

# **NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME**

## **(NSS)**



## **ANNUAL REPORT**

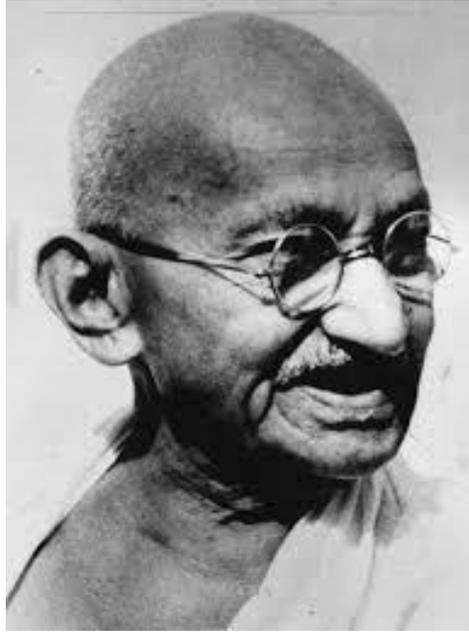
### **(APRIL 2014 – MARCH 2015)**



**JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY**  
**NEW DELHI**  
**110067**



*A University stands for humanism. For tolerance, for reason, for the adventure of ideas and for the search of truth. It stands for the onward march of the human race towards ever higher objectives. If the Universities discharge their duties adequately, then it is well with the Nation and the People.*



*“Live as if you were to die tomorrow. Learn as if you were to live forever.”*

*“Seven Deadly Sins  
Wealth without work  
Pleasure without conscience  
Science without humanity  
Knowledge without character  
Politics without principle  
Commerce without morality  
Worship without sacrifice.”*

*“Earth provides enough to satisfy every man's needs, but not every man's greed.”*

# NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME

## History

The National Service Scheme (NSS) is Central Government sponsored programme falls under the jurisdiction of Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. Jawaharlal Nehru as first Prime Minister of post-independent India played a very important role in introducing NSS in academic institutions. NSS was launched in Mahatma Gandhi's Birth Centenary Year 1969, in 37 Universities involving 40,000 students. Mahatma Gandhi always insisted the idea that students and youth should be involved in the nation building process and service to the nation. 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". Gandhiji insisted that the first duty of the students should be, not to treat their period of study as one of the opportunities for indulgence in intellectual luxury, but for preparing themselves for final dedication in the service of those who provided the sinews of the nation with the national goods & services so essential to society. Therefore, fostering social responsibility, inculcating dedication, commitment to solving social problems and developing personality through community service are the main aims of NSS. Today NSS has grown as one of the biggest social service institution and youth movement in the world with more than 33 lakhs of dedicated volunteers all over the country.

## Objectives

The broad objectives of NSS are to:

1. Understand the community in which they work
2. Understand themselves in relation to their community;
3. Identify the needs and problems of the community and involve them in problem Solving process;
4. Develop among them a sense of social and civic responsibility;
5. Utilize their knowledge in finding practical solution to individual and community Problems;
6. Develop competence required for group living and sharing of responsibilities;
7. Gain skills in mobilizing community participation;
8. Acquire leadership qualities and democratic attitude;
9. Develop capacity to meet emergencies and natural disasters and
10. Practice national integration and social harmony.

## The Motto

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

### **NSS Symbol**

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

### **NSS Badge**

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

### **NSS Day**

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

### **NSS Song**

During Silver Jubilee Year 1994 the NSS theme song has been composed. All NSS volunteers are expected to learn the theme song, which is given to them and sing the song during NSS programmes and celebrations.

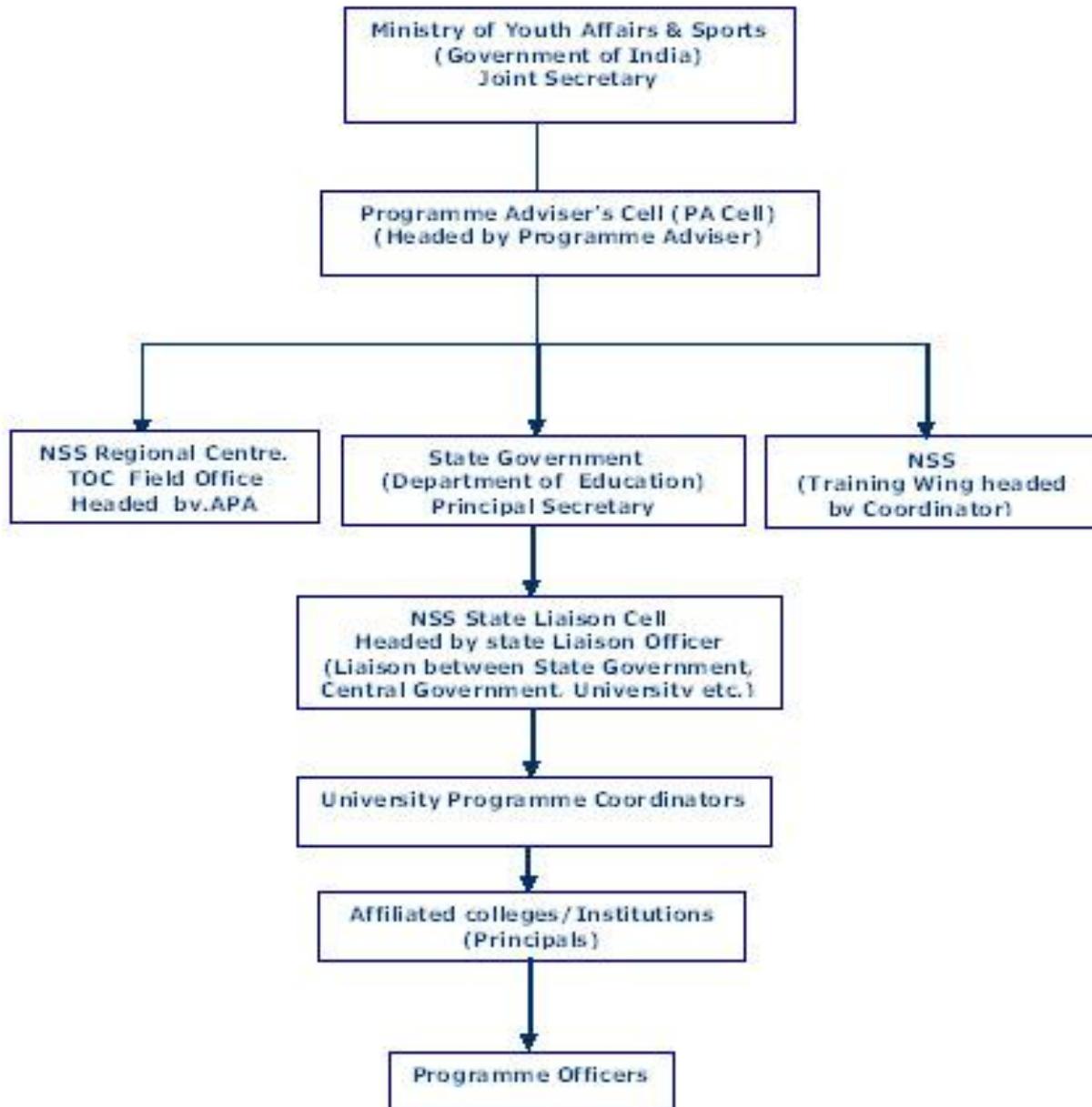
### **Special Emphasis by UGC for Expanding NSS at Post-graduate Level**

In 2013 UGC sent letter to all the universities strictly instructing to expand the activities of NSS, one of the flagship programmes of Department of Youth Affairs, to post graduate level. The UGC letter pointed out that NSS, a programme aimed at "education through social service", in the review of Department of Youth Affairs revealed that the scheme has enormous potential to strengthen knowledge, develop capacity and skill of students in a number of social, economic and development areas. UGC also proposed that NSS volunteers should be adequately rewarded for the selfless service rendered by them. UGC requested the universities "to recognize the NSS as a co-curricular activity under the credit based semester scheme for both undergraduate and postgraduate programmes and consider giving grace marks for admission to graduate and postgraduate levels." UGC also instructed the Universities to include a course on NSS in the curriculum. The sample syllabus for the same also distributed to universities as guidelines.

### New Policy Guidelines for NSS

The new policy guidelines for NSS issued in 2013 considering the recommendations of NSS evaluation study conducted by Tata Institute of Social Sciences and the consultation meetings instructs that incentives in terms of preference in jobs, extra marks, certificates etc may be enhanced to motivate NSS volunteers to do good work.

### Administrative Structure of NSS



### University Level Advisory Committee

The NSS Advisory Committee at University Level will be an apex body as far as implementation of NSS at University Level is concerned. The Programme Coordinator will

approach the University Advisory Committee for approval of NSS budget, covering NSS activities and establishment expenditure on NSS cell and also programme activities to be undertaken during the year.

### **Programme Coordinator**

The Programme Coordinator is the key functionary as far as NSS is concerned. Therefore, a dedicated and devoted Programme Coordinator can plan, execute and evaluate the NSS activities in a proper perspective. The Programme Coordinator, who is a senior teaching faculty, will execute all administrative and policy directives of the government, decisions of the State Advisory Committee and University Advisory Committee. The NSS programme will be prepared in the light of the guidelines issued by the Government of India.

### **Programme Officer**

The Programme Officer, who is a member of the teaching faculty, provides necessary leadership to the youth/NSS students. The teacher/NSS programme officer has the professional knowledge and skills. He/she is expected to be a role model of the values and the norms of the institution and the society as a whole. He/she is expected to provide necessary guidance to the students in developing their personality through community service. In fact the Programme Officer is a friend, philosopher and guide to the students in achieving this goal.

### **NSS Volunteer**

The NSS volunteer, student enrolled in the university is the main beneficiary of the programme by way of development of his/her perception about the community, his/her skill to perform certain jobs, and develop quality of a leader, organiser, and an administrator and development of his/her personality as a whole. Through NSS, he/she gets opportunities to see the community closely and thus gets an experience of human nature in relation to his/her environment. This is how the NSS programme aims to make NSS student youth better citizens through “Development of their personality through Community Service”.

### **Community**

The community provides NSS volunteer the first-hand knowledge of living conditions of masses to the NSS volunteers and thus, the process of mutual learning starts. The interaction of community with students and teachers while on one hand enrich the personality of student volunteers and on the other hand help the community to improve its living conditions.

## **NSS JNU: ACTIVITIES AND FOCUS AREAS, APRIL 2014- MARCH 2015**

NSS has been in operation in JNU since July 1975. Since then it has been involved in various social service activities including blood donation, plantation drive, gender empowerment, national integration & social harmony, disaster management, environment protection and awareness, engaging with new frontiers of knowledge, social defence, health and well-being, legal literacy, awareness building about India’s national heritage, culture and traditions, road safety campaigns, etc. NSS JNU functions as a learning and resource centre

for the benefit of the youth belong to the university. Foreign students are also encouraged to join in the NSS activities as it enable them to learn the diversity of society, way of solving problems and the democratic culture and way of life in the campus. NSS activities conducted on a monthly basis are given below.

### **Enrolment**

A total of 472 volunteers enrolled in 2013-14 and 2014-15 period. Total 5 units are functioning in the University. Volunteership has two years of validity. The volunteers are expected to obey all the rules and regulations of National Service Scheme (NSS) and to work within the framework of NSS. Volunteer's disobedience of NSS rules and regulations lead to his/her disqualification from NSS membership.

### **April 2014**

NSS organized **blood donation camp** with Indian Red Cross Society. 108 units of blood were donated by volunteers and other members of JNU community. Most of the girls were not able to donate as they have problems of low haemoglobin level and underweight.

### **May 2014**

During vacation NSS volunteers conducted **Save Energy campaign** in various hostels. Stickers with messages of necessity of saving water and electricity have been pasted in various hostels for bringing awareness among the student community.

The volunteers also organized **Clean and Green Campus campaign** for generating awareness about environmental protection and citizen's duty of keeping the campus premises neat and clean.

### **June 2014**

NSS volunteers conducted **Anti-Smoking/Anti-Tobacco Campaign** for generating awareness about the health effects of tobacco use and cigarette or Beedi smoking. Volunteers pasted posters and stickers with no smoking message at various hostels and other places in the campus.

### **July 2014**

#### **Plantation Drive and Auditing of Impact of Previous Plantation Drives**

NSS organized one week plantation drive in the first week July. Around 400 seedlings were planted during the drive in association with the Horticulture department of the university. The volunteers also conducted a survey of survival of previously planted seedlings. It is found that 80 percent of the plants have survived and grown in good health. Some of the volunteers engaged in teaching the construction worker's children and other children belong to the

disadvantaged in the campus also participated in the plantation drive along with those children.

## August 2014

### **Awareness Workshop on Youth Policy 2014**

The workshop has been conducted in view of the instructions of issued by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports to university to enhance the awareness among students about the provisions of the National Youth Policy 2014, which is extremely important for achieving the objectives of the Policy. In the workshop NSS volunteers and other student participants were explained about the background of the Policy. Youth represent the most dynamic segment of the population as India has the demographic dividend of becoming one of the youngest nations in the world. It is expected that by 2020 India will have a population of average age of 29 years compared to 38 years in US, 42 in China and 48 in Japan. In this context Government of India has introduced the National Youth policy -2014 (NYP-2014), the purpose of which is the all-round development and empowerment of youth.

The workshop explained about the basic vision, aims and objectives and priority areas of the policy. A hand out prepared by a volunteer to disseminate among the university community. The Policy Document has been uploaded in the NSS website of the University Wider Speculation and publicity.

### **National Youth Policy 2014 Hand Out**

The following is the text of the hand out prepared for publicity among the volunteers.

**Vision:** NYP-2014 provides a holistic Vision for the youth of India which is “to empower the youth of the country to achieve their full potential, and through them enable India to find its rightful place in the community of nations”.

**Objectives:** Achieving this Vision requires the Government and all stakeholders to work towards five clearly defined objectives which are as follows:

**1-Create a Productive Workforce that Can Make a Sustainable Contribution to India’s Economic Development:** In order to create a productive youth workforce, it is essential that the youth of the country have access to the right set of tools and opportunities to make a sustainable contribution. The youth must have equitable access to high quality education and be able to develop the necessary skills that are required by the labour market to ensure that they are gainfully employed. Given that a large proportion of the workforce is self-employed, entrepreneurship must be encouraged amongst the youth and they must be supported through the process of idea generation, incubation and financing.

**2- Develop a Strong and Healthy Generation Equipped to Take on Future Challenges:** In order to create a generation of young Indians equipped to take on future challenges and achieve their full potential, it is necessary that the youth are in good health and make healthy and balanced lifestyle choices. Youth specific health issues must be addressed through targeted programmes. Balanced nutrition and healthy lifestyle information must be provided to the youth. Youth must also be encouraged to engage in sports and recreation in order to ensure their physical well-being.

**3- Instil Social Values and Promote Community Service to Strengthen Nationalism in the Country:** It is important to build national pride and ownership in

the youth through a programme of education on social values including respect for diversity and the importance of harmony. Youth must be encouraged to participate in community service and development activities, especially in the most backward regions. The youth of India must have a strong sense of moral responsibility towards their fellow citizens, especially those that are less fortunate than themselves.

**4-Facilitate Participation and Civic Engagement at All Levels of Governance:**

Governance requires an active citizenry, and given that the youth in the age group of 15-29 years comprise 27.5% of the population, it is essential to create mechanisms for youth participation in politics and governance. Youth are the future of the nation and must be encouraged to participate in politics at local and national levels. They must be provided the necessary training and tools to become effective policy makers and to be able to execute government's schemes and programmes.

**5-Support Youth at Risk and Create Equitable Opportunity for All Disadvantaged and Marginalized Youth:** A few segments of the youth population require special attention. These include economically backward youth, women, youth with disabilities, youth living in conflict affected regions including left wing extremism, and youth at risk due to substance abuse, human trafficking or hazardous working conditions. It is essential that government policies are inclusive and provide equitable opportunities to all.

**Priority Areas of NYP 2014**

1. Education: In order to create a productive youth workforce that contributes to economic development, the youth must be educated and equipped with the necessary skill-set to forge sustainable livelihoods. Going forward; two key priorities to promote youth education must be (i) to build capacity and quality in the system and (ii) to promote skill development and lifelong learning. Capacity improvements must be made in both secondary and higher education to support increased access and equity. These include physical infrastructure improvements, expanded reach to regions with lower education enrolments and outcomes as well as enhanced teacher selection and recruitment programmes.

2. Employment and Skill Development: Youth must develop skills that are relevant to employment needs, in order to ensure employability and to prevent labour demand-supply mismatches. This can be achieved by measures such as quality improvements in formal education, vocational education, and specialized skills training and by ensuring sufficient income-generation opportunities commensurate to their skills. Also, the National Occupation Standards need to be defined and the training and skill development programmes need to be aligned to such standards. In order to promote employment of youth, GoI has taken a two-pronged approach, namely, (i) enabling skill development and (ii) implementing direct employment programmes for lower skilled individuals.

3. Entrepreneurship: Promoting entrepreneurship is essential in order to enable youth to productively contribute to India's economic development. About 50% of the labour force is currently self-employed, and SMEs employ 70 million people which are approximately 15% of the labour force. As the number of skilled individuals increases through the renewed push for skill development and labour force participation grows, the number of entrepreneurs is likely to increase further. In order to create an environment in which youth can generate sustainable self-employment and entrepreneurship opportunities, it is essential that they have access to training, incubator support to develop and execute their ideas, & the credit to finance their ventures.

4. Health and Healthy Lifestyle: there are a few youth-specific health issues that require a targeted approach. These include (a) promoting a healthy lifestyle among youth to combat non-communicable diseases attributable to lifestyle disorders like obesity, cardio-vascular diseases, diabetes, stroke, chronic lung diseases, cancer, etc. which have been increasingly affecting young adults, (b) creating awareness about

family planning, birth control, STDs, HIV/AIDS and substance abuse, especially in rural areas and (c) addressing issues concerning emotional and mental health (e.g. risk of depression and potential suicide attempts), esp. in case of adolescent youth.

**5. Sports:** The government is working towards broad basing sports by providing access to sports facilities and coaching in both urban and rural areas. This is done through programmes like Panchayat Yuva Kridaaur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) [being recast as Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA)], National Playing Fields Association of India (NPFAI) and the Scheme for creation of urban infrastructure at various levels. The RTE Act also mandates access to playgrounds and recreational facilities in all schools.

**6: Promotion of Social Values:** India is a diverse nation with respect to ethnicity, religion, language, caste and culture. Alongside this diversity resides socio-economic disparity and extremism, which together have potential for creating a divide in the society. Hence, it is imperative to instill a sense of harmony and togetherness in individuals from a young age. With increasing industrialization and pollution, sensitizing youth about protection and improvement of the environment and developing compassion for other living creatures has become essential for future sustainability.

**7: Community Engagement:** Youth represent a large segment of the population that can be mobilized for community service and development programmes. On one hand, by participating in community service schemes, youth can contribute to grassroots development efforts and help create progress in backward regions. At the same time, these initiatives help the youth build their own skills, such as communication, leadership, inter-personal relationships and develop a sense of moral responsibility and national ownership.

**8: Participation in Politics and Governance:** Youth participation and engagement on issues related to politics, democracy, accountability and governance will help create an able generation of future leaders of the country. There are several pull and push factors that govern youth participation in politics. A detailed analysis of these is required in order to create effective policies and programmes to enable youth participation in politics.

**Priority Area 9: Youth Engagement:** The objective of GoI engagement with the youth is two-fold. First, GoI must engage with youth in order to provide them with information and enable holistic youth development. Second, GoI must engage with youth in order to get inputs on issues, policies and specific programmes, especially those that directly impact youth. Leadership and personal development is often a by-product of other youth schemes such as NYKS, NSS and NCC.

**Priority Area 10: Inclusion:** There are a number of youth at risk and marginalized youth who require special attention in order to ensure that they can access and benefit from the government programmes. Youth that suffer from social or moral stigma including but not limited to Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) youth, youth infected or affected by HIV/AIDS.

**Priority Area 11: Social Justice:** It is important to ensure that youth of all backgrounds are free from discrimination, stigma, and disadvantage; and have recourse to a justice system that is swift and equitable. A concerted effort has been made to ensure that GoI programmes are inclusive, and that disadvantaged groups are supported.

It is important to identify the most appropriate set of interventions for youth development, and invest in the ones that will have the maximum impact in each of these priority areas. This requires a review of existing government programmes for the youth, an analysis of the impact of stakeholder activities and pilot projects before mass roll-out of new programmes for the youth. Furthermore, it must be noted that given the scale of the challenge, it is imperative to have a concerted effort from all stakeholders.

Hand Out is prepared by Mr. Govardhan, NSS volunteer.

**Acknowledgements:** Mr. Govardhan, Prof. Abhijith Karkun, Member, NSS Advisory Committee, Dr. Satish Chandra Garkoti, Member, NSS Advisory Committee and Dr. K. B, Usha, NSS Programme Coordinator.

### **September 2014**

#### **24/9/2014: Observance of NSS Day**

NSS organized observance of NSS Day on 24 September. On that day volunteers made a visit to an old age home at Chattarpur in Delhi. The inmates of the old age home told them that somebody spending time with them with a little compassion is the most important thing which makes them happy. Volunteers held group singing for the inmates of the old home.

### **October 2014**

#### **Participation of NSS Volunteers from JNU on 1 October 2014 in the event of Observance of National Blood Donation Day**

(Organized by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India)

On the occasion of Observance of National Blood Donation Day on 1 October 2014, JNU NSS volunteers actively participated in the events held at Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium. They participated in the rally flagged off by Dr. Harsh Vardhan, The Minister of Health and Family Affairs, themed on “Run for the Little Red Power”. This was an event the NSS, JNU volunteers got the opportunity to participate along with nearly 3000 NSS volunteers from different educational institutions from across the country, regular repeat voluntary blood donors, voluntary blood organisations and blood bank officers promoting the cause of voluntary blood donation. Volunteers also donated blood.

The volunteers recollect the inspirational statements by the minister. In his speech the minister said: “By donating a unit of blood a year a person can get more blessings than by going to a place of worship”. The volunteers took pledge of blood donation as read by the Minister to the audience in Hindi and English to donate blood regularly and motivate their friends and relatives also to join the blood donation movement.

By becoming the first to register in E-Registry for Voluntary Blood Donors developed by the support from the Department of Electronics and Information Technology Dr Harsh Vardhan shows the way ahead to the youth. This was an educative event in which the NSS volunteers could learn many things about blood donations, its advantages to personal health and about the situation of India in regard to blood availability during emergency.

#### **Observance of Gandhi Jayanti on 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2014**

National Service Scheme JNU organized a half day programme including a lecture and a clean campus rally as part of its observance of Gandhi Jayanti, the birth anniversary of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, the "Father of the Nation".

### **Swachh Bharat Pledge, 2 October 2014**

NSS participated in the Swachh Bharat pledge ceremony organized by the University administration at the administration building. Programme Coordinator Dr. K. B. Usha briefed about NSS activities in campus and invited the audience to participate in the programmes organized by NSS to celebrate Gandhi Jayanti.

### **Lecture on “Peace, Environment and Gandhi”, 2 October 2014**

Being part of a socially responsive higher education institution, NSS believes that inculcating constructive values and culture of learning are necessary factors for youth empowerment. Dr. K. B. Usha, NSS coordinator welcomed all the guest and participants. Education without character building will not help bring empowerment. Therefore, engaging dialogue with great personalities of our past, their contributions and values is of great value in terms of youth empowerment.

The lecture was delivered by Prof. Anand Kumar, a prominent sociologist and an ardent follower of Mahatma Gandhi’s philosophy. Through his excellent enlightening lecture on “Peace, Environment and Gandhi” he familiarized the Gandhian values and principles among the volunteers and campus community. According to him, crisis of peace and environment in the 21<sup>st</sup> century is due to increasing unrestricted industrialism and materialism and thoughtless exploitation of natural resources. Gandhiji also emphasized that “Earth provides enough to satisfy every man’s need but not every man’s greed”. Moreover, Prof. Kumar argued that modern state system is fabricating violence through heavy expenditure on military means. While non-violent means remains very effective and successful in conflict resolution, there are very less efforts by governments and policy makers to cultivate peace and non-violence in today’s world. Prof. Kumar suggested as Gandhiji used to believe that ‘every village of India is a self-sufficient unit in itself’, and if our government truly want the sustainable development there is the only way to return back to village economy and empower the farmers and the poor farm labourers.

### **NSS JNU’s Clean Campus Rally on the Gandhi Jayanti on 2 October 2014**

NSS organized Clean Campus Rally as part of its “Cleanliness Drive” on the occasion of Gandhi Jayanti Day on 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2014 from SSS-I to Kaveri Hostel. K. B. Usha, NSS Programme Coordinator and Dr. Satish Chandra Garkoti, NSS Advisory Committee Member accompanied the NSS volunteers. The purpose of this rally was to create awareness among university students about the need and importance of keeping University campus premises neat and clean. NSS volunteers started this rally from the Administration block and went to the Kaveri hostel. The very enthusiastic NSS volunteers actively participated in the cleanliness work with brooms and other instruments and learnt the basic from the workers about how to perform this effectively. NSS team interacted with *Shafai* workers and mess workers. The worker’s perception of “Cleanliness Drive” is relevant to take note of. They said the symbolic actions for one day will not help to bring any change in the situation. People’s mind-set has to be changed. They requested NSS to work for creating the culture of cleanliness and sense of hygiene among hostel inmates instead of insulting their means of livelihood by simple pretentions. They also demanded for a solution of waste disposal.

## **One week Camp for Tihar Jail Product Exhibition cum Sale in JNU Campus on 20-26 October 2014**

### **Report**

National Service Scheme (NSS), Jawaharlal Nehru University organized a one week exhibition cum sale of Tihar Jail Factory products on 20-26 October 2014 at the campus. This turned as a successful event to getting started a meaningful engagement with Tihar and JNU. The JNU community expressed high sense of social acceptability of various TJ's products including bakery items and showed great interest in supporting the social service commitments of the University. Faculty members, students, staff and even shopkeepers visited the NSS stall and encouraged the activity as it is for a social cause. Around 20 hours sale in a week's time the turn over amounts to approximately Rs.85000/-. The jail authorities told us that a major portion of this amount will go to welfare fund of Tihar inmate's families and will be utilized for paying salaries of inmates. The event was organized with the help of Intellectuals for Peace, Social Justice and Attitudinal Progressiveness (IPSA), a voluntary organization associated with TJ's product sale.

During the event NSS received suggestions from the community. Many did not welcome the engagement of an NGO between JNU and Tihar. There was no sign of any expression of repulsive attitude from the buyers. The opportunity to participate and contribute to social commitment of JNU was the reason behind the support and encouragement from the community. They suggested NSS requesting the JNU administration to start a permanent outlet in Kamal Complex. They also suggested that the future outlet should be run under the strict supervision of NSS, JNU. The NSS volunteers who organized and participated in the sale expressed a high sense of satisfaction as they were doing it for a social cause. They are of the opinion that TJ's product sale in the campus should come up as a sustainable NSS programme as the money goes to the welfare of Tihar inmates.

JNU's engagement with Tihar as part of NSS social work outreach programme of the University was initiated by Hon'ble Vice Chancellor Prof. Sudhir Kumar Sopory. He personally visited Tihar Jail factory at Jail No.2. along with his colleagues, Prof. Shyamal Goswami (Dean of Students Welfare), Mr. Naveen Yadav (Chief Security Officer), Prof. Abhijit Karkun, Dr. K. B. Usha, NSS coordinator and two NSS student volunteers on 4 October 2014. VC was highly impressed by the functioning of the jail as a correctional institution and the orderly manner, cleanliness, calm and serene atmosphere inside the Tihar jail premises. The Tihar Jail factory was particularly impressive with a large number of units such as Bakery, Handloom and Textile, Apparel, Furniture, Edible Oil, Paintings, Spices, Paper products, Cleaning materials, etc. TJ's products are found ISO 9001:2008 certified and good quality is maintained. It is also found that the TJ's products are made in a very high level of hygienic atmosphere. The jail authorities explained to him about the way factory functions and how JNU at large and NSS JNU in particular can contribute in a meaningful way to improve the well-being of the Tihar jail inmates. Prof. Sopory highly appreciated the attempt of jail authorities to reform the inmates as ordinary and socially acceptable persons. Jail has programmes to facilitate the rehabilitation of inmates by providing them training in

through skill development programmes, education, etc. The jail has its own radio station operated by inmates themselves. It has a music therapy and mediation section where inmates can learn and play music and practice yoga. It was visible that the reforms that Ms. Kiran Bedi has started as transforming Tihar Jail into Tihar Ashram has at least partially materialised in the true sense of the term. The inspiration of JNU's engagement will derive from the motto which is written inside the jail premises: "Hate crime but not criminals".

Thereafter the VC's visit to Tihar, NSS has been advised to organize an exhibition cum sale at JNU campus. In consultation with VC, NSS wrote a letter to Mr. Alok Kumar Verma, IPS, DG (Prisons) in this regard. The Jail authorities facilitated the event through IPSA. Thus the TJ's products have been introduced in the campus on 20-26 October 2014 on the occasion of Diwali. The event was inaugurated by Prof. Presenjit Sen, Rector II and concluded by Prof. Kejriwal, former NSS Coordinator.

### **Recommendations**

1. Start a permanent outlet of TJ's products in Kamal Complex
2. A shop may be allotted to NSS in KC for this purpose by the JNU administration
3. The outlet should be under the strict supervision of NSS JNU
4. Buy office furniture from Tihar for the new buildings under construction in JNU
5. No NGOs between JNU and Tihar in running the outlet
6. An agreement of cooperation between Tihar Jail and NSS JNU may be initiated so that more need based and feasible outreach programmes can be contributed to the jail by JNU students and faculty.

### **In the Media**

*Navbharat Times* reported the event on 25 October 2014

**Acknowledgements:** NSS would like express its sincere gratitude for the special assistance and cooperation provided by Prof. Sudhir Kumar Sopory, Vice Chancellor, Prof. Sudha Pai, Rector I, Prof. Prasenjit Sen, Rector II, Prof. Shyamal Goswami, Dean of Students Welfare, Mr. Pachouri, Deputy Registrar Estate, Mr. Naveen Yadav, Chief Security Officer, Engineering Department, and support by all the students and faculty and staff of JNU, and Mr. Naveen and Pratibha, representatives of IPSA for their contribution to make the event successful.

### **27/10/2014: Pre-RD Parade Camp**

Five NSS volunteers were sent to Pre-Republic Day Camp selection and two got selected to participate in Pre-RD Parade Camp and three selected to participate in NSS youth Festival.

### **28/10/2014: Orientation**

General Orientation for volunteers for two hours has been organized 28/10/2014 upon the request of volunteers. Programme Coordinator and faculty members in the Advisory Committee spoke to the about NSS and its activities.

**31/10/2014: Run for Unity**

NSS organized the “Run for Unity” on behalf of University. Faculty, students and staff of the university participated in the programme.

**November 2014****8-17/11/2014: Pre Republic Day Parade Camp**

NSS volunteers Ms. Ramaya and Ms. Jegmit participated in the 10 day Pre RD Camp held at Sonipet, Haryana. Ms. Jegmit got selected to participate in the Republic Day Camp.

**Remembering Nehru on His 125<sup>th</sup> Anniversary on 14 November 2014**

Jawaharlal Nehru’s 125<sup>th</sup> Birth Anniversary was remembered lectures by eminent Professors of JNU. Prof. C. P. Bhambhri in his lecture highlighted the secular, democratic and modern ideas Nehru incorporated in his of modern India when he became the first Prime Minister. Prof. Sen highlighted the how Nehru encouraged science and technology in the development of modern India. Prof. Sudha Pai, Prof. Karkun and Mr. Naveen also spoke n the occasion and highlighted the contributions of Nehru in modern India with a view to humanism, social justice and education. Mr. Shard Kumar, NSS volunteer who won Gold Medal in High Jump in Para Asian Games in 2014 was honoured by Prof. Sudha Pai on this occasion. NSS volunteers and other students participated in the event.

**NSS Observance of Children’s day with Kids of “Unnoticed” on 14 November 2014**

NSS volunteers visited on 14 November 2014 the kids of Unnoticed, an informal school in the campus run by JNU students for the children of construction workers. Volunteers interacted with the kids about the significance of the day, why he is “Chacha Nehru” for the kids and about his contributions to imparting education for all children. The “Unnoticed” children are found well aware of what Nehru did for India’s development as the first Prime Minister of India.

**17/11/2014: Blood Donation Camp**

NSS organized a Blood Donation Camp in collaboration with Indian Red Cross Society. Out of 95 registered only 41 were found fit for donation. Out of 30 girls registered only 2 were found eligible to donate blood. Low haemoglobin level, low blood pressure and underweight were found as main reasons.

**20/11/2014**

NSS volunteers actively participated in organizing the Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Lecture by His Holiness, the Dalai Lama. They assisted the university authorities in the event management.

**December 2014****10/12/2014: Observance of World Human Rights Day**

NSS in Association with DNIPCARE, New Delhi organized a Palliative Care Sensitization Programme, on World Human Rights Day, 10 December 2014. Dr. Deepak Srivastava,

Nureologist, and Dr. Neelima Mondal, Associate Professor, School of Life Sciences, JNU gave thematic lectures. A slide show on cancer and terminal diseases patients was shown. NSS volunteers, other students, faculty and staff of the university actively participated in the programme.

#### **14/12/2014: Yamuna Cleaning Drive**

NSS JNU volunteers participated in Yamuna Cleaning Drive organized by UNDP and Government of India on 14 December 2014 on International Volunteer's Day at Kudasiya Ghat, Yamuna River

### **January 2015**

#### **12/1/2015: Observance of National Youth Day**

NSS volunteers organized observance of National Youth Day on 12 January 2015. Mr. Sachin Kumar made a detailed presentation about the contributions of Swami Vivekananda for Youth Development and K. B. Usha, spoke about Vivekananda's thoughts on women empowerment. A general discussion on youth issues by participants followed thereafter.

#### **13/1/2015: Blood Donation Camp**

NSS participated in blood donation camp jointly organized by Indian Army and JNU on 13 January 2015. A total of 241 units of blood were donated on that day from JNU.

#### **18/1/2015: Women Safety Run**

NSS JNU jointly organized "Women Safety Run", with Indian Institute of Foreign Trade on 18 January 2015. NSS volunteers from JNU won certificates and prizes in the event.

#### **29/1/2015: SPIC MACAY Special Lecture by Dr. Padma Subrahmanyam**

NSS organized a lecture by Padma Bhushan Dr. Padma Subrahmanyam, the renowned Classical dancer who is well known as the developer and founder of the dance form *Bharata Nrithyam* on 29 January 2015. The lecture was organized as part of NSS collaboration with SPICMACAY as per instruction by Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. She delivered a lecture on "Relevance of Natya Shashtra Today". Followed by the lecture there was a very dynamic interaction from the students. NSS found that social harmony through culture oriented sensitization is attractive and beneficial to students for inculcating positive values in them. Dr. Padma expressed her desire to organize her workshop in future with NSS JNU.

### **February 2014**

#### **5/2/-10/3/2015: Donation Social Service**

NSS volunteers raised Rs. 59371/- in response to an appeal for financial help received for conducting an emergency heart operation. NSS through VC donated an amount of Rs.89,371/- including VC's contribution of Rs.30,000/- to the concerned person. After the surgery NSS was informed that the post-surgery recovery of the patient is good.

## March 2015

### **8/3/2015: Observance of Women's Day**

NSS volunteers had a symposium on “Women Safety Issues” on the occasion of Women's day on 8 March 2015. Volunteers discussed about the increase in crimes against women in the country in general and Delhi in particular. They argued that increasing atrocities against women are the symptoms of social degradation.

### **30/3/15-5/4/15: Special Orientation Programme and Seven Day Camp: Report**

A Special camp and a Special Orientation inaugurated on 30 March 2015. The Camp closed on 5 April 2015. The theme of the camp was “Youth for Better Life”. The programme was inaugurated by Dr. Girish Kumar Tuteja, NSS Programme Advisor, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports and Prof. Sudha Pai, Rector, JNU, Dr. K. B. Usha, NSS Programme coordinator and Dr. Anil Kumar Singh, Programme Officer were present.

#### **Special Orientation**

Dr. Girish Kumar Tuteja made a power point presentation and delivered a special orientation lecture of approximately one hour duration to the volunteers. He thoroughly explained about the aim, motto and activities of NSS conducted throughout the country. He emphasised the kind of social issues NSS has addressed boldly and achievements gained so far. Prof. Sudha Pai, spoke about the NSS activities in the campus and the relevance of NSS in fostering social responsibility and inculcating core values JNU stands for among students such as humanism, tolerance, social justice national integration, international understanding, renew through self-questioning and scientific approach to problems of society. Dr. K. B. Usha, NSS Programme coordinator introduced JNU NSS, its motto, main objectives and regular and special activities to the gathering. She also briefed about the various activities undertaken within and outside the campus in the last and current semester. Dr. Anil Kumar Singh, Programme Officer, spoke about the upcoming programmes, focus of activities and future plans NSS is going to expedite in the coming academic year academic year. He also shared about his own experience with NSS during his student days and benefit of involving in community service activities with NSS. Ms. Ankita Chauhan and Mr. Gaurav Kumar anchored the session.

#### **Special Camp**

Camp registration started from 2 pm and camp sessions began at 3.30 pm. The camp was organized at JNU campus with outside programme associated with J. J. Colony Kusumpur Pahadi and Delhi Cancer hospital through NGO Dnicare. On the first day (30/3/2015) after the registration Programme Coordinator presented the campus rules and every day schedule programmes to the volunteers enrolled in the camp. Each day began with NSS song, assembly, exercise, educational sessions, cultural activities and visits outside campus and small group projects. The duration of the camp was from 8 am to 10 pm. NSS tea shirts, identity cards and certificates were provided to all participants. Breakfast, tea with snacks, lunch and dinner were provided to volunteers for seven days. Volunteers performed cultural

programmes like, singing, nuded natak, playing instruments and group performances. Following are the details of programme conducted during the seven days camp.

### *1. Shramdan*

Within the campus volunteers conducted anti-littering, cleaning and anti-smoking campaigns. This was a daily programme for two hours. The campus itself is 1000 acres area where one has to use bus service to reach one place to another. However, they tried to extend their activities to the nearby premises like J. J. Colonies. Volunteers have explained the benefits of planting trees and the adverse effect of pollution. Since Delhi has been declared as one of the most polluted cities in the world, they were sensitised that maintaining cleanliness is a citizen's duty.

### *2. Motivational Talks and Group Counselling*

Two Motivational talks and one group counselling sessions were conducted. Dr. Naditesh Nilay and Mr. Ranjan delivered the motivational talks.

### *3. Education Sessions*

Education sessions remained the most attractive for volunteers as they have got the opportunity to learn about subjects which are different from the routine academic sessions. Prof. A. K. Ramakrishnan, Prof. Garkoti, Prof. Abhijit Karkun, Dr. Dhananjay Singh, Dr. Anil Kumar Singh, and others delivered special lectures on various relevant social issues.

### *4. Self Defence Workshop*

Delhi Police conducted a workshop for two hours duration. The trainers demonstrated with explanation various primary techniques that can be used for self-defence in case girls and women may face a situation of assault, molestation and such crimes during travel, on streets, roads and other places.

### *5. Interaction with Eminent Personality*

NSS volunteers interacted with Justice Cyriac Joseph, Member, National Human Rights Commission on vital human right issues in Indian society and the role of MHRC in addressing such issues and human rights violations.

### *6. Brainstorming for a Field Research*

Prof. Abhijit Karkun conducted this session in a very efficient manner. The volunteers were divided in groups and each group interacted to others on the positive and negative aspects of the theme chosen for discussion.

### *7. Nature Walk*

This was an environment education programme. Under the guidance of Prof. Abhijit Karkun, volunteers went for a nature in the forest areas of JNU campus. Prof. Karkun explained about the flora and fauna of JNU jungle and the features rocks found in JNU.

### *8. Small Group Projects*

Volunteers were assigned four group projects on four different topics: Labour issues in Campus, Gender: Study of Masculinity, Environmental Issues in JNU Campus and NSS and its activities in the Campus: Awareness and Perception of Campus community

### *9. Challenges and Constraints*

In 2013 NSS has been extended to the post graduate level students. JNU NSS is emerging as a Centre for Youth empowerment in the campus. However, certain incentives like introducing credit system, establishing a proper office with staff, etc which are still under process constrains its efficient functioning. Many registered volunteers could not participate in programmes held when sessional and end semester examinations were going on as there is no mechanism available to compensate loss of classes and exams.

### *10. Implications*

Mostly volunteers expressed a very positive attitude towards NSS activities. Many of them seriously think working with NSS is an opportunity to contribute something beneficial to the society. Besides this, they think NSS activities help develop personality, skills, capability and knowledge enhancing social consciousness and fostering sense of responsibility.

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