



NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME

Report For Academic Year 2014-15



Channabasaveshwara Institute of Technology

(An ISO 9001:2008 Certified Institution)

NH 206 (B.H. Road), Gubbi, Tumkur – 572 216. Karnataka.



Table of Contents

Sl no	Description	Page no
1.	Introduction to NSS	1
2.	Vision Mission and Motto	5
3.	Nss organization chart	6
4.	Nss regular activities chart	7
5.	Enrolement list for 2014-15	8
6.	Faculty members	11
7.	List of activities conducted for 2014-15	12
8.	Event wise Reports	13-16
9.	Activities planned for 2015-16	17

INTRODUCTION TO NSS

1. In India, the idea of involving students in the task of national service dates back to the times of Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the nation. The central theme which he tried to impress upon his student audience time and again, was that they should always keep before them, their social responsibility. 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. 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".
2. The post-independence era was marked by an urge for introducing social service for students, both as a measure of educational reform and as a means to improve the quality of educated manpower. The University Grants Commission headed by Dr. Radhakrishnan recommended introduction of national service in the academic institutions on a voluntary basis with a view to developing healthy contacts between the students and teachers on the one hand and establishing a constructive linkage between the campus and the community on the other hand.
3. The idea was again considered by the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) at its meeting held in January, 1950. After examining the various aspects of the matter and in the light of experience of other countries in this field, the Board recommended that students should devote some time to manual work on a voluntary basis and that the teachers should also associate with them in such work. In the draft First Five year Plan adopted by the Government of India in 1952, the need for social and labour service for students for one year was further stressed. Consequent upon this, labour and social service camps, campus work projects, village apprenticeship scheme etc. were put into operation by various educational institutions, In 1958, the then Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in his letter to the Chief-Ministers, mooted the idea of having social service as a prerequisite for graduation. He further directed the Ministry of Education to formulate a suitable scheme for introduction of national service into the academic institutions.

4. In 1959, a draft outline of the scheme was placed before the Education Minister's Conference. The Conference was unanimous about the urgent need for trying out a workable scheme for national service. In view of the fact that education as it was imparted in schools and colleges, left something to be desired and it was necessary to supplement it with programmes which would arouse interest the social and economic reconstruction of the country. It was viewed that if the objectives of the scheme were to be realized, it was essential to integrate social service with the educational process as early as possible. The Conference suggested the appointment of a committee to work out details of the proposed pilot project. In pursuance of these recommendations, a National Service Committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of Dr. C.D. Deshmukh on August 28, 1959 to make concrete suggestions in this direction. The committee recommended that national service for a period of nine months to a year Deshmukh on August 28, 1959 to make concrete suggestions in this direction. The committee recommended that national service for a period of nine months to a year may be made compulsory for all students completing high school education and intending to enroll themselves in a college or a university. The scheme was to include some military training, social service, manual labour and general education. The recommendations of the Committee could not be accepted because of its financial implications and difficulties in implementation.
5. In 1960, at the instance of the Government of India, Prof. K.G. Saiyidain studied national service by students implemented in several countries of the world and submitted his report under the title "National Service for the Youth" to the Government with a number of recommendations as to what could be done in India to develop a feasible scheme of social service by students. It was also recommended that social service camps should be open to students as well as non-students within the prescribed age group for better inter-relationship.
6. The Education Commission headed by Dr. D.S. Kothari (1964-66) recommended that students at all' stages of education should be associated with some form of social service. This was taken into account by the State Education Minister during their conference in April 1967 and they recommended that at the university stage, students could be permitted to join the National Cadet Corps (NCC) 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.

7. The Vice Chancellors' Conference in September, 1969 welcomed this recommendation and suggested that a special committee of Vice Chancellors could be set up to examine this question in detail. In the statement of national policy on education of the Government of India, it was laid down that work experience and national service should be an integral part of education. In May, 1969, a conference of the students' representatives of the universities and institutions of higher learning convened by the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission also unanimously declared 'that national service could be a powerful instrument for national integration. It could be used to introduce urban students to rural life. Projects of permanent value could also be undertaken as a symbol of the contribution of the student community to the progress and upliftment of the nation.
8. The details were soon worked out and the Planning Commission sanctioned an outlay of Rs. 5 crores for National Service Scheme (NSS) during the Fourth Five Year Plan. It was stipulated that the NSS programme should be started as a pilot project in select institutions and universities.
9. On September 24, 1969, the then Union Education Minister Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao, launched the NSS programme in 37 universities covering all States and simultaneously requested the Chief Ministers of States for their cooperation and help. It was appropriate that the programme was started during the Gandhi Centenary Year as it was Gandhi ji who inspired the Indian youth to participate in the movement for Indian independence and the social uplift of the downtrodden masses of our nation.
10. The cardinal principle of the programme is that it is organised by the students themselves and both students and teachers through their combined participation in social service, get a sense of involvement in the tasks of national development. Besides, the students, particularly, obtain work experience which might help them to find avenues of self-employment or employment in any organisation at the end of their university career. The initial financial arrangements provided for an expenditure of Rs. 120/- per NSS student per annum to be shared by the Central and the State Governments in the ratio of 7:5 i.e. the Central Government spending Rs. 70/- and State Governments Rs. 50/- respectively per NSS student per year. An amount of Rs. 120/- per NSS student per annum on programmes to be shared by the Central and State Governments in the ration

of 7:5 (i.e. Rs. 70/- per student by the central government and Rs. 50/- per student by the State Governments). Keeping the inflation in view, it is now under consideration to revise the amount for Special Camping and Regular Activities.

11. The scheme now extends to all the states and universities in the country and covers +2 level also in many states. Students, teachers, guardians, persons in authority in government, universities and colleges/schools and the people in general now realize the need and significance of NSS. It has aroused among the student youth an awareness of the realities of life, a better understanding and appreciation of the problems of the people. NSS is, thus, a concrete attempt in making campus relevant to the needs of the community. There are several instances of excellent work and exemplary conduct of NSS units which have earned them respect and confidence of the people. The special camping programmes organised under the themes of 'Youth Against Famine (1973)', 'Youth Against Dirt & Disease (1974-75)', 'Youth for Eco-Development' and 'Youth for Rural Reconstruction' 'Youth for National Development and Youth for Literacy (1985-93)' 'Youth for National Integration and Communal Harmony (1993-95)' have resulted in gains both to the community as well as to the students. The theme for the year 1995-96 onwards for Special Camping is 'Youth for Sustainable Development with focus on Watershed Management and Water Land Development'. Themes have been selected in accordance with national priorities. Also, from 1991-92 onwards NSS has launched a nationwide campaign on AIDS Awareness called "Universities Talk AIDS" (UTA) which has earned international attention and appreciation.
12. Community service rendered by university and +2 level students has covered several aspects like adoption of villages for intensive development work, carrying out the medico-social surveys, setting up of medical centres, programmes of mass immunization, sanitation drives, adult education programmes for the weaker sections of the community, blood donation, helping patients in hospitals, helping inmates of orphanages and the physically handicapped etc. NSS volunteers did commendable relief work during natural calamities/emergencies such as cyclones, floods, famine, earthquake, et. From time to time all over the country. The NSS students have also done useful work in organising campaigns for eradication of social evils, and popularization of the nationally accepted objectives like nationalism, democracy, secularism, social harmony and development of scientific temper.

OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of National Service Scheme (NSS) are :

- i. understand the community in which they work
- ii. understand themselves in relation to their community
- iii. identify the needs and problems of the community and involve them in problem-solving
- iv. develop among themselves a sense of social and civic responsibility
- v. utilise their knowledge in finding practical solutions to individual and community problems
- vi. develop competence required for group-living and sharing of responsibilities
- vii. gain skills in mobilising community participation
- viii. acquire leadership qualities and democratic attitudes
- ix. develop capacity to meet emergencies and natural disasters and

VISION

The vision is to build the youth with the mind and spirit to serve the society and work for the social uplift of the down-trodden masses of our nation as a movement.

MISSION

The National Service Scheme has been functioning with the motto “NOT ME BUT YOU” in view of making the youth inspired in service of the people and hence NSS Aims Education through Community Service and Community Service through Education.

MOTTO:

The Motto of NSS "Not Me But You", reflects the essence of democratic living and upholds the need for self-less service. NSS helps the students develop appreciation to other person's point of view and also show consideration to /other living beings. The philosophy of the NSS is well doctined in this motto, which underlines/on the belief that the welfare .of an individual is ultimately dependent on the welfare of the society on the whole and therefore, the NSS volunteers shall strive for the well-being of the society.

NSS Organasition Chart

Chairman : Dr. Suresh D S Director and Principal

Programme Officer : Mr. Vinay T P

: Mr. KotreshNaik

: Mr. Pradeep M

: Mr. Ravi N S

NSS REGULAR ACTIVITIES

- 1.** National Youth day 12 th JAN
- 2.** Republic Day 26TH JAN
- 3.** World Environment Day 5th JUN
- 4.** Yoga Day 21st JUNE
- 5.** Dr. Ambedkar Jayanthi 14th April
- 6.** Independence Day 15TH AUG
- 7.** Teachers Day 5TH SEP
- 8.** Engineers Day 15th SEPT

ENROLEMENT LIST FOR 2014-15

Sl. No	Name of the Student	Class	NSS I / II
1.	MAHANTESH M KALE	VIII-CSE	II
2.	NAVEEN KUMAR L	VIII-ECE	II
3.	DILEEP B G	VIII-ECE	II
4.	IMTIYAZ BAIG M	VIII-ECE	II
5.	DARSHITH C N	VIII-ECE	II
6.	SANJAY K N	VI-ISE	II
7.	MAYURA T M	VI-ISE	II
8.	KAUSHIK R	VI-ECE	II
9.	BRIJESH T A	VI-ECE	II
10.	ARJUN AMBEKAR	VI-ECE	II
11.	ANIL KUMAR K B	VI-EEE	II
12.	VINAY H S	VI-EEE	II
13.	PAVAN NAG R P	VI-EEE	II
14.	NAVEEN KUMAR B R	VI-EEE	II
15.	ANUDEEP K P	VI-EEE	II
16.	DINESH KUMAR S B	VI-EEE	II
17.	PAPPISH B M	VI-EEE	II
18.	DHEERAJ N C	VI-EEE	II
19.	HARISH S	VI-EEE	II
20.	MANU Y K	VI-EEE	II
21.	SUHAS BHAT	IV-CSE	I
22.	HARSHAVARDHAN T G	IV-CSE	I
23.	DARSHAN D K	IV-CSE	I
24.	RAMESHAIAH R	IV-CSE	I

25.	KRUSHIL S	IV-CSE	I
26.	ANIL KUMAR	IV-ISE	I
27.	SACHIN R PATIL	IV-ECE	I
28.	GIRISH A KIRANAGI	IV-EEE	I
29.	JITENDRA KUMAR	II-CSE	I
30.	MD MUZAID ALI	II-CSE	I
31.	PIUSH PANKAJ	II-ISE	I
32.	ANJAN KUMAR G	II-ISE	I
33.	SANDEEP B M	II-ISE	I
34.	POOJA H A	II-ISE	I
35.	PANNAGA H V	II-ISE	I
36.	HEMANTH KUMAR H	II-ISE	I
37.	DILEEP N	II-ISE	I
38.	CHANDANA A J	II-ISE	I
39.	PRUTHVI V	II-ISE	I
40.	RACHANA HEGADE	II-ISE	I
41.	RAKESH R RAO	II-ISE	I
42.	NISHANTH M A	II-ISE	I
43.	MEGHA S	II-ISE	I
44.	MEGHANA S	II-ISE	I
45.	NITHIN MEHTA	II-ISE	I
46.	MOHAMMED SHABAZ G S	II-ISE	I
47.	HAMSAVALLI	II-ECE	I
48.	CHANDRASHEKAR K G	II-EEE	I
49.	CETHAN B R	II-EEE	I
50.	CETHAN B	II-EEE	I
51.	KIRAN K N	II-EEE	I
52.	VIKAS V	II-EEE	I

53.	DARSHAN V	II-EEE	I
54.	CHIDANANDA MURTHY H S	II-EEE	I
55.	RANI T S	II-EEE	I

Faculty Members

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Mr. Vinay T P | Dept. of ISE |
| 2. Mr. Pradeep M | Dept. of ISE |
| 3. Mr, Ravi N S | Dept. of Mechanical |
| 4. Mr. Nagendra | Dept. of MBA |
| 5. Mrs. Ramya H N | Dept. of Civil |
| 6. Mr. Lokanathan M S | Dept. of EEE |

List of Activities Conducted for 2014-15

Sl	Programmes	Place
1	Youth for rural development	CIT Campus
2	Special camp on eye checkup	Benchigere

Event – 1: YOUTH FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Date: 19-01-2015

Role of youth in rural development is as role of farmer in field. Without farmer, his farm cannot develop because, farmer is owner of that farm, and he has power to develop it. Like this youth has power to develop village. Villages are facing several problems like illiteracy, unemployment, reducing of moral character, bad habits and drinking. Youth can start social work in villages after this rural development is possible. For this a large number of young volunteers are needed for this work. They can also contribute for solving other problems and evils of villages. If every youth of village can take promise to give education to one illiterate village youth, whole village can become well educated. Real development of village is in its full education. The present situation of rural youth in developing countries can generally be characterized by illiteracy, lack of educational and training opportunities, unemployment, under-employment and the flight of large numbers of rural youth to the cities. This situation is likely to deteriorate if a significant effort is not made to improve it. Already young people are bearing a disproportionate burden of the growing austerity afflicting the entire world.

In recent years, the adequacy of educational policies and programmes as the main vehicle of national youth development has been called into question. In many countries, educated youth are dissatisfied with the irrelevance of available learning opportunities. Despite continued expansion of educational facilities, evidence indicates that, for the foreseeable future, the absolute numbers of persons of school age who are not in school and not employed will continue to increase.

The number of females enrolled in school has increased substantially during the past several years. However, girls continue to be a minority among students at all levels, particularly in developing countries. The problem is more serious in rural areas, where the dropout rate among females is especially high at the primary school level. Existing

curricula in rural schools continue to provide female students with relatively little preparation in agricultural and rural development.

PHOTOS



Event – 2: Special Camp on Eye Checkup

Date: 21-01-2015

“The eye is the lamp of the body. If your eyes are healthy, your whole body will be full of light,” this was the message spread across by the volunteers. It was time for villagers to get their eyes checked as there are several eye disorders prevailing due to seasonal changes, pollution and more. Following this, a free eye check up camp was organized by the NSS volunteers.

PHOTOS





Activities planned for 2015-16

1. National Youth day 12 th JAN
2. Republic Day 26TH JAN
3. World Forest day 21ST MAR
4. World Environment Day 5th JUN
5. Yoga Day 21st JUNE
6. Dr. Ambedkar Jayanthi 14th April
7. Independence Day 15TH AUG
8. Human Rights Day 10TH DEC
9. Teachers Day 5TH SEP
10. Engineers Day 15th SEPT