

Soft skill B.Com Sem - 2

1.

IMPORTANCE AND ROLE OF YOUTH LEADERSHIP

MEANING OF LEADERSHIP:

Based on the life history of great leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Subhashchandra Bose, Pandit Javaharlal Nehru, Abraham Lincoln, etc. it is concluded that all these great leaders are different in their thinking and behavior towards the execution of any practical situation. Later on their behavior and thinking are popularized as principles of great people. Approach toward building the different ideology in character is the alternate way of leadership, great inspiration-motivation, self-confidence, self-discipline, creativity, honesty, dedication, integrity, etc. are the basic characteristics of good leadership. A person who possesses such leadership qualities is called leader. In other words, we can say that a member of group who exerts positive influence over other members of the group is the leader of that group. Leader may influence the motives, attitudes, values, feelings etc. of the group members. Leadership is a process by which a person influences other to accomplish an objective and directs the organization in a way that makes it more organized and intelligible.

- (1) R.T. Livingston defines 'leadership as the ability to awaken in others the desire to follow a common objective.
- (2) According to Terry "Leadership is the ability of influencing people to strive willingly for natural objective."
- (3) Leadership - An inter related process. Which works as a catalyst in which the leader influences the group and the group influences leader. – B. Kuppu Swami
- (4) Leader means a member of any society or group. Who influences the activities and thoughts of members of the society or group. He also plays an important role in the forming the policies and activities of the society or group. – Krench and Kachfield
- (5) Any activity or action which influences any basic and important organizational matters of the group or society is called leadership. - Kartez and Kahan

CHARACTERISTICS OF A LEADER:

A good leader must possess some good qualities which influence other members of the group. Based on the common sense the qualities of a good leader are as under:

1. A leader must be intelligent: He must bear capacity to understand present situation promptly and must be able to visualize the future situations.
2. A leader must possess creative ideas to achieve the goal of the group. He should require positive directions to achieve the goal of the group.
3. A leader must be self-confident: He is supposed to have inner strength of the thought power and must be strong enough to execute it in lucid manner.
4. A leader must possess dominating personality and attitude: The impression or the posture of the leader must be impressive and he should be the trend setter.
5. A leader must be a critical thinker: He must possess the unique way of thinking to execute any of the events.
6. A leader must possess interpersonal sensitivity: The leader must know the values of human interactions.

7. A leader must have cooperative nature: He is required to believe in group work and must bear sharing nature.
8. A leader must be active and prominent for performing any activity: His attitude towards the execution of any of the event must be encouraging to the others.
9. A leader must possess extrovert personality: He is supposed to be expressive and must be believe in public relationships.
10. A leader must know the values of human interactions and should possess kind and considerate approach to others.

COMPONENTS FOR THE ORIGIN / CREATION OF LEADERSHIP:

1. **Complexity of the group:** As the work area and the size of the group increases, it forms a sequence of leaders in a group at different levels. In such sequence the main leaders are at the priority for making and execution. The second line leadership becomes key to the planning and execution. In such case, the responsibilities and the power of executing the activities are shared at different layers of leadership diarchy. For example: During the celebration of annual day of a college team students are the followers and the responsibilities of various functions are to be distributed among the professors and they will report it to the principal or the authority.
2. **Emergency or crises:** In the case of failure to achieve their goal or there is a threat for the security of the group then the group members will depend on the expertise of their leader and in such case the leader will execute his inherent energies to eliminate emergency on the basis of his expert knowledge, with high degree of sincerity and with full of confidence. History reflects that during the emergency there is upswing of the dictatorship among the leader and it will result in the change in the Government.
3. **Instability in the group:** In the case when there is unanimous approach of a group to execute any of the activity then there is no problem or disparity to achieve the goal, but the internal or external threat will provide the chances for the occurrence of alternate leadership. Whenever there exists heterogeneous views for achieving the goals then it will result in the arisen of unauthorized leadership.
4. **Inefficient leadership:** When a leader or head of the organization is not able to handle the affecting issues effectively then it will lead to arisen of new leadership.
5. **Personal requirement:** Leaders are the responsible for the successful achievement of the goal of the group. Now if no one is willingly able to take the responsibility of the group the group will be scared and demolished. In the alternate way if more than one person in the group would like to get leadership then it will lead to the cooperative leadership, Thus the personal willingness or requirement is must to constitute and maintain a group.

ROLE OF LEADER AND LEADERSHIP :

Following are the important role of the leader

1. **As administrator:** A successful leader is necessarily be a good administrator as he supposed to allocate the different jobs to the different persons by considering the expertise, capabilities and limitations of a person.
2. **As Coordinator:** The path of success for the activity will be designed and implemented by the leader. For achieving the goal, the leader decides the execution of different facilities and tools to be used to get success. Leader is supposed to coordinate different facilities to achieve goal. Heis supposed to have short term and long term planning for achieving the goal.
3. **As Professional:** A good leader is supposed to be a knowledgeable person. He is required to have detailed information regarding the available resources and also the nature of the group

- members and the undertaken activities. He is required to have technical knowledge about the factors associated with the undertaken activities.
4. **As Representative:** A good leader is representative of the group in all aspects. As we know that the group consists of number of members who are usually likeminded and have agreed to work on common ethics. Hence it is required that the leader must reflect the basic characteristics of the group and the aim for which the group is formed.
 5. **As felicitator:** A good leader must be a felicitator to the group members. His attitude must be a lesson to the members and the followers. He is supposed to be a trend setter for others. At the end of the activity he is supposed to encourage the members by the endorsing their individual contribution for the success of the event.
 6. **As Idol:** A good leader must be an idol for the group members. For any of the new activity he should step out first to execute it and at the same time he supposed to provide guidelines to the others. He is expected to set the predefined standards for the group members by following those standards in his routine life.
 7. **As Progenitor:** He supposed to have his image as good as father or the care taker of all group members. He should be soft enough to handle delicate issues of the group and at the same time he should be tough enough to subside the nuisance values.

STYLES OF LEADERSHIP:

The working method of leader with followers of his group is called leadership style. There are many approaches of leadership.

- (1) **Work oriented approach:** In this approach importance is given to the leader's ability to get the work done by members of the group. Here the main aim is to complete / achieve the work / goal.
- (2) **Relationship Approach:** In this approach, leader cultivates friendly relations with the member's / followers of the group. Leader tries to satisfy the needs of the followers. Here, leader tries to achieve goals of the group by personal relations and the development of the followers.

There are lots of controversial views on the effective style of leadership. In usual sense, the working way of leader with the group members is usually known as the style of leadership. Followings are the important styles of leadership:

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|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) Autocratic approach | (2) Democratic approach | (3) Laissez-fair approach |
| (4) Unrestricted approach | (5) Outstanding approach | (6) Adaptable approach |

1. **Autocratic approach:** In such style, the leader makes decision himself and gives orders to the followers. He holds the maximum power and closely controls the group activities. He determines and plans the way of execution of any of the activity himself. He shares the responsibilities to the members without considering personal preference of the group members. In such case, there is centralization of the authority and the leader is not directly involved in the execution of the activities. He simply monitors the activities. In such approach there may not have the feeling of adequacy and there may exist suspicious aspects of the members and they may have inferiority complexes.
2. **Democratic approach:** In such style the leader will formulate the different policies of execution through group discussion. There is decentralization of authority. In such case the followers have an opportunity of expressing their talent and abilities. In such style the leader stresses the maximum participation of the group members so it provides more involvement, initiative and solidarity. The only need for the success in such approach is to have a group of likeminded and cooperative members.

3. **Laissez-fair approach:** In such case, leader has an approach of 'let it go'. In such approach the leader is not that much participative in the group activities and usually follow hands-up approach. The leader usually works as an observer and gives the necessary information as and when required by the members. This approach is applicable when the group members are highly intelligent and committed toward the goal of the group.
4. **Unrestricted approach:** In such case, the leader allows, members to select the work based on their liking and are totally free to select and complete the activity. Such type of leaders usually work as inactive observer.
5. **Charismatic / Outstanding approach:** The leaders like Mahatma Gandhiji, John F Kennedy, Franklin Roosevelt, Churchill, Smt. Indira Gandhi, etc. are very much accepted in the society with great respect. They have changed the history of world by their magnificent personality and attitude.
6. **Adaptable approach:** The leaders having such approach will lead the group toward new height of success in future.

2.

LIFE COMPETENCIES – LIFE SKILLS

INTRODUCTION:

It is very important to understand the value of life competencies in day to day life. Among Youth, decision making, being self-assertive, supportive and art of having relations with different people, stress and relaxation are very important. Due to the lack of these qualities, today's youth is going to depression and because of his life is deviated. Youth possessing all the above qualities is mentally fit. When this kind of youth is addressing the people or community is he building a stronger nation.

DEFINITION AND IMPORTANCE OF LIFE SKILLS:

Skill that is necessary or desirable for success and full participation in everyday life. Youth which is having good skills in life should have following qualities:

- (1) Art of communicating with people.
 - (2) Decision making power.
 - (3) Establishing and maintaining relations with people.
- (1) **Art of communicating with people:** Through the youth is developing the skill of putting his view firmly. When you are having any thought or opinion than you should speak. This is foremost step if you want to come ahead and develop yourself. It is as simple as raising a hand in a classroom but it is not necessary that it should be accepted by all but you should stick to it. If at all you're thought or opinion is appropriate than you don't have to request the people as most of them would accept it. If your thought is not appreciated or criticized, you should not be disheartened you should take your criticism. Many a times associations or society's rules and regulations you may find them biased, but you should not fear to speak against or asking questions for them. Instead of breaking the rules and regulations you should find out the reason for existence of such rules and situation.

By talking with other youth people you should try to find out the way of making the change. By doing this you are developing your art of communicating with the people. Tone and quality of voice, emotions art of speaking are very important for communicating with the people. In addition, written language, non-verbal qualities like art of writing, arranging words and emotions in the mechanical form through feelings & compliments are also important.

In order to develop trust among the people you should start the practice of communicating. Be precise and clear. By making improvement to have appropriate tone and voice the art of communicating with the people is developed.

(2) Decision making process:

- (a) What decisions you want to take should be clearly defined.
- (b) Find out the different alternatives.
- (c) Find out approximate result of each alternative with regard to the decision to be taken.
- (d) Select the appropriate alternative.

Steps involved in decision making :

- (a) Things which will make the implementation of decision easy.
- (b) Obstacles that will come ahead while implementing the decision.
- (c) Think repetitively about your decision in private.
- (d) Discuss the decision with your supporter and then organize it.
- (e) Think whether your decision is going in the right way or not.
- (f) Execute the decision according to the plan.
- (g) If any obstacles come in achieving the desired goals / results, then prepare different plan to achieve the desired result.
- (h) People should be aware that they have the right to change the mind set by making changes in the decision even if they are not having any problem.

In day to day life we need to make the decision. The quality and importance of such decision affects the prosperity of the people. Out of that, only qualities of self-confidence and strong will power are important which helps in developing the inner strength of a person.

(3) The art of maintaining relations:

We need to develop various relations with the people surrounding us which are very important in today's scenario. Everyone has some weakness or some strength in himself. We should value ourselves and at the same time, we should value people surrounding us. This way, wonderful qualities like trust, relationship and recognition are established. The level of happiness is increased.

Every relationship has mutual beneficial process and it is a long and intelligent process. It is also time consuming. We are all desirous of maintaining all relations which give respect and satisfaction to all.

Relation between two or more persons is a social association. For majority of the people, relations between persons is very important aspect for becoming happy. Different social, physical, mental, financial necessities and belief can be satisfied through good human relations. The way a person sees the world and people around him, he becomes part of that culture and he starts analyzing and assessing it. Relations between people change as and

when there is a change in the culture. Every person has different type kinds of relations with different people and society. Family members, friends, colleagues, neighbors and all others are included in his relations. All these relations have different qualities. Different types of relations can be recognized through features like trust, privacy, division, power, respect, love, emotions and open mindedness etc.

Through the skills of life, youth can become a leader and present the question of relations among people which can help in building the strong nation.

We have seen the above mentioned guiding points for life competencies. In addition there are so many points which we should keep in mind. Every individual is part of the society. Individuals make a society and society makes the nation. If individual learns different kinds of life competency skills then his life becomes good and happy. When an individual becomes good and happy, the society and the nation also gets developed. So, life competency skills are very important in the life of every individual.

Positive and Good Results of Development of Life Competency Skills

- (1) **All round development:** Personality of an individual gets developed with the help of life competency skills. His mental / intellect level is increased. He starts accepting new thoughts, laws, new modern production methods, new methods of cleanliness and health. In addition, by accepting life changing new discoveries and inventions in this new scientific age, an individual himself gets knowledgeable and developed.
- (2) **Social transformation:** Social transformation means change through new thoughts. Our country is made of so many caste and creed. We have varna vyavastha (caste system). Because of that people are divided in to different castes, creed and religions. But in this new modern age this social barriers of caste, religion and creed are being broken due to development of an individual through life competency skills. Due to new proper thoughts and ideas, balanced attitude is being generated in the new generation youth.
- (3) **Social development:** As an individual develops himself through competency skills, he becomes more viable and adaptable socially. He starts accepting the modern present day laws and science in respect of social customs, values and beliefs.
- (4) **Economic development:** In this modern age, because of development of life competency skills, an individual has started accepting new business instead of his hereditary business and he has become successful in that new business also. An individual has been able to develop his business not in a village or city or a state but at an international level due to his own development.
- (5) **Spread of Education:** In order days women and the people of backward caste and communities had no right to get education. Now in this new age, education has spread because of development of life competency skills. People of every caste/creed are progressing by educating themselves. Because of education great awakening has come in India.
- (6) **Spread of Democratic Values:** In this modern India, There is a development of democratic thoughts and values because of development of life competency skills in the new generation youth.

- (7) **New Leadership:** In the past, leadership to be hereditary. Leadership was received from the ancestors. But now in this modern age, due to development of life competencies skills in the new educated youth, they have come forward to lead the nation.

3.

ROLE OF YOUTH IN NATION BUILDING

INTRODUCTION:

Our Youth apart from being an important part of our country it also plays a useful role in development of our country. Approximately around 65% of the Indian population falls in the age group of below 35 years. The objective of Indian Government with the help of youth is to focus on the development of Indian Country. With regard to this our youth should not just be a part of our Indian population instead should make an active contribution in the development of our country.

ROLE OF YOUTH IN NATION BUILDING:

The main objective of National Youth Policy 2014 by Indian Government is to understand the will power of Indian Youth and accordingly should provide a platform so our Indian Youth become strong and that youth power should provide our country an upward position in the world.

Youth department has developed different programmes in order to make an improvement in the personality of Indian Youth, to make improvement in their leadership qualities, to cultivate in them the qualities of a responsible youth with the aim of developing the quality of self service. Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD) is providing various training programme to youth.

For Leadership and Self-Development various organizations like Nehru Youth Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), NSS and NCC are functioning. The youth of India by participating in various activities and programmes is providing its valuable contribution to its nation.

- (1) Youths can become aware of and present their suggestions and views on upgrading and making any modifications in the government programmes through Online Portal, Wikipedia-style blogs, twitter or any other ways.
- (2) They can present their views and can do open discussion with regard to the various policies of the government.
- (3) Voluntary organizations which are in venture with the government should become member of youth forum, so they can also contribute towards the development of the nation and can bring a change in the country. This potentiality of the youth should be developed to create a powerful nation and without the help of the youth this is not possible. The meaning of National Unity is to bring together various people at a single platform, keeping aside caste, language, religion, gender and all other differences and thereby making a resolution to do a dedicated work. Working together in the current regime and with organizations, our youth is trying to shape our nation and future generation of the country. This also means that the voice of the youth should get a true platform and with this our youth should develop the skill of presenting a clear cut view of our nation. The economy of any country and its future depends upon the education level among the youth.
- (4) In order to eradicate and remove burning questions we should come up with our unity and can advise our new approaches so as to contribute in making our nation strong.
- (5) To create and Celebrate National as well as International days of such occasions.

INTRODUCTION:

The volunteers of National Service Scheme regularly celebrates the national days like January 26, August 15, October 2, etc. with great passion and commitment. They celebrate such days by performing various social, cultural and motivational activities. They also perform the activities in remembrance of great freedom fighters by various activities. For the overall development of youth the Government is supposed to build long term policies and have to carry various programs at state and central level. This Policy will cover all the youth in the country in the age group of 13 to 35 years. It is acknowledged that since all the persons within this age group are unlikely to be one homogenous group, but rather a conglomeration of sub-groups with differing social roles and requirements. The age group may, therefore, be divided into two broad sub-groups viz. 13-19 years and 20-35 years. The youth belonging to the age group 13-19, which is a major part of the adolescent age group, will be regarded as a separate constituency. The Policy recognizes the following areas as key sectors of concern for the youth. Education Training and Employment; Health and Family welfare; Preservation of Environment, Ecology and Wild life: Recreation and Sports; Arts and Culture; Science and Technology; and Civics and good Citizenship. This Policy will accord priority to the following groups of young people like Rural and Tribal Youth, Out-of-school Youth, Youth with disabilities; Youth under especially difficult circumstances like victims of trafficking; orphans and street children. All Ministries/Departments of the Union Government and the State Governments, particularly in the social sector will strive to make identifiable allocations in their budgets for youth development programs. Abroad based National Committee on Youth Policy and Programs are contemplated to review and assess various programs and schemes focusing on youth. It will also advise the Government on measures for implementation of the Plan of Action. A National Youth Development Fund will be created through contributions, including from Non-Governmental Organizations, which would be utilized for youth development activities. Income Tax exemption would be sought for contribution to the Fundraisers for implementation of the Plan of Action of the National Youth Policy.

OBJECTIVES OF YOUTH POLICY:

1. To inculcate trusty commitment to Patriotism, National Security, National Integration, Non-violence and Social Justice in the youth. Also to spread awareness regarding the secular principles and values preserved in the Constitution of India, such policies are must.
2. To develop qualities of citizenship and dedication to community service amongst all sections of the youth such policies must developed
3. Such policies are required to promote awareness, amongst the youth, in the fields of Indian history and heritage, arts and culture.
4. Such policies are necessary to provide the youth with proper educational and training opportunities and to facilitate access to information in respect of employment opportunities and to other services, including entrepreneurial guidance and financial credit.
5. To sustain and strengthen the spirit of volunteerism amongst the youth in order to build up individual character and generate sense of commitment to the goals of developmental programs:

6. To promote a major participatory role for the youth in the protection and preservation of nature, including natural resources and to channelize their abundant energies in community services so as to improve the environment and foster a scientific, inquisitive reasoning and rational attitude in the younger generation.
7. To encourage the youth to undertake such travel excursions as would better acquaint them with cultural harmony, amidst diversity, in India and overseas.

SCHEMES FOR YOUTH:

The various schemes are implemented for the youth with a view of developing various qualities through the following's programs:

1. Youth Leadership and Personality Development,
2. Promotion of National Integration: - National Integration Camp,
3. Inter-State Youth Exchange Programme Multi-Cultural Activities,
4. National Youth Festival and National Youth Awards
5. State Youth Festival,
6. Promotion of adventure at basic and intermediate level in India
7. Promotion of adventure at advance level including expeditions in India.
8. Development and Empowerment of Adolescents
9. Life Skills Education, Counseling, Career Guidance, Residential Camps.

Such schemes are implemented by the Governmental and nongovernment organizations.

Some of them are listed below:

All India Organizations (AIOs)

1. Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan
2. National Service Scheme
3. Bharat Scouts & Guides
4. Universities including deemed Universities
5. Association of Indian Universities and Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Indian Mountaineering Foundation, Jawahar Institute of Mountaineering and Winter Sports and other adventure institutes recognized by the Ministry.

State Level Organization (SLOs)

1. State Governments, State Departments/Directorates for Youth
2. Affairs/Youth Welfare and other District Level Offices in States
3. Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies
4. Educational Institutions including Polytechnics and
Non-government Organizations (NGOs) and Voluntary Agencies registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860 (or other appropriate state law), public trusts and non-profit making companies who have completed at least 3 years of registration on the date of application.

Following are the days which are being celebrated in India as well as the world.

CELEBRATION OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL DAYS:

In India following days are celebrated for the purpose of nation building:

Sr. No.	Date	Particulars
1	5 th June	World Environment Day - On this day the celebration of world environment day is done by spreading awareness about its importance.
2	12 th June	World day against child labour - On this day organizing child labour awareness programmes for the society.
3	14 th June	Blood Donation Day - To celebrate Blood donation day by organizing Blood Donation Camp and arrange program for Blood donation awareness.
4	21 st June	World Yoga Day - On this day the importance of Yoga and methods of doing yoga can be spread to society by giving proper direction of different yogasanas and its methods.
5	11 th July	World Population Day - On this day various programmes like Essay writing competitions, Elocution competitions or even rallies can be organized. Volunteer can actively participate in spreading the awareness about the government's population control policy to the society.
6	28 th July	World Hepatitis Day - On this day the awareness of Jaundice disease, what care should be taken for the same can be given to the volunteers of NSS.
7	12 th August	World Youth Day - On this day rallies can be organized for spreading awareness regarding responsibilities towards the society. Personality development programmes can also be organized.
8	15 th August	Indian Independence Day - On this day the programmes are organized by the volunteers of NSS like flag hosting and various other cultural programmes and it is celebrated as the national festival.
9	5 th September	Teacher's Day - Volunteers of NSS would actively participate on teacher's day programme and would become Teacher or Principal and would teach for a day and by this they would spread awareness about real life story of Dr. Sarwapalli Radhakrishnan
10	16 th September	International Day for Preservation of Ozone Layer - On this day the awareness programmes can be kept regarding how to protect the environment and also how to utilize the resources in such a way which would not affect the environment negatively. Further Essay writing competition, elocution competition, or by slide video presentation such awareness can be spread easily.
11	2 nd October	Ganandhiji's Birth Anniversary. Essay writing completion on the topic "the importance of Gandhiji's philosophy in present day" can be arranged. Elocution competition, lecture related to contribution of freedom fighters can be arranged and awareness can be brought to the volunteers to follow.

12	16 th October	World Food Day - Youth should be made aware about the production of food and it should not be wasted. According to surveys 18% of people of the country are not getting food to eat. So to make aware about all facts, Unit can arrange drama/ Rallies etc.
13	14 th November	World Children Day - By visiting to orphanages, meeting the children, playing various games, singing, dancing and various cultural programmes can be organized with those children and this attempt would be the reason for their smile.
14	1 st December	World AIDS day - On this day volunteers of NSS can organize Rallies, Street Plays and various other competitions can be organized for the elimination of AIDS. To meet the AIDS affected people. To ask them questions regarding the same and then spread the awareness to the society.
15	10 th December	"Human Rights Day" - On this day to spread the awareness regarding the constitution of India and on the topic of rights and duties of human, various competitions like essay writing competitions, elocution competitions, debate competitions can be organized and that would help the students in knowing more about constitution of India.
16	12 th January	"National youth Day" - On this day to bring awareness about the ideology of Shri Shri Swami Vivekananda, various competitions like essay writing competitions, Elocution competitions and rallies can be organized which helps in spreading the message of unity.
17	25 th January	"National Voter's Day" - On this day the awareness regarding what do you understand by democracy? What is the importance of voter in democracy? This knowledge should be given to the volunteers and the society, hence for this the activities should be performed for the awareness of voting and importance of voters.
18	26 th January	"Indian Republic Day" - This day is celebrated as National Festival and hence the programmes like flag hosting and various cultural programmes are organized. Awareness about the responsibility of youth towards the nation is given to the youth so that the youth would contribute towards schemes of Government to find out the solutions for the problems, the youth should take an initiative of taking the responsibilities.
19	3 rd March	National Security Day – On this day we should provide information about this security of nation as well as the state to youth of India. How to solve the problems of Terrorism and Naxalism and what should be the role of defense department as well as the government? For this, the discussion can be arranged and thoughts of young generation can be observed through those discussion.

20	8 th March	"International Women Day" - on this day the programmes like women empowerment awareness can be organized. And further essay writing competitions, elocution competitions, awareness programmes on the right and law for the women can be arranged. The CWDC (Collegiate Women's Development Committee) volunteers and NSS Volunteers together at the college level can spread awareness about the problems faced by the women in the society.
21	24 th March	World Tuberculosis Day - on this day awareness regarding the disease known as Tuberculosis is spread to the society by organizing rallies.
22	7 th April	World Health Day - On this day the awareness regarding balanced food habit is given to the volunteers of NSS unit. For this a well renowned doctor is also invited. Even health check-up camp is organized with the help of NGOs or Trust.
23	22 nd April	"Earth Day" - On this day the awareness is spread regarding the saving the resources of earth. Earth consists of water, Land, animal, Jungles, birds and other inhabitants. So it is human responsibility to look after the earth, such awareness is spread to the youth of the nation.
24	1 st May	International Labour Day - NSS can make a survey of the problems of labourers working in different areas in India and give this survey report to the Govt. On the basis of this survey Govt. can change / or make improvements in the labour laws & policy.
25	8 th May	Thalassemia Day - On this day the various awareness programmes can be organized. The thalassemia affected babies are more and they require blood very much and the volunteers of the NSS unit can prepare its team and can donate the blood to needy patients of thalassemia and hence they would also remain healthy.
26	25 th May	Thyroid Day - For the awareness of thyroid disease the experts can be invited and they would throw the light on such disease and hence the volunteers would spread the awareness regarding the same to the public at large.
27	31 st May	"World Tobacco Day" - At present due to consumption of tobacco the disease like cancer, T.B, skin disease is and much more dangerous disease are generated and the youth day by day are getting into this consumption and hence would have to pay the price. Hence the volunteers of NSS unit would spread awareness by organizing rallies, Dramas, by distribution of literature.

Hence as mentioned, above days are celebrated by doing various activities under the NSS unit and would be able to contribute towards the society.