



**GIRRAJ GOVERNMENT COLLEGE**  
**(Autonomous)**  
**NIZAMABAD, Telangana**



**National Seminar**  
**On**  
**"The Contribution of NSS to Social Equity and**  
**Environmental Sustainability"**

**On**  
**29<sup>th</sup> November 2022**

**Sponsored by**  
**Telangana State Council of Higher Education (TSCHE)**  
**Hyderabad**



**Organised by**  
**NSS UNITS**  
**&**  
**IQAC**

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**Nizamabad, Telangana**

## About the College

Girraj Government College, Nizamabad, a prestigious Higher Education institute in Telangana State was established in 1956. It is named after a philanthropist, Sri.Girrajmalji Agarwal. The college attracts students not only from the district but also students from the neighboring districts and states. It was affiliated to Osmania University, Hyderabad and presently is affiliated to Telangana University, Nizamabad. The college has secured the Academic Excellence Award for successive four consecutive years from 2015, 2016, 2017 & 2018. The college is ISO 9001:2015. The college was accorded Autonomous status by UGC in 2005 and was conferred with CPE (College with Potential for Excellence) in 2010. It has completed three cycles of NAAC accreditations and presently it is reaccredited with "B". The accreditation status is valid up to 1st November 2023. It stands at 37th position among all the Government Autonomous Colleges in the Country in the rankings declared by EWNIRF ranking – 2020. It was a centre for community development under UGC in the year 2016 – 2017 and successfully completed two courses in Retail Management and Computerized Accounting. The College Alumni occupy top positions in Government services and other fields. The college offers 44 U.G Courses & 09 P.G Courses with strength of more than 4500 students. For the last three consecutive years, the college has topped in DOST admissions in the entire Telangana State. The College has a team of qualified, committed and dedicated staff, who strive a lot for the betterment of the students in all sectors. The qualitative & quantitative results of the college substantiate its strength. Keeping up with the changing global scenario, the faculty has introduced lot of new programmes and courses. The college organizes International, National Webinars, Workshops, Extension Lectures, conduction of National Seminars etc. for the benefit of students thereby empowering them to take up the challenges ahead. The college strives to help the students achieve excellence by adopting innovative ideas and acquire new skills.

## About NSS Units

The Motto of the National Service Scheme is "NOT ME BUT YOU". This expresses the essence of democratic living and upholds the need for selfless service and appreciation of other man's point of view and also to show consideration for fellow human beings. It underlines the fact that welfare of an individual is ultimately dependent upon the welfare of the society as a whole. And as such, the NSS demonstrates its motto of 'development of the personality of the students through community service' in its day to -day programmes. It arouses social consciousness among the students in respect of constructive social activities, national integration, community living, eradication of illiteracy, improvement of hygienic condition. First Aid, appreciation of the dignity of labour, propagation of family planning, small savings, tree plantation and aforestation, combating calamities like famine, flood, drought and earth quake and last but not the least, mobilizing available resources for the development of the Community as a whole.

There are six NSS units (Four Boys' and two Girls' units) operating in the college, each comprising of 100 volunteers, and are placed under the active guidance of six officers.

## About Seminar

"We are a young country, and youngsters are the change-makers of societal problems. NSS focuses on serving the community through volunteerism. It has sustainable volunteer engagement and has evolved a system over the years for academic volunteering in higher education in India. Through volunteering, students gain opportunities to meaningfully engage in community service that benefits society and also instills a sense of civic and social responsibility within them. The NSS student volunteering initiative is in line with the implementation of National Education Policy 2020. " Interacting with reputed social change makers will surely inspire them to take up volunteering initiatives of their own in the future. It is India's festival of giving, for the past 10 years, as one of the means to encourage students to be catalysts for social change. Our holistic approach to education assists students in developing multiple skills, becoming lifelong learners and catalysts for societal change. The National Service Scheme was launched on September 24th, 1969 by the then Education Minister, Dr. V.K. Rao, in 37 universities with 40,000 NSS Volunteers covering all states. The National Service Scheme (NSS) is a Central Sector Scheme of the Government of India, Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports. It allows students at the 10+2 level, as well as students at technical institutions, graduate and postgraduate colleges, and universities in India, to participate in a variety of government-led community service activities and programs. The sole aim of the NSS is to provide hands-on experience to young students in delivering community service. Since the inception of the NSS in 1969, the number of students has increased from 40,000 to over 4 million. Up to the end of 2021, students in various universities, colleges, and institutions of higher learning have volunteered to take part in various community service programs. The National Service Scheme (NSS) was introduced in 1969 with the primary objective of developing the personality and character of a student through voluntary community service. Education through service is the purpose of the NSS. The ideological orientation of the NSS is inspired by the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi. Very appropriately, the motto of NSS is "Not Me but You". An NSS volunteer places the community before himself. The efforts of NSS volunteers have been widely acclaimed by the community, universities, colleges, and general public as the NSS volunteers have been rendering selfless service to the community.



Services are rendered by the NSS volunteers in the community. There are four principal elements in the NSS programme process; they are students, teachers, the community, and the programme. The main aim of NSS is to develop a student's personality through community service. The key goals of NSS are education through community service and community service through education. NSS is expected to carry out relief and rescue operations during natural disasters in close collaboration with other government and non-governmental organizations. NSS has raised awareness among students and the general public through AIDS awareness rallies, seminars, meetings, and quiz contests, among other activities. NSS volunteers participated in blood donation camps, pulse polio immunization, health awareness rallies, etc. In certain professional colleges, NSS has been a part of the curriculum. All the states and UTs are covered under the NSS. There are currently 3.8 million NSS volunteers in India.

In these villages, NSS Units adopted/slum villages. NSS units organise cleanliness, driving, health awareness programmes, literacy, cultural & other related programmes. A volunteer who has completed 240 hours (120 hours x 2 years) of regular activities and seven days of special camp in their adopted village. NSS volunteers have done commendable work during natural calamities like the Bhuj earthquake and tsunami in the coastal region of south India. NSS Awards are given in Indira Gandhi's name to NSS Programme Co-ordinators, Programme Officers, NSS Volunteers, and NSS Units who provide outstanding service to the promotion and development of NSS. An open NSS unit functions without being attached to any college or institute. NSS has raised awareness among students and the general public through AIDS awareness rallies, seminars, meetings, and quiz contests, among other activities. The NSS Volunteers of the Institute took active part in One Day NSS Camp. The activities conducted in this Camp included cleanliness on roadsides towards adopted villages and slums, free medical camp for people of adopted villages and slums, recreation and literary activities for children of adopted villages and slums, rural assistance and Chaupal, and Vocational Training for Youth of adopted villages and slums. Social development relates to the NSS objectives. So in this seminar, the focus will be on the role of NSS in youth and social change, as well as social development issues and challenges.

The NSS Volunteers of the institute took active part in NSS Camp. The activities conducted in this Camp included cleanliness on Roadsides towards adopted villages and slums, free medical camp for people of adopted villages and slums, recreation and literary activities for children of adopted villages and Slums, Rural Assistance and Chaupal, and Vocational Training for Youth of adopted villages and Slums. 'Social Development' refers to many of the non-economic processes and outcomes of development, including but not limited to: reduced vulnerability; inclusion; wellbeing; accountability; people-centred approaches; and freedom from violence. It is fundamentally concerned with human rights, formal and informal power relations, inequality and possibilities for building greater equality among individuals and groups within societies. Since independence, the government of India has claimed that it has wanted to work towards social development. On the eve of independence, Jawaharlal Nehru, while addressing the constituent assembly, declared that the independence meant the redemption of a pledge. But he also stated that this achievement "is but a step, an opening of opportunity, to the great triumphs and achievements that await us the ending of poverty and ignorance and disease and inequality of opportunity" A lot has been achieved in the past half century. The incidence of poverty has declined from over 50 per cent in the 1950s to less than 29 per cent in 2014. The literacy rate has increased from less than 20 per cent in 1951 to 73 per cent in 2011. According to the recent Human Development Reports of UNDP, India has moved from the category of "low" human development to that of "medium" level and India ranks 132 out of 191 countries and territories in the Human Development Report 2021/2022 released on Thursday (September 8, 2022). India's HDI value of 0.633, places the country in the medium human development category, lower than its value of 0.645 in the 2020 report, as per the latest Human Development Report titled, Uncertain Times, Unsettled Lives: Shaping our Future in a Transforming World. India ranked 131 among 189 countries in 2020 Human Development Index (HDI). Nevertheless, the performance of India in social development is far from satisfactory, and could have been much better.

The National Service Scheme was started to establish a meaningful linkage between the campus and the community. Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, had recognized that the country could not progress in a desired direction until the student youth were motivated to work for the upliftment of the villages/community. For Gandhiji the villages, where majority of the population lived, represent the country i.e. India. Therefore, for the national reconstruction and national resurgence it was deemed fit that the students and teachers should be properly sensitized and utilized for strengthening the Indian society as a whole with particular emphasis on rural community. Therefore, student youth, teachers and the community are considered the three basic components of the National Service Scheme. The overall aim of National Service Scheme as envisaged earlier, is to give an extension dimension to the higher education system and orient the student youth to community service while they are studying in educational institution. The reason for the formulation of this objective is the general realization that the college and +2 level students have a tendency to get alienated from the village/slum masses which constitute the majority of the population of the country. The educated youth who are expected to take the reins of administration in future are found to be unaware of the problems of the village/slum community and in certain cases are indifferent towards their needs and problems. Therefore it is necessary to arouse the social conscience of the students, and to provide them an opportunity to work with the people in the villages and slums. It is felt that their interaction with the common villagers and slum dwellers will expose them to the realities of life and bring about a change in their social perception. The community provides NSS volunteer the first hand knowledge of living conditions of masses to the NSS volunteers and thus, the process of mutual learning starts. The interaction of community with students and teachers while on one hand enrich the personality of student volunteers and on the other hand help the community to improve its living conditions. The NSS aims at academic expansion and personality development of students through community service. It works as a link between institution and community. NSS programmes develop a sense of social and civic responsibility, it inculcates the group living and sharing, leadership qualities and democratic attitude. It also develops the capacity to meet emergencies and natural disasters and practice national integration and social harmony. It reflects the essence of democratic living and upholds need for selfless service and appreciation of other person's point of view and also shows consideration for fellow human beings. Welfare of the individual is ultimately dependent on the welfare of the society as a whole. N.S.S. activities are sustainable development, rural reconstruction, watershed management and wasteland development. N.S.S. volunteers are required to take steps to develop community assets infrastructure and preserve natural resources of the country.

## Objectives of the National Seminar

- (i) To understand the community in which they work
- (ii) To understand themselves in relation to their community;
- (iii) To identify the needs and problems of the community and involve them in problem solving process;
- (iv) To develop among themselves a sense of social and civic responsibility;
- (v) To utilize their knowledge in finding practical solution to individual and community problems
- (vi) To develop competence required for group living and sharing of responsibilities;
- (vii) To gain skills in mobilizing community participation;
- (viii) To acquire leadership qualities and democratic attitude;
- (ix) To develop capacity to meet emergencies and natural disasters and
- (x) To practice national integration and social harmony.

## Seminar Sub Themes:

The following sub-themes will be covered in the seminar. However, the following list is not exhaustive, and any related themes can also be considered.

- Role of NSS in Youth and Social change
- NSS and Plantation
- NSS Promotion of government schemes
- NSS and Swatch Bharat
- NSS and NGOs in Community services
- Haritaharam(Plantation activities)
- Cleanliness Drive(Swatch Bharat activities)
- NSS and Health awareness Programs
- collaboration with various NGO's and field experience
- Approaches to Social Development
- Measurement of Social Development
- Rights Based Approaches
- Human Development
- Sustainable Development
- Health and Development
- Inclusive Development
- Social Problems and Social Development
- Millennium Development Goals' (MDGs)
- Social Policy and Interventions in Social Development
- Social Work intervention in Social Development
- Any other related to the theme
- Environmental issues
- Unnat Bharat Abhiyan
- Eco-criticism and literary expression
- Mahatma Gandhi National Council of Rural Education activities
- Community services
- MGNREGS

## CALL FOR PAPERS

Papers are invited in the areas related to the theme and sub-themes for presentation. Participants are requested to send their abstracts in about 300 words in English typed in MS-word, Times New Roman, 12 Font with 1.5 spacing on A4 size paper with author affiliation and e-mail id. Selected full length papers will be published in the form of proceedings with ISBN/ISSN. The author will be required to send in a paper not exceeding 3000 words including references. The selected papers will be published as seminar proceedings after peer review. All interested participants are requested to send abstracts and full length paper to the Email ID: ggcansseminar@gmail.com.

### Registration Fees

**Faculty and Academicians: Rs.300/-**  
**Scholars : Rs.200/- Students:Rs.100/-**

#### IMPORTANT DATES

Last Date to submit Abstract : 20<sup>th</sup> November, 2022  
Last date to submit full paper : 22<sup>nd</sup> November, 2022  
Selected Articles will be published in UGC CARE List Group –I Journal  
Google Pay, Phone Pay Registration : 9959519704(M.KumaraSwamy)

The interested members are requested to register through this link. Before opening the registration link, you are requested to Pay the registration Amount to 9959519704 (Google pay/Phone pay)

Registration Link: <https://forms.gle/9s3btjGpyzWvyhAy9>

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