

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS  
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:2759  
ANSWERED ON:10.05.2006  
IMPLEMENTATION OF NSS SCHEME  
Jogi Shri Ajit;Yadav Shri Ram Kripal

**Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:**

- (a) the details of the number of colleges in each State in the country implementing the National Social Service (NSS) Scheme ;
- (b) the works to be undertaken by the students under the NSS scheme particularly in rural areas;
- (c) whether any guidelines have been issued by the Government for getting the works done under the NSS Scheme alongwith the funds sanctioned/released under the scheme, if any;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the criteria laid down for the release of funds;
- (f) whether construction of roads in rural areas is also undertaken under the scheme;
- (g) if so, the length of such roads constructed by the students under the scheme since 2003; and
- (h) the further steps being taken for road construction and other works enshrined in the scheme particularly for rural areas?

**Answer**

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ AND YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR)

(a) Details are at Annex-I

(b) Details are at Annex-II

(c) & (d) The programmes and activities are undertaken as per the guidelines of the NSS Manual. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme & the expenditure is shared between the Central Govt. & the State Govt. in the ratio of 7:5. Details of funds released by the Central Govt. last year are at Annex-III.

(e) Funds are released according to the number of volunteers in the State & the States giving its share.

(f) to (h) – Construction of roads is not a regular activity of NSS. However, during special camps NSS volunteers make kachha approach roads in the village by earth leveling if the village is not connected to a nearby main road.

ANNEX -I

ANNEX-I REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF THE LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2759 FOR 10.5. 2006  
ASKED BY SHRI AJIT JOGI REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION OF NSS SCHEME

Sl.No	Name of Regional Centres	Name of States having NSS	No. of colleges
1.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	352
	UT of Daman & Diu		01
	UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli		
2.	Bangalore	Karnataka	1675
3.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	394
	Chhattisgarh		155
4.	Bhubaneswar	Orissa	606
5.	Chandigarh	Punjab	394
	Himachal Pradesh		136
	Jammu & Kashmir		29
	U.T. Chandigarh		13
6.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	508
	Pondicherry		22

	Andaman & Nicobar	03
7	Delhi	76
	Haryana	161
8.	Guwahati Arunachal Pradesh	07
	Assam	172
	Manipur	57
	Meghalaya	28
	Mizoram	23
	Nagaland	26
	Tripura	18
9.	Hyderabad Andhra Pradesh	748
10.	Jaipur Rajasthan	500
11.	Kolkata West Bengal	310
	Sikkim	05
12.	Lucknow Uttar Pradesh	717
	Uttaranchal	67
13.	Patna Bihar	200
	Jharkhand	101
14.	Pune Maharashtra	1284
	Goa	25
15.	Trivendrum Kerala	304
	Lakshadweep	

## ANNEX-II

ANNEX-II REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF THE LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2759 FOR 10.5. 2006 ASKED BY SHRI AJIT JOGI REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION OF NSS SCHEME.

List of activities during Regular as well as Special Camping Programme :

The aim of the regular & Special Camping programme is to bring youth face to face with the community and make efforts to improve their life. The NSS volunteers are to devote about 80 hours in Regular Activities for the development of the adopted village. Special Camping has been conceived as an opportunity to live with that community for 10 days, and experience the conditions and problems of the people. The NSS volunteers need to be inspired to take initiatives for the improvement of their condition. Although the focus of the Special Camps change periodically and regular programmes are organized in response to the community needs at the micro-level, some broad areas of activities are enumerated below:-

(a) Environment Enrichment and Conservation: Whereas the main theme for the special camping programme would be "Youth for Sustainable Development", activities aimed at environment – enrichment would be organized under the sub-theme of "Youth for Better Environment". The activities under this sub-theme would inter-alia, include:

- (i) Plantation of trees, their preservations and upkeep (each NSS Unit should plant and protect at least 1000 saplings);
- (ii) creation of NSS parks/gardens, Tarun Triveni Vanas;
- (iii) construction & maintenance of village streets, drains, etc. so as to keep the environment clean;
- (iv) Construction of sanitary latrines etc.;
- (v) Cleaning of village ponds and wells;
- (vi) Popularization and construction of Gobar Gas Plants, use of non-conventional energy;
- (vii) Environmental sanitation, and disposal of garbage, and composting;
- (viii) Prevention of soil erosion, and work for soil conservation,
- (ix) Watershed management and wasteland development;
- (x) Preservation and upkeep of monuments, and creation of consciousness about the preservation of cultural heritage among the community.

(b) Health, Family Welfare and Nutrition Programme:

- (i) programmes of mass immunization;
- (ii) working with people in nutrition programmes with the help of Home Science and medical college students;
- (iii) provision of safe and clean drinking water;

- (iv) integrated child development programmes;
- (v) health education, AIDS Awareness and preliminary health care.
- (vi) Population education and family welfare programme.
- (vii) Life style education centers and counseling centers.
- (c) Programmes aimed at creating an awareness for improvement of the status of women:

These may, inter-alia, include:

- (i) programme of educating people and making them aware of women's rights both constitutional and legal;
- (ii) creating consciousness among women that they too contribute to economic and social well-being of the community;
- (iii) creating awareness among women that there is no occupation or vocation which is not open to them provided they acquire the requisite skills; and
- (iv) imparting training to women in sewing, embroidery, knitting and other skills wherever possible.

(d) Social Service Programmes: Depending on the local needs and priorities, the following activities/programmes may be undertaken:-

(i) work in hospitals, for example, serving as ward visitors to cheer the patients, help the patients, arranging occupational or hobby activities for long-term patients; guidance service for out-door-patients including guiding visitors about hospital's procedures, letter writing and reading for the patients admitted in the hospital; follow-up of patients discharged from hospital by making home-visits and places of work, assistance in running dispensaries etc.

- (ii) work with the organizations of child welfare;
- (iii) work in institutions meant for physically and mentally handicapped;
- (iv) organizing blood donation, eye-pledge programmes;
- (v) work in Cheshire Homes, orphanages, homes for the aged, etc.;
- (vi) work in welfare organizations of women;
- (vii) prevention of slums through social education and community action.

(e) Production Oriented Programmes:

- (i) working with people and explaining and teaching improved agricultural practices;
- (ii) rodent control and pest control practices;
- (iii) weed control;
- (iv) soil-testing, soil health care and soil-conservation;
- (v) assistance in 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, care of animal health, etc.;
- (viii) popularization of small savings and
- (ix) assistance in procuring bank loans.

(f) Relief & Rehabilitation work during Natural Calamities: These programme would enable the students to understand and share the agonies of the people affected in the wake of natural calamities like cyclone, flood, earthquakes, etc. The main emphasis should be on their participation in programmes, and working with the people to overcome their handicaps, and assisting the local authorities in relief and rehabilitation work in the wake of natural calamities. The NSS students can be involved in:-

- a. assisting the authorities in distribution of rations, medicine, clothes etc.;
- b. assisting the health authorities in inoculation and immunization, supply of medicine, etc

c. working with the local people in reconstruction of their huts, cleaning of wells, building roads, etc.

d. assisting and working with local authorities in relief and rescue operation;

e. collection of clothes and other materials, and sending the same to the affected areas.

(g) Education and Receptions: Activities in this field could include:

(i) adult education (short-duration programmes);

(ii) pre-school education programme;

(iii) programmes of continuing education of school drop-outs, remedial coaching of students from weaker sections;

(iv) work in crèches;

(v) participatory cultural and recreation programmes for the community including the use of mass media for instruction and recreation, programmes of community singing, dancing etc.;

(vi) organization of youth clubs, rural and indigenous sports in collaboration with Nehru Yuva Kendras;

(vii) programmes including, discussions on eradication of social evils like communalism, casteism, regionalism, untouchability, drug-abuse etc.,

(viii) non-formal education for rural youth and

(ix) legal literacy, consumer awareness.

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

#### ANNEX -III

ANNEX-III REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (c) & (d) OF THE LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2759 FOR 10.5. 2006 ASKED BY SHRI AJIT JOGI REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION OF NSS SCHEME

#### NSS GRANTS RELEASED DURING 2005-06

S.No Name of States TOTAL Grants Released  
for Special Camping and  
Regular Activities by  
Central Government to  
State Government

1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,19,23,688
2.	Goa	39,78,333
3.	Gujarat	2,59,36,833
4.	Bihar	34,66,666
5.	Jharkhand	34,66,666
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1,09,50,250
7.	Haryana	1,79,42,500
8.	Maharashtra	6,09,47,434
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1,34,26,875
10.	Chhatisgarh	67,81,250
11.	Orissa	1,79,02,500
12.	Punjab	1,64,10,625
13.	Rajasthan	2,38,70,000
14.	Tamil Nadu	5,04,77,688
15.	Uttaranchal	1,26,00,000
16.	Uttar Pradesh	3,95,88,222
17.	Karnataka	5,28,79,472
18.	Pondicherry	1,91,13,816
19.	Sikkim	28,20,000
20.	Tripura	60,00,000
21.	Mizoram	63,00,000
22.	Nagaland	15,90,000
23.	Manipur	38,75,250
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	12,60,000
25.	Meghalaya	31,50,000
26.	West Bengal	71,98,500
27.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	3,72,000
28.	Daman & Diu	4,69,384
29.	Chandigarh	43,91,340
30.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	5,11,500

31. Kerala 3,27,50,541