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SOME ASPECTS OF FERTILITY AMONG THE MISHINGS OF NARAYANPUR, LAKHIMPUR DISTRICT, ASSAM

*** Rekha Das**

**** Kamali Deuri**

Abstract:

Fertility is the ability to conceive and bear children. The study deals with the fertility performance of the Mishing women residing in Narayanpur area of Lakhimpur District, Assam. The sample size of the present study is 332 ever married women aged between 15-59 years. Here, an attempt has been made to see the socio-cultural factors related to fertility of the Mishing women of Narayanpur area. The mean fertility of the Mishing women is 3.16. In the present study fertility of the Mishing women has been observed in relation to various factors like occupation, literacy level and the type of families. The present study reveals high fertility among cultivators and illiterates. The respondents who reside in joint families show high fertility.

Keywords: Fertility, Socio-cultural factors, Ever married, Conception, Family, Mishing, Narayanpur

Introduction

Fertility refers to the actual reproductive performance. As a measure fertility rate is the number of offspring born per mating pair. Human fertility depends

*Retired Professor, Dept. of Anthropology, Gauhati University, E-mail :
rekhasdas@gauhati.ac.in

**Research Scholar, Dept. of Anthropology, Gauhati University, E-mail : deurikamali113@gmail.com

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on many factors like nutrition, sexual behaviour, endocrinology, climate, ethnicity and socio-cultural factors like age at marriage, education, occupation and type of family. The practice of early marriage provides a longer span for reproductive activity. The tropical climate favours early puberty, educational backwardness, desire for son for both religious and economic reasons wield positive influence on high fertility. In India emphasis on more head count is given with the thought that an addition of new member to the family generates more earning (Deuri, 2018). Joint family system of India pacifies human reproduction. Bhende et. al. (1978) mentioned that social norms in India have always favoured high fertility, which was necessary for the continuation of the family line in the face of high mortality. High fertility rate leads to rapid population growth. India with 17.5% of total world's population had 20.6 percent share of world's poorest in 2011(www.wikipedia). Over population is a major cause of environmental pollution in India. The per capita income of India is low and in many parts of India the standard of living is poor enough. India occupies the 103rd position among 119 countries on the Global Hunger Index in 2018. High fertility that accelerates rapid population growth retards economic progress of the nation.

Ethnicity plays a key role in reproductive performance of a population. In tribal and agriculturist communities fertility is high (Deuri, 2018 and Gupta, 1965). The Tribal Health Bulletin (2014) reported that the decadal growth rate of ST population of India is higher than India's decadal growth. The tribal communities traditionally rely on simple economy for which more hands are needed. Traditionally the Mishings live on the river banks, their lives are get disturbed by flood of every monsoon and soil erosion cause loss of their valuable agricultural land. High fertility will obviously affect their livelihood as traditionally the Mishings are agriculturist.

The present study therefore aims to investigate some aspects related to fertility performance of the Mishings of Narayanpur area of Lakhimpur District, Assam.

Materials and methods

Mishing is the second largest scheduled tribal community of Assam (Census, 2011). Linguistically the Mishings are Tibeto-Burman and racially Indo-Mongoloid (Deuri, 2018). The Mishings are found in Assam and in Siang and Lohit District of Arunachal Pradesh. Pegu (1956) considers Mishing as

one of the inhabitants of the Miri Hills began to migrate down to the Brahmaputra valley from an area upstream of the Dihong river. In Assam, Mishings are scattered in Dhemaji, Lakhimpur, Jorhat, Golaghat, Sonitpur, Sivasagar, Tinsukia, Dibrugarh and Kamrup District. The total population of the Mishings is 680424 and the Mishings are 17.5% of the total scheduled tribal population of Assam (Census, 2011). The population of Mishings is the highest (32.3%) in Dhemaji District, the Tribal District of Assam. Lakhimpur District shares 29.1 percent of the total Mishing population of Assam.

The present study has been conducted among 332 Mishing respondents inhabiting the villages of Jalbharia, Mazor Chapori, Nunibari, Padi and Tikirai of Narayanpur, Lakhimpur District of Assam. This is a cross-sectional study among ever married women respondents ranging from 15 to 59 years of age. The different age groups of the present study are 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54 and 55-59 years. Random sampling technique has been used for the present study. A structured schedule has been used for the present research. The schedule includes facts on present age of the respondents, age at marriage, age at first conception of the women, age at first child birth of the women, number of conception, number of childbirth, desire for male child, etc. The present research also tries to see fertility of the Mishings in relation to the socio- cultural aspects like educational level, occupation and type of family. The softwares used for the data analysis are packages of Microsoft Office (Microsoft Word and Microsoft Excel) and Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 16.0. Both primary and secondary data have been collected for the present study. The primary data collection has been accomplished by face to face interview with the respondents. Secondary data is based on the information retrieved from books, journals, newspapers, newsletters, websites and also from broadcasting media like radio and television.

Results and discussion

Age wise distribution of the Mishing women has been exhibited in the Table: 1. The percentage of the Mishing women belonging to 15-19 years of age is 4.22. In 20-24 years age group the percentage of women is 11.45. 17.78% of the Mishing women are of 25-29 years of age. It is seen that in the age group of 30 to 34 years, the percentage of women is 15.66. The 35-39 and 40-44 years age groups of women show the percentages of 18.67 and 12.35

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respectively. 8.13% of the Mishing women are in the age group 45-49 years. In 50-54 and 55-59 years of age groups the percentages of the women are 6.92 and 4.82 respectively.

Age at marriage of women has profound impact on fertility. It is seen that 32.53 % of the Mishing women were married on or before attaining 18 years of age. Majority (47.59%) of the Mishing women entered into wedlock at ages between 19 to 23 years. The percentage of women who tied the nuptial knot between 24 to 28 years of age is 17.16 and a small percentage (2.17) of the Mishing women were married after crossing 29 springs (Table: 2). The mean age at marriage of the Mishing women is 20.69 years (Table: 8). Early marriage facilitates high fertility and late marriage is positively associated with lower fertility. Under age marriage also brings about hazards to women to live a healthy life. Absence of dowry system and prevalence of the custom of bride price act as the demotivating factors towards underage marriage among the Mishings (Deuri, 2018). Kishori (2007) reported 48.20% of underage marriage of women. K K (1991) stated that in order to improve the quality of life of adolescent girl age at marriage of girls is to be raised beyond 19 years. Agarwala (1966), Dey and Goswami (2009) mentioned age at marriage of women as a determinant of fertility.

Regarding age at first conception of the Mishing women (Table: 3) it has been observed that maximum (42.32%) of the women conceived for the first time between 21 to 25 years of age. 41.69 % of the Mishing women had their first conception at 16 to 20 years of age. The percentage of the Mishing women who became pregnant for the first time at an age between 26 to 30 years is 13.79. Low percentage (less than 2%) of the Mishing women conceived beyond 31 years of age. The mean age at first conception of the Mishing women is 21.88 years (Table: 8). The study reveals that majority of the Mishing women became pregnant soon after few months of wedding. No appreciation for using family control device between marriage and first childbirth by the respondents is the cause of conception soon after few months of marriage. Agnihotri (2014) stated that among the Dalit women residing in slums of Lucknow city majority of the women experienced first pregnancy at the age 15-20 years.

Observing the age at first childbirth of the Mishing women it is found that majority (43.95%) of the Mishing women gave birth to child for the first time at the age in between 21 to 25 years (Table: 4). 39.49 % of the Mishing women were blessed with a live birth for the first time between 16 to 20 years

of age. Less than 3 % of the Mishing women experienced motherhood for the first time after attainment of 31 years of age. The mean age of the Mishing women at first child birth is 22.04 years (Table: 8)

In Indian patriarchal society son preference is a common parlance (Deuri, 2018). Vogue for son has been seen among the Mishings. 97.89% of the Mishings have preference of son over daughter (Table: 5). Seidl (1995) stated desire for son is the father of many daughters. Two son and one daughter family structure norm is very popular among the Mishings of the present study. Gaur et. al. (2014) reported about the popularity of two children norm followed by a single child norm in a family. Mandelbum (1970), Das (1984), Ramu (1988) mentioned strong desire for son. Mahadevan (1979) reported that male children are considered as source of income, old age supporter of parents, heir of lineage and organizers of religious rites and the duties.

In consideration to the number of times of conception experienced by the Mishing women it is noticed that majority (26.02%) of the Mishing women had 3 conceptions. The percentages of the Mishing women who conceived for first, second and four times are 9.09, 23.82 and 15.05 respectively. A small portion (5.32 %) of the Mishing women conceived for more than seven times. The average number of conception of the Mishing women hailing from 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29 years age groups are 1.17, 2.11 and 2.60 respectively. Average number of conception of the Mishing women who are in their thirties is above 3.0. The Mishing women of 40-44 and 45-49 years age categories have the average number of conceptions of 4.37 and 4.52 respectively. Average number of conceptions are high (above 6) among the women of 50-54 and 55-59 years age categories. The average number of conception of the 319 Mishing women is 3.55 (Table: 6).

In respect of fertility pattern of the Mishing women it is seen that 9.87 % of the women had a single live birth. The percentages of the women who have 2, 3 and 4 live birth are 31.53, 25.16 and 14.65 respectively. 8.28% and 7.0% of the Mishing women reproduced 5 and 6 children respectively. The percentage of the Mishing women who had 8 live births is the least (0.96). The average number of live birth among the women of 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29 years age groups are 1.33, 1.85 and 2.23 respectively. Average number of live birth is 2.98 among the Mishing women aged 30 to 34 years and among the Mishing women of 35-39 years age category the average number of live birth

has been found to be 3.06. The average number of live birth is above 3.7 among the Mishing women who are in their fourth decade of life. Average number of live birth is the highest (above 5) among women beyond fifty years of age. It has been observed that average number of child birth is the lowest in the youngest (15-19 years) age group of the Mishing women and the highest in the oldest (55-59 years) age group of the Mishing women (Table: 7). The mean fertility of the studied Mishing women is 3.16. The higher fertility in the women of older age groups may be due to the limited horizon of knowledge regarding family planning measures at that time when they were in their most fertile phase. The gradual decline in fertility of women has been subjected to shrinking of the ancestral resources over time, the advent of modernization, spread of education and rapid rise of price of commodities (Deuri, 2018). Das (1991) found that the average numbers of childbirth among the Koch and the Brahmin women were 5.0 and 4.5 respectively. Mean fertility of the Karbi women was 3.4 (Das, 2002). The total fertility rate of Assam is 2.4 as reported by the SRS Statistical Report (2011). According to the Annual Health Survey Factsheet, 2012-2013 the mean children ever born to married women of 15 to 49 years of age is 2.7 in Lakhimpur District. The fertility of the Mishing women of Narayanpur area is much higher than the total fertility rate of Assam i.e. 2.2 (National Household Family Survey, 2014-2015).

On the basis of the number of live births experienced by a woman or groups of women fertility pattern is studied. Fertility is determined through the division of the number of live births by number of women. In the present study fertility of the Mishing women has been observed in relation to various factors like occupation of husbands, literacy level of husbands and the type of families.

Occupation and fertility are interrelated. Fertility in relation to occupation of the Mishing husbands has been displayed in the Table: 9. Mean live birth is the highest (3.34) among the cultivator Mishings. The mean live birth is found to be the lowest (1.8) among the Mishings who are defence personnels. Thus, the fact holds true that fertility is high among agriculturist (Deuri, 2018).

Regarding the number of live birth in relation to educational level of the Mishing husbands, illiterates have the highest (4.03) mean live birth. The lowest live birth (1.0) is among the Mishing husbands who are post graduates (Table: 10). Among the Mishings it has been observed that higher the level of education lower the mean number of child birth. Education plays a significant

role in reducing fertility and improving the health of the mother (Vaidyanathan, 2014).

Fertility is also subjected to types of family. Mean live birth is 3.11 among the Mishings living in nuclear families and among the Mishings who hail from joint families mean live birth is 3.28 (Table: 11). Fertility of women in joint families is higher than women of nuclear families (Davis, 1956). Mishings of the present study show nominally higher fertility of women in joint families in comparison to the women residing in nuclear families. Similarly, Patnaik (1985) and Majumder (2000) observed lower fertility in nuclear families than in joint families.

Conclusion

Among the Mishings of the present study the mean fertility of the women is 3.16. The Mishings have crossed the ideal family size of two children. Fertility of the Mishings of the Narayanpur area of Lakhimpur district, Assam is subjected to many factors like occupation, education level, family types, son preference, etc. Therefore, awareness about the disadvantages of large sized family is to be created among the people. Framing of new strategies of family planning programmes will inspire people to accept family planning provisions and the family sizes can be regulated according to the standard Indian family size. The Government of India aims to reduce fertility of women to 2.1 by 2025 and researches on fertility and family planning guide the policy makers to introduce new prospects and remedies that can gain confidence and trust of the people in order to decrease fertility. Decrease in fertility will give impetus to the economic progress of the nation.

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Table: 1. Age distribution of the Mishing women

Age group in years	No. of women	Percentage
15-19	14	4.22
20-24	38	11.45
25-29	59	17.78
30-34	52	15.66
35-39	62	18.67
40-44	41	12.35
45-49	27	8.13
50-54	23	6.92
55-59	16	4.82
Total	332	100.00

Table: 2. Age at marriage of the Mishing women

Age at marriage (in years)	No. of women	Percentage
Up to 18	108	32.53
19-23	158	47.59
24-28	57	17.16
29+...	9	2.71
Total	332	100.00

Table: 3 . Distribution of the Mishing women according to age at first conception

Present age group of women (in years)	Age at first conception in years					Total No.
	16-20 No. (%)	21-25 No. (%)	26-30 No. (%)	31-35 No. (%)	36-40 No. (%)	
15-19	6 (4.5)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	6
20-24	27(20.30)	9(6.67)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	36
25-29	35(26.32)	19(14.07)	3(6.82)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	57
30-34	25(18.29)	22(16.30)	4(9.09)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	51
35-39	23(17.29)	29(21.48)	10(22.73)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	62
40-44	7(5.26)	20(14.81)	13(29.55)	1(16.67)	0(0.0)	41
45-49	4(3.02)	14(10.37)	5(11.36)	4(66.67)	0(0.0)	27
50-54	4(3.02)	12(8.89)	6(13.64)	1(16.67)	0(0.0)	23
55-59	2(1.50)	10(7.41)	3(6.82)	0(0.0)	1(100.00)	16
Total	133	135	44	6	1	319
%	41.69	42.32	13.79	1.88	0.313	100.00

Table: 4. Distribution of the Mishing women according to age at first child birth

Present age group of women (in years)	Age at first conception in years					Total No.
	16-20 No. (%)	21-25 No. (%)	26-30 No. (%)	31-35 No. (%)	36-40 No. (%)	
15-19	3(2.42)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	3
20-24	25(20.16)	9(6.52)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	34
25-29	34(27.42)	20(14.49)	3(6.82)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	57
30-34	24(19.35)	22(15.94)	5(11.36)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	51
35-39	22(17.74)	30(21.74)	10(22.73)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	62
40-44	6(4.84)	21(15.22)	12(27.27)	2(28.57)	0(0.0)	41
45-49	4(3.23)	14(10.14)	5(11.36)	4(57.14)	0(0.0)	27
50-54	4(3.23)	12(8.70)	6(13.64)	1(14.29)	0(0.0)	23
55-59	2(1.61)	10(7.25)	3(6.82)	0(0.0)	1(100.00)	16
Total	124	138	44	7	1	314
%	39.49	43.95	14.01	2.23	0.32	100.00

Table: 5. Preference of son over daughter among the Mishings

Preference of son over daughter	Number	Percentage
Yes	325	97.89
No	7	2.11
Total	332	100.00

Table: 6. Distribution of the Mishing women according to number of conception

No. of conception	Age group of women (in years)									Total (%)
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	
1	5	11	8	1	2	0	2	0	0	29(9.09)
2	1	15	23	10	19	5	2	1	0	76(23.82)
3	0	7	16	23	18	10	4	3	2	83(26.02)
4	0	2	5	11	11	9	6	3	1	48(15.05)
5	0	0	4	2	6	7	3	4	2	28(8.78)
6	0	1	1	3	3	4	5	6	3	26(8.15)
7	0	0	0	1	1	4	5	2	4	17(5.32)
8	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	3	11(3.45)
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1(0.313)
Total no. of women	6	36	57	51	62	41	27	13	16	319(100.0)
Total no. of conception	7	76	148	186	193	179	122	125	99	1135
Average no. of conception	1.17	2.11	2.60	3.65	3.11	4.34	4.52	9.62	6.19	3.55

Table: 7. Distribution of the Mishing women according to number of live birth

No. of live birth	Age group of women (in years)									Total (%)
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	
1	2	11	12	1	2	0	3	0	0	31(9.87)
2	1	17	27	17	26	8	2	1	0	99(31.53)
3	0	6	13	23	14	11	7	3	2	79(25.16)
4	0	0	3	6	11	11	8	3	4	46(14.65)
5	0	0	2	1	5	8	4	5	1	26(8.28)
6	0	0	0	2	3	2	1	9	5	22(7.0)
7	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	2	8(2.55)
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3(0.96)
Total no. of women	3	34	57	51	62	41	27	23	16	314(100.0)
Total no. of live birth	4	63	127	152	190	152	100	117	87	992
Average no. of live birth	1.33	1.85	2.23	2.98	3.06	3.71	3.70	5.09	5.44	3.16

Table: 8. Mean values of variables

Variable name	Mean	SD	SE mean
Age at marriage	20.69	3.48	0.191
Age at first conception	21.88	3.55	0.199
Age at first child birth	22.04	3.56	0.201
Conception	3.55	1.83	0.103
Live birth	3.16	1.56	0.088

Table: 9. Number of live births in relation to occupation of the Mishing Husbands

Occupation of husbands	Number	Number live birth	Mean
Cultivation	235	787	3.34
Wage work	7	17	2.43
Carpentry	13	31	2.38
Driving	8	22	2.75
Defence services	5	9	1.8
Teaching	26	74	2.84
Other Govt. job	7	22	3.14
Private job	5	12	2.40
Business	7	16	2.29
Others	1	2	2.0

Table: 10. Number of live births in relation to educational level of the Mishing husbands

Educational level of husbands	No. of husbands	No. of live birth	Mean
Illiterate	102	411	4.03
Primary level	27	81	3.0
Upper primary level	31	90	2.90
High school level	92	261	2.83
Higher Secondary level	39	98	2.51
Graduate level	22	50	2.27
Post Graduate level	1	1	1.0

Table: 11. Number of live births among the Mishings based on types of family

Type of family	No. of family	No. of live birth	Mean
Nuclear	225	700	3.11
Joint	89	292	3.28

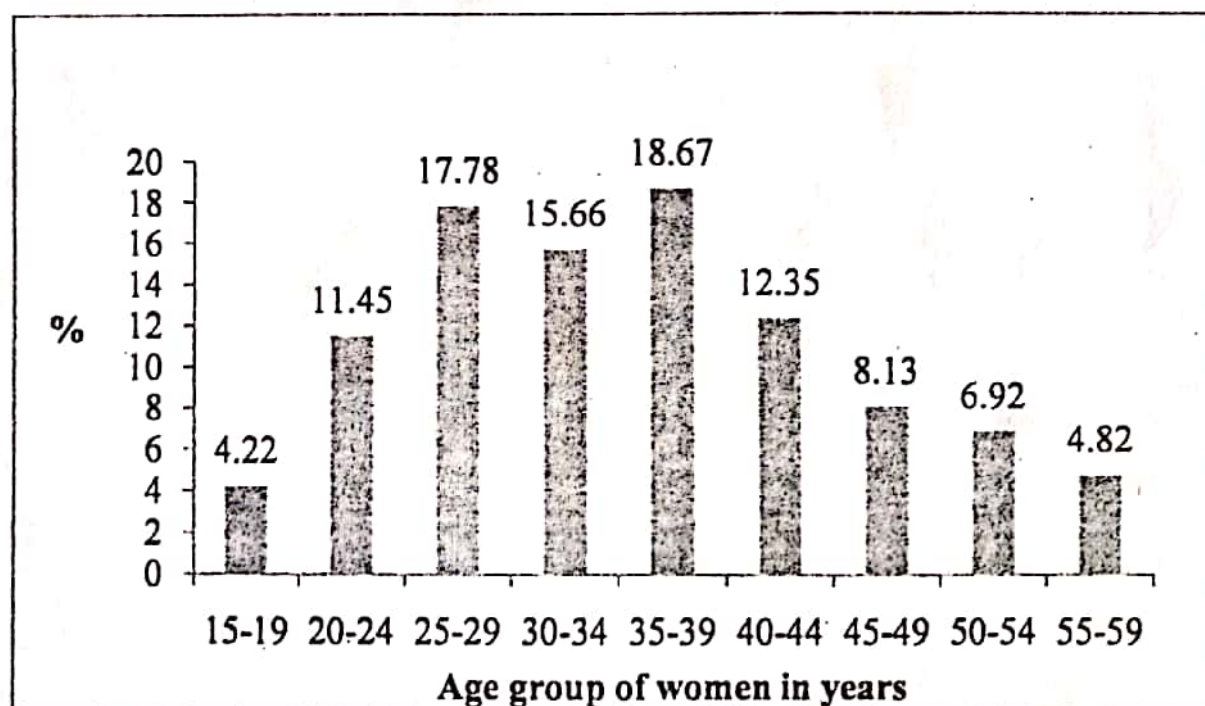


Fig. 1. Age distribution of the Mishing women

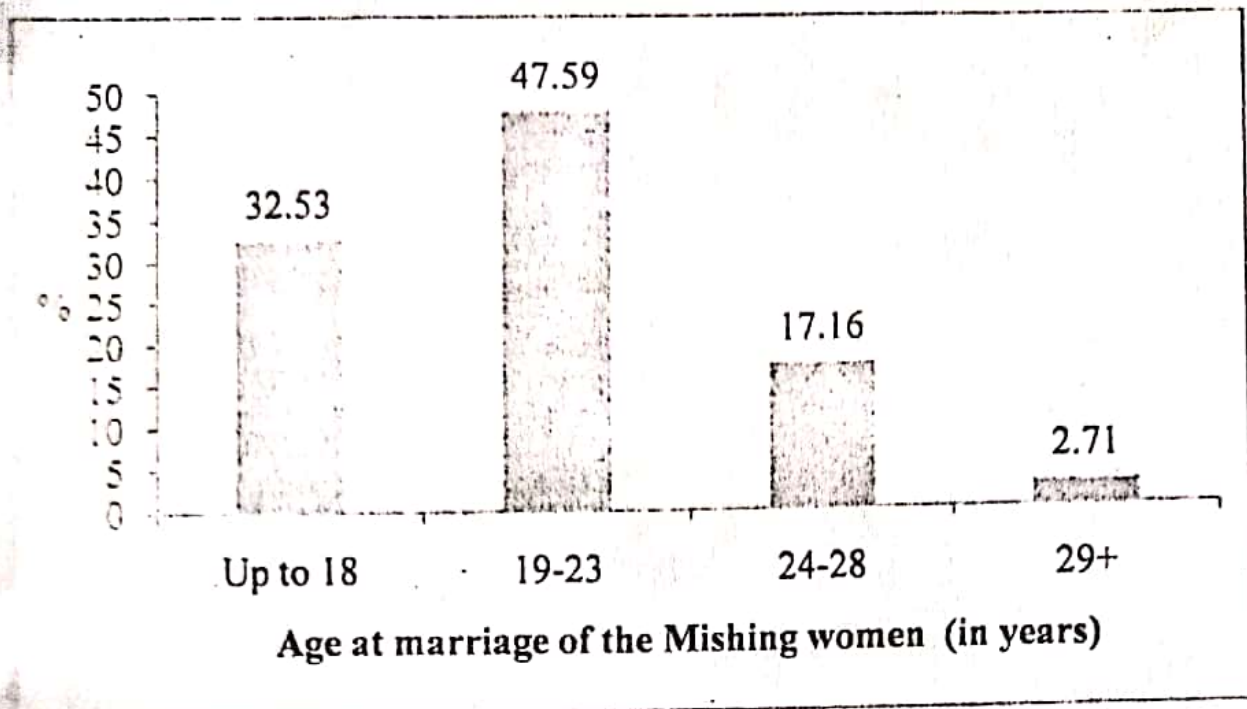


Fig.2. Age at marriage of the Mishing women

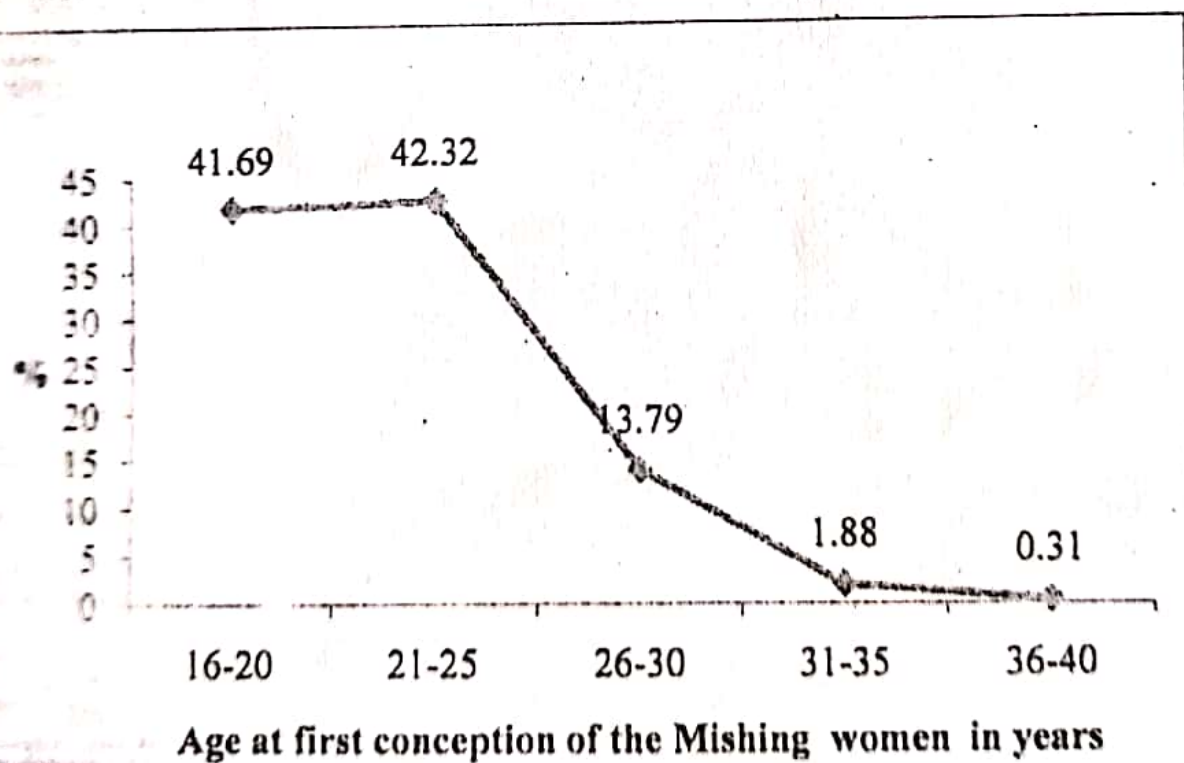


Fig. 3. Age at first conception of the Mishing women

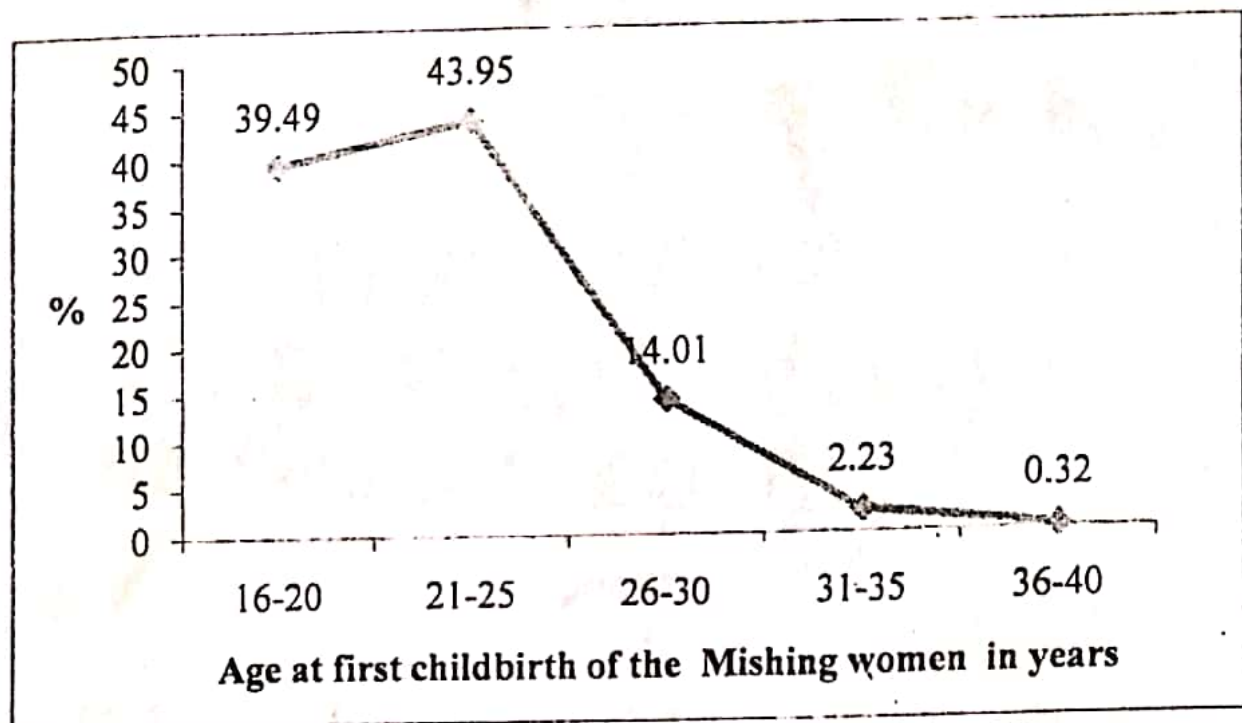


Fig. 4. Age at first childbirth of the Mishing women

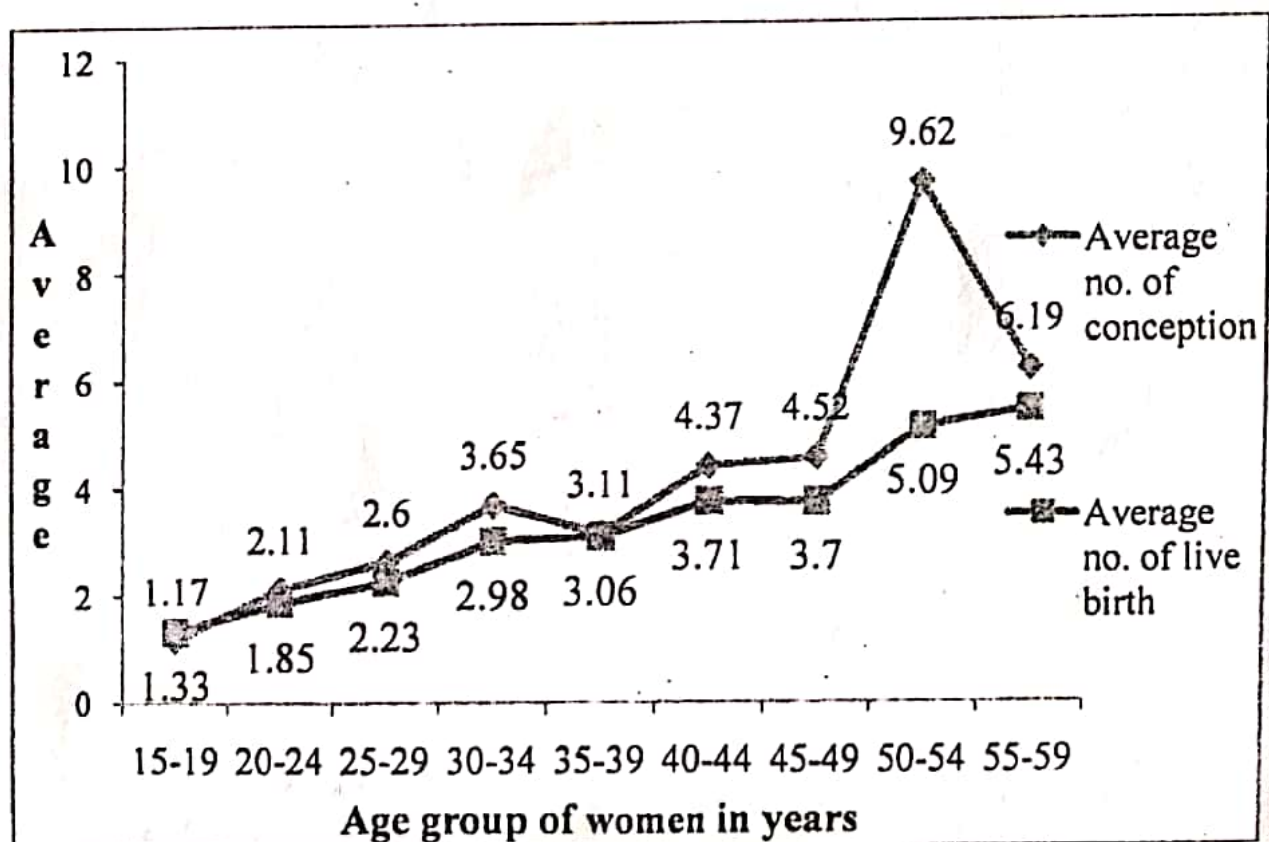


Fig.5. Average no. of conception and live birth of the Mishing women

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AN INVESTIGATION ON PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF SILK WASTE BLENDED YARN

Reema Bora¹, Binita B. Kalita², Bulbul Baruah³

¹Ph.D. scholar, ²Professor and HOD, ³Professor,

Department of Textiles and Apparel Designing

College of Community Science

Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat-785013

reembora31@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

In this investigation, Eri and Muga pierced cocoons were used as a waste for the preparation of the blended and 100% yarn. Eri and Muga silk waste blended yarns were prepared in a ring spinning system in three different ratios viz. 30:70, 50:50, 70:30, and 100% Muga yarn were also prepared in the same spinning system. Yarn properties like yarn count, twist, lea strength, CSP, unevenness, thick and thin places, and neps of yarns were studied. The prepared yarns i.e. 100% Muga and blended yarns showed counts in the range of medium to fine (17.5 Ne to 23 Ne) comes in the category of medium to fine yarn count. From the results, it can be seen that the 0:100 Muga and 30:70 Eri: Muga blended yarns showed better properties as compared to the other two blended yarns. Properties were improved in the blended yarn as the Muga fibre proportion was increased in the blend ratio. This study will help use silk waste, raise revenue, and increase eco-friendly production.

Keywords: Muga, Eri, Blending, Ring Spinning, pierced cocoon, silk waste

INTRODUCTION

In today's era, global trends are shifting towards environmentally friendly materials as well as manufacturing methods. Therefore, natural fibre applications are gaining attraction globally. Silk, as a natural protein fibre is one of the textile fibres that have recently received more attention due to the new frontiers brought about by technological advancement that has extended the usage of silk fibre beyond the conventional textile industry. The silk industry in India has been identified as an employment-oriented industry. The silk fibre is biocompatible, biodegradable, easy to functionalize, and has excellent mechanical properties (Oduor E. O *et al.*, 2021)

Silk is the first name that strikes one's mind when looking into textile fibres' aesthetics. Silk is the glorious gift of nature and is an intimate natural fibre which is also popular with splendour, sibilant with luster, and spectacular in vision. India is the only country in the world that produces all four varieties of silk namely Mulberry, Eri, Tasar, and Muga. The non-mulberry silks viz., Tasar, Eri, and Muga are collectively called Vanya silks.

Silk is the one thread with which a silkworm spins its cocoon. The silkworm pupates in its cocoon and emerges like a moth. The thread produced by the spinning glands of the silkworm is the finest and strongest natural fibre in the world. Muga silk is one of the exceptional and rarest silk found lone in Assam. Muga silk thread is rare because of its texture, luster, and durability.

India holds a world monopoly in the production of Muga silk along with tropical Tasar. The golden yellow colour silk is a prerogative of India. Muga culture is specific to the state of Assam and an essential part of the tradition and culture of the state. Other than Assam small amount of exclusive golden yellow Muga silk is produced in Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Arunachal Pradesh. Silk as the fibre, strongest natural fibre, and has decent tensile strength, and moderate abrasion resistance. Muga silk is produced by *Antheraea assamensis* silkworm; feeds on Som (*Machilus bombycina*) and Sualu (*Litsaea polyantha*) leaves (Nogame A. *et al.*, 2020).

Among the 4 types of silk, Eri silk also known as ahimsa silk accounts for 78.4 percent and its contribution to the total raw silk production in the country is 7.26 percent next to Mulberry silk. Eri silk is mainly cultivated in the northeastern region of India. Now, there is a vast scope for the development of Eri culture all over India. Eri silk cocoons are open mouthed therefore it is spun like cotton. Eri silk is strong and durable which have a typical texture. The appearance of Eri silk is like wood mixed with cotton and the softness of silk. The short length of the fibre is nearly 57 mm. The tenacity of 3 to 3.5 g/d and the denier of the filament is 2.2 to 2.5 d. It has outstanding thermal properties, which can be a substitute for wool. Eri silk is more highly crystalline than other non-mulberry silks (Sreenivasa *et al.*, 2005). It has incredible blending potential with other fibres like wool, cotton, and polyester. (Anjali A. *et al.*, 2011)

Eri culture is largely practiced in north eastern regions of India. Nearly 98 percent of Eri silk is produced by the states like Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya, and Manipur. This is also known as "Endi". It is also cultivated in the states of Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, and Andhra Pradesh on a minor scale. It is observed that there is massive scope for the progress of Eri culture on a larger scale not only in traditional states but also in non-traditional states such as Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab, Karnataka, and Uttar Pradesh (Nadiger *et al.*, 2007). Eri silk is a multivoltine silk spun from open-ended cocoons. It is derived from domesticated silkworms known as *Samia ricini* which feeds primarily on castor leaves. The popularity of Eri silk in the textile world is limited because of the irregular filaments, reeling difficulties, and lack of favourable environmental conditions for rearing Eri silkworms. (Tamta M. and Mahajan S., 2021). The Eri silk fibre is the only domesticated non-mulberry variety of silk that possess excellent thermal insulation property and the fabrics made out of Eri silk yarn is popularly utilized as warmth giving attires by the individuals of north-eastern states of India in particular (Choudhuri and Kumar P., 2018). Eri fibre possesses exceptional twin nature with excellent strength and softness (Padaki N., and Naik S.V., 2016).

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The present study is an attempt to utilize Eri and Muga silk waste for the preparation of the blended yarn in different ratios as well as to know about the blended yarns.

- Utilization of silk waste
- Preparation of blended yarn in different ratio
- Study of the properties of the blended yarn

MATERIALS AND METHODS

MATERIALS

The Eri pierced cocoons are collected from Eri Silkworm Seed Production Centre, Azara, Assam, Central Silk Board, Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India, and Muga pierced cocoons are collected from Muga Silkworm Seed Production Center Boko, Assam, Kaliabori, Central Silk Board, Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India.

METHODS

The blended yarns were produced in three different ratios of 30:70, 50:50, and 70:30 Eri: Muga. 100 % Muga silk waste yarn also twisted for base reference. A ring spinning system in a single form was used to prepare all the yarns. The pure yarn was also prepared in the same spinning system.

After the collection of pierced cocoons degumming is done. Sodium carbonate (Na_2CO_3)-1g/L and Soap-2g/L were used for the degumming process. In the degumming process, Silk sericin is removed using soap water or sodium carbonate followed by hydro extraction (removal of excess water). This process helps to decrease the sericin content of the silk up to 2-3%. This 2-3% sericin is ideal for further opening and carding process. This process makes the cocoon easy to open by making it fluffy.

After the degumming process, Muga and Eri opened Pierced cocoon fibres were straightened and cut into 55 mm staple lengths and properly mixed in the required ratio manually. These stapled fibres were then guided to the blow room. In this section, fibres were opened up to have a close and homogeneous blend. Thereafter, the material goes through many processes like card, draw frame, simplex, and spun on a ring frame, and at the end, it goes through the winding. These yarns were prepared at the Mechanical and Spinning division of CIRCOT, Mumbai India.

Yarn count

Yarn count can be measured using direct and indirect systems. An indirect system was used to measure the count for this investigation, where the yarn number of counts is the number

of units of length per unit of weight (Jewel, 2012). The count of yarn was determined with the help of Beesley Balance.

$$\text{Count (Ne)} = \frac{\text{Length in meters}}{\text{Weight in grams}}$$

Twist per inch (TPI)

The number of turns per unit length of yarn is expressed as turns per meter or turns per inch. The quantity of twist is a significant factor in the finished product. Fine yarn leads to more



RESEARCH PAPER

Analyzing the impact of NSS in social skills and emotional management skills by the volunteers

Kashmiri Saikia* and S. Rajalakshmi

Department of Extension Education, Avinashilingam Institute of Home Science and Higher Education for Women,
Coimbatore (T.N.) India (Email: Kashmirisaikia66@gmail.com)

Abstract : The National Service Scheme (NSS) is an Indian government-sponsored public service program conducted by department of Youth Affairs and Sports of the Government of India which was begun in 1969. Its primary aim is personality development through social (or community) service. The NSS motto is "Not Me, Not You but We". The National Service Scheme (N.S.S.) was started to establish a meaningful linkage between the campus and the community. It brings our academic institutions closer to society. It includes the spirit of voluntary work among the students and teachers through sustained community interaction. The objective of study is to analyze the impact of NSS in emotional management skills and social skill gained among the volunteers. The area of the present study has been chosen between Tamil Nadu and Assam. 600 NSS volunteers were selected as a sample for the study. The results reveals the positive impact of NSS before after joining in NSS among the volunteers. Through NSS volunteers become emotionally stable and socially confident than before.

Key Words : NSS, Volunteers, Social skill, Emotional management skill

View Point Article : Saikia, Kashmiri and Rajalakshmi, S. (2022). Analyzing the impact of NSS in social skills and emotional management skills by the volunteers. *Internat. J. agric. Sci.*, 18 (1): 215-218, DOI:10.15740/HAS/IJAS/18.1/215-218. Copyright@ 2022: Hind Agri-Horticultural Society.

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*Author for correspondence:



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Kashmiri Saikia* and S. Rajalakshmi

Department of Extension Education, Avinashilingam Institute of Home Science and Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore (T.N.) India (Email: Kashmirisaikia66@gmail.com)

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INTRODUCTION

Youth is a stage of human life which is a phase of all round development such, qualitative imagination and enthusiasm of emotions; all these when put together and channelized in the right direction will lead to realization of desired goals. In this regard a wonderful line by Cock Sparer is as follows that "because you're young, you're torn between a world of hate and a world of dream. So much to lose, so much to gain. So much to fight for, So much to change". the youth of a nation is the greatest wealth and strength of our nation and its quality

determines the kind of future development, the nation will have. The youth of any nation and society are the inspiration of infinite energy which can be sighted from the examples of those people of our nation who made everyone proud of them, such as Sachin Tendulkar, Vishwanathan Anand etc. NSS involve the youth in a constructive services and helps them in personality development and changes towards their life as well as others. NSS volunteers work in adopted villages, colleges, school campuses and in urban slums community for the development. NSS volunteers have been making valuable contribution to the society, besides developing their own

*Author for correspondence:

personality, attitude and behaviour.

Objective of the study :

– To analyze the impact of NSS in emotional management skills and social skill gained among the volunteers.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

A complete profile of students along with questionnaire prescribed for 'emotional and feelings management scale' and social skill scale' was administered to the students who joined and experienced N.S.S. (before and after joining in NSS). 600 NSS volunteers were selected from two states (Assam and

Tamil Nadu). The data has collected through questionnaire tool and survey method interpreted through.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Managing an emotional reactions means choosing how and when to express the emotion we feel. People who knows to manage their emotion in crucial situation it's called healthy emotional management skills. Table 1 describe the emotional and feelings management skills adapted by the volunteers.

The data shows that in Assam fifty per cent of the respondents strongly agreed that they did not beg attention from others before joining NSS forty per cent of the respondents strongly agreed that they were kind

Table 1: Emotional and feelings management adapted by the volunteers

Sr. No.	Factors	Assam										Tamil Nadu									
		SA		A		N		D		SD		SA		A		N		D		SD	
		B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
1.	I can control hide my emotions from others	20	31	30	27	28	20	12	11	10	11	27	40	32	13	15	10	17	22	9	15
2.	Getting frequent mood swing	28	36	41	27	12	19	7	10	12	8	14	15	29	28	30	37	10	5	17	15
3.	My mind is always static while doing any work	47	33	3	20	17	20	37	11	5	7	25	8	30	17	20	24	14	33	11	8
4.	Depending not upon others in my personal matters	26	4	37	20	27	19	7	30	3	27	10	32	17	20	29	18	25	13	19	17
5.	Have confident while taking any decision	28	30	17	14	31	22	11	10	13	24	37	4	14	19	10	35	28	27	11	15
6.	Having short-temper with teammate	27	3	14	17	20	37	27	25	12	18	37	27	28	18	17	7	10	28	8	20
7.	Stubborn in nature frequently	38	6	24	4	11	33	8	37	19	20	29	15	27	11	14	18	17	27	13	29
8.	Intolerant over other people's successes	32	15	10	12	14	30	26	21	18	22	14	11	28	17	31	34	14	17	13	21
9.	Always defending myself for my mistake	28	11	30	4	17	37	14	30	11	18	13	11	15	16	17	27	28	27	27	19
10.	Having unnecessary thoughts all the time	37	10	16	23	17	16	13	34	17	17	50	8	14	24	11	7	9	30	16	24
11.	Finding others mistakes easily	24	10	27	11	18	14	12	27	27	38	34	4	13	12	40	11	7	46	6	27
12.	Sometime feeling exhausted easily	23	14	34	10	7	16	24	34	12	26	30	16	26	10	8	34	19	13	17	27
13.	Always self centred	38	3	10	13	11	17	17	40	24	27	10	31	8	14	13	24	48	19	21	12
14.	Always dissatisfied in my work	23	6	30	9	10	39	18	32	19	14	41	12	24	10	10	20	9	28	16	30
15.	Getting angered easily while carrying any activity	48	27	24	11	10	14	4	16	14	32	28	10	18	14	11	32	13	27	30	17
16.	Having the habit of forgiveness	34	36	10	34	27	4	18	12	11	14	28	34	30	20	14	18	11	6	17	12
17.	Always feel Pity towards weaker section of society	30	22	18	40	24	17	10	7	18	14	50	30	14	24	11	10	7	30	18	2
18.	I pleased to see while someone is vulnerable situation	34	10	12	11	42	14	4	37	8	28	19	14	37	8	20	14	18	21	38	11
19.	All the time I do not beg attention from others	50	34	10	26	24	18	6	10	10	12	34	28	21	30	10	19	27	13	8	10
20.	I am kind of self motivated person	37	40	21	18	14	12	8	21	20	9	30	11	21	9	18	29	11	20	20	31

B* indicates the responds before joining in NSS, A* Indicated the respond after joining NSS

of self motivated person after joining in NSS. Ten per cent of the respondents agreed that before joining NSS only four per cent respondents agreed that after joining in NSS they were stubborn in nature frequently. NSS provide a great chance to the volunteers where they had to mingle the different people in various situation they knew to adjust with the people. Thirty nine per cent of the respondents after joining in NSS neutral with the statements that they were always dissatisfied in my work. Forty per cent of the respondents they disagreed that after joining in NSS they were always self centred by nature. In special camp respondents learnt sharing things with the people,

Whereas, in Tamil Nadu forty one per cent of the

respondent stated that before joining in NSS they were strongly agree that they were always dissatisfied in my work and after joining in NSS it came become twelve per cent. Forty per cent of the respondents neutral that they were finding others mistakes easily before joining in NSS. Thirty eight per cent of the respondents strongly disagreed that before joinin in NSS they pleased to see while someone is vulnerable situation whereas after joining in NSS only two per cent of the respondents stated that.

Social skills gained as by NSS volunteers:

Social skills refers ability of socialization or anti-socialization Table 2 defines the social skills occurrence

Table 2 : Social skills gained as by NSS volunteers

Sr. No.	Factors	Assam										Tamil Nadu									
		SA		A		N		D		SD		SA		A		N		D		SD	
		B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
1.	Leamt to mingle with my teammate	28	40	37	20	19	18	7	10	9	12	22	48	12	24	11	18	20	16	11	18
2.	Encourage by friends always	21	34	18	37	48	10	3	8	10	11	55	34	12	40	7	17	19	2	7	7
3.	Interacting with the community member nicely	11	59	28	20	17	7	18	5	26	9	28	37	31	30	10	14	27	11	4	8
4.	Leamt to provide selfless service to the society	40	13	31	54	17	8	3	4	9	21	33	50	24	17	10	7	5	15	28	12
5.	Listen to other people's view without interpreting them	25	32	33	22	14	14	8	24	20	8	58	46	3	18	16	3	5	7	18	26
6.	Cooperating with my teammates	29	64	51	12	4	9	9	5	7	10	37	55	41	13	12	26	7	6	3	1
7.	Learning to help the people when they needed	33	25	34	44	17	21	13	5	3	5	30	37	29	20	14	28	8	3	19	12
8.	Love to share my idea with friends	24	38	40	21	9	13	11	8	16	20	24	31	10	25	46	18	8	21	12	5
9.	Able to make adjustments with my friends	64	39	12	27	6	10	11	11	7	13	25	60	31	12	19	19	8	2	17	7
10.	Looked at other's view first during an argument	22	40	25	25	30	18	14	13	9	4	68	31	9	28	10	14	5	8	8	19
11.	Support my friends when they are in right	15	67	20	9	32	12	8	4	25	8	34	40	18	12	22	33	7	10	19	5
12.	Always showing gratitude to my teammate if they are offering helping hand	50	79	6	13	17	6	5	2	22	-	27	82	10	14	32	4	7	-	24	-
13.	Interested to adopt social values and traditions of the society	32	41	10	13	40	9	8	10	10	27	27	40	40	14	6	13	11	6	16	27
14.	I asked for help if needed without any hesitation	27	6	23	13	16	48	7	17	27	16	45	62	13	8	23	14	4	12	15	4
16.	I am not able to make friends easily	27	31	10	13	37	18	7	11	19	27	62	27	20	13	2	22	11	30	5	8
18.	Avoid those situation that might get me into trouble	10	45	30	20	14	5	34	28	12	2	50	28	8	33	23	13	10	16	9	10

*Multiple responses, Figures in the parentheses indicate percentage of the respondents

by NSS volunteer. Thirty two per cent of the respondents agreed that they can control hide their emotions from others.

The data expressed that sixty four per cent of the respondent from Assam stated that they were strongly agreed that they were able to make adjustments with their friends before joining in NSS and after joining in NSS they knew to cooperate with my teammates. While carrying NSS activities respondents were enlarging the capacity of teamwork. Forty four per cent of the respondent agreed that after joining in NSS they were ready to help according to the people needs. Forty eight per cent of the respondents after joining in NSS they were neutral that they were asked for help if they needed without any hesitation. Twenty five per cent of the respondent strongly disagreed that before joining in NSS they were support their friends when they were in right.

In Assam sixty eight per cent of the respondents strongly agreed that before joining in NSS they have looked at other's view first during an argument whereas majority of them (eighty two) stated that after joining in NSS always showing gratitude to my teammate if they are offering helping hand. Fourteen per cent of the respondent neutral with the statement that they were

interacting with the community member nicely after joining NSS. Twenty seven per cent of the respondents strongly disagreed that they were interested to adopt social values and traditions of the society after joining in NSS.

Conclusion:

The study has concluded that N.S.S. students are experiencing and undergoing training by various developmental activities and exposure of fighting with many difficulties. Hence, they develop the socialization and making emotionally strong through post NSS activities.

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Analyzing the skills widenthrough National Service Scheme among the College Students

Saikia K.* and Rajalakshmi S.

Dept. of Home Science Extension Education, Avinashilingam
School of Home Science, Institute for Home Science and
Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore
*Email : Kashmirisaikia66@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The National Service Scheme (NSS) is a Central Sector Scheme of the Government of India, under the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. NSS provides an opportunity to the students of intermediate, technical education, social and moral values to the graduate's students at colleges and universities of India to involve in community development activities. The study is focused on analyzing the difference gained through NSS in personality development and cooperation skills. The study was conducted in the Golaghat and Jorhat districts of Assam. A total of 300 NSS volunteers were chosen as a sample for the study. The data was gathered by using questionnaire through the proportional random sampling method. The findings revealed that the majority of the volunteers had basic knowledge about the NSS, and half of the volunteers (50%) agreed that through NSS their personality has been developed. The volunteers' have favourable attitudes towards NSS. In the both skills, personality development and cooperation skills showed the significant difference before and after joining in the NSS. In the present study, it has found that the NSS programme and its associated activities have a tremendously good effect on volunteers' personalities and cooperation abilities and aid in the accomplishment of the program's primary goals.

Key word: Cooperation, Development, National Service Scheme, Personality, Volunteers,

INTRODUCTION

Different people have different descriptions of their personalities. Personality is defined as a set of behaviors, cognition, and emotional patterns that develop over time as a result of biological and environmental factors. Personality is such a thoroughly researched topic among psychologists that personality psychology has been designated as a separate branch of psychology. Psychology deals with the study of human nature and personality.

The purpose of the NSS regular and special

camping programmes is to bring the volunteers into contact with the community and encourage them to make positive changes in their lives. At weekends or after college hours, students participate in various NSS Regular Activity programmes in the adopted villages, college or school campuses, and urban slums to complete 120 hours during an academic year. Out of the 120 hours, 20 hours are dedicated to NSS volunteer orientation, which includes lectures, debates, field trips, and audiovisuals, and the remaining 30 hours are dedicated to campus labour projects that help

the institution and college.

NSS volunteers have the potential to be great leaders in their lives. To keep up with the modern need of building the overall personality of the youth and preparing them to take on serious responsibilities towards the community and the nation, the rules and regulations mould them into human beings with the best qualities of characteristics, discipline, behavior, and so on. Future research should look into the relationship between an individual's personality traits and their employees to determine if their career is successful or unsuccessful.

Intrapersonal Intelligence is a new marker that was created to give this vital part of our personality development and grooming its proper weight. A person who runs away from his self and tries to fill the void with other interests or shallow connections is on the verge of a crisis. The extrovert's feelings of self-worth and esteem are heavily influenced by how others perceive him. An introvert is someone who strives to reach a point where they might feel good or be content without needing external validation. (Pramod Kumar 2016).

Jaya Bharti et al (2021) found that the characteristics of NSS students and non-NSS students differ significantly. In comparison to other students, NSS students have more mental intentions to serve. Their characteristics and personalities were shaped by this intention and have seen considerable changes in students who scored poorly before joining the NSS. The rules and regulations mould them through NSS beings into the highest levels of character, discipline, and behavior. While taking non-NSS students, the range of activities has been greatly increased to meet the present necessity of developing the overall personality.

NSS units can participate in any activity that benefits the community. The programmes will continue to evolve in response to community requirements. Education and literacy, health, family welfare and nutrition, sanitation and cleanliness, environmental conservation, social service programmes, programmes to improve women's status, production-oriented programmes, disaster relief and rehabilitation, creating awareness about government key initiatives such as Digital India, Skill India, and Yoga Promotion, among others, could be among the core activities.

The present study assess the knowledge and attitude of NSS volunteers and examine the development in personality and co-operation skills of NSS volunteers.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The current research was conducted in two different districts of Assam, namely the Golaghat and Jorhat districts. From the Golaghat district HPB girls' college and Jorhat district, Assam Agricultural University was chosen as the area for the research. The total sample for the study was 300 NSS volunteers, who were selected through the proportional random sampling method. Seventy volunteers from HPB Girls' College and 230 volunteers from Assam Agricultural University were undertaken as a sample for the current research. The study was conducted in February 2020 with the age group of 17–20-year-old NSS volunteers.

The method of the present research is a descriptive research method; where the researcher wanted to find out about different aspects, including personality, frequency, trends, and classifications, they utilized a descriptive study approach. To keep pace with the goals of this research, the data was coded, categorized, and tabulated.

Percentage analysis and a paired sample t-test were used to analyze the data. A statistical method is used to assess whether the mean difference between two sets of observations is zero. It is known as the paired sample t-test or dependent sample t-test. The paired sample t-test produces pairs of observations by measuring each subject or thing twice. In the present study paired sample t-test has been used to find out the difference among the volunteers after joining the NSS in acquiring personality development and cooperation skills.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Table 1 illustrates the knowledge about NSS among the volunteers. It is amazing to note that all the volunteers knew the father of NSS, the NSS motto, the year NSS was found in India, the date and month of the NSS day celebration, and the duration of the NSS special camp. Eighty percent volunteers were aware of the aim, duration of NSS volunteership, and the logo of the NSS. The majority of the volunteers (70%) knew the duration of NSS as a regular activity and the age limit for joining NSS. From the above data, it has been perceived that the majority of the volunteers were aware of basic facts about NSS, and it was a good sign for the programme that the volunteers had joined with their knowledge.

Table 1. knowledge of the respondent about NSS among the volunteers

		n=300	
Knowledge on NSS		f	%
Establishment year of NSS in India	1969	300	100
Father of NSS	Dr. V.K.R.V Rao	300	100
Aims of NSS	Personality Development through community service	300	100
Motto of NSS	Not Me, But You	300	100
Duration of NSS as a regular activity	110 hours	60	20
	120 hours	210	70
	130 hours	30	10
	2 years	240	80
Duration of NSS Volunteership	3 years	9	3
	More than 3 years	51	17
Age limit in joining NSS as a volunteer	15-25 years	75	25
	18- 25 years	210	70
	18-27 years	15	5
Date and month of NSS Day Celebration	24th September	300	100
Duration of NSS Special Camp	7 days	300	100
The logo of NSS	Motive the volunteers to nation-building and social activity	240	80
	Principle of life	60	20

*F = frequency, *P= percentage

Table 2. Attitude towards NSS among the volunteers

Statements	n = 300				
	A (%)	SA (%)	N (%)	D (%)	SD (%)
It is helpful for personality development	50	23	11	6	10
It develops self-confidence	28	43	5	9	15
It helps in socialization	61	12	8	14	5
It provides spacious experiences in life	31	26	10	20	13
NSS does not help to improve literacy in a nation	27	15	30	14	14
It helps to increase positive thinking	39	20	13	17	11
Feel proud to be a part of NSS	54	14	16	6	10
It should be a compulsory part of the curriculum	27	36	14	11	12
It helps the NSS volunteers to lead an independent life	41	28	11	6	14
NSS helps the volunteers gain mental strength	25	14	33	8	20
It provides a change from routine classroom learning	22	40	16	9	13
Special camps provide an opportunity to adjust to a challenging situation	33	25	19	8	15

*Multiple responses, A*Agree, SA*strongly agree, N*Neutral, D*Disagree, SD* strongly disagree

The data stated that half of the volunteers agree that NSS is helpful for personality development while 23 per cent strongly agree with the same statement. This could be because volunteers in NSS participate in a variety of developmental activities, all of which contribute to the overall development of the volunteer in this statement, strongly disagreed with 10 per cent by the volunteers. Sixty one percent of the volunteers agreed that it helps in socialization and 54 per cent were felt proud to be a part of the NSS, it might be the reason that the volunteers enhance their skills and developed their personality through NSS. Similarly, Bhola Nath et al., (2014) found that NSS is mostly an eccentric student activity that takes place "outside of the classroom," in which teachers solely serve as advisors to the principal performers, the students. Instilling in students a feeling of leadership and teamwork empowers them to recognised community challenges. As a result, leadership, unity, social responsibility, and community involvement are constantly at play.

Additionally, they are remarkably similar to social and environmental reality attributable to these qualities.

Forty-three of the volunteers stated that NSS has developed confidence among the volunteers, whereas 5 per cent of the volunteers were neutral and 15 per cent of the volunteers strongly disagreed with the statements. The thirty nine per cent of volunteers agreed that NSS aided in the development of positive thinking, while 13 per cent were undecided. Sixty-one percent of the volunteers agreed that NSS helps in socialization because all activities are carried through groups; therefore, volunteers get an opportunity to mingle with different kinds of people in the community as well as among peers. The statement received a neutral response from 8 per cent of the volunteers, while 14 per cent of the volunteers disagreed with the statement. Thirty-one percent of the volunteers agreed that NSS provides spacious experiences in life, while 13 per cent strongly disagreed with this. Thirty-nine per cent of volunteers strongly agreed with this

because some colleges prioritize students' needs and interests when recruiting for NSS. Forty-one per cent of volunteers agreed that NSS helps volunteers lead independent lives. In special camps, volunteers stay apart from their families and carry out all activities on their own.

Forty percent of the volunteers strongly agreed that NSS provided a change from routine classroom learning. In NSS, volunteers became more sincere, and disciplined, and enhanced their academic performance. Thirty three percent of the volunteers agreed with the statement that NSS special camp provides an opportunity to adjust to a challenging situation because they are spaced out from their families in a remote area and managing life by themselves is a

tricky phase for a volunteer, whereas 8 percent of the volunteers disagreed with this statement. Likewise, Dhananjay Lokhande (2006) revealed in his study that NSS activities resulted in a significant increase in self-confidence, communication skills, social commitment, problem-solving skills in personal and public life, and a positive attitude among NSS student volunteers. The student Volunteers felt fulfilled as a result of their involvement in nation-building programmes. Members of the community acknowledged the influence of NSS activities through increased awareness of health and environmental concerns, improved social behavior, and understanding of the causes of pollution.

Table 3. Personality Development through NSS

							n=300
S.No	Statements		Mean	SD	SE	t-value	Sig
1.	I can manage everything	Before	2.43	1.00	0.04	14.808	.000*
		After	3.08	1.20	0.05		
2.	Having faith in other's decision	Before	2.33	0.99	0.04	8.809	.000*
		After	2.33	0.99	0.04		
3.	I can understand the emotion of the other	Before	2.36	1.14	0.05	-6.936	.000*
		After	2.65	1.12	0.05		
4.	I can communicate well with all	Before	2.30	1.19	0.05	-16.806	.000*
		After	3.18	0.89	0.04		
5.	Having the determination to do the right things	Before	2.32	1.15	0.05	-5.706	.000*
		After	2.55	1.22	0.05		
6.	Get upset easily	Before	2.50	1.03	0.04	2.664	.008**
		After	2.61	1.11	0.05		
7.	Think before doing an activity	Before	1.01	0.10	0.00	103.181	.000*
		After	2.79	0.41	0.02		
8.	Being quiet when others are discussing something	Before	1.97	0.55	0.02	-45.175	.000*
		After	2.87	0.44	0.02		
9.	Never ignore problems	Before	1.89	0.49	0.02	.214	.831NS
		After	1.90	0.51	0.02		
10.	Never gossip about others	Before	1.35	0.66	0.03	-16.584	.000*
		After	1.89	0.49	0.02		
11.	Love to spend time with nature	Before	2.35	0.98	0.04	11.581	.000*
		After	2.92	1.24	0.05		
12.	Unable to adjust to the small issues in life	Before	2.18	0.96	0.04	4.506	.000*
		After	2.38	1.15	0.05		

13.	Kind of reserve person	Before	2.09	1.06	0.04	-1.525	.128NS
		After	2.15	1.05	0.04		
14.	Treating others as I would like to be treated	Before	2.12	1.11	0.05	-7.155	.000*
		After	2.51	1.13	0.05		
15.	Not rude to others	Before	1.99	1.02	0.04	-7.972	.000*
		After	2.40	1.30	0.05		
16.	I became a debater	Before	2.80	1.36	0.06	-3.391	.001*
		After	2.98	1.35	0.06		
17.	Always having a smiling face	Before	2.43	1.64	0.07	12.427	.000*
		After	3.16	1.15	0.05		
18.	I am aware of myself	Before	3.06	1.33	0.05	-5.410	.000*
		After	3.33	0.94	0.04		
19.	More ambitious regarding my goals	Before	2.33	1.06	0.04	4.639	.000*
		After	2.50	1.14	0.05		

*= Significant at 1% level, **= Significant at 5% level, NS = Not Significant

The data show on the Table 3 the difference in personality development among the volunteers before and after joining NSS. Among the nineteen variables fifteen variables were found to be significant at a 1 percent level they were, the volunteers can manage everything; having faith in other's emotions, they can communicate well with all the people; have the determination to do the right things; think before doing an activity, the highest t value found in this variable 103.181; being quiet while others discussing something; never ignored problems; never gossip about others; love to spend time with nature; treating others as they like to be treated; not rude to others; they become a debtor; always having smiling face; and always aware of themselves; they were more ambitious regarding their goal. Similarly, Anita

Maruti(2022) suggested in her study that the N.S.S. camp activities will undoubtedly enhance community communication abilities, teamwork, volunteer leadership and other qualities. Students have a way to manage common social activities thanks to daily practice. Students are given the opportunity through the National Service Scheme to reflect on the needs and difficulties facing society. Volunteers for the NSS gained knowledge from the experience and used it to influence effectively current events. The National Service Scheme has shown a critical role for society, community involvement in social activities, and volunteer engagement in social activities, the desires and priorities of aliveness in society are discovered among volunteers through their participation in national disasters.

Table 4. Cooperation skills among NSS volunteers:

		n=300				
S.No	Statements		Mean	SD	SE	t-value Sig
1.	Helping parents in household activities	Before	1.79	0.71	0.03	4.301 .000*
		After	1.97	0.94	0.04	
2.	Sharing my things with friends	Before	1.74	0.65	0.03	13.891 .000*
		After	2.29	0.71	0.03	
3.	I can monitor my programme effectively	Before	1.81	0.65	0.04	3.729 .000*
		After	1.99	0.86	0.05	

4.	Extending my support to my friend	Before	4.05	0.82	0.05	6.291	.000*
		After	4.37	0.77	0.05		
5.	I take help from others	Before	4.27	0.75	0.05	.102	.919NS
		After	4.27	0.97	0.06		
6.	Admire others' ideas in group activities	Before	3.51	1.27	0.08	4.107	.000*
		After	3.86	0.82	0.05		
7.	Ability to work in harmony	Before	4.01	0.86	0.05	9.066	.000*
		After	4.45	0.96	0.06		
8.	Counseling friends who are in trouble	Before	1.62	0.62	0.03	21.596	.000*
		After	4.12	0.89	0.04		
9.	Polite and kind towards teammate	Before	1.61	0.49	0.02	11.296	.000*
		After	2.55	0.53	0.02		
10.	Solving the issues among peers without involving teachers	Before	1.42	0.49	0.02	8.404	.000*
		After	1.70	0.58	0.02		
11.	Answering others clearly and consciously	Before	1.62	0.49	0.02	24.881	.000*
		After	2.47	0.59	0.02		
12.	Accepting differences of opinion and moving forward	Before	1.58	0.49	0.02	3.690	.026**
		After	1.67	0.58	0.02		
13.	Accepted others' ideas in group activities	Before	2.12	0.65	0.02	09.652	.001*
		After	2.03	0.78	0.03		
14.	Doing teamwork makes me happy	Before	1.61	0.52	0.02	19.567	.000*
		After	2.29	0.55	0.02		
15.	I can monitor my team	Before	1.23	0.78	0.01	14.259	.000*
		After	2.45	0.98	0.03		

*= Significant at 1% level, **= Significant at 5% level, NS = Not Significant

The above table affirmed that out of the 15 statements, 13 statements showed significance at a 1% level, whereas the highest t value was shown with the statements that answered others clearly and consciously. In this statement, the volunteers stated that after joining the NSS they learned good manners in dealing with different kinds of people. Another statement "counseling friends who are in trouble" showed a t value of 21.596. The NSS volunteers had seen the real-life situation on the ground and they had implemented various activities to overcome their problems. In this way, the volunteers were able to solve their peers' troubles by themselves. The 3rd statement, which has the highest difference seen after joining NSS (t value 14.259), was that they could monitor their team. It has been seen that after joining the NSS, the volunteers became independent

people and enhanced their leadership qualities, whereas the lowest t values (13.891) were shown at a 1% significant level with the statement "I can monitor my programme effectively." The statement "accepting difference of opinion and moving forward" showed significance at a 5% level (t value 3.690). In NSS, volunteers were trained to adjust to different kinds of people so that they have adapted to different food habits, cultures, and philosophies and it has increased their acceptance quality in day-to-day life. The statement "I take help from others" showed a non-significant difference with the t value of .102. And it has been confirmed that NSS provides a platform where volunteers can gripe about their challenges by themselves without taking help from others.

Vijay Behere (2012) studied that the NSS volunteers learn to adjust themselves to society. During the special camping program NSS volunteers establish cordial relations with villagers. They undertake developmental activities like work related to hospitals, child labour, aged persons, and citizens. Through such close interaction between the volunteers with the village community, volunteers gain insight into the problems of society. A positive approach is created among the volunteer and get an opportunity to develop their cooperation skills. In NSS, volunteers are more easily motivated to learn when dealing with real-life problems that need solutions. There was increased awareness of the community and world around them. It teaches volunteers to develop compassion and empathy for others. The social benefit of NSS is a deep appreciation of Indian society and its traditions.

CONCLUSION

The NSS program can reach its goals and it has been reflected in the present study. The study found that the volunteers were aware of basic facts about the programme and also have a favourable attitude towards the scheme. NSS imparts significant changes among the volunteers in personality development and cooperation skills after joining the NSS. The majority of the statements were found to be significant at a 1% level after joining the NSS. The highest t value found in the statement on that the volunteers think before doing an activity (103.181) in their personality development skill. In the cooperation skill the statement answering others clearly and consciously found the highest significance difference (t – value 24.881). The NSS significantly contributes to the improvement

of volunteer cooperation and personality development.. The volunteers participate in a variety of activities under this programme, such as raising public awareness of current concerns like the environment, health, the welfare of women and children, and the plight of the poor and oppressed. For the purpose of fostering the development of students' personalities, special camps such as the national integration camp, adventure camps, mega summer camps, republic day parade camps, etc. The varied physical, intellectual, social, and cultural activities that are part of camp are included. Students take part in discussions, brainstorming sessions, and other group activities. The volunteers have noticed a change as a result of joining the NSS through its programmes and camps.

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ANALYSING THE ADVANTAGE AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME AMONG THE VOLUNTEERS

Kashmiri Saikia¹ and Dr S Rajalakshmi²

¹PhD Research Scholar, ²Associate professor

Avinashilingam Institute of Home Science and Higher Education for Women,
Coimbatore –641043

kashmirisaikia66@gmail.com, rajiadu@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The youths of a country have many opportunities and responsibilities to actively participate in national growth and shape the destiny of a nation as well as their own. The concerns of youth are numerous, and their hopes are inevitably dashed strongly in a world with a fantastic history and more hope for the future. As a result, there is a need to establish growing chances to develop their personalities and capacity to work and to be more economically efficient and socially valuable. National Service Scheme (NSS) gives the chances to college and university students to develop their personalities through community service. NSS has its own identity and can be used in society by implementing it in higher education to enhance and instill social responsibility among students. Volunteers can be encouraged to participate in N.S.S. so that their energy can be put to good use in developing a strong nation. Hence, the present focused on to determine attitudes and benefits gained in NSS. A total of 600 NSS volunteers were chosen for the study through the proportional random sampling method. The findings suggest that when looking at the 15 components of the 1st-factor loading attitude toward NSS the participants had a favourable attitude toward NSS. The time duration is not adequate for the camp was respondents by the volunteers (1st rank) were mentioned when speaking about the obstacles faced by the volunteers in the NSS.

Key words: NSS, attitude, advantages, volunteers

INTRODUCTION

The National Service Scheme (NSS) is a turning point for volunteers because it allows them to focus on their overall development through community service. NSS connects the volunteers' minds with the all-around stroke of ethical values inculcation undertaken in higher education. Volunteers in the National Service Scheme gain the ability to analyze the concerns and demands of society and search for a solution through the knowledge gained from experience. Considering India's progress in higher education and research, the National Service Scheme has played a critical role in society, community involvement in social activities, and voluntary participation in social activities. The implementation of the National Service Scheme bridges the gap between volunteers and the public, as well as higher education and university research scholars.

According to Saha (2019), NSS volunteers took part in community projects like building roads, protecting the environment through plantations, building water-harvesting structures, etc. They organized themselves actively to raise money for the victims of natural disasters. NSS volunteers

may contribute to a decrease in crime against women, girls, and all other vulnerable groups in society by raising public awareness of the social and economic problems that exist.

Khandare and Desai (2016) stated that NSS camps give people and groups complete access to their individual and collective power, allowing them to use it to interact with others or the larger community. As a result, personal growth will be possible. The NSS camp activities will unquestionably strengthen the qualities of teamwork, cooperative working, and communication skills, and, above all, allow the student to be a part of the community and understand their needs, problems, and socioeconomic status, which will be helpful in their future practices.

It has been seen that the ideas of a higher intellectual level were the only emphasis of the educational system in prior decades, and this idea was revolutionized into a multi-faceted plan that focuses on each student's overall progress outside of the classroom with the advent of NSS. Individual success cannot be the major aim of education in a free nation that is dedicated to democracy, socialism, and secularism. The volunteers' logic of civic duty and patriotism should be instilled through education. It is a value that NSS works to impart to its students. It enables undergraduate students to spend their free time engaging in a range of social and personal growth activities through various activities inside and outside of the campus.

The NSS tries to close the knowledge gap between theory and practice. It is essential that NSS training provides the knowledge of compulsion to serve society and a few marketable skills such as socialization, cooperation, personality development, emotional management, negotiation skills, etc. The future prospect of the nation is extremely positive through the NSS young volunteers' unlimited energy, persistent dedication to their goals and beliefs, and indomitable youthful spirit. Students could be empowered by NSS to empower the country. Anita *et al.* (2022) stated that the national service programme gives college and university students the ability to develop their identities through community service. NSS has a distinct character and can be used to improve society by successfully promoting social responsibility among college students. Since youth energies can be better utilized to build a strong, healthy nation, more students should be encouraged to join N.S.S. The N.S.S. camp activities will undoubtedly enhance the ideals of volunteer leadership, teamwork, constructive activity, and communication abilities in the community. Students can conduct common social activities thanks to daily practice. The National Service Scheme has shown a critical role for society, community involvement in social activities, and voluntary engagement in social activities. The desires and priorities of aliveness in society are discovered among volunteers through their participation in national calamities.

Volunteers at colleges and universities learnt from the programme to develop their identities by volunteering in the community. NSS has its own identity and can be used to develop society by promoting social responsibility among students in higher education. More students should be encouraged to participate in NSS since their efforts can be better channeled towards building a strong nation. Through regular activities and the NSS special camp, volunteers improve their leadership qualities, team spirit, constructive activities, and communication skills.

Need of the present study: The National Service Scheme (NSS) is a significant programme in India that encourages youth to develop their personalities via volunteerism. Presently, a huge number of student's volunteer in the NSS programme and help the local communities. Throughout

the year, they take part in a variety of activities, such as celebrating national and international events, volunteering for humanitarian activities, and running special campaigns. Through all of these activities, they will become more capable and able of taking leadership through various activities. NSS is not only an extracurricular activity in the true sense; it is a programme to study people and life through active participation. After reviewing the literature, it has been found that little research has been undertaken in evaluation of the impact of the NSS programme. The study will assist in the analysis of the factors that led volunteers to enrol in NSS as well as volunteers' positive and negative attitudes toward NSS. As the NSS is a nationalised scheme, the study will also help policymakers to identify the difficulties experienced by volunteers and it will enable them to more effectively develop the programme.

The objectives of the study are given below:

- To identify socio-economic status of volunteers.
- To recognise factors motivating volunteers to join NSS.
- To find the attitudes of volunteers towards NSS.
- To analyse challenges faced by volunteers in NSS.

METHODOLOGY

Research Design: Research methodology is the key to systematic research and solutions. It specifies the research design framework, sampling procedure, methods of collection, and analysis. The descriptive Survey Method was used for the conduct of the present study.

Selection of the area and sample: A total of 600 NSS volunteers were selected from two different states of India, Assam and Tamil Nadu. From Assam HPB girls' college and Assam Agricultural University and from Tamil Nadu Agricultural University and Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women were selected as the area of the current research. The sample size was 358 female and 242 male volunteers of NSS.

Selection of the Methods Tool: The method of proportional random sampling was carried out for the study. The researchers applied a self-formulated 5-point Likert scale to rate attitudes and advantages of NSS among volunteers. The information was gathered through a questionnaire tool.

Analysis and interpretation of the data: To accomplish the objective of the current study, the data were coded, categorized, and tabulated. The data was tallied. The data were then subjected to statistical analysis. Percentage analysis was used to assess the factors that motivated volunteers to join NSS; factorial analysis was used to identify attitudes toward NSS among the volunteers, and ranking was used to examine the challenges that the volunteers faced in NSS.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Socio economic profile of the volunteers:

The details on Socio Economic Profile of the NSS Volunteers are shown in Table I

Table 1: Socio-Economic Profile of the Volunteers

N=600		
Aspects		Percentage
Caste- Community	OBC	55
	ST	15
	SC	30
Religion	Hindu	55
	Muslim	31
	Christian	14
Age	18-19 years	10
	19-20 years	40
	20-21 years	35
	Above 21	15
Home Location	Rural	38
	Urban	50
	Semi urban	12
Types of House	Bamboo house	20
	Cement house	30
Type of Family	Nuclear	48
	Joint	52
	Extended	7
Family Size	Up to 2 (Small)	44
	3 to 4 (Medium)	39
	Above 4 (Large)	17
Source of Income	Agriculture	26

Head of the Family	Business	40
	Private Sector	20
	Government Sector	15
Monthly income of the Family	Below – 10,000 Rs.	2
	10001-20,000 Rs	36
	20001-30,000 Rs	43
	Above 30,000 Rs	16

The demographic profile clearly reveals that forty percent of the respondents were in the age group of 19 – 20 years whereas ten percent of the respondents were in the age group of 18-19 years. Fifty percent of the respondents were from urban community and thirty eight percent of the volunteers were from rural community. Glancing the types of family fifty two percent of them were from nuclear family. Head of the family of fifteen percent respondents were working in government sector.

While looking into the family size forty four percent of the respondents were from small family followed by seventeen percent of the respondents from large family. Only two percent of the respondents' monthly income was below Rs.10,000 whereas forty three percent of the respondents' monthly income was between Rs. 20001-30,0000.

Table 2: Factors Motivating to Join NSS

Characteristics	N=600
	Percentage
NSS certificate	30
Develop leadership quality	60
To know rural problem	45
Interest to involve in community work	50
For personality development	77
For the sense of involvement in nation building	45
Extra-curricular activity	30
To improve self- dependency	20
To develop leadership skill	70
To acquire problem solving skill	65
To develop courage to manage field problems and situations	40

To develop self-determination	30
To improve communication skill	44
To acquire social and civic responsibility	30
To identify, utilise and maximise potentials	28
To realise own strength and weakness	43
Forced by Friends / family / teachers	5

*Multiple responses

The data previews that seventy seven percent of the respondents had joined NSS for personality development followed by fifty percent of the respondents who had joined for serving community works to improve their self-confidence. Sixty five percent of the respondent stated that they joined NSS to acquire the problem-solving skill whereas five percent of the respondents joined NSS because they were forced by family, friends, or teachers. While looking into the data it was found that NSS plays an important role among the volunteers in overall development and motivating them towards NSS

Identification of Factor Related to Attitude towards NSS:

NSS plays a vital role in all round development of the students but they might have positive and negative attitude based on the individual perception. The researcher has tried to the find out the attitude towards NSS. Answers to the questions were analyzed by the factor analysis and the result was tabulated in the table.

Table 3: Cronbach's Reliability Test

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.821	24

Source: Estimation based on Field survey

The Cronbach's alpha test was used to determine the reliability of using factor analysis in this study, and the results are shown in the table. The Cronbach's alpha value was.821 in the table, which is greater than 0.7. That is showing that the constructions were internally consistent. As a result, the tool utilised in this investigation exhibited a high level of reliability. The underlying dimensions of the constructs were determined using factor analysis explained in Table 5.

Table 4: KMO and Bartlett's Test Measures

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy		.724
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	3747.230
	Df	406
	Sig.	.000

Source: Estimation based on Field survey

Using factor analysis, this study attempted to determine the amount of significant difference in attitude among the volunteers. Two tests, Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin measures of sample adequacy (KMO) and Bartlett's Test of Sphericity, were used in the first phase to determine whether the association between the variables was significant. The estimated Kaiser-Mayer-Olkin sampling adequacy was 0.724, and the 2 value for Bartlett's test for sphericity 3747.230 indicates that factor analysis of the specified variables was judged to be suitable.

Table- 5: Factors Loadings for Attitude towards NSS

Inhibitors	Components			
	1	2	3	4
NSS is necessary for our society	.833			
NSS is not for necessary for college students	.894			
It is helpful for personality development	.948			
It develops self-confidence	.949			
It helps in socialisation	.907			
It provides wide experiences in life	.810			
NSS does not improve literacy	.798			
It helps to increases positive thinking	.924			
Feel proud for joining NSS			.926	
It is a part of the curriculum			.942	
It helps the NSS volunteers to lead independent life	.795			
NSS helps the volunteers to gain mental strength	.961			
It is camps provide an opportunity to adjust and get adapted to new, challenging situation			.880	
It does not provide a change from routine classroom learning	.711			
It helps to organise economic development activity in the community	.944			
It helps to realise the importance of hard work	.853			
It helps realize the value and importance of family				
It assists the NSS volunteers to develop their knowledge level	.900			
It helps the volunteers to improve their thinking skill		.862		
It does not help to change the behaviours		.908		
Provide awareness of all social issues				.926
Given an opportunity to learn and adapt others culture, language and food habit	.923			
Helping in social adjustment		.777		
Help to realize the importance of family		.887		
Its help to explore our inner talent		.942		

Eigen values	13.164	5.637	3.371	1.153
Percentage of variance	45.391	19.439	11.624	3.977
Cumulative percentage	45.391	64.831	76.455	80.432

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization,

Rotation converged in 4 iterations.

Source: Estimation based on Field Survey

Examining the factors influenced the selected NSS volunteers' attitudes toward NSS Factor I has significant loading for 15 variables, namely: the NSS is necessary for our society; it is not necessary for college students; it is helpful for personality development; it develops confidence; it helps in socialization; it provides a wide range of experiences in life; it does not improve literacy; it helps to increase positive thinking; it helps volunteers to live independent lives; it helps the volunteers to gain mental strength; it has not provided a change from routine classroom learning. It helped to organize economic development activity in the community, it helped to realize the importance of hard work, it has assisted the NSS volunteers to develop their knowledge level and it has given an opportunity to learn and adopt others' culture, language, and food habits. These factors explain about 45.39% of the variance.

While looking into the other counter parts (factor II), it shows that the 19.439 percent of variance in 5 variables, namely, it helped the volunteers to improve their thinking skills, it has not helped to change their behavior, helped in social adjustment, helped to realize the importance of family, and it facilitates exploring the inner talent. Whereas factor III has significant loading on 3 variables, namely, they felt proud of joining NSS, it's a part of the curriculum, and NSS camp provides an opportunity to adjust and get used to a new challenging situation, and these variables explained about 11.624 percent of variance. The last cause (factor IV) revealed that only one significant loading where the percentage of variance was 3.977 with the variable was that NSS provided awareness of all social issues.

Chandrasekhar and Visheshwar (2000) undertook an assessment of students' attitudes regarding the National Service Scheme and national integration and developed a scale to assess post-graduate arts and science students' attitudes regarding the NSS, as well as its reliability and validity. The scale used to measure attitudes towards NSS is multi-dimensional, according to factor analysis, and the alpha coefficient indicates that the scale is very reliable. Students in the arts and social sciences scored higher on attitudes toward NSS and social integration than students in science and engineering. Scores on the attitude toward NSS measure were also found to be favorably connected with scores on the social integration scale. The implications are developed for the benefit of programme co-coordinators, officials, and those involved with the NSS and its programmes.

B. Challenges Faced by the Volunteers in NSS:

Respondents were asked to rank the Challenges faced by Volunteers in NSS in the current study, and their rankings were transformed into percent positions using the formula:

$$\text{Percent position} = 100 \frac{(R_j - 0.5)}{N}$$

Where R_j denotes the item's rank, and N is the number of things ranked. The Garrets' Rating scale is used to transform the percent position into a score, and the average score acquired for different causes is calculated and given in table- 6.

Table- 6: Garrets ranking for the Challengers faced by the Volunteers in NSS:

Items	Score	Rank
Lack of resources for NSS activity	52.04	6
Lack of fund from governments and non-government organization	32.54	14
Problem in developing rapport with the village people	47.13	8
Lack of co-operation among the team members	37.80	9
Absence of positivity of the team members	66.51	3
Lack of Self-confidence among the volunteers	33.72	12
Lack of co-operation with the community	62.20	4
Inappropriate guidance from coordinator as well as programme officers	36.44	10
Time duration is not enough for the camp	75.92	1
Activities done in outside the campus leads to problems	54.98	5
Conflict among the team members during the special camp	67.18	2
Faced food related problem while attending the camp	47.67	7
Regretting for participating in special camp	32.66	13
Difficulties in following NSS rules and regulations	36.26	11

Source: Calculated figures based on the data compiled

Regarding the challenges faced by the volunteers it was found majority (1st rank) of them stated that the time duration was not enough for the special camp because they have spent seven days in a special camp where they were unable to improve their talents or explore their capabilities. The statement conflict among team members at the special camp was the 2nd issue faced by volunteers. Absence of positivity of the team members stated as 4th rank by the volunteers, lack of co-operation with the community (12th rank), regretting for participating in special camp (13th rank), and lack of fund from governments and non-government organization(14th) were the challenges faced by volunteers, as they stated.

Recommendations to the Policymakers:

- The time duration of NSS special camp should be increased.
- Volunteership in the NSS should be increased till post-graduation.

- Best volunteers should get an extra opportunity while applying for any government job and allocate the seat reservation in higher education.
- Interested alumni should be allowed to follow NSS activities.
- NSS should be added in the curriculum from the school level so that the volunteers are able to understand the social value as well as community service.
- NSS activities should be carried out during working hours also.
- Fund allocation should be enhanced for regular activities and special camp.

CONCLUSION

NSS is a platform where the volunteers can explore their skills, knowledge, and creativity. The volunteers stated positive views on the advantages of NSS. NSS helps the volunteers to grow in a group as well as at individual levels. Though NSS imparts a positive vibe among the volunteers, on the other hand, volunteers stated they still faced many challenges in NSS activities and volunteers need appropriate policy strategy to make it effective as well as overcome all stated challenges in this study. Young Indians make up the majority of NSS volunteers, and they are the most energetic and vibrant segment of the organization. NSS special camps helped to expose the realities of life; NSS activities and programmes allowed the volunteers to improve their strengths, lessen their weaknesses, create possibilities for future development, and mould them to face life's obstacles. NSS provides volunteers with the opportunity to improve their social skills, such as group adjustment, cultural adaptation, and involvement in group activities, which all aid in their ability to socialize more effectively. India, like other countries, can use its youth's great potential to address the country's continuing and intergenerational developmental difficulties. Former volunteers in both rich and developing countries have a higher sense of community connection and feel more empowered to help and participate in community works.

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Assessing the Knowledge on mobile health services among the students

*Kashmiri Saikia, M. phil research scholar, Avinashilingam institute of Home Science and Higher Education for Women

** Dr.S. Rajalakshimi, Associate professor, Avinashilingam institute of Home Science and Higher Education for Women

Abstract

Mobile health tools has also allowed for greater patient engagement, it means more individuals are focused on improving their health and wellness such as sticking to a healthy, physician-recommended diet, continuing exercise routines, and adhering to their medication schedule along with follow-up appointments. Hence the research objective to analysis the demographic characteristic of the student and assess the knowledge on mobile health services among students. The study was conducted with the help of interview schedule. 100 students has been selected as the sample of the study. The area for the study has been selected R.V arts and Science College, Coimbatore district of Tamil Nadu. The result of the study reveals that majority of students have knowledge on mobile health technology in this century.

Introduction

Health is clearly not the mere absence of disease. Good Health confers on a person or group's freedom from illness and ability to realize one's potential. Health is therefore best understood as the indispensable basis for defining a person's sense of well-being. The health of populations is a distinct key issue in public policy dissertation in every mature society often determining the distribution of huge society. They include its cultural understanding of ill health and well-being, extent of socio-economic disparities, reach of health care services and quality and costs of the health care.

Health care covers not only medical care but also all aspects pro preventive care too. Nor can it be limited to care rendered by or financed out of public expenditure, within the government sector alone but must include incentives and disincentives for self-care and care paid for by private citizens to get over ill health. In India, private out-of-pocket expenditure dominates the cost financing health care, the effects are bound to be regressive. Health care at its essential core is widely recognized to be a public good. Its demand and supply cannot therefore, be left to be regulated solely by the invisible hand of the market. Nor can it be established on reflections of utility maximizing conduct alone.

The use of mobile technology as mobile health is quickly expanding to track and improve human health. The beginning of smartphone technology together with interactive displays has provided quick and easy access, transmission and tracking information for patients and service providers. The patients can be better manage and prevent their illness and health through using wireless technologies along with software developed Consumers are living longer, creating more pressure on the health care system and increasing their necessity for self-care of chronic conditions. Rapidly, increasing numbers of mobile health applications for consumer's self-care, there is a scarcity of research into consumer engagement with electronic self-monitoring. Smart phones have become an integral part of our day to day life. As technology has gained ample momentum globally, a strong connectivity, smart gadgets and disrupted network, apps have made a prominent impact in the Indian lifestyle. According to Digital Intelligence report, 59% of Indians access internet via mobile phones. Regardless of the industries, mobile apps have taken a huge leap and proved the future of health technology.

The objectives of the study are to:

- Know the demographic characteristic of the of the students
- Assess the knowledge on mobile health services among students

Methodology: The area for the study has been selected R.V arts and Science College, Coimbatore district of Tamil Nadu. The study was conducted with the help of interview schedule. 100 students has been selected as the sample of the study.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Demographic characteristic of the college students

Demographics characteristic is defined as statistical data about characteristics of a population, such as the age, gender and income of the people within the population. Table I represent the demographic profile of the student

TABLE I
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC OF THE STUDENT

Characteristics	N=100*	
Age	16-18 yrs.	7(7)
	19-20 yrs.	56(56)
	21-22 yrs.	22(22)
	Above 23	15(15)
Gender	Male	30(30)
	Female	70(70)
Caste	OBC	55(55)
	SC	28(28)
	ST	17(17)
Religion	Hindu	49(49)
	Muslim	29(29)
	Christian	22(22)
Education	Undergraduate	45(45)
	Postgraduate	53(53)
	Diploma	2(2)
Subject	Commerce	100(100)
Marital Status	Married	12(12)
	Unmarried	88(88)
Types of family	Joint	42(42)
	Nuclear	58(58)
Family size	Up to 3 {small}	20 (20)
	4 to 5 {medium}	48(48)
	Above 5 {large}	32(32)
Occupation of the head of the family	Government services	30(30)
	Coolies	22(22)
	Agriculturists	17(17)
	Businessman	12(12)
	Daily wage earner	10(10)
	Teacher	6(6)

Characteristics	N=100*	
	Private job	3(3)
Monthly income of head of the family	<20,000	20(20)
	21,000-30,000	22(22)
	31,000-40,000	17(17)
	Above 40,000	41(41)

Source: Field survey 2018, figures in the parentheses indicates per cent

It has observed from the data that fifty-six per cent of the respondents are under the age group of 18-20 years, followed by fifteen per cent (23 years). Seventy per cent of the respondents is female, and thirty per cent of respondents' are males.

Fifty-five per cent of the respondents belonged to OBC caste categories whereas seventeen per cent of respondents belonged to ST caste categories. Regarding education majority of respondents (Fifty-three per cent) are postgraduate, forty-five per cent are under graduate whereas two per cent of the respondents is studying diploma. Eighty-eight per cent of respondents are unmarried. Glancing the types of family fifty-eight per cent are nuclear family and forty-two per cent belonged to the joint family.

Forty-eight per cent of the respondents belongs to medium family followed by twenty per cent in the small family. Based on the occupation of the family thirty per cent of the respondents are working as a government employee whereas three per cent of the respondents works in a private job.

Prashant Pandya (2018) classified about the income of Indian family

BPL = 50K a year

Middle-class family = 75000 a month

Upper middle-class family = 24 lacks a year

Rich family = 50 lacks a year

The data shows that regarding the monthly income of the patents, twenty-two per cent of them are under the range between Rs 20, 000-30,000 and forty-one per cent of the family income are above Rs. 40,000

Knowledge of Health apps and its purpose

Health apps are application programs that offer health-related services for smartphones and tablet PCs and mobile phone. Because they're accessible to patients both at home, health apps are a part of the movement towards mobile health programs in health care. Table II depicted the information about knowledge on health apps among students

TABLE II
KNOWLEDGE OF HEALTH APPS AND ITS PURPOSE

N = 100*			
Name health apps	Purpose	Yes	No
Run keeper	Helps to track, improves and measures the fitness and help to find out the calories burned/per day	80(80)	20(20)
Runtastic	Like a personal trainer to help Physical activities like jogging, running, biking and walking.	77(77)	33(33)
Daily yoga	Provide clear instruction on yoga through demonstration	70(70)	30(30)
Fooducate	Help to provide nutritious food in different ways even with low-cost items	60(60)	40(40)
Workout Trainer	Help you to achieve fitness goals like the gym instructor	50(50)	50(50)
MyFitnessPal	A large database of food items for the balance diet	45(45)	55(55)
Healthify	Encourages to watch food intake and club it with the daily dose of exercises to lose weight and regain fitness	40(40)	60(60)
Lose weight	Help to lose weight through audio-visual steps	40(40)	60(60)
Lifesum	Helping to know several features like reminders, food analysis and calorie counting.	30(30)	70(70)
MyTrainer Dasi	Give the input such as age, height, and weight and this app will help to recommend diet and exercise routines according to the necessary	30(30)	70(70)
7Minute Workout	The app only asks for 7 minutes of time anywhere, anytime during the day for a quick-fit workout.	15(15)	85(85)

Source: Field survey 2018, figures in the parentheses indicates per cent, *Multiple responses

The data reflects that after implementation the students are more understood the health apps better compared to rural people.

Eighty per cent of the student knew about runkeeper health apps followed by fifty per cent of the respondents knew about Workout trainer app. Eighty-five per cent of the respondents were not aware 7Minute workout app.

Knowledge on mobile van services

The government has launched a mobile medical van to serve health services to all corners of the nation. The table III represent the knowledge about mobile van medical services among the students.

TABLE III

KNOWLEDGE ON MOBILE VAN MEDICAL SERVICES AMONG STUDENTS

Knowledge of mobile van medical services	N=100*
In India, during the year 2011, 1000 mobile medical van was launched in rural areas	100(100)
A unit of medical office cum services on wheels	100(100)
The staff includes a medical such as doctors, nurses and case managers and medical equipment.	80(80)
Provide primary health care service (illnesses like cough, cold, fever, infections, malaria, dengue, typhoid and hepatitis)	80(80)
Envisages providing preventive, primitive and curative health care in inaccessible areas and challenging terrains, which are underserved or unserved.	77(77)
Promote health awareness programme (Malaria, Anaemia, Dengue, Diarrhoea, STD/HIV diseases, sanitation, birth control)	66(66)
It includes Laboratory facilities (blood test, urine test) pregnancy testing and prescription assistance.	55(55)
Used quick treatment of patients in the case of emergency	50(50)
Provide services for long-term illness diabetes and high blood pressure.)	45(45)
Sankara Nethralaya is performing eye services in rural areas in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra and West Bengal through, since 2003 via mobile van services	75(75)

Source: Field survey 2018, figures in the parentheses indicates per cent

*Multiple responses

The data reflects that cent per cent of the respondents achieved knowledge that a mobile medical van is a unit of medical office cum services on wheels and in India during the year 2011, 1000 mobile medical van was launched in rural areas

Eighty per cent of the respondents accomplished that mobile medical van provides primary health care service and it included medical staff such as doctors, nurses and medical equipment followed by fifty per cent of the respondents accepted that it had served for quick treatment of patients in the case of emergency.

Knowledge on medical helpline networking

Helpline networking is social security networking initiative by the government where the public can gain immediate helpline services when they need in the emergency situation. The table IV reveals the knowledge about helpline networking among the students

TABLE IV
KNOWLEDGE ON HELPLINE NETWORKING AMONG STUDENT

Name and medical helpline number	N=100*
108 services (Medical helpline)	100(100)
102 (ambulance helpline)	60(60)
111 (Medical advice)	40(40)
1512 (Railway helpline)	35(35)
1097(AIDS helpline)	30(30)

Source: Field survey 2018, figures in the parentheses indicates per cent*Multiple responses

The data clearly shows that Cent per cent of the respondents were aware of 108 health services. Followed by Sixty per cent of the respondents based on ambulance helpline network whereas thirty per cent of the respondents gained knowledge on AIDS helpline network.

Conclusion

Mobile health services can possibly transform the healthcare landscape in India by improving healthcare access for the all population in India and enhancing patient care. The mobile health industry, along with remote monitoring and tele-health systems, has a wide impact on reducing hospitalizations and emergency room visits throughout the healthcare spectrum by improving communication and care coordination among specialists, doctors, nurses, and others m-health applications can help patients manage their treatments when attention from health workers is costly, unavailable, or difficult to obtain regularly. Through various mobile health services people can improve their health standard and save their time and money.

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DECISION MAKING ABILITIES AMONG THE NSS VOLUNTEERS AT HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

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KASHMIRI SAIKIA* and S. RAJALAKSHMI

Dept. of Home Science-Extension Education, School of Home Science,
Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women,
Coimbatore - 641 043

Keywords: Decision making, Motivating factors, National Service Scheme, Volunteers

Abstract

The study was conducted in the month of March, 2020 with the purpose of assessing the decision making abilities among the selected NSS volunteers before and after joining in the NSS (National Service Scheme). A total of 300 NSS volunteers were drawn from Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women and Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU) using proportional random sampling method. A well-structured questionnaire was developed to collect data from the volunteers. The major findings of the study revealed that 85% of the volunteers were female, 80% of the volunteers joined in the NSS because they were interested in community service, and the selected NSS volunteers from both universities learned how to make sound decisions after joining the NSS. Out of the 14 statements of decision making abilities, eight statements were found significant at 1% level, one statement was found significant at 5% level (before and after joining in the NSS), and lastly, five statements showed no significant difference in decision making potential before and after joining in the NSS.

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APGC Premises, ANGRAU, Lam,
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Email: journal@angrau.ac.in

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Editor:

Dr. A. Lalitha

Senior Scientist

Agricultural Information &
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APGC Premises, ANGRAU, Lam,
Guntur, Andhra Pradesh 522 034

Email: journal@angrau.ac.in

Phone: 91005 00223

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Keywords



DECISION MAKING ABILITIES AMONG THE NSS VOLUNTEERS AT HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

KASHMIRI SAIKIA* and S. RAJALAKSHMI

Dept. of Home Science Extension Education, School of Home Science,
Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore - 641 043

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted in the month of March, 2020 with the purpose of assessing the decision making abilities among the selected NSS volunteers before and after joining in the NSS (National Service Scheme). A total of 300 NSS volunteers were drawn from Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women and Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU) using proportional random sampling method. A well-structured questionnaire was developed to collect data from the volunteers. The major findings of the study revealed that 85% of the volunteers were female. 80% of the volunteers joined in the NSS because they were interested in community service, and the selected NSS volunteers from both universities learned how to make sound decisions after joining the NSS. Out of the 14 statements of decision making abilities, eight statements were found significant at 1% level, one statement was found significant at 5% level (before and after joining in the NSS), and lastly, five statements showed no significant difference in decision making potential before and after joining in the NSS.

Key words: Decision making, Motivating factors, National Service Scheme, Volunteers

INTRODUCTION

Youth are the most vibrant part of the nation. Young people have an upbeat, energetic, inventive, and dynamic personality. Youth are the most valuable human resources for fostering the nation's cultural, political, and economic development because they have strong enthusiasm, willpower, and motivation. The ability and potential for growth of a country are determined by its youth, only when their energy is effectively channeled a nation can progress

well and bring about significant positive changes in society.

The National Service Scheme is a nationalized programme that teaches students good values. It is a group of activities that teach cooperation, tolerance, teamwork, imagination, creativity, adjustment, responsibility, and leadership to young volunteers. The NSS volunteers are always willing to take on new challenges in order to help the community solve its problems. It organizes the volunteers to

*Corresponding Author E-mail I.d: kashmirisalkia66@gmail.com; PhD thesis submitted to Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore

provide all available assistance and support to the general public in a community. NSS is an excellent way for college students to develop their personalities. Youth in the NSS gain hands-on training through a variety of exercises and are exposed to combat in varying situations.

The goal of the NSS Regular and Special Camping Programmes is to introduce volunteers to the community and motivate them to make positive changes. Students participate in various NSS Regular Activity programmes in the adopted villages, college/school campuses, and urban slums during weekends or after college hours to complete 120 hours during an academic year. Twenty hours of the total 120 hours are spent on NSS volunteer orientation, which includes lectures, discussions, field excursions and audio-visuals, and another 30 hours are spent on campus labour projects that benefit the institution and college. (<https://nss.gov.in/>)

Education is an important component of methods for improving individual and societal economic and social development. The National Social Service Scheme (NSS) is a tool for providing the greatest possible social services. India's government has launched a number of initiatives to help the rural or backward area. NSS provides the undergraduate students with volunteer opportunities they devote their free time to a variety of social services and actions that promote development. As a consequence, both the student and the teacher are pleased. The community and society as a whole are extremely important and benefited (Diganta Kumar, 2020).

Decision-making is a complex process in an individual's life, and some of these choices will have a significant impact on their lives. An

individual makes decisions about himself/herself and their affairs, but the choices affect others as well. When anyone needs to make a decision, they frequently seek assistance from friends, psychiatrists, lawyers, logistics specialists, etc. (Bouyssou *et al.*, 2013).

Individual decision-making abilities refer to a person's ability to select the best course of action after carefully evaluating and analysing the available options and circumstances. In NSS, volunteers become independent through various activities. In a special camp, volunteers learn to take decisions on their own while participating in different activities and tasks.

In the sphere of youth development, NSS has successfully completed a half-century. Thousands of volunteers shaped their lives throughout this time. Day after day, there are a growing number of NSS units and NSS volunteers because of the advantages of NSS. Private institutions are also introducing NSS programmes. As a result, it is possible. It has been suggested that students must join NSS in order to help establish the new world. India's citizens will be physically and mentally fit, strong and agreeable through this programme. (Roy, 2021).

The objectives of the study are to study the demographic profile of the volunteers, to assess the factors motivating the volunteers to join in NSS, and to assess the decision-making abilities acquired by the volunteers before and after joining in NSS.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The total sample for the study was 300 NSS volunteers from two universities, namely Tamil Nadu Agricultural University and the

Table 1. Demographic Profile of the NSS Volunteers**n=300**

S. No.	Variables	details	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Age (years)	18-19	105	35
		20-21	108	36
		21 above	87	29
2	Gender	Male	45	15
		Female	255	85
3	Religion	Hindu	150	50
		Muslim	66	22
		Christian	84	28
4	Social category	OBC	192	64
		ST	6	2
		SC	24	8
		OC	78	26
5	Type of Family	Nuclear	201	67
		Joint	99	33
6	Family Size	Up to 2 (Small)	210	70
		3 to 4 (Medium)	60	20
		Above 4 (Large)	30	10
7	Area of residence	Rural	60	20
		Urban	189	63
		Semi urban	51	17
8	Source of Income (Head of the Family)	Agriculture	54	18
		Business	81	27
		Private Sector	66	22
		Government Sector	99	33
9	Annual income of the Head of the family (Rs)	Low income (Rs.50,000 and below)	60	20
		Middle income (Rs 50,001 to 1,00,000)	129	43
		High income (Rs 100,001 and above)	111	37

Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women in Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu. The study was conducted in the months of March and April, 2020. A total of 230 volunteers from Avinashilingam University and 70 volunteers from Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU) were chosen as the sample for the study.

A descriptive survey method was used for the conduct of the study. A proportionate random sampling method was used. A self-formulated Likert type five rating scale (strongly agreed, agreed, neutral, strongly disagreed, and disagreed) is used to assess the decision-making abilities of NSS volunteers. The procedure for scoring was 5,4,3,2,1. In order to examine the factors motivating the volunteers to join NSS, a dichotomous questionnaire was prepared (Yes/No). The information was gathered using a well-structured questionnaire tool by the researcher.

The data was coded, categorised, and tabulated as per the objectives of the study. The data was then tallied. It was subjected to statistical analysis and percentage analysis was used to evaluate the factors that inspired the volunteers to join the NSS. Paired sample t-tests were used to measure the significant level before and after joining NSS among the volunteers.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 depicts the demographic profile of the NSS volunteers selected for the study. According to the data, 35% of the volunteers were found to be between the ages of 18 years and 19 years old (they were undergraduate 1st year students who were NSS volunteers), and 29% were over the age of 21 (studying in undergraduate 2nd year). In terms of gender, the

female population comprised up to 85% of the volunteers, while the males comprised only 15%, because majority of the respondents were from Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women. A total of 64% were from the OBC category, while only 2% were from the ST category.

Regarding the family background of the volunteers, 67% of the volunteers belonged to nuclear families. Therefore, volunteers were always reliant on their parents, but in the NSS they had the opportunity to mingle with other people and face a wide variety of situations dealing with different kinds of people. A total of 70% of the volunteers were from small families, and 10% were from large families. It was recorded that the volunteers who belonged to large families have enhanced their social skill compared to those who belonged to small families. Regarding area of residence, it is reported that 63% of the volunteers were from urban areas, while 17% came from semi-urban areas. According to the source of income of the head of the family, data showed that 33% of the volunteers came from the government sector and that their highest annual income was 43%, coming from the middle income group.

Table 2 shows that 81% of the volunteers joined in NSS because they want to do community service and NSS is a platform for students to engage in community service within their curriculum. The 72% of the volunteers were inspired by their teachers; volunteers were also motivated by an orientation programme regarding NSS's goals and objectives while 67% of the volunteers joined to learn about their strengths and weaknesses because NSS volunteers may be assigned to a special camp

Table 2. Factors motivated to join in NSS**n=300**

S. No.	Factors motivated	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Interest towards community services	243	81
2	Inspired by NSS teacher	216	72
3	Obtain NSS certificate	210	70
4	To realize one's own strength and weakness	201	67
5	To take part in extra-curricular activity	186	62
6	Develop self-confidence	165	55
7	Improving communication skill	156	52
8	To know the social problems faced by the society	147	49
9	Support to nation building	144	48
10	Expressing talent and skill	120	40
11	Develop self-determination	120	40
12	Develop courage to manage problems and situations	108	36
13	Develop leadership quality	96	32
14	To overcome stage fear	96	32
15	Practicing social and civic responsibility	93	31
16	To mingle with others	90	30
17	Acquire problem solving skill	84	28
18	Influence by the college senior	57	19

Multiple responses*

where they will be separated from their families and will have time to evaluate their skill. At home, they never have that opportunity because their parents monitor and have holdall of their activities, but in the camp, they were expected to handle everything on their own. A total of 62% volunteers also stated that they have joined NSS to take part in the extra-curricular activities because it was mandatory in undergraduate level.

Fifty-five percent of the of the volunteers joined in the NSS to improve their confidence through NSS activities such as organizing a programme or taking care of the mess during a special camp, whereas 52% of the volunteers expressed that they wanted to improve their communication skill through NSS. In the case of NSS, volunteers work in teams; help them learn good manners and good communication skill. Respectively forty-nine percent of volunteers

Table3. Decision-making abilities acquired by the volunteers before and after joining NSS

n=300

S. No	Statements	Mean		SD		SE		t-value	Significance
		B	A	B	A	B	A		
1	Learn to take own decision	2.25	1.51	0.49	0.50	0.02	0.02	66.407	.000*
2	Always remain calm while making any group decision	1.60	1.63	0.49	0.51	0.02	0.02	-.821	.412 ^{NS}
3	Consult others when I have any doubt	2.52	1.53	0.50	0.50	0.02	0.02	74.000	.000*
4	Always stick with my own decision	1.62	1.61	0.48	0.49	0.02	0.02	.831	.406 ^{NS}
5	Before taking any decision always looking into alternative options	1.58	1.98	0.49	0.45	0.02	0.02	2.451	.029**
6	I can make any decision without considering others' suggestion	1.98	1.52	0.61	0.50	0.02	0.02	12.477	.000*
7	Never blame my friends if I took any wrong decision in group activity	1.92	1.90	0.79	0.81	0.03	0.03	3.978	.000*
8	I plan ahead before taking a decision	2.21	1.96	0.94	1.84	0.04	0.03	5.684	.000*
9	Once I took any decision never regret for it later	1.78	1.73	0.76	0.74	0.03	0.03	1.360	.174 ^{NS}
10	I can ask question without feeling silly	2.31	1.97	1.08	0.86	0.04	0.04	6.728	.000*
11	Always I work out all the pros and cons before making decision	1.90	1.99	0.73	0.87	0.03	0.04	1.870	.062 ^{NS}
12	I understand the information enough to make a choice	2.01	1.95	0.82	0.73	0.03	0.03	-1.292	.197 ^{NS}
13	My decision making follows a logical process	1.59	2.53	0.49	0.52	0.02	0.02	-32.445	.000*
14	I am confident enough to take my own decision	1.23	2.12	0.78	0.98	0.03	0.03	13.264	.000*

* = Significant at 1% level, ** = Significant at 5% level, NS = Not Significant, B = before, A = after

indicated that they wanted to know about the social problems faced by society, NSS worked only for the benefit of society and NSS volunteers would work for the root problems of society and their basic needs, such as cleaning the villages, parks, community halls, providing various awareness programmes on water, sanitation, and health, etc. The data also states that 48% of the volunteers joined NSS to support national building. A nation will grow from the community; hence the goal of NSS is to develop the community as the fundamental unit. Forty percent of the volunteers joined to develop their self-determination and wanted to express their talent and skill through the NSS programme. NSS provides such an opportunity through conducting skill development training programmes where volunteers train other people in basic computer knowledge, knitting, pickle making, embroidery, etc.

Thirty-two percent of the volunteers joined NSS to overcome their stage fright because as NSS volunteers they can get a chance to explore their inner talent in public through socio-cultural activities and also develop their leadership qualities while participating in and managing any programme. Twenty-eight percent of the volunteers were involved in NSS with the goal of problem solving. While carrying out NSS activities, volunteers should learn to solve their issues while doing activities in groups. Nineteen percent of volunteers joined NSS after being encouraged by their college seniors. Volunteers noticed an improvement in their seniors' personalities after joining the NSS, so they too were interested in joining the NSS.

Alok Chantia(2008) reported that the majority of students are aware of the NSS's goals

and objectives and are interested in joining. Because this is the only schemewhere they can assist society through the curriculum, the majority of respondents joined NSS with the intention of performing country service. It has enlightened in his study that NSS only focusing is on more environmental protection and he has recommended to the policy makers to adjoin other developmental activities in NSS where volunteers able to build up their skills.

Table 3 indicates the decision-making abilities acquired by the volunteers before and after joining the NSS. It can be seen that out of the total of 14 statements, namely "learn to take their own decision," t value showed (66.407); NSS provides an opportunity to the volunteers where they acquire the ability to make decisions on their own without depending upon their parents or anyone, The statement "consult with others when they have any doubt" affirmed that volunteers increase their social skill by consulting with peers for their opinion (it has been confirmed that the highest "t" value was at 74.000). If volunteers can make any decision without considering others' suggestions (t value was 12.477), volunteers emphasize in the study that if they are unsure about others' opinions, they can make their own judgment. Another statement showed a significant difference. They never blame their friends if they make any wrong decisions in a group activity. It can be assumed that in NSS, volunteers learn to accept themselves while participating in any programme. NSS encourages volunteers to accept their mistakes and not criticize their group members, which is another trait of a competent decision maker. The statement "I plan ahead before taking a decision" means that volunteers must be very

clear about their needs and goals in order to plan any program. In the statement "I can ask questions without feeling silly," volunteers expressed that after joining NSS, they were bold enough to clear their doubts with other people or with their teachers. In another statement, "my decision-making follows a logical process." In this phase, volunteers agreed that each volunteer became independent in the NSS camp because they were removed from the classroom setting and placed in an environment where they had to lead and direct a program. All of these eight statements showed a significant difference at the 1% level (before and after joining NSS). The data showed that the NSS plays a significant role in the development of decision-making skill among volunteers. The NSS volunteers got different atmosphere when they learnt about adjustments and compromising with the situation. They were able to conduct programmes and take leadership roles while organizing any activity.

Table 3 highlights that the statement "before taking any decision, look into the other alternative options" showed a significant difference among the volunteers at a 5% level. The five statements, namely "always remain calm while making any group decision", "always stick with their own decision", "always work out all the pros and cons before making a decision", "once they make any decision, never regret it", "understand the information enough to make a choice," showed no significant difference among the volunteers before and after joining in the NSS. Developing decision-making talents can give a person more control over their lives and allow them to be content with their own choices. Because a skilled decision maker develops more options from which to choose and a better

chance of achieving the alternative chosen, NSS provides opportunities for volunteers to improve their decision-making abilities. However, based on the above statements, it can be assumed that the programmes and activities carried out under the NSS were not adequate for a volunteer to enrich all of their decision-making abilities. The lowest t-value found among five non-significant statements was 0.821, and the statement was "always remain calm while making any group decision." It might be the reason that, at the undergraduate level, they are not mature enough to properly catch all the consequences.

Suresh (2002) stated that the National Service Scheme makes a commendable effort to bridge the gap between theory and practice. NSS provides a number of training opportunities through regular programmes and special events, and these volunteers have improved and acquired many skill such as leadership, decision-making, and creative ability, as well as improved their everyday routines. Young volunteers' abundant energy, persistent dedication to goals and beliefs, and tenacious youthful spirit hold immense potential for the future.

Out of the 14 statements expressing decision-making abilities, nine statements (S. No 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13, and 14) have been found to indicate a significant difference in acquiring the decision-making skill before and after joining the NSS, and five statements showed no significant difference. Hence, there is a significant difference in decision-making abilities before and after joining NSS.

CONCLUSION

The study recorded that thirty-six percent were between the ages of 20 and 21 years.

Women volunteers from the NSS made up to 85 percent of the sample. Half of the respondents (50 percent) belonged to Hindu religion. Sixty-four percent of the volunteers belonged to OBC social category. Sixty-seven percent of the volunteers belonged to nuclear families. Seventy percent of the volunteers belonged to the small family category. It is interesting to note that 81 percent of the volunteers joined NSS because they are passionate about community service. Teachers inspired 72 percent of the volunteers to participate in the NSS, while college seniors inspired 19 percent of the volunteers. The t value was 74, and the highest range of the difference was revealed after joining NSS in the statement that "volunteers were counseled by others when they had any uncertainty". NSS played an important role in developing decision-making skill among volunteers, allowing them to understand real-life problems and identify solutions for both rural people and themselves.

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Assessing the sanitary status in rural area

KASHMIRI SAIKIA* AND S. RAJALAKSHMI

Department of Home Science Extension Education,
Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women,
Coimbatore (T.N.) India

ABSTRACT

The human development indicators also depend upon the better sanitation accessibility to the side-lined communities. Sanitation is not only a development issue, but also an empowerment instrument for the development of society and it has now turned into a multidisciplinary subject in the global development sector. Sanitation is regarded as the maintenance of sanitary conditions. Therefore, basic sanitation means the provision of sufficient hygienic, hazard free toilets, the effective removal and disposal of household waste, and effective effluent disposal. The concept of hygiene, cleanliness, purity, and beliefs about sanitation and disease vary widely, but are often deeply ingrained through religious practice and culture. Cleanliness and hygiene are important from not only the public health point of view, but also socio and economic development of the family. There is no doubt to say in this era sanitation dictates the human life. The objective of the study is to know the socio economic status of the beneficiaries and assess the standard of living in terms of toilet and sanitation. The sample size comprises of 200 rural people. The area of the study was Vinobaginagar, Odanturai Panchayat, Karamadai Block, in Coimbatore District of Tamil Nadu state. The data is collected with the support of interview schedule through survey method. The findings of the study shows that that cent per cent of the houses having toilets, all the household toilet was constructed under Indira Awas Yojana during (1996), Green house scheme and Swach Bharat Mission scheme in the year of 2014.

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Assessing the sanitary status in rural area

KASHMIRI SAIKIA* AND S. RAJALAKSHMI

Department of Home Science Extension Education,
Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women,
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ABSTRACT

The human development indicators also depend upon the better sanitation accessibility to the side-lined communities. Sanitation is not only a development issue, but also an empowerment instrument for the development of society and it has now turned into a multidisciplinary subject in the global development sector. Sanitation is regarded as the maintenance of sanitary conditions. Therefore, basic sanitation means the provision of sufficient hygienic, hazard free toilets, the effective removal and disposal of household waste, and effective effluent disposal. The concept of hygiene, cleanliness, purity, and beliefs about sanitation and disease vary widely, but are often deeply ingrained through religious practice and culture. Cleanliness and hygiene are important from not only the public health point of view, but also socio and economic development of the family. There is no doubt to say in this era sanitation dictates the human life. The objective of the study is to know the socio economic status of the beneficiaries and assess the standard of living in terms of toilet and sanitation. The sample size comprises of 200 rural people. The area of the study was Vinobaginagar, Odanturai Panchayat, Karamadai Block, in Coimbatore District of Tamil Nadu state. The data is collected with the support of interview schedule through survey method. The findings of the study shows that that cent per cent of the houses having toilets, all the household toilet was constructed under Indira Awas Yojana during (1996), Green house scheme and Swach Bharat Mission scheme in the year of 2014.

Key Words : Toilet, Sanitation, Household

INTRODUCTION

Sanitation, hygiene, and cleanliness are the hallmarks of a civilized society. Sanitation is critical for health and sustainable socio-economic development. There is an increasing tendency for communities in rural hinterlands to defecate in the open much to the annoyance of officials who are working overtime to deal with different aspects of sanitation with individuals, families and the nation at large. NGOs and the staff and line agencies in the government see this as a crucial aspect for development, as this seems to be the biggest challenge for the governance of development in the 21st century. The quality of human life, directly or indirectly, depends upon accessibility to better sanitation. In the post globalization scenario, water and

sanitation have become important agendas for developing countries, not truly reflected in rural areas. Sanitation is a worldwide problem, and one with sometimes awkward and highly charged topics and words from “public defecation” to “faces” that invoke political cultural, religious, social, and economic issues. Solutions must be found through a holistic approach of the “politics of shit,” which examines the environmental, social, political, and historical dimensions of toilets, and how a community’s society and culture intersects with the institutions responsible for providing sanitation amenities or who might have contributed to, or exacerbated, the current sanitation crisis.

Sanitation is vital for good health. Health problems associated with poor sanitation include diarrhoea, dysentery, typhoid, cholera, malaria, bilharzias, worm infestations, eye infections, skin diseases and increased infections in HIV positive people. Sanitation is also vital for wealth creation. Economic benefits of improved sanitation include savings in health costs, higher worker productivity, better school attendance, improved tourism and reduced water treatment costs.

Hence the study has undertaken with the following Objectives:

- To know the socio economic status of the beneficiaries
- To assess the standard of living in terms of toilet and sanitation.

Murty (2013) done research on “Impact of total sanitation campaign on rural households in Andhra Pradesh.” With the objective of the study was to examine the impact of TSC with respect to open defecation among rural households and to find out the impact TSC in terms of health expenditure among rural households in the study area. In order to pursue the objectives outlined. He research proposed to consider a simple random sample of 255 households from one village namely Vasadi in Gantyada mandal of Vizianagaram district in Andhra Pradesh. Both primary and secondary data has collected and designed questionnaire tool include information relating to health, hygiene and sanitation aspects for collecting the data. The findings are, out of 255 sample households; only 44 households (17 %) reported to have personal toilets at home. Hence, 83 per cent of households are opting for open defecation as there is no alternative to attend natural calls. However, though 44 households have toilet facility at home, due to restricted use on account various reasons, some family members of those households are also opting for open defecation. Thus, irrespective of income levels, more or less all the households are opting for open defecation in the village. Further, the analysis also implies no association or relationship between reasons for households opting ODF and education status and of sample households. Hence, the study draws support in favour of hypothesis 2 implying that open defecation is more behaviour related rather than income and education related in the rural areas.

Sportal (2002) done research on “The influence of socio-cultural norms and community perceptions on the sustainability of rural water supply and sanitation in Tamil Nadu, India”. The purpose was to examine the efficiency and sustainability of village water supply and environmental sanitation facilities and how they are influenced by socio-cultural norms and community perceptions. The methods were mainly qualitative with a participatory, community-based and gender-sensitive approach. The research found that: government water supply and sanitation initiatives are supply-driven; socio-cultural norms and gendered perceptions influence community and household management of water supply and sanitation; and the

village water supply and sanitation facilities are unsustainable. The conclusions were that: there is a gap between policy and practice; limited resources have been invested in sanitation; consultation between governments and the community is limited; social inequalities increase the complexity of establishing sustainable water supply and sanitation; perceptions affect water supply and sanitation management; villagers rely on government to provide and maintain public facilities; and mismanagement of resources has led to water scarcity.

Pore and Randive (2014) has carried out a research on "The study on environmental sanitation, and personal hygiene among the slum area in Solapur city, Maharashtra". The survey was conducted in 2011, to study environmental sanitation status of Solapur slum area. In this area 351 settlements are situated. For survey purpose, (10% houses) 35 houses selected randomly. This ward has population 9439 with 335 houses. The strength of the data is based on the fact that the sample is nationally representative. Questionnaire and interview were following for study of health status and awareness of environmental sanitation. To check water quality physical and chemical analysis of water was done by standard methods (APHA). The purpose of this study was to analyse the availability of domestic water and sanitation in slum area, Solapur. The result of his study was shows that people live in unhygienic conditions. The lack of environmental sanitation and safe water has significant negative health impact on people. Due to unsafe water, inadequate sanitation and unhygienic, people suffer from allergies, and diseases. Unsafe drinking water, poor environmental sanitation, unsanitary food preparation, improper disposal of waste and unclean household environment constitute a major burden on health and leading to causes ill health in children. People in study region are not educated which result into low income and low standard of living which result into lack of awareness in public about environmental sanitation and its importance. Ignorance of solapur Municipal Corporation toward public health, their standard of living, and provision of appropriate facility (water supply, solid waste and liquid waste management.

Kamal Mazumdar (2004) done research on "The rural water supply and sanitation sector development in India impact of donor's policy and projects." The objective of the study was improved health and economy through the provision of improved water, sanitation and hygiene education in a broad rural development framework and adopting integrated holistic approach linking with health, education, income generation, irrigation and watershed projects in which provision of drinking water supply can be the entry point. In the findings of the result he was found that It has become clear that in order to improve rural service levels in the water and sanitation sector of a developing country a programme has to be implemented that is by necessity low cost and within the affordability and community based. However, to launch such a programme a process has to be initiated, a model, which is likely to be similar to that of the recent experience in India. It cannot be claimed that this is a universal model; there may be a number of facets that are similar and applicable to the situations in other countries. The model for the design of rural water supply and sanitation project presented below is based on the experiences of India, which is integrated and flexible. It is recommended that the following basic principles should be observed. Project designs should balance between providing for the basic needs of the community and the need to strengthen or build the capacity of government and local self-government to execute future projects.

Sriram (2013), done research on "Role and impact of IEC campaign on rural sanitation

in Andhra Pradesh". The objective was to study the role and impact of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaigns in rural sanitation initiatives, to know the impact of different campaigns on the absorption of suitable low cost, effective and appropriate sanitation technologies by the rural people and to know how various communication tools have been employed for implementation of rural sanitation programmes. The research study was empirical. The study has been undertaken based on primary and secondary data. The primary data has been mainly obtained from official records, registers, government orders, pamphlets, brochures, training material and unpublished material. The researcher has conducted interactions, face-to-face discussions with rural stakeholders and held consultations with the officials dealing with this subject at various levels. In the result found that the impact of campaign is high (100%) in the area where all stakeholders were actively involved, low cost sanitary models were demonstrated during the campaign in that area, which resulted in effective implementation of the programme, and door to door Campaign and street plays had the desired impact on households, which motivated people to go in for implementation of sanitation.

METHODOLOGY

The area was selected for the research is Vinobhaji Nagar village, Odanthurai Panchayat, Karamadai Block, Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu.

The total sample size is two hundred. The beneficiaries of the, Indira Awas Yojana, Green House Scheme and Swachh Bharat Mission are chooses as a sample to conduct the research. The interview schedule was prepared and used to collect the information regarding to the study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Socio-economic characteristics of the beneficiaries :

The data indicate that forty eight per cent of the beneficiaries under the age group 30-40 years and followed by five per cent are above sixty years. Sixty three per cent of the beneficiaries are female. Seventy five per cent of the beneficiaries are belonging to OBC and five per cent are Hindus and five per cent are Christian. Whereas forty per cent are completed high school followed by thirty three per cent higher secondary and two per cent are post graduate. Regarding marital status of the beneficiaries ninety two per cent are married only eight per cent unmarried. Sixty three per cent of beneficiaries are belonging to joint family, and thirty seven per cent are belongs to nuclear family. Sixty two per cent of beneficiaries under the category of medium family, it is amazing to know that there is no large family, this shows that government has create awareness on family planning so rural people understood the importance of small family. Fifty per cent beneficiaries' occupation is coolies and eight per cent is doing private job (Table 1).

Thirty seven per cent of the beneficiaries' annual income range between Rs. 20,000 to 30,000 and twelve per cent of the family income is above Rs. 40,000.

Information about drinking water :

The data shows that river is the main sources of water in Odanthurai Panchayat. The

Table 1 : Socioeconomic characteristics of the beneficiaries (N=200)			
	Characteristics	F	P
Age(years)	20-30	50	25
	30-40	95	48
	40-50	45	23
	Above 50	10	5
	Male	75	38
Gender	Female	125	63
	OBC	130	65
Caste	BC	20	10
	SC	30	15
	ST	20	10
	Hindu	150	75
Religion	Muslim	40	20
	Christian	10	5
	Illiterate	35	18
Education	High school	80	40
	Higher secondary	60	30
	Graduate	20	10
	Post graduate	5	2
	Married	185	92
Marital Status	Unmarried	15	8
	Joint	125	62
Types of family	Nuclear	75	38
Family size	Up to 3(small)	75	38
	4 to 5 (medium)	125	62
Occupation	Business	35	17
	Government job	50	25
	Coolies	100	50
	Private job	15	8
	<20,000	45	23
Annual income (Rs.)	20,000-30,000	75	37
	30,000-40,000	55	28
	Above 40,000	25	12

*Source: Field survey, March 2017

water is supplied through public tap to seventy five per cent of the houses whereas only twenty five per cent supplied through individual tap. This shows that adequate taps available. Cent per cent stated that once in two days water is provided by the panchayat between 2 to 4 hours. The water is collected by the home maker (75 %) followed by mother in law (5 %), whereas the distance between public tap and house only ten meter (62 %) and 30 meter (8 %), respectively (Table 2).

Details about drainage system :

The data clearly indicates that cent per cent drainage system is functioning in the location

Table 2 : Information about drinking water (N=200)			
Information	Sources	F	P
Sources of water	River	200	100
Mode of water supply	Public tap	150	75
	Individual tap	50	25
Frequency of water supply	Alternative day	200	100
Duration of water supply	2 -4 hours	200	100
Person responsible for collecting water	Home maker (wife)	150	75
	Husband	50	25
	Children	40	20
	Mother in law	10	5
Distances from home	10 meter	125	62
	20 meter	60	30
	30 meter	15	8

Sources: Field survey, March 2017 *Multiple responds

of beneficiaries' areas well as in the village. This is one of the indicators for sustainable development. Cent per cent of beneficiaries stated that they are having only open drainage system. It is interesting to note that cent per cent stated that cleanliness of the drainage is good. This strongly indicates that panchayat is functioning effectively. The community is also maintaining a good drainage system (Table 3).

Table 3 : Drainage system (N=200)			
Details		F	P
Provision of drainage	Yes	200	100
Types of drainage system	Open drainage	200	100
Cleanliness of drainage	Good	200	100

Sources: Field survey, March 2017

Information about waste management :

Cent of the beneficiaries stated that the panchayat is collecting the waste every day. Sixty five per cent of the beneficiaries stated that they are disposing the waste in the street dustbin, whereas ten per cent in the garbage pit and thrown on the waste pit meant for garbage disposal.

Fifty per cent of homemaker takes responsibility for disposal of waste thirty per cent of them taken responsible by husband, respectively. It is amazing to note that cent per cent of the beneficiaries are clean their disposal daily. This shows that beneficiaries are aware of need and importance of disposal of waste so this prevents mosquito breeding, and reduce the risk of disease (Table 4).

Information on toilet system :

The findings of the study shows that that cent per cent of the houses having toilets at the household whereas seventy per cent of the toilet constructed under Indira Awas Yojana during (1996), remaining thirty per cent of the toilet constructed under Green house scheme

Table 4 : Information about waste management (N=200)

Details		F	P
Waste disposal	Dustbin	200	200
Collection of waste by Panchayat	Daily	200	100
	Throw on the street	20	10
Place of disposal	Throw in the street dustbin	130	65
	Throw in the garden	30	15
	Throw in the pit for garbage	20	10
Person responsible disposal	Home maker(wife)	100	50
	Husband	30	15
	Children	70	35
Frequency of cleaning disposal	Daily	200	100

*Source: Field survey, March 2017

and Swachh Bharat Mission scheme in the year of 2014. The amount spent for the construction of house and toilet under Indira Awas Yojana is Rs. 1, 10,000, the Green House scheme is Rs. 1, 80,000 whereas Swachh Bharat Mission is contributed Rs. 12,000 for toilet contribution (Table 5).

Table 5 : Toilet system (N=200)

Details			F	P
Availability of toilet (yes)			200	100
Toilet pattern				
Single pit			180	90
Double pit			20	10
Types of toilet				
Individual toilet			200	100
Toilet condition				
Covered with roof			200	100
Toilet contracted by				
Government			200	100
Location of the toilet				
Back side of the house			200	100
Name of the scheme				
Indira AwasYojana(1996)			140	70
Green House scheme(2014)			30	15
Swachh Bharat mission(2014)			30	15
Contribution	Green house scheme(GHS)	1,80,000 (Rs.)	30	15
(Rs.)	Indira AwasYojana(IAY)	1,10,000 (Rs.)	140	
	Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)	12,000 (Rs.)	30	15
	(only toilet)			
Mode of water supply to toilet				
Carrying in bucket			79	40
Fix tap inside the toilet			121	60

*Source: Field survey, March 2017

This shows government scheme is functioning successfully in Vinobaji Nagar. Due to this reason there is no open defecation in that area and cleanliness is also very good. Sixty per cent of the beneficiaries have provision for taps inside the toilet whereas only forty per cent are carrying the water in bucket to the toilet.

Details about drainage system :

The data clearly indicates that cent per cent drainage system is functioning in the location of beneficiaries' areas well as in the village. This is one of the indicators for sustainable development. Cent per cent of beneficiaries stated that they are having only open drainage system. It is interesting to note that cent per cent stated that cleanliness of the drainage is good. This strongly indicates that panchayat is functioning effectively. The community is also maintaining a good drainage system (Table 6).

Table 6 : Drainage system (N=200)			
Details		F	P
Provision of drainage	Yes	200	100
Types of drainage system	Open drainage	200	100
Cleanliness of drainage	Good	200	100

Sources: Field survey, March 2017

Benefit of constructing toilet :

The Table 7 shows that the advantages constructing toilet under Water Sanitation and Health Programme

Table 7 : Benefits of toilet (N=200)		
Benefits	Yes	Percentage
Cleanliness	200	100
Privacy	180	90
Avoid spread of infection /disease	170	85
Safety	155	78
Proper hygiene	140	70
Safe life	155	78
Proper disposal of human waste	125	63
Prevent environmental pollution	155	77

*Source: Field survey, March 2017

The data indicates that cent per cent the beneficiaries stated that cleanliness is the roots of having toilet, whereas sixty three per cent of them indicate that proper disposal of human waste is the another advantages of toilet. Thirty per cent of beneficiaries do not have knowledge on hygiene which is one of the major advantages of having toilet.

Disadvantages of open defecation :

The data express that the knowledge on open defecation among the beneficiaries, majority (90 %) of beneficiaries have knowledge on dirtiness is one of the main causes of open defecation, forty per cent of them have the knowledge that due to open defecation water pollution and health hazards has been occurred in the environment.

Suggestion :

- The society need to be educated about environmental sanitation and personal hygiene.

- Government and Non-Government Organisation should increase awareness on why and how best to use water and sanitation for, public health; and environmental sustainability
- Government and NGO should improve infrastructure or methods to take forward the development and implementation of water and sanitation infrastructure and ensure sustainable maintenance
- Panchayat should create awareness about the advantages of toilet and disadvantages of open defecation.

Conclusion :

Every one of get toilet to use then only we know our country has reached the pinnacle of progress. Creation of awareness among public, financial assistance to construct toilet in every household, availability of regular water supply and maintenance of sanitation of facilities would improve the situation in India.

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STUDY ON ROLE OF NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME (NSS) IN PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT OF THE VOLUNTEERS

Kashmiri Saikia PhD Research Scholar
Dr. S Rajalakshmi Associate Professor

Avinashilingam Institute of Home Science and Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore -641043

Abstract

National Service Scheme (NSS) was introduced in 1969 with the primary objective of developing the personality and character of the volunteers through voluntary community service. NSS is a noble experiment to bridge the gap between precepts and perform. It is crucial that NSS activities imparts some marketable skills. Its thesaurus a sense of obligation to serve the society the unconquerable youthful spirit the inflexible stand on ideals and values and the limitless. NSS can empower youth to empower the nation at the same time. The major of the study is to analyze the role of NSS in personality development. The random sampling method has been used to collect the information of the volunteers. The data indicated that after joining NSS volunteers their personality has changed in various perspectives from the cooperation skills to adjustment quality. NSS became the gateway for volunteers to improve the way of living.

Key words: NSS, Personality, Development, volunteers

INTRODUCTION

Youth are the most imperative and dynamic fragment of the population in any country. It is believed that developing countries with large youth population could see tremendous growth, provided they invest in young people's education, health and protect and assurance their rights. Today's young are tomorrow's innovators, creators, builders and leaders. But they need the required support in terms of good health and opportunities skills to transform the future. The economic trigger happens when a country's more hands to work available than more mouths to feed. To put it succinctly, working age population has to be larger than the dependent population. NSS is a great platform where youth can expand their skills and improved their personality.

National service Scheme provides opportunities to students in colleges and universities to develop their personality through community services. NSS has its own identity; it can be used for betterment of the society by proper implementation at higher education to create social responsibility of the students. More and more students should be motivated to take up N.S.S. as the energy of youth may be utilized in positive direction for building a strong and healthy nation.

The objectives of the study are

- To analysis the demographic profile of the NSS volunteers
- To identify the hobbies of the NSS volunteers
- To analyses the personality development of the volunteers before and after joining in NSS

METHODOLOGY

There are 600 NSS volunteers girls and boys volunteers has been selected as a sample for the present study through random sampling method. The area of the study has been Selected Assam Agricultural University of Jorhat district of Assam. Likert scale has been used to measure the responses of the volunteers. The data has interpreted and analysis through percentage analysis

FINDINGS

A.) SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE VOLUNTEERS

Socio economics details based on the age, religious, sex, annual income etc. The details on Socio Economic Profile of the NSS Volunteers are shown in Table I

TABLE I SOCIO -ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE VOLUNTEERS

		N=600
Characteristics		P
Age	18-19 years	(100) 17
	20-21 years	(187) 31
	22-23 years	(284) 47
	Above 23 years	(29) 5
Sex	Male	(247) 41
	Female	(353) 59
Religion	Hindu	(297) 49
	Muslim	(148) 25
	Christian	(155) 26
Caste- Community	OBC	(321) 54
	ST	(145) 24
	SC	(134) 22
Type of Family	Nuclear	(267) 45
	Joint	(193) 32
	Extended	(140) 23
Types of House	Bamboo house	(97) 16
	Cement house	(266) 45
	Thatched house	(104) 17
	Roofed house	(133) 22
Types of House	Bamboo house	(97) 16
	Cement house	(266) 45
	Thatched house	(104) 17
	Roofed house	(133) 22
Home Location	Rural	(256) 43
	Urban	(197) 32
	Semi urban	(147) 25
Family Size	Up to 2 (Small)	(360) 60
	3 to 4 (Medium)	(179) 30
	Above 4 (Large)	(61) 10
Source of Income Head of the Family	Agriculture	(100) 17
	Business	(108) 18
	Private Sector	(150) 25
	Government Sector	(242) 41
Monthly income of the Family	Below – 10,000 Rs.	(104) 17
	10001-20,000 Rs.	(178) 30
	20001-30,000 Rs.	(244) 41
	Above 30,000 Rs.	(74) 12

Figures in the parentheses indicates frequency of the respondents

The data observed that forty one percent of the respondents are male. Fifty four percent of the respondents belong to other backwards caste category whereas twenty two percent of the respondents are scheduled caste. Forty nine percent of the respondent are Hindu followed by twenty five percent are Muslim. Forty seven percent of the respondents are under the age group of 22-23 years and only five percent of the respondents are above 23 years old. Thirty two percent of the family belongs to urban area whereas forty three percent of them are from rural area. Twenty two percent of the respondents are having the roofed house.

Forty five percent of the respondents are from nuclear family; only twenty three percent of the respondents are from extended family. In terms of family majority of the respondents (sixty six percent) are from small family group. Forty one percent of the respondents' income source is from government sector whereas seventeen percent of the respondents' income is from agriculture sector. In the aspect of monthly income head of the family, forty one percent of the respondents are Rs 20001-30,000 where twelve percent of the respondents are above Rs 30,000.

ii) HOBBIES OF THE VOLUNTEER

TABLE II HOBBIES OF THE VOLUNTEERS

Hobbies	Regularly (F)	Often (F)	Frequently (F)	Rarely (F)	Never (F)
During my leisure time I really goes into another world while counting love to make thing through paper quilting	(140) 22	(111) 18	(152) 25	(100) 17	(111) 18
In present world gaming is my one kind of relaxation	(150) 25	(214) 36	(96) 16	(87) 15	(53) 9
Adventurous is hard to find where I goes on Participating in hunting	(210) 35	(94) 16	(125) 21	(111) 18	(66) 10
Media is addiction but I pipe on YouTube or TV	(120) 20	(87) 15	(120) 20	(67) 11	(206) 34
Cooking is a kind of meditation for me	(346) 57	(87) 15	(54) 9	(93) 16	(20) 3
Creativity reflect in my Embroidery	(140) 23	(287) 48	(87) 15	(28) 5	(58) 9
Nature love is hidden one so I goes on gardening	(200) 33	(55) 9	(107) 18	(89) 15	(149) 25
Photography leads me to the entertainment world	(140) 23	(234) 39	(84) 14	(44) 7	(98) 17
To maintain my physics and my mind I goes to Meditation/ yoga /gym	(231) 39	(107) 18	(140) 23	(66) 11	(56) 9
I write my define my life story through writing script	(288) 48	(89) 15	(140) 23	(66) 11	(17) 3
Volunteering or Community Service	(179) 30	(111) 19	(80) 13	(94) 16	(136) 22
	(225) 38	(87) 15	(140) 23	(89) 15	(59) 9

*Multiple responses, Figures in the parentheses indicates frequency of the respondents

The data depicts that fifty seven percent of the respondents who show interesting watching TV/ YouTube regularly followed by twenty three percent of the respondents have the interest of gardening regularly. Forty eight percent of the respondents had the hobby of doing yoga/ meditation/ gym regularly. It is surprising to note that majority of the respondents (Eighty seven percent) often have the interest of participating in hunting whereas only nine percent of the respondents have the interest to do embroidery. Twenty five percent of the respondents have their hobby as reading story book/novel or newspaper followed by thirteen percent of the respondents have interest in writing content or script. Eighteen percent of the respondents having interest in playing game on computer/ mobile rarely followed by only five percent of them are having interest on cooking different recipes. Nine percent of the respondents stated that they never had interest on photography and volunteering for community service.

iii) Personality development of the NSS volunteers before and after joining in NSS

TABLE III PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT OF THE NSS VOLUNTEERS BEFORE AND AFTER JOINING IN NSS

N= 600

Characteristic	A		SA		N		D		SD	
	B (P)	A (P)	B (P)	A (P)	B (P)	A (P)	B (P)	A (P)	B (P)	A (P)
Observing myself as more talkative than before	(88) 15	(96) 16	(120) 20	(126) 21	(150) 25	(68) 11	(65) 10	211 (35)	(177) 30	99 17
Seeing myself as someone who tends to find fault with others	(220) 37	(166) 28	(69) 12	(69) 12	(135) 23	(255) 42	(56) 9	(65) 11	(120) 20	(45) 8
Considering myself as original who comes up with new ideas	(322) 54	(201) 34	(50) 8	(122) 20	(102) 17	(70) 12	(80) 13	(126) 21	(46) 8	(81) 14
Looking myself as a reserved person	(366) 61	(215) 36	(52) 9	(100) 17	(60) 10	(92) 15	(35) 7	(123) 21	(87) 14	(70) 12
Seeing myself as selfless and helpful	(320) 53	(205) 34	(120) 20	(86) 14	(106) 18	(200) 34	(36) 6	(65) 11	(18) 3	(44) 7
Myself being a careless person	(120) 20	(85) 14	(200) 34	(165) 28	(150) 25	(220) 37	(80) 13	(96) 16	(50) 8	(34) 7
Myself being a relaxed person who handles stress well	(133) 22	(98) 16	(150) 25	(167) 28	(229) 38	(200) 33	(65) 11	(69) 12	(23) 4	(66) 11
One who wants to know about unknown things	(99) 17	(65) 11	(156) 26	(189) 32	(203) 34	(86) 14	(73) 12	(110) 18	(69) 12	(150) 25
I see myself as one who is full of energetic	(266) 44	(189) 32	(67) 11	(85) 14	(144) 24	(100) 17	(33) 5	(155) 26	(120) 20	(71) 12
Understanding myself who starts quarrels with others	(74) 12	(56) 9	(120) 20	(166) 28	(178) 30	(26) 4	(195) 33	(168) 28	(33) 6	(184) 31

Seeing myself as a reliable worker	(105) 18	(269) 49	(60) 10	(71) 12	(259) 43	(56) 9	(94) 15	(144) 24	(84) 14	(60) 10
Seeing myself as someone who can be tensed for maximum time	(233) 39	(89) 15	(104) 17	(93) 15	(89) 15	(268) 47	(100) 17	(97) 11	(74) 12	(53) 9
Myself as an ingenious, a deep thinker	(306) 51	(69) 12	(65) 10	(20) 3	(133) 22	(200) 33	(52) 9	(193) 32	(44) 7	(118) 20
Being an enthusiast about life	(233) 39	(366) 61	(103) 17	(50) 8	(139) 23	(69) 12	(69) 12	(89) 15	(56) 9	(26) 4
Being someone who forgives	(305) 51	(125) 21	(24) 4	(105) 18	(100) 17	(285) 48	(97) 16	(65) 11	(74) 12	(20) 3
Seeing myself who tends to be disorganized	(69) 12	(85) 14	(203) 33	(66) 11	(222) 37	(250) 42	(57) 10	(96) 16	(49) 8	(103) 17
One who worries a lot about very small issues	(200) 33	(122) 20	(34) 6	(55) 9	(288) 48	(300) 50	(50) 8	(35) 6	(28) 5	(88) 15
One who has an active imagination	(231) 39	(177) 29	(105) 18	(61) 10	(85) 14	(25) 4	(111) 19	(96) 16	(68) 11	(11) 2
One who tends to be quiet	(262) 44	(306) 51	(75) 13	(96) 16	(200) 33	(108) 18	(30) 5	(76) 13	(30) 5	(14) 2
One who trusts other people easily	(89) 15	(130) 22	(122) 20	(65) 11	(287) 48	(89) 15	(86) 14	(260) 43	(16) 3	(56) 9
One who tends to be lazy	(265) 44	(189) 32	(106) 18	(56) 9	(144) 24	(231) 39	(26) 4	(36) 6	(59) 10	(88) 14
Not being easily upset; emotionally stabled	(322) 54	(107) 18	(23) 4	(66) 11	(103) 17	(245) 41	(106) 18	(84) 14	(46) 8	(98) 16
One who is creative	(301) 50	(266) 44	(65) 11	(105) 18	(100) 17	(96) 16	(85) 14	(56) 9	(49) 8	(77) 13
Myself with an aggressive personality	(269) 45	(108) 18	(89) 15	(57) 9	(104) 17	(79) 13	(76) 13	(200) 33	(62) 10	(156) 26
Myself as one who can be cold and aloof	(233) 39	(155) 25	(126) 21	(89) 14	(156) 26	(256) 43	40 7	(66) 11	(45) 8	(34) 6
One who perseveres until the task is finished	(103) 17	(259) 43	(88) 15	(37) 6	(200) 26	(266) 44	(110) 18	(30) 5	(99) 17	(8) 1
Myself as moody all the time	(233) 39	(133) 22	(150) 25	(78) 13	(100) 17	(243) 41	(88) 15	(108) 18	(129) 21	(57) 10
Myself as one who is kind to everyone	(333) 56	(150) 25	(100) 17	(118) 20	(85) 14	(225) 38	(59) 9	(89) 15	(23) 4	(18) 3
One who remains calm in tense situations	(300) 50	(221) 37	(89) 15	(98) 16	(133) 22	(155) 26	(78) 13	(50) 8	(133) 22	(76) 13
Someone who makes plans and follows	(320) 53	(157) 26	(50) 8	(85) 14	(80) 13	(300) 50	(115) 19	(48) 8	(35) 6	(10) 2
Someone who gets nervous easily	(250) 41	(189) 32	(80) 13	(125) 21	(217) 36	(188) 31	(34) 6	(70) 12	(19) 3	(28) 5
Someone who thinks to	(250)	(126)	(89)	(211)	(200)	(160)	(26)	(36)	(35)	(67)

cooperate with others	42	21	15	35	33	27	4	6	5	11
Someone who is easily distracted by others	(3265454	(284)	(88)	(100)	(79)	(89)	(55)	(82)	(52)	(45)
Someone who is sophisticated in art, music, or literature	37	23	21	9	26	43	10	9	6	34

*multiple responses, *Figures in the parentheses indicate frequency of the respondents*

The data shows that sixty one percent of the respondents were agreed that they had seen themselves who were reserved before joining NSS; fifteen percent of the respondents had seen themselves who trust other people easily. Fifty four percent of the respondent stated that they were emotionally stable and not easily upset before joining NSS. After joining NSS sixty one percent of the respondents agreed that that had seen themselves who generates a lot of enthusiasm in about life followed by twenty five percent of the respondents strong agreed that they had seen themselves who is relaxed, handles stress well before joining NSS. Four percent of the respondents strongly agree that before joining NSS they were someone who forgives others. Thirty four percent of the respondents strongly agreed that they were like myself who is curious to know the things which are not aware off in NSS.

Forty eight percent respondents neutral with the statements that they saw themselves as the one who worries a lot about very small issues whereas forty three percent neutral who after joining NSS became cold and aloof. Forty four percent of the respondents were Neutral with the statement that they had seen themselves as one who perseveres until the task is finished after joining NSS. Nineteen percent of the respondents disagreed that they were the one who makes plans and follows before joining NSS. Forty three percent of the respondents disagreed that they trusts other people easily after joining NSS. Twenty percent of the respondent strongly disagreed that they had seen themselves the one who is full of energetic.

CONCLUSION

The present study "Role of National Service Scheme (NSS) in personality Development of volunteers" reveals that NSS plays a vital role in development of personality among the volunteers. Personality endure the human's feelings, thought, the way of talking, behaviors that distinguish individual from each other's through NSS volunteers' should involved themselves fully in community. In the field they were getting cent percent chances to explore their creativities, skills and other cooperative activities and its help the volunteers in development of their personality

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