal literacy, consumer awareness, Swachh Bharat Mission, Digital awareness, Voter awareness, Nasha Mukti Abhiyan.







**Figure 7** SWEEP Pledge



**Figure 8** Health Check-up

#### 2.1.4 Village adoption

In adopted village removal of illiteracy, water conservation, waste land cultivation, saving fund, agricultural tasks, hygiene, malnutrition, cleanliness, family welfare, education, cooperative movement, road construction, superstition removal, tree plantation and conservation, national integration and unity, Aids awareness latest developments in agriculture, watershed management, wastelands development, non-conventional energy, low cost housing, sanitation, nutrition and personal hygiene, schemes for skill development, income generation, government schemes such as Swachchh Bharat, Ayushman Bharat, Accessible India, Digital India, Beti Bachao and Beti Padhao, Environment and Energy Conservation and Education, legal aid, consumer protection and allied field etc.



**Figure 9** Adopted Village Activity



**Figure 10** Nasha Mukti Abhiyan

#### 2.1.5 National Day and Celebration

Active participation in National Day celebrations is expected from NSS volunteers. The NSS calendar contains information regarding important days and celebrations. This is done to understand the importance and celebrations and create awareness regarding Youth Day, National Youth Day, Republic Day, Yoga Day, World Understanding Day, Information Day, World Health Day, World Labour Day, World Environment Day, World Population Day, Independence Day, Teachers Day, NSS Day, Gandhiji Birth Day, UNO Day, National Integration Day, Human Rights Day, etc.



**Figure 11** National Youth Day



**Figure 12** Independence Day



**Figure 13** Gandhi Jayanti



**Figure 14** Yoga Day

#### 2.1.6 Disaster management

NSS has organized various disaster management workshop and awareness programs. Volunteers performs various tasks: search and rescue, first aid, response to fire, flood management, water and sanitation etc.





#### 2.1.7 Special Winter Camp

Special winter camp of continuous 07 days should be held in village about 10 km. away from the college. The seven days camp teaches the volunteers to work together. During these seven days all the volunteers go door to door in the village to spread social awareness by organizing cleanliness programs, tree plantation, cultural programmes etc.



### 3 Conclusion

From NIC students exchanged their cultural activities and take responsibility of spreading heritage of their tribal culture. Plantation, Plastic prohibition, waste management are environment friendly activities so volunteers must spread this awareness in urban and rural area. For implementation of social goals NSS is best platform. In higher education students must take the responsibility of making strong and healthy nation.

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