CHAPTER 4

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NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME SPECIAL CAMPING PROGRAMME

4.1 Introduction

Special Camping which forms an integral part of the N.S.S. Programme serves as a means to provide a good opportunity to fulfil the NSS objectives. The N.S.S. Special Camp has a special appeal as it provides unique opportunities to the students to participate in meaningful outdoor programmes and use their energy and idealism for community work and in nation building. The camp provides an opportunity to live and work together harmoniously with groups of students drawn from different areas and belonging to different castes and different social, religious and language backgrounds. It helps in developing among students qualities like character, courage, confidence, comradeship, decision-making and democratic leadership and attitude.

NSS Special Camping is a meaningful outdoor activity. It is a creative and collective educational experience for N.S.S. Students in social service through well-planned group living to achieve certain objectives. Special Camps are held at the College level for ten days during summer vacation or winter breaks in rural areas or urban slums. Campers enjoy the camp life, learn the virtues of good citizenship and render service to the community. These camps are organized for specific projects such as Youth for Development which include the programmes such as road construction, digging of community wells, environmental improvement, afforestation, work in institutions for physically handicapped or mentally retarded, adult education, medical camps, women improvement awareness programme, socio-economic survey of community, community counselling on various problems such as Tobacco Consumption, H.I.V / A.I.D.S., Malaria Eradication, Garbage Disposal and other. The success of camp entirely depends on the pre-planning and its effective implementation.
4.2 Historical Perspective of Special Camping Programme

In 1969 Smt. Indira Gandhi, the then Prime-Minister of India, decided to launch the National Service Scheme for college youth. It was a package of programmes linking higher education with the requirement of the communities. It aimed at breaking the barriers between education in the college and the work in the village. In short, through NSS the college and university campus reached out to the community. Thus, NSS added a new dimension to the process of education, aligning it to the needs of the community and simultaneously preparing students for their future role as sensitized, self-confident citizens.

Just three years after its birth, the NSS faced the first major challenge in 1972 when large parts of the country were affected by acute drought conditions. The NSS responded to this challenge by mobilizing its volunteers throughout the country to participate in water conservation activities. Earlier, Special Camps were being organized at the unit level for social welfare and service activities. But, in 1973 it was given a theme and a thrust. Thus, the Special Camping theme in 1973 was 'Youth Against Famine' (YAF) and in this way, programmes of National Service Scheme became a part of national issues and problem solving endeavours. Youth Against Famine campaign had its successes and failures; it required 100 percent participation of NSS volunteers, the camping period was extended to four weeks and the timing was the summer vacation. In many places volunteers worked hard, constructed water channels, ponds and canals, desalted dams and tributaries, and cross bunds and water-harvesting structures came up through their efforts.

However, an evaluation of the Youth Against Famine identified some of the limitations of such large scale duration camps. It required a total participation of the entire NSS units which was physically very demanding. With this realization, the duration of Special Camping was reduced to 10 days and the participation was brought down to 50 percent of the volunteer's strength in the NSS unit. But from then onwards, Special Camping in NSS became theme-based. The drought years of 1972-73 were followed by National Malaria Eradication and Small Pox Eradication Programmes. Thus the NSS camping theme was changed in 1974-75 to 'Youth Against Dirt and Disease' during this period the NSS entered into the area of health. Immunisation, blood
donation, free eye-operation and composite health camps were organized and became a part of regular NSS activities. Micro level collaboration between education and health agencies became a permanent feature of the NSS programme content. On account of these relief and preventive measures, people's faith in the NSS increased to a very large extent.

During the late seventies, there was a worldwide awareness about the deteriorating environment. Satellite images identified the fast declining green cover on the Indian subcontinent. The NSS responded to this issue by changing the theme and focus of its Special Camping and announced the 'Youth for Afforestation and Tree Plantation' campaign. The success of this campaign generated a lot of interest in the country, particularly in development ministries. Consequently, inter-ministerial collaboration was worked out between the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Forests and Environment giving birth to the new NSS programme called 'Youth for Eco-development' in 1981. It was a massive camping in which more than two hundred thousand NSS volunteers participated with remarkable enthusiasm. Plantations were introduced on bald hills and denude forests and wastelands in different parts of the country. Since 1981 environment has become an integral element of NSS activities, and tree-plantation a regular programme.

After participating in all these developmental experiments, the organization gained confidence to move towards omnibus and holistic themes like 'Youth for Rural Reconstruction.' During the seventies the 'Adopted village' and area approach had been crystallised and hence the new theme focused on all round development of the adopted area in collaboration with developmental agencies. In subsequent years, the scope of the theme was further enlarged by a still broader theme called, 'Youth for Development' to cover both rural as well as urban issues. The theme was decided in consonance with the theme of the International Youth Year, 1985 that is peace, participation and development.

Three years after United Nations declared the international Literacy year, the National Literacy Mission in India was established. As it is literacy was an important component of NSS and hence there was no difficulty in renewing and
reinforcing the programme focus on literacy. Thus, the *Youth for Mass Literacy* Programme was launched in 1989, initially with 'each-one-teach-one' approach and subsequently switching over to the 'area based neighbourhood approach' in NSS adopted villages and slums. Kottayam became India's first fully literate city through NSS efforts after which the National Literacy Mission was switched over from centre based to mass based total literacy camping.

During 1992, the social environment and inter-community relations in the country displayed acute signs of stress and strain. Ever willing to respond constructively to social issues and challenges the NSS changed its focus forwards uniting people's mind and hearts. The decision to organize five thousand camps all over the country on the theme *Youth for National Integration* displayed a manifestation of the organisation's concern about and commitment to social harmony and peace.

After gaining valuable experience under the theme of *Youth for Development* and also successfully launching the theme of *Youth for National Integration and Social Harmony* the NSS decided to take up more broader and more intensive theme of *Youth for Watershed and Wasteland Development* to provide a helping hand to rural communities to permanently over come the problems and challenges posed by the recurring drought and scarcity conditions. Under the theme of 'Youth for watershed and waste Land Development' the college NSS units selected mini watersheds in their adopted villages and helped the villagers to take-up watershed treatment which included construction of earthen Nala bunds, cement bandharas, farm ponds and C.C.T and other activities.

After this keeping in view the fast changing socio-cultural values and needs of the society and to help the youth of the country to inculcate in them proper attitudes and practices towards healthy life style, the NSS adopted a new theme *Youth For Healthy Life Style*. Under this theme NSS created an atmosphere in the communities by arranging street plays, rallies, lectures and AIDS awareness programme for changing the outlook of the community's towards life as a whole and to adopt healthier life style. It also helped the NSS volunteers as well as youngsters from the communities, to act as thinking,
productive and creative persons in the society and empowered them to take some of the important decisions which had a direct bearing on their career, health and life.

Then come the "Youth For Haryali" theme under which NSS again took up the programme of tree plantation and grass land development programmes. The thrust area for the activities of NSS during the year 2001-2002 was tree plantation under the banner "Youth For Haryali". During this campaign the NSS volunteers were expected to take up tree plantation in a big way both during the months of the monsoon and during Puja holidays. Efforts were made to plant traditional trees like Bargad, Peepal, Neem, Aam and Jamun. It was decided that not only should trees be planted but the volunteers should ensure that the planted trees survived and were looked after to a level of self-sustainability. This was achieved in close coordination and involvement of Gram Panchayats, Mohalla Sudhar Sammites and the agencies of BDOs. For procurement of saplings the local Forest Department was requested.

The thrust area for the year 2002-2003 was water conservation campaign under the slogan "Jal Samvardhan". During the year 2003-2004, thrust was laid on cleanliness drive under the banner of "Youth for Swachhata". The last theme of the 'Youth for Swachhata' or 'Youth for Cleanliness' was implemented by NSS by trying to propagate the concept of personal hygienic and cleanliness amongst the students and in the communities through the NSS volunteers. The knowledge related to physical, mental and spiritual cleanliness was imparted to students and then through them this knowledge was spread into the community. The ultimate aim of this theme was to create a clean and healthy society by inculcating the habits of healthy life style.

4.3 Objectives of Special Camping programme

The Primary objectives of the Special Camping programme are
1. Student should be concerned about the need of the communities and N.S.S. should bring them face to face with the actual situation in the community.
2. Special Camp encourages the students to work along with adults in rural areas, slums and through this develop their character, social consciousness, commitment and discipline. Special Camp will imbibe healthy and helpful attitude among the students towards community.

3. Special Camp provides opportunities to students to play their due role in to implementation of various development programmes.

4. Special Camp will prove helpful to the students for their career development in future. Students participate in the different modes of the organization of the camp activity and this experience helps them to boost their job potential.

5. Special Camp emphasises the dignity of labour and self help and the need for combining physical work with intellectual pursuit.

6. There is a wide scope for the students to develop their qualities of leadership in Special Camp.

7. Special Camp encourages youth to participate enthusiastically in the process of national development, and promote national integration through living together in the community and through their involvement in co-operative action programmes to improve the living conditions of the people in the rural areas.

4.4 Activities During Special Camp

The purpose of Special Camping is to provide education, to develop a sense of national consciousness and social responsibility, to develop dignity of labour, to maintain discipline, to understand socio-economic problems of rural community and introduction of innovative programmes.

The special projects that can be undertaken in the Special Camp of ten days include the following.

1. Cleaning the premises of temples, hospitals, village panchayats, colleges and schools.
2. Preparing and levelling the playgrounds.

3. Construction of the bus stops, shelters, compounds walls, sanitary latrines, gobar gas plants, drains, etc.

4. Constructing and repairing of roads.

5. Plantation of trees and medicinal plants.

6. Creating and developing gardens.

7. Cleaning of village ponds and wells.

8. Developing the springs.


10. Conducting the workshops on preparation of paper bags, and food preservation and nutrition.

Social Camping activities include different types of camps organized by N.S.S. units depending upon purpose, duration and financial provision. Some activities undertaken in Special Camps are very useful to build up their responsibility and to develop their personality. Some of the major activities are discussed in necessary details in the following subsections.

1) Talent programmes

Talent programmes, which form another important component of the N.S.S. Special Camp, help in widening the horizon of experience of the N.S.S. volunteers. These programmes help them in building their confidence, the development of skills in decision making, leadership and communication and also inculcate moral values among the volunteers. These talent programmes are normally scheduled in the afternoons after the lunch. For the success of any activity, punctuality and discipline should be emphasized among the participants of the camps. All the participants including the teachers should strictly abide by the camp norms and stay with the students. Lectures on various useful topics like Public Speaking, Motivation, Leadership, Medicinal values of plants, Hygiene, Harmful effect of tobacco consumption, Awareness of AIDS/HIV, Time Management, Acting skill, Preserving ones culture, Science behind magic, Folk dances of India, Personality Development, Status of women and many
other such topics can be arranged to improve the potential talents of the volunteers and to combine physical work with intellectual pursuit.

2) Conducting Socio-Economic Survey of Villages

Before the volunteers are sent to the field a proper orientation should be imparted to different groups of volunteers regarding the questions to be asked, the manner in which they are to be asked and how to obtain the answers for the same. This exercise would definitely be helpful to the village authorities for the economic upliftment of the village but at the same time it would also help the volunteers in understanding the socio-economic background of the village in which they camp.

3) Anti AIDS and Anti-Malaria Campaigns

The volunteers should be divided into groups, which will enable them to cover a wider area and also to save time. The volunteers should be imparted training on the above themes and then one Asst. Programme Officer should accompany the volunteer under whose guidance the volunteers should perform their tasks of acquainting the village people about these dreadful diseases. Utmost care has to be taken in case of asking questions regarding AIDS, as it is a very sensitive area.

4) Anti-Tobacco street play and Rally

In order to free our youth from the tentacles of tobacco, Anti-tobacco Street plays can be performed followed by Anti-tobacco rallies with the consultation of the village authorities and with the support of local people.

5) Medical Camp for the villagers

Medical camp forms the core of the special camping programmes. However a lot of spadework has to go into it before the camp is actually held. Formal meetings of all the NSS Programme Officers and Asst. Programme Officers have to be called and a proper discussion should be held on the aspect much before the N.S.S camp is held. Then an appropriate strategy has to be worked out for the successful organization of the medical camp.

6) Competition for village youth and children

Considering one of the objectives of NSS Special Camping programme that is encouraging the volunteers to work among and with people, the NSS unit
can organize different competitions like dance, singing, monologue, fancy dress, best out of waste for the youth and young children of the villages.

However the time, the prizes to be awarded, number of prizes should be decided by the Programme Officers considering the norms of the NSS

7) Cultural Programmes

The cultural programmes can be categorized as under:

a. Cultural programmes for NSS volunteers and
b. Participatory cultural programmes

a. Cultural programmes for NSS volunteers

After a great deal of toiling during the daytime, the only thing which helps the volunteers to reduce their fatigue and relax their minds is the evening cultural programmes. It is an activity in which all the volunteers enthusiastically participate. This cultural programme is held from the very inception of the NSS Camp. The Cultural programme usually begins at 6.30 p.m. and lasts till 9.00 p.m. in the evening. This programme includes different competitions like:

* Solo singing
* Duet singing
* Group singing
* Mimes
* Monologue
* Skit
* Folk dance
* Antaakshari
* Just-a-minute (one minute public speaking) and such other items.

The volunteers, who are rather reluctant to participate in the college cultural programmes, actively participate in these camp cultural programmes. This manifests that the Programme Officer has really played a commendable role in this direction. Although the Cultural programme is meant for the volunteers, villagers can be invited to see and enjoy the programme.

b. Participatory Cultural Programme

Besides Cultural programme for NSS volunteers a Participatory Cultural programme can also be conducted. Unlike the Cultural
programme meant only for the NSS volunteers, the participatory cultural programme provides an opportunity to the villagers to actively participate in such programmes along with the NSS volunteers. Such programme can be held at least once in the ten days of camp duration. Conducting such a programme on a day prior to the final day of NSS camp is always advisable. This exercise not only provides an opportunity to the NSS volunteers to participate with the villagers, but also helps the NSS unit in establishing a good rapport with the village. The activities that are enumerated above are the activities in which the researcher was actively involved either as Assistant NSS Programme Officer or as NSS Programme Officer during the last five consecutive years.

4.5 Planning of Special Camp

Planning is deciding in advance what is to be done. Planning contains a course of action for the future, and an attempt to achieve a consistent, co-ordinated structure of operations aimed at the desired results. In NSS also appropriate planning at the State University and college level is made. All three levels of planning have the same importance.

4.5.1. Planning at the State level

Central Government through the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports gives only the broad guidelines and the State Government undertakes the programme. At the State level Meetings of the state committee are organized and strengths are allocated. The State Liaison Officer convenes the meeting of the State Advisory Committee and submits the proposal for the conduct of the Special Camping programme during the year. He brings to the notice of the state advisory committee programmes and projects to be undertaken. He seeks approval to the allocation of strength and the pattern of financial expenditure. The State Liaison Officer takes necessary steps to develop coordination with different departments and agencies. For the implementation of the planned programme a meeting of the N.S.S. programme coordinators, Head of the N.S.S. Regional Centre and officials is convened.
The release of grants to the Universities & + 2 Council is more important part in the process. So at the state level State Liaison Officer ensures that the special camping grants reach at the Universities in time. Some times the University fails to make the grants available to the colleges before holding the camps. The State Governmet should take a serious note of this type of default and necessary corrective measures should be taken to avoid its recurrence.

4.5.2. Planning at the University level

For the execution of N.S.S. Special Camping programme each university has to plan the same programme as the State Government. At the University level the Programme Co-ordinator concerned is required to convene the meeting of University and + 2 advisory committee. The advisory committee approves the programmes and special projects to be undertaken and the financial pattern of expenditure and the schedule of camps too. At the University level the allocation of strength is approved in advance so that N.S.S. units can submit their proposals to the Coordinator within time. University and the Programme Coordinator issue the guidelines regarding Special Camping programme and give financial directives indicating the financial pattern of expenditure. The same is brought to the notice of the Principals and Programme Officers. Universities are required to release Special Camping grants to the institutions one month in advance of the proposed commencement of the Camps.

4.5.3 Planning at the institution level

Projects, programmes, plans of expenditure of the Special Camp are decided and, approved at the State and University levels but at the institution level, the same is to be implemented properly. In order to carry out the execution of Special Camp as per the guidelines at this level also planning is necessary. There are many procedural steps to be taken. The first step in planning should be the socio economic and health survey. To choose the proper place for the camp relevant survey data should be utilised. In the adopted village surveys are organized as the regular activities before the Camp. Departments and authorities who would be in a position to make use of the survey data should also be involved in the conduct of the survey. The second step of planning will be the identification of the problems and needs of the adopted area. The data collected through survey would give the clear idea of the needs and potentials of the community. The projects for the camps will have to be based upon the needs of
the area so that detailed planning and necessary arrangements will be easily made.

The third step in planning will be to convene meeting of N.S.S. volunteers; leaders, and teachers of the college. The Programme Officer will discuss the details of the projects and will inform about the required arrangements to the Special Camps. Efforts will have to be made to involve more and more people in the organization of the Camp. The next step for the Programme Officer would be to arrange the meeting of the advisory committee for finalization of the camp details like time, date, venue, site, projects, inauguration the guests to be invited and other related matters. It is desirable to select the site, project work, camp activity, guests, after following points are taken into consideration.

4.5.3.1 Selection of the site

The site selection should be made by considering following points.

a. Conveyance to the site
b. Rural or urban slums
c. Socio economic status
d. Availability of the lodging facility
e. Proper water and toilet facility
f. Local support
g. Public sector support

4.5.3.2 Selection of the Project work:

The project work selection should be made on the basis of the following criteria

h. The selected project will boost the morale of the campers and develop in them a sense of achievement.
i. The needs of the locality
j. Local participation
k. Possibility of completing the project in ten days.

l. Chance for community interaction and participation

m. Possibility of follow-up action.

For the selection of the site and project work the meeting will have to arrange with B.D.O. / Municipal Officer, NGO, Social organization and others to identify the need of the areas selected. Initially at least two areas (villages / slum area) should be selected. The NSS Programme Officer should visit the villages and meet Sarpanch, Panch, School Head Master, officials of the local organization for the expected support (Place of lodging, prospects for project work, scope for involvement and interaction of the village community and machinery) Based on the observations of this visit the selection of the village for holding the camp should be made. The directive of holding three consecutive camps in the different places of the same Grampanchayat area has been issued to decide about the site of the camp.

The Programme Officer along with lady Programme Officer and few senior volunteers should pay a visit to and contact the Sarpanch, Panch, Head Master of the schools, officials of the local organizations, and others for their support, involvement and he should arrive at the decision about the site of camping. Primary school building premises, Community halls and premises, Temple halls and premises, Non occupied houses, should be chosen as the place for lodging. The proper care (Safety and toilet / Bath room facility) should be taken while choosing the place of lodging for girl volunteers.

Before finalizing the Site and Project, the Socio-economic survey and health survey of the different sub-parts of the village should be carried out with the help of the NSS volunteers. The information collected from the survey would definitely help in understanding the needs of the community, status of the community, weaknesses and strengths of the communities, which would be useful in planning the programme of the Camp. The final selection of the site should be conveyed to the students and the villagers. The meeting with the Programme Officers, interested colleagues, and NSS volunteers should be held to plan the activities of the camp.
After the finalization of the camp the NSS Programme Officer should submit the proposal regarding the proposed Special Camp to the NSS Programme Coordinator, NSS Regional Centre, State Liaison Officer and TORC Centre. He should inform them about the date, time, venue, projects to be undertaken and other necessary details of the Special Camp.

4.5.3.3 Planning of the camp programme

As the camp is an occasion for establishing rapport with the community a sense of discipline and devotion among the campers is very important. The NSS should ensure that various activities undertaken during the camp are planned and organized in such a manner that it will lead to fulfilment of the objective of holding a camp. In addition to manual work, the camp should provide opportunity for community living, community awareness, discussion in groups, debates, community interaction, cultural activities and other such matters.

The following activities should be included in the daily schedule of the Camp

A. Project work (Physical work / Shramsanskar)

Cleaning of the water ponds, smaller lakes and canals, Construction of roads and foot ways, cleanliness drive, Plastic litter free premises, are some of the projects which can be undertaken with the involvement of the villagers.

Planning and Execution: Before the camp Programme Officer along with the selected volunteers should visit the site and meet the villagers and explain to them about the camp and the project work to be undertaken and the importance of their involvement and advice. The villagers should be taken into confidence in planning and execution of the project work. It has been experienced that involvement of the community in planning and execution has always resulted in the increased and dedicated involvement in the project work. This has also helped in reducing local obstacles, minimizing local problems, etc.

B. Talks / demonstrations by eminent personalities

Planning and Execution: The topics selected for the lectures should be based on local needs, awareness oriented, informative, demonstrative and practical oriented. Some of the topics are listed below -
• Water, Soil conservation
• First Aid
• Banking information
• Character building
• Freedom struggle, National integration.
• Civic sense and responsibility, Road safety
• Eradication of Social evils
• Improved agricultural practice
• Arts, Craft, Music and culture
• Family welfare, Health and hygiene
• Social awareness, Environment awareness, Malaria/AIDS awareness, Awareness about ill effect of plastic litter, etc.
• Fundamental rights
• Environment laws, Basic law
• Welfare schemes and programmes of Govt.

The villagers, Youth, Women, school children should be invited to attend lectures. Wherever possible audio-visual aids can be used. The resource person should be requested to make use of local language and terminology to deliver the presentation that could be easily understood by the campers and villagers. Resource persons should include Doctors, Advocates, BDO, Engineers, Social workers, Teachers, Freedom fighters, and other. Resource persons selected should be mostly from the same locality or neighbouring locality. The Programme Officer's and volunteer's visit to the camp village would help in identifying local artist. The lectures / demonstration by the local villagers based on the specialty of their art, culture etc should also be organized. Demonstration on recital of Ghumat Aarti, folk songs and dances, clay model, local recipes, gardening, etc should be presented by the villagers. One day could be reserved for the presentation of talks / demonstration by the campers on the topic of their interest. Experimental demonstrations of the scientific facts behind the false superstitions and Demonstration of the self defence could be organized.
C. Community Awareness and Visit

Two way interaction with the community and mutual exchange of art and culture is important objective of holding camp.

Planning and Execution: Depending on the sub-parts of the village (wards/Wada/Wadi) the volunteers could be divided into groups. Each group headed by a leader and divided into smaller groups with the list of the families should visit the houses / families assigned to them every day. The list of the houses / families could be collected form the village's panchayat. The volunteers should visit every house / family to pass on the knowledge that they have gained from college education, resource persons, etc. These visits would help in developing better and friendly relation with the community, which increased involvement of the community and so, the interaction. Volunteers and villagers could share their knowledge and views. The volunteers could understand problems and difficulties faced by the rural / slums community. The community would know about the modern world of science, the importance of family planning, effects of alcoholism, tobacco, plastic litter, dirtiness, illiteracy, superstitions, gambling, and other vices. They would get information about their fundamental rights, Government schemes, banking rules, health and hygiene etc. This daily interaction with community would help in increased involvement of the villagers in other activities of the camp.

D. Debates / Group Discussion (Brain storming session)

Every day open debates / group discussions should be held. Campers and villagers should participate in the same with full enthusiasm. Some of the topics to be used for debating / discussions can be:

- T. V. - a boon or boost
- Internet - a boon or boost
- Gender equality
- Muscle power / intellectuality
- Advantages / dis-advantages of democracy, modernization, Nuclear power, industrialization etc.
**Planning and Execution** : For Debate, Volunteers and villagers present should be divided into two groups. Senior elderly villagers and teachers could be appointed as judges. The topics should be declared during the review session of the day, so sufficient time could be given to plan the strategies, but groups be made at the time of debate. Maximum participation of the volunteers from the group would be one of the criteria along with arguments for judging the debate. These criteria would enhance the participation of the campers and villager in debate and group discussion.

**E. Cultural Programme**

Everyday after dinner, a variety cultural programme of campers and villager should be organized. All participants and villagers would get opportunity to show their skill and talent.

**Planning and Execution** : Cultural programmes would be presented into two parts.

**Part I : Group wise competitions**

Inter - Group competitions like Skit, Folk dance, Dances based on recorded music, Antakshary, Monologue, mime, Street play, advertisement presentation, Patriotic song singing Poetry recital competition should be held. These programmes could be based on the theme given by the Programme Officer.

On the last four days Inter-ward / wadi competitions for the villager's could also be held. (Last four days more effective) The singing competition for the primary school children could be organized.

**Part - II** : In addition to the competitions variety entertainment programme should be presented by the campers. Every day one group would be made in-charge for planning and executing the programme. The volunteers group visiting houses / families from the various wards of the village for the community visit programme would play an important role in increasing involvement of the villagers irrespective of age in the Variety entertainment programme.
On the last night of the camp a joint Variety entertainment programme would be held where villagers would actively, participate with full enthusiasm and interest. The villagers could present various village folk dances, folk arts, folk songs, magic show etc. The volunteers could enjoy and participate in the village folk programmes. The villagers would also present programmes on the different themes.

F. Morning March (Prabhat Feri)

Every day after the multi religion prayer in the morning, a morning march should be organized in the various wards of the camping village. All campers should participate in the same. During the march, various slogans (Patriotic awakening) should be shouted and various patriotic songs could be sung during the march. This march should prove very effective in creating awareness about the camp in the village, in taking various programmes to the villages, in carrying out various awareness programmes such as awareness about health and hygiene, malaria / environment / afforestation / ill effects of tobacco / ill effects of plastic litter / environment conservation / wild life conservation etc. Whenever required street plays could also be organized on the way of morning march.

G. Social economic and health survey

Campers should also be involved in carrying out social economic survey and health survey of the village. The survey carried out during community visit by the campers would help in understanding the community in a better way that is by understanding the problems/ limitations of the rural community. The survey could be utilized for planning about future activities in the villages. A copy of the brief report of survey should be submitted to Grampanchayat and Department of Social Welfare for their kind perusal and necessary follow up action.

4.5.4 Pre-Camp Orientation

Special Camping forms an integral part of NSS. For successful and efficient planning and conduct of special camp, pre-camp orientation is a must and it should be arranged one week before the commencement of the camp. The expert faculties, past NSS volunteers and resource persons can be invited to guide the students in this programme. This programme can be held on one day.
One of the parts of this programme is arranging the visit of the students to the camp site. This makes the students familiar with the camp site, the people, their surrounding, environment, road route and other matters which is very much helpful in the preparation for the camp.

Pre planning for camp is a very important aspect, which includes pre-camp orientation. This orientation should be given to all N.S.S. volunteers who are selected for camp, at least a week before the commencement of the camp so that the Volunteers get fully prepared for the camp and may clarify their doubts and difficulties well in advance. In order to make this training more fruitful, the Programme Officer in consultation with the college advisory committee and Volunteer Leaders should select the camp site and with the help of local leader decide well in advance the major projects to the undertaken in the selected village during the camp period.

4.5.4.1 Importance of Orientation Programme

Pre-camp orientation to volunteers is required to inform, instruct and create awareness with respect to

1. Aims and objectives of the camp.
2. Their role in developmental activities at the camp site.
3. Their duties and responsibilities during the camp period.
4. Projects and Programmes to be undertaken in the village selected for camp.
5. Important areas such as Discipline in the camp, Inter-group and Intra-group behaviour, Interaction with Community, Community Co-operation for development activities, Group Leadership and Personality Development.
6. Structure of ten days camp in details.

a) **Camping material to be taken**: The participants should be briefed about material to be taken like bedding, clothes according to season, materials of personal use specially torch, thread, needle, rope, glass, plate, spoon, etc.
b) Undertaking to be taken from students and their parents that they are participating in the camp at their own risk and that the organizers will not be responsible for any casualty to them and their belongings.

c) **Introduction of faculties and other members**: It is necessary so that they know them personally and treat and behave accordingly.

7. Benefits and advantages of Camp to self, College and community.

8. Theme of camp.

### 4.5.4.2 Content of Orientation Programme

The following important topics are needed to be covered during pre-camp orientation.

**A) Project / Programme**

Depending upon the nature of special projects and programmes the students must be given sufficient intensive training in the details of the project. This will help the student campers to communicate their ideas with the people and participate in the programme more effectively. List of all important projects must be handed over to the volunteers.

**B) General Aspects**

i. Need and importance of Special Camp.

ii. Importance of Special Camp Theme.

iii. Importance of sustainable Community Development

iv. Rules and Regulations to be observed by volunteers.

vi. Discipline in the Camp.

vii. Items to be carried and not to be carried by the Volunteers.

viii. 'Undertaking of Good Behaviour' signed by Volunteers and Parents / Guardians.

ix. Duties and responsibilities of Volunteers.
x. Benefits and advantages to Volunteers, College and Society

xi. Complete Time-Table of the Camp.

xii. Accommodations for Campers i.e. facilities at the Camp Site.


xiv. Constitution of different committees and their duties. For example, Purchase Committee, Disciplinary Committee, Programme Committee, Reception and Public Relation Committee, Equipments Maintenance Committee, Transport Arrangement Committee, Project Committee etc.

C) Village Community

i. Background of Village Community from the Sociological and Psychological point of view should be taken into consideration.

ii. Facilities available in the village such as Police Station, Primary Health Centre, Medical Store, Transportation, Telecommunication and others should be noted and used as and when necessary.

iii. Village leaders mainly Political Leaders and Social Workers and their co-operation in N.S.S. work and villagers co-operation to N.S.S. should be ensured in pre-camping activity.

4.5.4.3 Resource Persons and Methodology for Orientation

Principal and Programme Officers of the respective College, Programme Officers of the neighbouring colleges, Medical Officers, Village Leaders, Social Workers, Environmentalists and other faculty members could be involved in the conduct of this orientation. Wherever necessary Development Officials could be invited to explain the technicalities of the specific projects to the N.S.S. volunteers. It is necessary to note that the faculty members invited for orientation must have practical experience in their field.

The faculty members may provide information to Volunteers giving talks with the help of charts, diagrams, audio-visual aids etc. Question-Answer session and discussion method can be applied to inform about arrangement. The demonstration method shall be used to explain specific technical projects.
4.5.4.4 One day camp / fortnight camps are helpful in

- Understanding Geographical Condition of Village.
- Basic Facilities like Sanitation, health & hygiene etc.
- Survey to be conducted on what major issue?
- Counselling needed on what aspects.
- Position of Literacy rate, family planning programme etc.
- Economic condition of the village and basic yield / revenue
- Problems like social, cultural, political, economical, religious etc.
- Lastly a good rapport will be developed between students and villagers.

4.5.4.5 Specific area of orientation on the special projects to the volunteers

- Discussion with the Area leaders like Panch, Sarapanch, Social worker etc.
- Organizing the meeting and discussion with the village
- Organizing the rally on the Motto of National Service Scheme
- Organizing the lectures on the basic literature on the project to be undertaken.
- Planning for the special project on the following -
  a) Number of volunteers required for the project.
  b) Number of groups in which the volunteers to be divided.
  c) Division of the work depending upon the groups.
  d) Time required for completing the project.
  e) Preparation of working schedules.
  f) Material and equipments required for the project.
  g) Discussion on the kind of participation of locals in the project.
h) Discussion on the behaviour and discipline to be maintained throughout the completion of the project.

i) Selection of the kind of inspection to inspect the work daily executed.

The orientation for NSS volunteers on the special projects to be undertaken in the camp is very much essential to train the volunteers on the skills and techniques required to accomplish the project. The orientation on the project will help the volunteers to execute the work on the project systematically in time. As a result, it will not only boost up the morale and confidence of the volunteers but also give practical work experience which can be used by them to start self-employment after their graduation.

### 4.6 Preparation of Special Camping Programme

Meetings, discussion, finalization of the date, time and projects will be the first half of the planning and preparatory work before the day of camp for the Special Camping programme which will be pre-camping preparation. The second half of the planning and preparation for the Special Camping programme will be at two levels namely the University level and the Unit level.

#### 4.6.1 Preparation at University level

Before the camp, students and Programme Officers should know about the responsibilities, work, project and aims of the camp. So, proper orientation of teachers and volunteer leaders is necessary. Orientation will help them in proper programme planning and its implementation. At the University level this type of orientation is organized. The second step will be to consult the local authorities for the guidance and assistance of projects to be taken in the camp and to involve local departments and authorities in the execution of projects. Approval of the projects submitted by the N.S.S. units should be intimated one month in advance. It will enable the Programme Officer to make necessary arrangements and contact the local authorities for the successful organization of the camp. So the approval of the projects is necessary by the Programme Coordinator. Last but the most important work is the timely release of grants. Grants released by Government of India and State Government may be made available to the N.S.S. Units organizing the camp before the camp actually
starts. The University should release in advance the Special Camping grant admissible to the N.S.S. units subject to the conditions of proper maintenance of account. The remaining balance may be released on the submission of final accounts by the concerned N.S.S. units.

4.6.2 Preparation at the Unit level

At the unit level consultation with various departments, and authorities, is necessary for organizing all equipments and grocery and tools. The Programme Officer should consult the relevant departments and have proper assessment of the facilities available from the department. The Programme Officer will make necessary arrangements for board required for the volunteers during camp. He will also ensure that the tools and equipments required for the project in the camp are available in sufficient numbers. He should also ensure about the board and lodging arrangements, care should be taken to see the necessary facilities are available to girl students to maintain their privacy and meet their needs.

Following arrangements should be made by Programme Officers.

1. **Banner** : Sufficient number of banners should be made available to put at the proper places on the way of camp near the village and in the village also.

2. **Programme Schedule** : In the programme schedule arrival and departure of guests and their subjects will be indicated.

3. **Communication** : Letters and Invitation cards should reach the staff, University, college and the village too in time.

4. **Lodging for the volunteer's** : proper arrangements should be made for the Board and lodging for the volunteers and care should be taken for the girl students. Arrangements for the guests should be made.

5. **Boarding** : For the successful camp clean and sufficient food should be given, Grocery, Gas, Stove, Vegetables, Cook, utensil, water tanks, Buckets, glasses and necessary items should be arranged.
6. **Interaction**: Loudspeaker, table cloth, flowers, Tape Recorder, Camera, and Batteries should be made available.

7. **Shramdan**: For the projects undertaken, equipments like sickles, spades, and shovels should be made available.

8. In the emergency cases First Aid and medicines most important.

9. To put documents clear day to day Registration and Books of Account are necessary and the signature Register for volunteers, papers, carbon papers, Letter pad, Pen, Pencils, chalks, pins, Punching machine and files should be in the camp with the Programme Officer.

10. Before the camp, during the camp and after camp programmes undertaken will have to be published in the newspaper. Preparation for the publicity of camp should be made.

11. For the cultural programmes to be arranged in the camp all the playing instruments will be made available.

12. Proper electrical materials will be taken by the Programme Officer like wires, Light, Holders, Night lamps.

Above material equipments can be made available from College, University N.S.S. Office, camp site, the villagers, local organizations, Panchayat Samiti, Agriculture Department and Social Department.

### 4.7 Administration and Organisation of Special camp

#### 4.7.1 Organisation of Special Camp

Organisation of camp is that structure of camp in which Programme Officers and volunteers work together for the same aims and objectives. It is an identifiable group of volunteers contributing their efforts towards the attainment of the goals of Special Camp.
4.7.1.1 Programme Officer should organize the camp through the following steps and distribute the work and responsibility also.

1. **Division of Work**
   
   Programme Officer cannot work alone for the big group of volunteers. So he divides work among the groups of volunteers. He should make the various committees to work so that all the work can be performed smoothly. There are some important committees which should be made in every camp. Such as

   i) **Project committee** - This committee will look after the work for the project or shramdan. The group leader will manage the groups, division of work, equipments, tools, materials.

   ii) **Food arrangement** - This committee will work for tea, breakfast, lunch and dinner. They will provide grocery or help them in cooking the food and serving the food.

   iii) **Cleaning work** - This committee will see the camp site, kitchen rooms, will be clean and neat. The committee leader will distribute the cleaning work among the members of the committee.

   iv) **Exercise and Yoga Sports** - The committee members will give instructions about the exercise and yoga in the morning and sports in the evening.

   v) **Lecture series** - The committee members of this committee will receive the guest. They will write the subject and name of Lecturer on nearby blackboards, Bouquet, coconut, table cloth, table, water will be arranged by them. Introduction, anchoring, thanks for the lecture will be responsibility of the committee.

   vi) **Discipline** - Discipline committee will look after maintaining the discipline in the camp all the time.

   vii) **Cultural Programmes**: Every day cultural programmes will be announced and arranged by this committee.
viii) **Purchase / market committee:** This committee will arrange purchase of utensils, grocery, food material and other camping materials needed for the camp.

ix) **Public relation committee:** This committee will arrange publicity of project, seek participation of local people and look after the guests in the camp and arrange their arrival and departure.

### 4.7.1.2 Schedule of the camp

The schedule of the camp should be decided involving all the participants and the following schedules should be decided

a) Schedule of arrival and departure of the participants and others for the camp.

b) Schedule of working of various committees.

c) Schedule of inauguration and valedictory function and responsibility of participants.

d) Schedule of daily routine of the camp from morning to night.

e) Schedule of departure from camp site.

Proper division of work is the key of camp organization, with this in mind Programme Officer should allocate the responsibilities. He should develop the accountability among the group leader. Co-ordination of activities of committee, direction of the camp, motivation, development of leadership, effective centralization, maintaining justice and kindness, freedom to think and execute the plan are the necessary steps of the organization of the camp.

### 4.7.2 Administration of the Camp

A proper administration would help in successful organization of the camp. Democratic approach, distribution of the responsibilities should be given special attention. On the very first day of the camp after the introduction of the campers, the meeting of the campers is to be called. Depending upon the strength campers are to be divided into 4/8 groups. One group leader would be elected from each group and all the volunteers together would elect a camp leader. The camp leader elected mostly would be a senior volunteer. NSS
volunteers are supposed to report to their group leader and group leaders are supposed to report to the NSS camp leader who is then supposed to report to the Programme Officer / teacher. This organization helps in the distribution of responsibility, provides opportunity for leadership and so leads to the better execution of the camp programmes with good sense of discipline and cooperation.

The volunteers' groups are to be given names of the national leaders / flowers / animals / Kings / rivers, etc. The day-to-day management of the camp is to be done through committees, which will take care of the various aspects of camp life.

Proper co-ordination of various committees will maintain the atmosphere of camp. During the camp some administrative steps are necessary,

4.7.2.1 Publicity

The day to day programmes, Project work will be made known in the village as well as published in the newspaper. The publicity of the work will be the motivation for the volunteers. The detailed programme of the camp should be displayed at the camp site and at all prominent places in the village.

4.7.2.2 Applications, Prizes and Rewards

To develop the competitive spirit among the campers and villagers, the prizes are to be awarded for various competitions and programmes held during the camp. Prizes could be sponsored by the villagers.

4.7.2.3 Evaluation

The State, TOC Co-ordinator, NSS Coordinator, local institutions, and Programme Officers of other colleges should visit the camp to encourage the students. They can show weaknesses and strength. They can provide some guidelines also.

The camp should be evaluated by independent organizations by filling a questionnaire or by visiting the camp.
4.7.2.4 Reports & Accounts

After the camp Programme Officer should report to the Programme Coordinator immediately. The report will indicate the location of the camp, actual number of participants, duration of camp, activities undertaken in the camp, & response of the community.

Accounts of the expenditure should be submitted by Programme Officer along with the report. The submission of expenditure is necessary to receive the grants at proper time.

4.8 Factors Responsible for the success of the camp

Systematic planning, dedication, abundance of patience, practical approach and active involvement of N.S.S. Programme Officers and volunteers holds the key to success in any N.S.S. activity. The manual work or any other project depending on the local needs is usually performed in the mornings. The talent programme followed by cultural programme is usually scheduled for the afternoons and evenings.

In order to have a proper control over the NSS volunteers it is always advisable to keep the volunteers busy with some activity or the other.

Camp activities with more scope for community - student youth interaction and involvement would help in fulfilling the objectives of NSS Special Camps and NSS. Proper precamp planning and sincere execution thereafter would help in fruitful organization of the camp. Daily community visits for community awareness work help student, youth and community in mutual exchange of knowledge, art of living, culture, skills, etc. which in its turn help in increased involvement of the community in the NSS and in developing better rapport with the institution. Inter-group / inter-ward / wadi competitions develop competitive spirit among the student youth and villagers which result in the increase in their dedicated participation in the camp activities. Involvement of Student youth and villagers in the planning and execution of the NSS camp programmes will help in managing the camp to fulfil its objectives.

Better interaction of the campers with villagers develops better rapport,
which helps in getting guidance, co-operation and help from the community. The villager's involvement in cultural programmes along with campers provides better opportunity for the exposure to the skills and talents in them. The villagers are invited to have lunch / dinner, with a camper which develops friendly relations.

The prominent villagers who are likely to render help or who have rendered help are to be invited on the dais to grace the occasion of inaugural and or valedictory function. Respectful hospitality to every visitor of the camp helps in developing better relations with the community. The socio-economic and health survey carried out helps in understanding the needs, weaknesses and strengths of the community which helps in planning the other activities of the camp (talks / demonstrations / awareness work)

Camp visits and appreciations by the eminent personalities like Hon. Ministers, Hon. MLAs, Government officers, University Professors, NSS Coordinator, Freedom fighters, local leaders, parents, etc boost the morale of the campers and villagers which result in their dedicated involvement. Appreciation of the village folk art, music, cultural activities by the campers and visitors of the camp site also helps in creating good relation with the villagers which increases their involvement. The community visits of the campers helps to increase the participation of the villagers of all ages. The villager participates in the variety entertainment programme and present folk song / dances that otherwise they present only during festivals and special occasion. Campers also learn the folk songs and dances. The competition to win the prizes / awards increases the participation of the campers and villagers in the activities of the camp. Group prizes are to be given on the bases of quality and maximum participation of the campers in the programmes.

The NSS Special Camps are to be organized for three consecutive years in the same Grampanchayat at different areas with different project strengthen the rapport, which will be beneficial in planning and execution of the activities and for increasing the involvement of the campers and community.

Rural musical equipments, utensils used by the villagers etc can be
displayed at the site. The volunteers can organize small Science exhibition at the campsite, which will help in developing scientific attitude among the school going children and other villagers. Proper planning could be made by involving volunteers and community. The community visits of the volunteers and programme officer, developing the competitive spirit, good discipline presented by the volunteers, respectful behaviour of volunteers, cooperation and sincere involvement of the Community and campers, appreciation of the seniors will help in better coordination of any camp activity.

The identification of local needs, weakness and strengths of the community, development of good faith, confidence and better rapport with the community, community involvement, orientation of the campers, cooperation of the NSS volunteers, colleagues, villagers and sincere dedicated involvement of the volunteers and Programme Officers are the basic requirements for planning and executing camp activities such as lectures, cultural programmes, exhibitions, demonstrations, various competitions for youth, children etc during the camp period. The interaction of community with students and teachers enriches the personality of the student volunteers and helps the community to improve its living conditions.

4.9 Special Camps in the University of Pune

The jurisdiction of the University of Pune comprises of the three districts of Pune, Ahmednagar and Nasik. Taking into consideration the large number of affiliated colleges with the NSS units in the University of Pune area, the NSS organization of the Pune University is divided in four regions:

1) Pune City  
2) Pune Rural  
3) Ahmednagar  
4) Nasik

The present research work intends to make a study of the Special Camps of NSS in Pune University area during the three years of 2002-2003, 2003-2004 and 2004-2005. The University of Pune organized the NSS Special Camps in the manner indicated below in details.
4.9.1 Special Camps, 2002-2003

During 2002-2003 the theme of NSS Special Camps was "Youth for Jal Samvardhan" (Water Conservation) and the Special Camps were organized between 18th October and 30th December 2002. It was decided to organize a One Day Camp in each unit of the Colleges of Pune City and Pune Rural Regions from 24th September 2002 that is the NSS Day onwards. Accordingly, Assistant Programme Adviser of the Regional Centre Shri. H. Suresh, Block Development Officer of the Maval Tahasil Shri. Rajendra Dighe and the Programme Co-ordinator Prof. K. P. Bairagi gave guidance to the NSS Programme Officers of the Pune District in their meeting about the holding of One Day Camp. It was resolved in the meeting that each college in the NSS regular activities would hold One Day Camp to construct a Vanrai Bund in the Maval Tahasil during the NSS week from 24th September to 30th September. During the One Day Camps organized during the NSS week thirty five college NSS units constructed forty six Vanarai Bunds in the different villages of the Maval tehsil with the cooperation rendered by the Block Development Officer. These One Day Camps prepared the ground work and necessary environmental awareness was created among the members of the community for such programmes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>No. of Colleges</th>
<th>Organisation of Camp</th>
<th>No. of Colleges not organising the Camp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pune City</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pune Rural</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ahmednagar</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasik</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Pune University NSS Annual Report of 2002-03.

During this year 2002-03, 149 colleges out of the total 164 colleges organized the Special Camps. The theme was "Youth for Jal Samvardhan" and keeping in view the objectives of "Water Conservation and Recharging Water Reservoirs. The activities such as constructing Vanarai Bunds, Recharging
Wells, Farm Ponds were undertaken. In addition to the Water Conservation Programmes road repairing, constructing approach roads, leveling of grounds, health check-up, eradication of superstitions, cultural programmes, tree plantation, cleaning the village, group discussion, essay competition and similar activities were completed in the Special Camps.

During this year in the three districts of Pune University area, four hundred and fifty Vanarai Bunds were constructed of which one hundred and twenty bunds were in the Maval Tehsil alone. This achievement was rewarded by the Government of Maharashtra by conferring the Award of Excellence to the Block Development Officer, Maval Tehsil in Mahatma Phule Water Campaign. Shri. Mohan Dharia, former Member, Planning Commission in his letter of congratulations to the University of Pune has commended this tremendous task as a grand achievement of the highest order as nowhere in India the construction of Vanarai bunds on such a large scale has ever been accomplished. The total work cost of this construction during the Special Camping Programme has touched the mark of One Crore Rupees.

4.9.2 Special Camps, 2003-2004

During the year 2003-2004 the NSS Special Camps were organized during the period from 15th November 2003 to 10th February 2004. The theme of this year was "Youth for Cleanliness". The following activities were conducted in the Special Camps of this year 2003-2004.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Soak Pits</td>
<td>3557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleaning Gutters</td>
<td>22 Kilometers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood Donation</td>
<td>1698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical check Up</td>
<td>3155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood Group Detection</td>
<td>1220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleanliness Survey</td>
<td>12334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterinary Check-Up Camp</td>
<td>1440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bunds</td>
<td>0087</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recharging of Wells</td>
<td>0018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road Repairing</td>
<td>044 km.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree Plantation</td>
<td>18180</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
During this year out of the total 184 colleges, 176 colleges organized NSS Special Camps. The theme being Youth and Cleanliness, the activities were conducted with the focus on cleanliness and health programmes. The evaluation of the activities revealed the fact that the total work cost of the constructive activities in the Special Camps of this year was estimated to be Rupees Ninety Seven Lacs.

### 4.9.3 Special Camps, 2004-2005

During the year 2004-2005 at the National Level no specific uniform theme was fixed for the Special Camping Programme. In consequence the State Liaison Officer and the State Advisory Committee resolved to carry out the programmes related to Water Literacy and Disaster Management Dr. Ashok Kolaskar, former Vice Chancellor Of University of Pune proposed to implement the programme of tree plantation in Continuous Contour Trenches (CCT) to be dug on the slopes of the hilly areas of the districts of Pune, Ahmednagar and Nasik. It was also resolved to enable NSS volunteers to act as Knowledge Balutedar (Knowledge Volunteers in Villages) with the Co-operation to be rendered by Maharshtra Knowledge Corporation. It was resolved to fix some targets to acquaint with the scientific information about CCT to the Programme Co-ordinator, District Co-ordinators and Programme Officers.

1. To create the awareness about the importance of the Water Literacy.
2. To impart training in digging Continuous Contour Trenches.
3. To prepare Continuous Contour Trenches.

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**Table 4.9.2 Special Camps in 2003-2004**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>No. of Colleges</th>
<th>Organisation of Camp</th>
<th>No. of Colleges not organising the Camp</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pune City</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pune Rural</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ahmednagar</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasik</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Pune University NSS Annual Report of 2003-04.)
4. To plant the trees in a scientific manner in the Continuous Contour Trenches.

5. To create the awareness among the villagers about the Water Literacy.

6. To create awareness about the Soil Conservation.

**First Training Camp on CCT for Programme Officer**

At Bhimashankar, the first training camp for making Continuous Contour Trenches was held. In this training camp one hundred and fifty Programme Officers were imparted training with the help of the Contour Marker. The entire training schedule was carried out by Maharashtra Knowledge Corporation.

**University Level Camp**

From 30th May to 5th June under the auspices of Waghire College, Saswad the University level Continuous Contour Trenches Training camp was conducted for two volunteers each from the affiliated colleges in the Pune University Area at Daundaj in Purandhar Tahsil. One hundred and twenty five volunteers participated in this Continuous Contour Trenches training camp in which the actual demonstration of the Continuous Contour Trenches was given to the participants.

**Camp in Drought Prone Area**

Students Welfare Council and National Service Scheme of the University of Pune resolved to carry out the camps in the drought prone twelve tehsils as directed by the Management Council of University of Pune. For this purpose a committee was constituted of Dr. Arun Adsul, Dr. Gajanan Ekbote and Dr. Sambhaji Pathare Members of the Pune University Management Council with Prof. Tej Niwalikar, Director, Student's Welfare Council and Dr. Sanjay Chakane, NSS Co-ordinator, Pune University. The committee resolved to conduct Continuous Contour Trenches Special Camps in the twelve drought prone tehsils of the three districts with the help of the NSS Programme Officers of the respective colleges. It was resolved that any college student residing in a drought prone village if desirous of participating in the Continuous Contour Trenches Special Camp would be permitted to participate and the condition of being a volunteers in NSS was relaxed in such cases and that such a college student would be entitled to receive rupees twenty five per day for the duration
of the camp and to his college rupees fifty per day would be reimbursed and so the expenditure of rupees seventy five per day per student was sanctioned. The intention was to solve the water scarcity problem of the drought prone village and to render some financial assistance to the college student from the drought prone areas. It was resolved to bear the expenditure for these Special Camps from the funds of the University of Pune. These camps were conducted during the summer vacation in the months of April, May and June 2004. In all the twelve camps in the drought prone areas were conducted in which the village ponds and the Continuous Contour of the Trenches were dug and totally the Continuous Contour Trenches of the length twenty five thousand mtrs were dug.

**Refresher Course on CCT**

In July a Continuous Contour Trenches Training Camp was held for Programme Co-ordinators and District Co-ordinators under the auspices of TORC Mumbai at Hanbarwadi in Kolhapur District and the Continuous Contour Trenches Training schedule and Draft Action Plan for the year 2004-05 was prepared in this Training Camp.

**Training to the Volunteers Leaders**

On 3rd and 4th August the District Co-ordinators in the University area arranged with the help of district co-ordinating college Two days Training camps for three volunteers leaders from each college at four locations at Daundaj, Purandar Tehsil, Pune District, Jarewadi, Rajgurunagar Tehsil, Pune District, Rajur, Akole Tehsil, Ahmednagar District and Kalwan, Nasik District. The training during these two day camps was imparted to five hundred and fifty volunteers' leaders.

**Water Literacy Revolution Mission**

On 9th August in all the College in Pune University Area, Programme Officers and trained volunteers leaders gave instructions in water literacy to more than 30,000 NSS volunteers with the help of the CD's prepared by the Maharashtra Knowledge Corporation.
State Level Training Camp

From the NSS day on 24th September 2004 to 30th September 2004 four hundred and fifty NSS volunteers from the state were given the training in the Continuous Contour Trenches at the ideal village Hivare Bazar in Ahmednagar district under the auspices of the State Government of Maharashtra and New Arts, Commerce and Science College, Ahmednagar affiliated to the University of Pune. In this State Level training camp one hundred and twenty NSS volunteers from Pune University area participated.

University Level Training Camp

Under the joint auspices of University of Pune, Mamasheb Mohol College, Pune and Vishweshwar Co-operative Bank and with the help of Dr. Sanjay Bhosale, District Deputy Registrar, the University level Continuous Contour Trenches Training camp was conducted at Daundaj (Purandhar Tehsil, Pune District) between 30th October and 08th November. Vishweshwar Co-operative Bank shouldered the responsibility of the financial provision for this camp. During the camp CCT of the length of three thousand meters was prepared and the participants were two volunteers from each college units. The training was given to three hundred volunteers.

Sowing of Seeds Campaign

The University of Pune conducted the sowing of seeds campaign on a massive scale between 27th July and 01st August 2004. In this campaign the locations selected were Sinhagad for Pune city colleges, Bhuleshwar and Shivneri for the Pune Rural Colleges, Mohtadevi for Ahmednagar district Colleges and Vani for Nasik District colleges. In this campaign one hundred and thirty colleges took part in order to carry out the sowing of eight lacs seeds and the planting of six thousand saplings.

All these programmes and activities led to the appropriate creation of environmental awareness about Continuous Contour Trenches and about the training of the technique of CCT construction. Therefore the camps were conducted with focus on the theme of Water Literacy.
## Table 4.9.3  Special Camps in 2004-2005

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</tr>
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### Chain Camps of Continuous Contour Trenches Construction

In the University of Pune area the colleges from Pune, Ahmednagar and Nasik districts organised Special Camps for the construction of Continuous Contour Trenches in the chain camp.

On 9th November 2004 a meeting of all the Block Development Officers and Forest Officers in Pune District was convened in which Hon. Shri. Prabhakar Deshmukh, District Collector, Pune District and Hon. Dr. Ashok Kolaskar, Vice Chancellor, Pune University gave the guidance to all those present at the meeting. The Block Development Officers present in the meeting suggested the appropriate location in their respective tehsils for the construction of the Continuous Contour Trenches. Hon. Shri. Prabhakar Deshmukh, District Collector, Pune District made an appeal to make the entire Pune District Water Tanker Free by conducting NSS Special Camps in the villages suffering from the scarcity of potable water and where the water supply was made through the tankers with the help of the Block Development Officers and NSS units under the Tanker Free District Campaign.

### Special Camps conducted by Pune University Colleges

There are forty eight Pune University affiliated colleges in the Pune city with NSS units allocated to them. On 31st October 2004 at Daundaj, the University under the leadership of University NSS Programme Co-ordinator organised a demonstration cum pre-camp planning camp for which thirty three Programme Officers from Pune city colleges were taken around the work of construction of Continuous Contour Trenches and the follow up tree plantation in the CCT was also inspected on the site on this occasion. It was then planned
to select the right spot for each of the college NSS units and exact locations of chain Special Camps were fixed with mutual consultation. Accordingly Pune city college NSS units conducted their Special Camps at the sites determined such as Daundaj, Chambali, Sategaon, Gargotwadi, Ragheshwari, Wagholi, Thakur Pimpri, Dive and Pune University Campus. On 25th October 2004 the NSS Programme Officers from Pune Rural region colleges were called for a meeting at Jarewadi in Rajgurunagar Tehsil, Pune District to give a demonstration of CCT construction and an appeal was made to organise the chain NSS Special Camps and accordingly the sites of the camps at the respective villages were fixed with mutual consultation. The NSS Special Camps were conducted as per the planning determined at Pabal, Panadhare, Jarewadi and Daunduj. On 20th October 2004 at Rajur, Akole Tehsil, Ahmednagar District the meeting of NSS Programme Officer of Ahmednagar colleges was convened. The distribution of camp sites at villages was decided upon in connection with the Special Camps for CCT construction. Accordingly the NSS Special Camps were conducted at Mohoj Devade, Chandgaon, Vadale, Pimpalgaon Waghla, Jadhargaon, Pemgir, Gondegaon, Ziki and Bhidepur. The meeting of Nasik district NSS Programme Officers was held at Vani on 21st October 2004. The demonstration of CCT construction was given to them and the village camp sites were distributed to the respective college NSS unit. The NSS Special Camps were organised at Arihantwadi, Ankai, Ghodegaon, Manur, Bakedare, Bhuyane, Nilgavhan, Songiri and Dehane as per the planning and distribution of camp sites.

**Combined Activities**

Out of the one hundred and ninety four NSS unit colleges in Pune University area, one hundred and seventy one colleges conducted CCT construction NSS Special Camps. The construction of the Ninety one thousand two hundred and forty meter long CCT was completed during the Special Camps. The total work cost of the construction work carried out in the NSS Special Camps is evaluated to be one and a half crore rupees approximately.

Forthcoming Activities: There is bound be retention of water reserves on the hilly slopes around the villages where the CCT construction work has been carried out after the rainy season of the monsoon.
There will be percolation of water below the ground level and this is bound to prevent the erosion of soil. In June 2005, Agriculture Officers, Forests Officers and Social Forestry Department their staff and other personnel the residents of the villages concerned and NSS volunteers have decided to plant one lac saplings. Colleges have started the preparations and the spade work to establish their own plant nurseries on their premises or at suitable sites.

4.9.4 Special Camps, 2005-2006

Table 4.9.4 Special Camps in 2005-2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>No. of Colleges</th>
<th>Organisation of Camp</th>
<th>No. of Colleges not organising the Camp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pune City</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pune Rural</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ahmednagar</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasik</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The NSS Special Camps were conducted between 01st September 2005 and 10th February 2006 with their focus on the theme of Disaster Management, Soil and Water Management.

Under the Maharashtra State water self-reliance project, the University of Pune has organised one hundred and twenty five workshops for 128 Programme Officers and 4000 NSS volunteers. In these workshops, information was given about the open toilet free village campaign. On account of this training two thousand soak pits necessary for toilets were dug in the Special Camps. The two villages namely Chetalvedhe and Pimpalgaon Wagha have been hundred percent freed from the open toilet system an account of National Service Scheme and both the villages received awards for this achievement of social significance for the healthy life style.
During this year in the NSS Special Camps the following constructive tasks were completed:

1. Bunds 08
2. Continuous Contour Trenching and refilling 90,000 meters
3. Construction of roads 20 Km.
4. Tree Plantation 80,000
5. Village Ponds (Lakes) 016
6. Blood Donation 2567
7. Medical Check Up 3155
8. Veterinary Medical Check Up 1440
9. Survey of House Holds 13567
10. Cleaning of Gutters 13 Km.


The University of Pune has resolved that in the NSS Special Camps under the broad theme of Disaster Management each college with NSS unit will focus on the disaster of drought in order to construct Continuous Contour Trenches and refilling there and on the healthy life style to make the villages free from open toilets to spread information about the freedom from the open toilet system and digging soak pits for toilets.

### 4.9.5 Open Toilet Eradication Campaign

Under the Maharashtra State Open Toilet Eradication Campaign, grants have been given to train the NSS volunteers as cleanliness Messengers. In University of Pune out of these grants in selected colleges of Pune University area training as Health Volunteers (Messengers) was imparted. One University Level Camp was held on the topic of Eradication of Open Toilet System at Alandi.

During 2005-06 in the NSS Special Camps under the theme of Disaster Management NSS volunteers and villagers were given lessons in Water Literacy. In the CCT constructed last year refilling and recharging of water resources was completed and tree plantation was carried out under the Nirmal Gram (Clean Village) Campaign, the NSS volunteers in the Special Camps created awareness about the cleanliness and healthy life style.
The NSS volunteers carried out the task of digging soak pits for the toilets. This activity in the Special Camps has led to the Eradication of Open Toilet in many villages. This in its turn gave lessons in cleanliness as an essential factor for health to the NSS volunteers and villagers. This will ensure that the disaster such as epidemics will not recur frequently.

4.9.6 Vrikshdindi (Tree procession) and Cleanliness Campaign

Maharashtra State Department of Higher and Technical Education, NSS, University of Pune, and Shivaji University, Kolhapur jointly conducted the campaign of sowing more than thirty thousand seeds at Vadkinala during the State Level Vriksha Dindi (Tree Procession) and Cleanliness Mission between 10th June and 29th June 2004 to participate in the celebrations of Pune-Pandharpur Palkhi (Palanquin) march. There after in the three thousand and five hundred meter long CCT constructed during the State Level Camp at Daundaj, (Purandar Tehsil, Pune District) in May nearly three thousand and five hundred saplings were planted, The hundreds of pilgrims marching with the Alandi-Pandharpur Saint Dnyaneshwar Palanquin march participated in the Social Awareness Programme. All the saplings planted on this occasion have grown in the best possible manner which proves the fact that the technique of constructing the CCT is indeed proficiently mastered in the true sense of the term. The cleanliness drive was implemented to clean the fifteen locations of the halts of the Pune -Pandharpur Palanquin March in which the marching pilgrims rise in number from two lacs to five lacs.

4.9.7 Disaster Management

National Level

Programme Adviser Cell National Service Scheme and Yashda, Pune jointly held deliberations to impart Disaster Management Training/ Orientation to all the heads of the Regional centres in India and for all the State Liaison Officers in November 2004 to train in Disaster Management all NSS Programme Co-ordinators, Programme Officers and NSS Volunteers and the modalities of the scheme were duly discussed. It was decided during the initial Training to involve Yashda in the Disaster Management training to others.
State Level

Maharsahtra State Higher and Technical Education's Department National Service Scheme organised a two day conference in March 2005 at Vidya Pratishthan College, Baramati of NSS Programme Officers to prepare draft plan of Disaster Management against the background of the recent two disasters of the disaster Tsunami Tidal Waves and the disaster of the stampede at Mandhardevi. In the deliberations of the two-day conference a draft plan was prepared to establish a Disaster Management cell in every college with the NSS unit from the next year. This conference was attended by one thousand and two hundred Programme Officers from all over the State of Maharashtra.

District Level

In April 2005 the Disaster Management Training Programme was implemented for all the University Programme Co-ordinators and District Co-ordinators from all over Maharashtra. In this training programme it was thoroughly discussed which component to be included in the training to be imparted to NSS volunteers and the inclusion in the training programme of the components thus determined was finalised.

In May 2005, One Day Workshop was organised for Area Co-ordinators College Principals in Yashda, which was characterized by the poor response from the College Principals.

Area Level

A three day workshop for all Area Co-ordinators on Disaster Management was conducted in June 2005. It was resolved in this workshop to entrust to each Area Co-ordinators to make arrangements to hold a Two Day Workshop for thirty volunteers each from the NSS unit colleges from their respective Area.

During the months of August and September 2005 in all the twenty-eight Area co-ordinating colleges in Pune University area Disaster Management Training Workshops were conducted for two hundred volunteers and seven Programme Officers each. In order to provide suitable guidance properly in these workshops, on behalf of Pune University National Service Scheme a book entitled Disaster Management Volunteers Guide (Appatti Vyavasthapan...
Swayamsevak Margdarshika) was prepared by Dr. Sanjay Chakane, Programme Co-ordinator, Pune University and Prof. Nitin Ghorpade, District Co-ordinator, Pune city who is the present researcher. This book was given to all the NSS unit colleges affiliated to University of Pune.

**College Level**

The action plan of Disaster Management of each college was prepared in the volunteer training programme. It was resolved that the students who have undergone Training and Programme Officers will jointly establish Disaster Management Cell in each of the respective colleges. Moreover, these trained volunteers should train in Disaster Management other NSS volunteers of their college and ten villagers from the village in which the Special Camp is held will also be trained in Disaster Management.

As far as Pune University is concerned the training in Disaster Management was imparted to six thousand persons approximately. The University of Pune has contributed a grant of nearly three lacs for volunteer training out of its own resources and funds. The help from Yashda was sought for this training programme.

The training in Disaster Management was given through Yashda by Additional Collector Shri. C.Wankhede, Abhijit Vaidya, Health Organisation named Arogya Sena, Shri. Shantilal Mutha of Bhartiya Jain Sanghatana (Indian Jain Associations) and officers from the fire brigade.

The training in the construction of Continuous Contour Trenches was carried out by Maharashtra Knowledge Corporation Shri. Vasantrao Takalkar, Dr. B.K. Dhonde, Dr. Arun Deshpande, Shri. Suhas Bandal and Shri. Chandrakant Salake under the leadership of Dr. Vivek Sawant gave guidance in this activity and its training programme.

The account of the last four years, Pune University NSS Special Camp activities brings out the fact that the construction of Continuous Contour Trenching and the refilling recharge of the trenches has been accomplished on a very large scale in a highly successful manner. The training imparted in this behalf has proved to be the most useful factor for the successful achievement of
such a stupendous work on the front of development activities. The task of imparting training was carried out by Maharashtra Knowledge Corporation without charging any amount for the same. MKCL has made a supply of the contour marker which is essential in carrying out the construction of Continuous Contour Trenches. This co-operation rendered by the organisation points out the fact that for the successful implementation of any theme for the NSS Special Camps the imparting of training in the theme oriented activity ought to be given by any government organisation or any non-government organisation doing specialised work in the field related to the topic of the theme selected. It is possible to carry out the constructive development activity on a very large scale successfully provided the theme oriented training is provided to the NSS personnel and volunteers. It can be proudly asserted that Pune University National Service Scheme units have provided a role model in the field of the construction of Continuous Contour Trenches to all the units of National Service Scheme all over India by setting up a high standard of successful constructive community service to prevent the disastrous damages caused by the scarcity of water resources in the drought-prone areas in the water shed regions and waste lands of the country as a whole and the state of Maharashtra in particular.

This is presented in the visual mode through a small PHOTO GALLERY of NSS Action Photographs in which the achievements in CCT are captured along with the section on Pune- Pandharpur Vikshdindi, the Special Camp activities, the Hagandari Mukti Campaign and the Disaster Management Drive. The Photo Gallery is preceded by five year profile of students strength in Regular Activities and Special Camps in Pune University NSS units.
Five Years Comparative Statement 2001-2005  
(University of Pune - NSS)

Table 4.9.5 Volunteers strength (Regular Activity)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Alloted</th>
<th>Participated male</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Participated</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Total Participated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001-2002</td>
<td>25000</td>
<td>14981</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>10019</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>25000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-2003</td>
<td>27000</td>
<td>15830</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>11170</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>27000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2003-2004</td>
<td>32813</td>
<td>17920</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>14893</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>32813</td>
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<tr>
<td>2004-2005</td>
<td>32800</td>
<td>17915</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>14885</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>32800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-2006</td>
<td>33000</td>
<td>19800</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>13200</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>33000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Pune University NSS Cell.

Table 4.9.6 Volunteers strength (Special Camp)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Alloted</th>
<th>Participated male</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Participated</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Total Participated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001-2002</td>
<td>12500</td>
<td>7880</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>4620</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>12500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-2003</td>
<td>13300</td>
<td>8150</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>5170</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>13300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-2004</td>
<td>16000</td>
<td>9243</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>5670</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>14913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-2005</td>
<td>16400</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>16000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-2006</td>
<td>16300</td>
<td>9780</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>6520</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>16300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Pune University NSS Cell.