



## ECONOMY OF NATIONAL SOCIAL SERVICE AND ITS ECONOMICS

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### ABSTRACT:

#### 'Service to Nation is Service to God'

It is the mindset among Hindustanis. India has multiple religions, castes, languages, class, sects, races, traditions, systems, vivid cultures, but even then, the one unique thing is that there is "unity in diversity". India got freedom due to services and efforts of martyrs. Till today, lots of people are working to fulfill the development dream of our Nation.

Today's India is a young India. Out of total population, 60% population is the youth population. We can utilize this population in the nation building process. But there are too many differences in just saying and actually working towards the facts. The Government of India is taking efforts for the same since the day of independence, at national as well as international levels. The effort, are followed through –

Planning, number of projects, policies, acts & regulations, suggestions, as well as through the schemes and programs, which the Government of India is implementing in schools e.g. Scout-Guide program, National Social Service (NSS), Nation Cadet Corps (NCC), in colleges. But how much actual returns the nation is getting? This is the biggest question. This research paper tries to find out the economy of NSS and its economics.



**KEYWORDS:** Economics, economy, nation, social, service, population, India, Government etc.

### OBJECTIVES -

1. To study the role of NSS.
2. To study the programs implementation under NSS.
3. To study the expenses of Government on NSS activities.
4. To suggest the suggestions for the good direction of program and expenses.

### HYPOTHESES -

1. The purpose of all the schemes and programs under NSS is good.
2. The majority expenditure on NSS activities is unproductive.

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY -

The research paper is basically based on primary data. The information is collected through

observation, experiences and discussion basis. The secondary information is collected through website.

### IMPORTANCE OF RESEARCH -

1. The research paper guides how to utilize the young India in nation building.
2. Research paper helps the

Government to fix their expenditure policy as per the changing scenario.

3. The research paper guides the new generation to know the nation, social relations, social ethics and values.

### **INTRODUCTION -**

Today's youth are the Hindustan of tomorrow. So, the proper utilization of youth power is the need for India. The Government of India is implementing lot many schemes and programs for the nation building. The NGO's, politicians, social workers are also working for the same. But how much return we get due to that is the big question.

In this research paper the researcher has focused on the role of National Social Service (NSS). The Government of India launched this scheme from Gandhiji's centenary year 1969. Till today, we are conducting number of activities under NSS, but is there any check about the expenditure on activities and their actual outcomes?

### **NATIONAL SOCIAL SERVICE (NSS) MEANS -**

NSS is a program, sponsored by the Government of India and organized by Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports of the Government of India. It was launched on celebration of Gandhiji's centenary year 1969. It is an instrument for national integration.

### **History of NSS -**

The term National Service comes from the United Kingdom's National Service Act 1939. First time the recommendation about the need to start NSS program education institutions, was recommended by the University Grant Commission under the chairmanship of S. Radhakrishnan.

In 1950, the idea was accepted by the Advisory Board of Education. The role of young students was the path of implementation. India started to implement this program from the first five-year plan. The first Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had accepted this program for the graduate students and the Ministry of Education had given order to implement it on 24<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1969. The Union Education Minister V. K. R. V. Rao had started this scheme in 37 Universities in all States.

### **Symbol of NSS -**

NSS symbol is based on 'Giant Chariot Wheel' of Konark Sun Temple & it portrays the cycle of creation, preservation and release. The eight bars show the 24 hours in a day. The red colour in this symbol shows the aliveness of young blood, power & efficiency. The navy blue colour indicates the cosmos of which the NSS is tiny part and also the continuous readiness towards the social services.

### **Aim of NSS -**

1. To make the students more aware about the social welfare.
2. Provide help to all needy.
3. Provide services without discrimination.
4. Provide experiences / practical education to students to enable them to make a good living with limited resources in rural areas.
5. Provide the food, clothes and medical help to the needy at the time of emergency

### **Benefits of NSS -**

- \*It is good for student's personality development.
- \*It helps in building of community services.
- \*It helps in the journey of discovering oneself.
- \*It helps to learn about our own strength and weaknesses.
- \*To develop leadership qualities.
- \*It helps to explore different cultures, mentality and actual situations.
- \*It provides the experience of self-satisfaction.

- \*Participation in best extra-curricular activities.
- \*It is good to develop public speaking qualities.
- \*It makes the person socially active and responsible.
- \*It develops the quality of problem solving skills among the students.

### Programs under NSS -

There is no limit about the programs under NSS, because as per the economic system, 99% functions come under social ethics and values. Four years before there was thorough freedom to college officers regarding to finalization of activities under NSS. But now the NSS officers get the list of NSS programs of after every fifteen days of weekly programs under the caption of compulsion, where service comes under bounded labour.

In Marathi it can be said -

Seva zale kam ata,  
Bhavna zalya khotya,  
Dikhavteeche mukhavte tharle,  
Karykramanchee sankhya.

### The number of programs includes -

Blood donations	Organ donations
Tree plantations	Work to society
Cleanliness	Social awareness
Environment protection programs	Program for plastic ban
Distribution of cotton bags	Rallies for various purposes
Yoga (Yoga day/week/pakhavada)	Birth day and death anniversary of various national leaders
NSS day	Gurupornima celebration
Gandhi Jayanti	Help to police, social workers & NGO's at the time of Ganpati immersion
Self defence program	Teachers day
Various competitions (poster making, street plays on various occasions, best from waste, easy writing, social songs, drawing, slogans making)	Various camps (University, district, state and national levels)
Various competitions under the camps	Lectures series, Career guidance program
Workshops	Orientations programs
Monthly activities in adopted village	Disaster management training
Cultural exchanges programmes	Integration camps
Youth festival	Women's day
AIDS day	Traffic awareness programs
Voters awareness program (At the time of students exams.)	Teaching about digitalization
Cashless program	Seven days residential camp with number of event on each day.
Diary filling of yearly activities	Number of meetings in a year
Audit of yearly programs	

All the programs come under compulsion, beside these some colleges are conducting some more programs also. While managing our study, teaching, family and responsibility, how much productivity is generated, is the big question.

### Expenditure of Colleges on NSS Activities -

Programs and expenditure are the two sides of a coin. But the major expenditure on social and ethical functions scientifically requires to measure the benefits from it, because accountability and discipline is important in social work also.

As a researcher, on the basis of observation, the fact shows that, near about 80% colleges are completing the above activities on papers, means they are not aware about the real role as well as, they are loaded with ample of other activities. The colleges which has minimum 50 students (one unit) in NSS, their yearly expenditure on NSS programs is not less than Rs. 50,000/. Those who have three units (250 students), their expenditure is about Rs.1,25,000/ to Rs.1,30,000/. Moreover, who have more students, their yearly expenditure on activities is near about Rs.2,00,000/. The utmost thing is that, when the colleges submit the audit copy of those expenditure to university, they get the total expenditure amount from university.

In short, it is a expenditure by the Government, so to measure the productivity and transfer the unproductive expenditure to productive is the basic need of today's economy.

### Estimated Expenditure Sheet of Mumbai University on NSS Activities (2018-19)

Particular	Expenditure (in Rs.)	Total Expenditure (in Rs.)
Minimum yearly expenditure of one college for 3 Units (250 students)	Internal - Rs. 55,000/ Residential - <u>Rs. 75,000/</u> Camp <u>Total - Rs. 1,30,000/</u>	
Total Colleges under Mumbai University	750	
Minimum per college yearly expenditure on NSS activities	Rs. 60,000/	60,000 X 750
<b>Total Expenditure</b>		<b>Rs.4,50,000,00/</b>

### New Direction to NSS Programs -

The review of last four-year show that, the current Government's aims is the 'structural development', because it is a base of long term development.

'Planning Commission' is replaced by 'Niti Aayog', but what about the morality of implementers? The current Government has taken risks and done lot many changes in number of areas. They are very much alert about our actual wealth i.e. the young generation. So, utilization of this wealth is a very sensitive responsibility.

Under new Directions, they require -

\*Guidance about social responsibility.

\*Ethics & morality in each scheme and program of the Government.

\*Each individual has to generate the affection in the mind of young generation about society.

\*Limited activities for permanent outcomes.

\*Social work is not only duty of the students who have participated in NSS & NCC, but it is a responsibility of every citizen. So, change the way of implementation of programs as per that.

### SUGGESTIONS -

1.The tradition camps is not only the comprehensive way. The Government, University authorities and the district co-ordinators should have to take the meetings and find out the major problems and needs of the various villages in those districts and try to solve them with the co-operation of NSS Units, with proper utilization of camp funds.

**Examples –**

i) In Maharashtra there are number of villages those who are facing the drinking water problems. As a researcher, I observed two big villages in Thane district i.e. Khardi and Kasara. These two villages are connected with railways as well as Mumbai Delhi National highways. Moreover, the Khardi village is surrounded with three water dams (Vaitrna, Bhatsa and Tansa), which are supplying water to Mumbai city and in the rainy season there is heavy rain fall in this district, but even then, from the day of independence till today these two big villages and the number of surrounding Padas are suffering from the problem of drinking water. At present the Government of Maharashtra and Pani Foundation are working to solve the problems of suicide farmers and to increase the ground water levels. If the above authorities will take the technical help from such foundations and physical help from the NSS Units of near about 100 Colleges in Thane District and try to increase the ground water level and for that if they utilize the camp fund, I think, that villages will get the permanent solution. As well as, these villages incorporate the increasing population of future smart cities like Kalyan, Thane, Dadar and main Mumbai.

ii) On 12/04/2019, the 'Zee 24 Tass' News Chanel, had shown one news at 8.00 p.m., that the Pune Municipal Corporation has spent Rs.40 crores on water tankers since last four years. There are more than 100 colleges, whose rating was more than 300 points in Pune University. If the NSS Units of those colleges, Pune Municipal Corporation and the Foundations those who are working specially to develop the ground water, work together and they will get the good results. If the city and surrounding areas will get the permanent water solution, then the Municipal Corporation can divert this big amount for the development of other projects.

2. The above first example also solves, the number of burdens on Kaylan, Thane, Dadar and Mumbai Cities which are due to migration, because, if the big villages like Khardi and Kasara, those who are at present capable to provide the good railway, roadway and reasonable residential facilities, will make themselves capable to provide good drinking water facility, it will directly minimize the problem of migration.

3. The authorities should not make the compulsion of 100 programs, but give the freedom to the colleges to run at list two productive projects/ programs, as per the requirement of that area, which will give productive results.

**Example –**

i) Adult education program.

ii) Farmer training course.

iii) Skilled education course for the needy as well as for women.

The fund providing authorities should take the review of the programs.

4. The education sector should make the education more practical as per the need of society. India is a village inclusive country. So, each student has to know the village and take a part in development of village.

5. Out of the three years degree course, make the one-year course work specially for work to society, and University should count that social work in final degree certificate. It will increase the attachment with real social work and social and ethics values also.

6. The increasing attachment of young power towards the real social work will help to provide good and actually socially aware leaders to make India super power, who know the difference between the soldiers and terrorists also.

7. Only that student should get the election ticket who has completed the degree course with the one-year work with society.

8. Social ethical and values are not the responsibility of the Government, but colleges are also the part of the society. So out of the total expenditure amount, the colleges should have to take the 20% responsibility to make the social work more fruitful.

9. In Feb. 2019, State Level NSS, workshop, the State Education Minister had suggested the number of colleges that, they have to encourage the NSS students to develop the work at international level. The

suggestion is good, but till our students are unaware about our countryside, how, can they come to know about the work at international level? To some extent it is possible for established colleges those who are in main cities like Mumbai, Delhi (Mittibhai College, St. Xaviers College, Lady Shri Ram College, J.N.U. etc...). But the small colleges should start to work from their surrounding areas. Because as per the A.O. Hirschmen Theory of Unbalanced Growth, such measures are also good for developing countries like India.

10. Government should take one more step for the proper implementation of social work, that in every college they should have to appoint one teacher on full grant basis of Master of Social Work (MSW).

### CONCLUSION -

We are always saying in Marathi-

‘Pernar Tech Uagavnar’

So it’s our responsibility to make the young power aware about their duties. Moreover it requires proper time; age, period, direction, efforts, environment, guidance and counseling. At present the Government gets this help from higher qualified teachers, principals and local management bodies. On the basis of -

“It is better late than never”,

The requirement is that the Government should take the decision for the effective implementation of above suggestions.

### REFERENCE -

\*<https://on Wikipedia.org>