

## N.S.S. HISTORICAL BACK GROUND



Ever since Independence there has been growing awareness of the desirability of involving students in national service. The First, Education Commission (1950) recommended the introduction of national service by students on a voluntary basis. Subsequently on the basis of suggestion made by the then Prime Minister Pt. Nehru, a committee was appointed Under the chairmanship of Dr. C.D. Deshmukh to prepare a scheme for compulsory National service by students prior to their admission for degree courses. Prof. K.G. Saiyidain who undertook a study of national service by youth in several countries, recommended that national service may be introduced on a voluntary basis. A similar recommendation was made by the Education Commission appointed under the Chairmanship of Dr. D.S. Kothari.

In April 1967, the conference of State Education Ministers recommended that at the University stage, student could be permitted to join the National Cadet Corps which was already in existence on a voluntary basis and an alternative to this could be offered to them in the form of a new programme called the National service scheme (NSS), Promising sportsmen, however, should be exempted from both and allowed to join another scheme called the National sports Organisation (NSO), in view of the need to give priority to the development of sports and athletics.

The conference of Vice- Chancellors in September 1967 welcomed this recommendation and suggested that a special committee of Vice- Chancellors should be set up to examine this question in details. The details were soon worked out and the planning Commission sanctioned an outlay of Rs. 5 Crore for developing the NSS during the 4th Five year plan as a pilot project in selected 'Institutions and Universities'. In pursuance of these recommendations, the Ministry of Education introduced the National Service Scheme during 1969-70. The choice of the timing to its introduction was remarkably auspicious as 1969 was the birth centenary year of Mahatma Gandhi, the father of Nation to whom social service was almost a religion.

The response of students to the Scheme has been excellent. Starting with a strength of 40,000 in 1969, now it has reached a strength of 35 lakhs in the country.

## NSS SYMBOL



The Symbol of the National Service Scheme, as appearing on the cover is based on the 'Rath' wheel of the Konark Sun Temple of 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 on the part of the NSS for continuous striving for social transformation and upliftment.

## NSS BADGE

The NSS symbol is embossed on N.S.S. Badge. The N.S.S. volunteer wear it while undertaking various community programmes of community service. There are 24 wheels in 'Rath' of Sun Temple of Konark. Each wheel has eight bars, which represents 8 pahars of day. Hence the badge remind the wearers to be in readiness for service of nation round the clock i.e. 24 hours or 8 pahars. The RED colour in the badge indicates that the N.S.S. volunteers are full of blood, i.e. lively, active and spirited. The NAVY BLUE colour indicated the cosmos of which the NSS is a tiny part ready to contribute its share for the welfare of the mankind.

## IMPORTANT PARTICULARS ABOUT NSS

- 1. Meaning of N.S.S.**  
National Service Scheme
- 2. Nature of N.S.S.**  
Social Service, a scheme of students sponsored by Ministry of Human Resources Development, Department of Youth affairs & sports, Government of India for the under-graduate students.

3. **Birth of N.S.S.**  
September, 1969 during Gandhi Centenary year and during 4th Five year plan 1969-74.
4. **Motto of N.S.S.**  
"NOT ME BUT YOU"
5. **Goal of N.S.S.**  
Education through Community service and Community service through Education.
6. **Overall Objective of N.S.S.**  
Development of Students personality through Community services.
7. **Specific Objective:**
  - (1) To kindle the student's social consciousness.
  - (2) To give them opportunities:-
    - (a) To work with and among people.
    - (b) To develop awareness and knowledge of social realities.
    - (c) To have a concern for the well being of the community, particularly of the weaker sections.
    - (d) To engage themselves in creative and constructive social work.
    - (e) To put their scholarship to practical use in mitigating at least some social problems and in promoting welfare.
    - (f) To gain skills in the exercise of democratic leadership.
    - (g) To gain skills in the programme of development for self involvement during leisure and vacation period of National development.
    - (h) To enrich personality.
8. **Fold on N.S.S.**  
All universities and their colleges and other institutions of higher learning.
9. **N.S.S. Volunteers.**  
Under Graduate students, Boys and Girls. Now it has been extended to +2 level also.
10. **Obligation of N.S.S. Volunteers.**  
To work for two continued years alongwith their studies, putting in 120 hours service each year and participating in one Special Camping Programme.

- 11. Pride of N.S.S. Volunteers**  
N.S.S. Badge and N.S.S. Certificate which will stand volunteers in good stead in future career.
- 12. Principal elements in N.S.S.**  
There are four principal elements in the N.S.S. Programmes process. **THE STUDENTS, THE TEACHERS, THE COMMUNITY AND THE PROGRAMME.**
- 13. Programme of N.S.S.**  
Two fold Programme: Regular activities- Social Camping.  
N.S.S. Programme is flexible with no rigidity. Any useful programme in light of the need of the community and the occasion can be taken up after consultation with the University.
- 14. Aspects of N.S.S. Programme.**  
The N.S.S. Programme undertaken either under regular or special camps cover four aspects.
- (i) **Institutional Work** : The students may be placed in selected welfare agencies outside the campus to work as volunteers;
  - (ii) **Institutional Projects** : Improvement of campuses, construction of playfield
  - (iii) **Rural Projects** : Eradication of illiteracy, minor irrigation work, agricultural operation, health, hygiene, sanitation, development of rural cooperatives, saving drives, construction of rural roads etc. (preferably adopting villages within the easy reach of colleges);
  - (iv) **Urban Projects** : Adult education, welfare of slum-dwellers, training in civil defence, setting up first-aid posts, hospital work etc. The N.S.S. units are free to take up any or all of these activities depending on the local needs and priorities and diverse interests and aptitudes of the students. The activities should aim at:
    - (a) Making education more relevant to the present situation to meet the needs of the community and supplement the academic education of university/college students by bringing them face to face with the realities of the rural situation;
    - (b) Providing opportunities to students to play their role in planning and executing developing projects which would not only help in creating durable community assets in rural areas and urban slums but also result in the improvement of quality of life of the economically and socially weak.

sections of the community.

- (c) Encouraging students and non-students to work together alongwith the adults in rural areas and thereby develop a sense of social consciousness among them;
- (d) Developing qualities of leadership by discovering the talent potential. Among the campers, both students as well as local youth (rural and urban) with a view to involve some of them more intimately in the development projects and also to ensure proper maintenance of the assets created as a result of the camps;
- (e) Encouraging youths to participate enthusiastically in the process of national development and promote national integration, through corporate living and cooperative action.

**15. Present Target of N.S.S.**

To involve all students.

**16. How to join N.S.S.**

Contact the NSS Programme Officer of your College.

**17. After Enrollment in N.S.S.**

College Programme Officer will guide you to carry on NSS activities you will be oriented from time to time.

**18. Financial Encumberment, on N.S.S. Volunteers.**

No encumberment. Volunteers do not have to spend any money for the work they undertake as part of N.S.S. Programme.

**19. Organisation and Administration of N.S.S.**

Three-tier system consisting of the Central, the state and the University/College level Advisory Committee. The college unit is the nucleus of N.S.S. operation.

**20. Financial Aspect of N.S.S.**

The Central Government and the state Government meet the total expenditure in the ratio of 7:5 respectively.

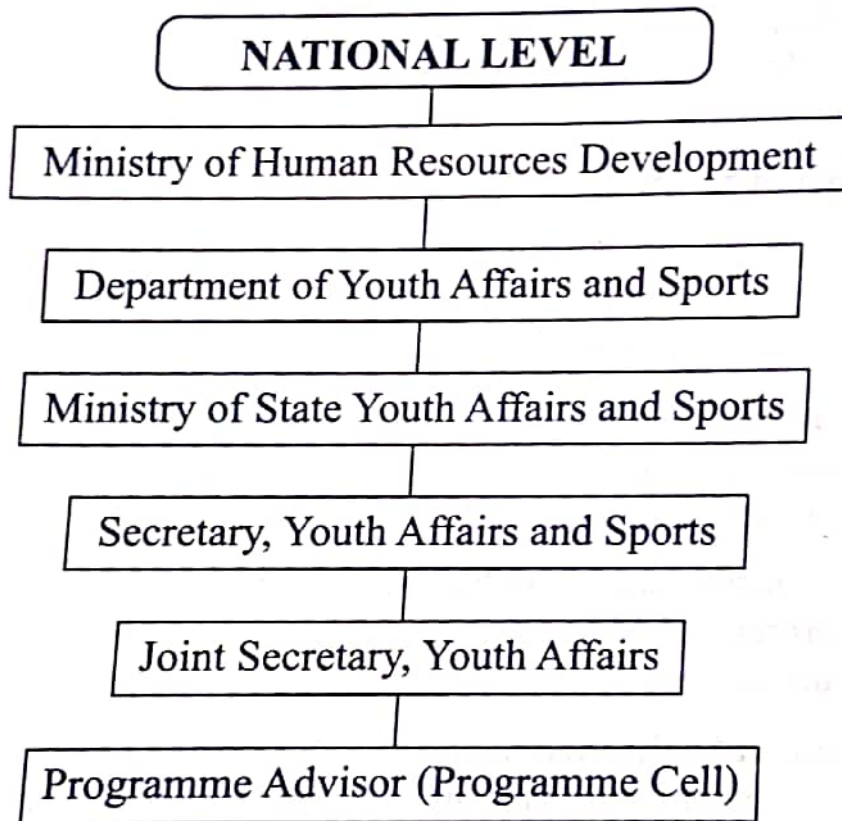
**21. Other Youth Programmes**

Now, Programme like National Integration Camp, Adventure, Youth exhibition, Assistance to youth clubs are also being implemented through N.S.S. with full assistance from Government of India.

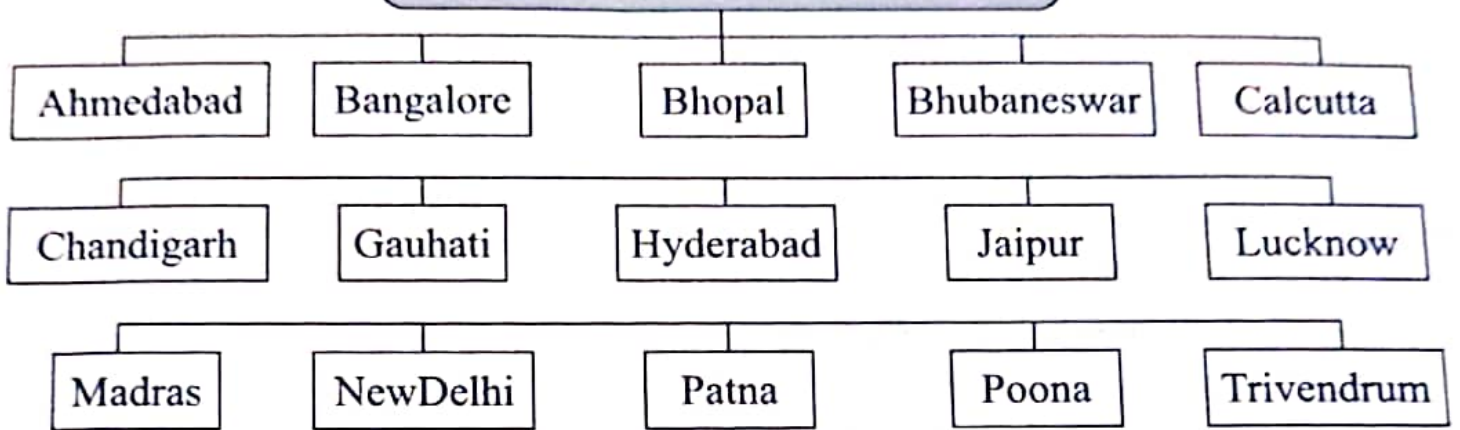
## ORGANISATIONAL SET-UP

For developing implementing and evaluating the N.S.S. Programme appropriate advisory and functional set-ups have been created at the:

- (i) National Level
- (ii) State Level
- (iii) University level and
- (iv) College level.



## REGIONAL CENTRES



### STATE LEVEL

University Advisory Committee-State Liaison Officer  
(State Liaison Cell)

### UNIVERSITY LEVEL

University Advisory committee-programme coordination  
(NSS University Cell)

### COLLEGE LEVEL

College Advisory Committee-Principal/Programme Officer.  
(N.S.S. Unit)

The scheme is looked after by the Joint Secretary assisted by the Deputy Secretary, Under Secretary and other staff of the Ministry of Education and Culture. The implementation of the scheme is guided and coordinated by Programme Advisor. There are 15 Regional Centres in various regions Coordination and Liaison on behalf of the Government of India.

### *Functions*

1. To prepare the NSS Programme for the year
2. To evaluate the work of the college unit.
3. To enlist student participation.
4. To receive reports of various projects sub-committees of NSS.

## **NSS UNIT**

As per the guidelines issued from time to time, an NSS Unit in the college should as far as possible, be of 100 students, under the charge of one Programme Officer. In exceptional cases (Like medical colleges, engineering colleges, colleges of agriculture etc.) where the total student population is small, a small NSS unit can be started. It would be the responsibility of the Programme Coordinator of NSS in the University and the concerned NSS Regional Centre to maintain an upto date list of NSS units (indicating number of NSS students in each unit), alongwith complete address of the college, the names of the Programme Officers and position regarding training of these Programme Officers as also to keep the State Government and Central Government informed of this position through periodical reports.

## **N.S.S. COORDINATOR**

The Programme Coordinator will be responsible for execution of all instructions received from the Central government/State government and the decisions of the state level and university advisory committee relating to the NSS. He would ensure timely release of grants to the colleges, Selection of Programme officers, submission of accounts and reports to the government, assist and guide NSS units in formulation of useful and innovative projects and publications of NSS bulletin. He will also ensure that materials/equipment/vehicles created out of NSS funds are exclusively used by the NSS personal for NSS units and special camps for providing guidance and to ensure proper implementation of NSS Programmes, he will maintain liaison with the Regional centres of the Department Youth Affairs and Sports Government of India and officers of the state Government connected with the Programme.



## PROGRAMME OFFICER

N.S.S. Programme Officer in the institution stands at the root of the N.S.S. tree. Hence he is basic, responsible and important. Off all the four elements of NSS students, teacher, community and programme, he is of paramount important through the programme he is to take the students to the community and to bring the community to the students.

The overall function of the programme officer is to help students plan, implement and evaluate the activities of the unit under his charge and give proper guidance leadership role to perform under the NSS in mediating the larger value of the scheme to the students and other members of the college community. By and large he plays the role of an organiser, an educator, a coordinator, a supervisor, and administrator and a public relations person to improve the quality and magnitude of NSS programme in his college. His functions are varied which could be stated as follows:-

### 1. As an organiser :

- (a) To interpret the scheme to the students and other members of the college community and create awareness among them about the scheme:
- (b) To motivate , recruit and select students for NSS work.
- (c) To enlist cooperation and coordination of community agencies, government departments and non-government agencies and
- (d) To select service projects on the basis of utility and feasibility.

### 2. As an Educator :

- (a) To prepare orientation programme for NSS volunteers, to explain to them social service concepts, and teach them methods and skills required for achieving the objectives of the scheme.
- (b) To promote community education through meetings, talks, news bulletins discussions etc. and
- (c) To strive to formulate NSS programme which will have direct relationship with the academic curricular activities.

### 3. As a Coordinator :

- (a) To coordinate students NSS activities by matching abilities of the student with the demands of service projects and allot specific programme responsibility.

- (b) To coordinate internal resources available in the form of teaching experience of college teachers for enhancing the knowledge and skills of the students in the implementation of the scheme and
- (c) To coordinate various external resources available in the form of government services, welfare agencies and voluntary bodies for the success of the NSS programme.

**4. As a Supervisor :**

- (a) To assist students to learn how to do their jobs. His supervisory and consultative skills should be so directed as to enable students to set for themselves realistic and worthwhile goals and enable them to seek challenges in problems and act on their own initiative and
- (b) To assist in evaluation and follow up work.

**i. As a Administrator :**

- (a) To keep the principal, college advisory committee and the programme coordinator of the university informed of the activities of the unit;
- (b) To run day-to-day administration of the programme.
- (c) To attend to the correspondence regularly.
- (d) To maintain record of students participation and activities undertaken;
- (e) To prepare progress report periodically and submission to college and university.
- (f) To keep accounts and stock in the prescribed form; and
- (g) To prepare annual calendar of activities to be undertaken.

**As a Public Relation Man**

- (a) To inform the wider community about the scheme through press reports, radio and television programmes, pamphlets, seminars and speaker forums.

## **SOME HINTS FOR THE PROGRAMME OFFICERS**

### **QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT**

As per decision of the Govt. of India, Human Resource Development & Sports, all the NSS Units were requested through the respective Universities sending their quarterly progress reports to the university with a copy to the Regional centre and State Govt. All the Units should send their reports in time.

- **Plan of Camp and Report of Camp :**  
NSS special camp is an integral part of NSS. All Units should conduct atleast one camp every year. All Units should send their plan before the camp and report of the camp immediately after the camp to the University with a copy to the State Government and NSS Regional Officer as usual in the Prescribed proforma. In case the camp is cancelled or its dates/venue is altered, the information should be sent to the University, State Government and NSS regional centre immediately.
- **Certificate for attending camp**  
On the concluding day of the camp, a certificate should invariably to issued to the campers under the signature of the Principal and the Programme Officer/the Camp Director.
- **NSS Metal Badge and NSS diary**  
The Ministry of Human Resource Development and sports has prescribed a mental badge & a diary for NSS. All NSS volunteers should have the badge and diary.
- **NSS Certificate from the University**  
All the NSS volunteers who have served NSS for atleast 2 years and have performed 240 hours of work under NSS are entitled to a certificate from the University under the signature of the vice-chancellor and the Programme CoOrdinator.
- **Photo OF NSS**  
If and when an action photo of NSS activities is taken it will be good if a copy such photo is sent to state NSS office and zonal/regional centre for record.
- **Orientation for NSS Volunteers**  
The NSS provides the each NSS volunteers should devote at least 120 hours each year. of which 20 hours should be for orientation (8 hours for general ; 12 hours for specific orientation). All NSS units should arrange orientation classes for the volunteers every year and local experts/resource persons may invited to deliver talks.

### **Accounts of NSS**

All accounts should be promptly settled, prepared and sent to the State Government, University and NSS Office.

## NSS STUDENT VOLUNTEER

Any student enrolled as NSS Volunteer should put in at least 120 hours of social work in a year for a continuous period of two year i.e. 240 hours in two years, in different programmes other than special camping. He should participate fully in the NSS Programmes and should be fully conversant with the objectives of NSS. Out of the 120 hours of service which each student volunteer is expected to put in an year, at least 20 hours should be utilized in the first year for pre-placement orientation programme in the following manner :

- |                                |          |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| (i) General Orientation        | 2 hours  |
| (ii) Special Orientation       | 8 hours  |
| (iii) Programme Skill Learning | 10 hours |

## DUTIES OF STUDENT VOLUNTEER

- (i) To establish rapport with the people in the project area:
- (ii) Identify needs, problems and resources of the community.
- (iii) Plan programmes and carry out the plans.
- (iv) Relate his learning and experience towards finding solutions to problems identified and
- (v) Record the activities in his work diary systematically and assess progress periodically and effect changes as and when needed.

## CODE OF CONDUCT FOR NSS STUDENTS

1. All volunteers shall work under the guidance of a group leader nominated by the Programme Officer.
2. They shall make themselves worthy of the confidence and cooperation of the group/community leadership.
3. They shall scrupulously avoid entering into any controversial issues.
4. They shall keep day-to-day record of their activities/experience in the pages of the diary and submit to the Group Leader/Programme Officer for periodic guidance.
5. It is obligatory on the part of every volunteer to wear the NSS Badge while working.

## **SUGGESTIVE LIST OF ACTIVITIES UNDER THE NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME**

### **1. Environment Enrichment and Conservation**

- (i) Plantation of trees, their presentation and upkeep.
- (ii) Creation of tree consciousness among the community.
- (iii) Construction of roads, villages streets, drains etc. so as to keep the environment clean.
- (iv) Popularisation and construction of Gobar Gas Plants.
- (v) Cleaning of village ponds and wells.
- (vi) Prevention of soil erosion and work for soil conservation
- (vii) Preservation and upkeep of monuments and creating consciousness about the preservation of cultural heritage among the community.

### **2. Health, Family Welfare & Nutrition Programmes**

- (i) Programmes of mass immunisation, Blood Donation by willing NSS volunteers and preparation of inventory of blood group of potential blood donors.
- (ii) Working with people in nutrition programmes by Home Sciences and medical colleges students.
- (iii) Provision of safe and clean drinking water supply.
- (iv) Integrated child development programmes.
- (v) Health education & preliminary health care work including medico-social surveys detecting cases of malaria and bringing medical aid to the sufferings etc.
- (vi) Population education and family welfare.

### **Programme aimed at creating an awareness for Improvement of the Status of Women**

- (i) Comprehensive programmes of educating women and making them aware of their rights both constitutional and legal.
- (ii) Creating consciousness among women that they too constitute to economic and social well being of the community.
- (iii) Creating awareness among women that there is no occupation of vocation which is not open to them provided they acquire the requisite skills.

- (iv) Imparting training to women in sewing, embroidery, knitting and other skills wherever possible.

#### **4. Social Service Programmes**

- (i) Work in Hospitals for example, serving as ward visitors to care for patients, help the patients, providing occupational or hobby activities for long term patients, outdoor patients guidance service including visits to hospital procedures, letter writing and reading for patients, follow up help to patients discharged from hospital through visits to their homes and places for work, assistance in running dispensaries.
- (ii) Work with the organisations of child welfare.
- (iii) Work in institutions for physically handicapped and mentally retarded.
- (iv) Work in cheshire homes, orphanages, homes for the aged etc.
- (v) Work in welfare organisations of women.

#### **5. Production Oriented Programmes**

- (i) Working with people with explaining and teaching improved agricultural practices.
- (ii) Rodent control and pest management
- (iii) Soil testing, soil health care and soil conservation.
- (iv) Weed Control
- (v) Assistance in the repair of agricultural machinery.
- (vi) Work for the promotion and strengthening of cooperative societies in villages.
- (vii) Assistance and guidance in poultry farming, animal husbandry, animal health etc.
- (viii) Popularisation of "Save Grain" campaign and small saving.

#### **6. Programmes for working during Emergencies**

These programmes would enable the students to understand and share the agonies of the people affected in the wake of natural calamities like cyclones, floods, earthquake etc. The main emphasis should be on their participation in relief programmes and working with the people to overcome their handicaps and assist the local authorities in relief and rehabilitation work in the wake of calamities e.g.

- (i) Assisting the authorities in distribution of rations, medicines, clothes etc.
- (ii) Assistance to the health authorities in inoculation and immunisation, supply of medicines etc.
- (iii) Work with the local people in reconstruction of their huts, cleaning of wells, building of roads etc.
- (vi) Assistance and working with local authorities in actual relief and rescue work.
- (v) Collection of clothes and other material and sending the same to the affected areas.

## 7. Education and Recreation

- (i) Adult Education (Short duration programme)
- (ii) Pre-School education programme.
- (iii) Programmes of continuing education of school dropouts, coaching of students from economically weaker sections.
- (iv) Work in creches.
- (v) Participatory cultural and recreational programmes for community including the use of mass media for instruction and recreation, programmes of singing, dancing etc.
- (vi) Organisation of youth clubs, rural and indigenous sports in collaboration with Nehru Yuva Kendras.
- (vii) Programme including discussions on eradication of social evils like casteism, regionalism, corruption, untouchability, drugging etc.
- (viii) Non-formal education for rural youth.

## YOUTH WELFARE PROGRAMMES

Voluntary youth work by philanthropic organisations, religious bodies and lovers of sports has been going on in the country for so many years. The need for systematic and organised youth work in schools and colleges by government support of public funds started soon after independence. The programmes fall under the following four categories :

### A. Programmes for Student Youth:

Under this category, following programmes are conducted:

#### College level

- (a) National Cadet Corps

- (b) National Service Scheme
- (c) Planning Forums
- (d) National Service Volunteers Scheme (for Graduate)
- (e) National Integration Samities
- (f) Women's Development Centres
- (g) National Literacy Mission

#### **School Level**

- (a) Junior National Cadet Corps
- (b) Scouting and Guiding
- (c) Aurobindo Bal Kendras

Out of all the above Programmes, the following programmes are import

#### **a) National Cadet Corps**

This was the first programme conceived on the eve of Independence primarily an educational goal by inculcating qualities of leaders personality through a systematic programme of elementary military general education and camps, It is a shared sheme between the Mir Defence and the State Education Department.

#### **b) National Service Scheme**

This was conceived an alternative to NCC Programme at college stage paucity of funds and lack of expertise the programme started with about students in 1969 and rose to cover 1.5 lakhs in 1973. This progra essentially educational with camping programmes for the benefit community.

### **B. Programmes for Non-Student Youth**

- a) Nehru Yuva Kendra and programmes of Non-formal educat recreation.
- b) Development of Library Service at district and block levels.
- c) Promotion of Adventures.
- d) Youth Exhibition Scheme.
- e) Training of Youth
- f) Youth Exchange and National Integration Programmes.

The important programme has recently been developed for non-student Nehru Yuvak Kendras. The programme is progressively being deve district headquarters. The four pointed programmes of non-formal ec



recreation, development of rural sports and general development are being promoted with the assistance of voluntary organisations, local bodies and participation of student youth for the benefit of non-student youth. At the national level the N.Y.K. Sansthan has been formed to coordinate these activities.

### **C. Programmes for Promotion of Sports**

The two premier sports institute, one at Patiala and the other at Gwalior are playing leading role in the promotion of sports. Besides this, various Federations and Sports Councils are assisting the developing of sports. At the university stage, National sports organisation promotes excellency in sports.

## **ADOPTION**

### **ADOPTION OF VILLAGE**

1. Adoption of a village is a very meaningful programme in NSS. It is for better to concentrate attention on one village or a rural unit and take up the challenging task of its all round development than to fritter away energy in too many locations which may not be completed at all or where the follow up action may not be accomplished. From this point of view, village adoption programme should ensure continuity of work vis-a-vis sustained action revaluation and follow up work.
2. As a step in this programme, it is necessary to establish contact with several villages and rural units which would help to select a village where Leadership is well developed. In other words selected a village with proper leadership is all the more important as the sustained follow up action and evaluation is doubly assured. To start with the NSS unit can take the help of the Block authorities District Panchayat Officer, District Tribal welfare Officer, D.M.O. and D.H.C and District Agriculture, Irrigation and education Officers for the selection of the village. It is to be noted that the village selected should be within a short distance from the College so that there could be constant touch with it.
3. Before the programme and plan of action is drawn, it is absolutely necessary to conduct a comprehensive survey of a few villages situated at a short distance from the college. This assistance and aid from the teachers and students in Economics, Commerce, Statistics, Home Science, Psychology and Education etc. have to be mobilized for the purpose.

4. On the basis of said survey the programme so prepared should cater for agricultural, educational, socio-medical and health care and awareness among the villagers. Thus the village adoption programme could be carried out in the following three combinations:
- i) Programme which can be taken up without NSS resources.
  - ii) Programme requiring joint efforts of NSS volunteers and villagers.
  - iii) Programme requiring involvement of out-side organizations, voluntary and governmental.

### ADOPTION OF SLUMS

A majority of colleges and the universities are located in urban habitations which are deteriorating fast due to rapid urbanisation over crowding, lack of facilities as well as other basic civic amenities and social services. Slums in town and cities offer a micro sample of all socio-economic problems that face the country today. Therefore rapid urbanisation is also posing a problem and a challenging area for work by NSS volunteers and teachers.

Some of the tasks which the students can engage in slum areas are as under:

- a) **As community Investigators :**  
They can prepare brief community profiles on various slums in the city on different amenities, services and living condition etc.
- b) **As community workers:**  
They can identify local leaders and in cooperation with them discuss the problems on which cooperative action can be undertaken.
- c) **As Programme Aids:**  
Students can help the local community in launching a number of projects like organising a free milk distribution centre, sanitation drive, recreation and primary education, health care and nutrition classes, free legal aid etc. They can also help in forming youth clubs, children groups, mahila groups etc.
- d) **As Community Association Organisers :**  
NSS students after establishing rapport with the slum dwellers, can help in forming community associations to tackle local problems on a group basis with the use of local resources, self help and mutual aid and with some minimum financial assistance.

The above is only an illustrative list of the types of activities which may be undertaken. Under the programme it would be open to each NSS Unit to undertake one or more of those programmes or any other activity which may seem desirable to them according to local needs. The NSS Unit should aim at the improvement and development of the area selected for their operation which could be a village or an urban slum. It has also to be ensured that at least a part of the programme does involve manual work by the campers.

### **NSS DAY**

It has been decided that 24th September every year would be observed as NSS Day by all universities/colleges when special programmes would be organised, suitably suiting local needs and priorities.

In addition to the main activity of holding blood donation camps and verification of blood groups, following are some of the other suggestive activities which could be undertaken by the NSS Units on the NSS Day.

## ANNUAL ACTIVITIES CALENDAR

### DIFFERENT AUSPICIOUS DAYS FOR ALL NSS UNITS.

No.	Occasion	Date & Month
1.	National Youth Day	12th January
2.	National Youth Week	12th to 19th January
3.	N.S.S. Day	15th January ✓
4.	Republic Day	26th January
5.	Women's Day	8th March
6.	World Forest Day	21st March
7.	World Health Day	7th April
8.	Fire Prevention Day	14th April
9.	May Day/Labour Day	1st May
10.	Nutrition Week	1st to 7th May
11.	World Environment Day	5th June
12.	Vanamahotsav Week	1st to 7th July
13.	World Population Day	11th July
14.	Campaign against nuclear weapons	6th August
15.	Independence Day	15th August
16.	Teacher's Day	5th September
17.	International Literacy Day-Week	8th to 14th Sept
18.	N.S.S. Foundation Day	24th Sept
19.	Gandhi Jayanti	2nd October
20.	World Food Day	16th October
21.	U.N.O. Day	24th October
22.	Traffic Week	24th to 30th Oct
23.	Saving day/National Integration Day	31st Octob
24.	Children's Day	14th Novemb
25.	Mother's Day	19th Novemb
26.	Quami Ekta Week	19th Nov. to 25th N
27.	Weaker Section Day	22nd Novem
28.	World AIDS Day	1st Decem
29.	International Volunteer's Day	5th Decem
30.	Human Rights Day	10th Decer

*"A president is a president, there is nothing like a neutral president"*

**A.P.J. Abdul K**

*"Patience is the art of hoping"*

**Vauver**