Journal of Social Responsibility, Tourism and Hospitality
ISSN: 2799-1016
Vol: 01, No. 01, Aug-Sept 2021
http://journal.hmjournals.com/index.php/JSRTH
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55529/jsrth.11.35.40

Role of Volunteers Developing Social Responsibility during an Outbreak of Epidemic Diseases

Dr.T. Kumaran*

**Assistant Professor, PG & Research Department of Zoology, Muslim Arts College, Affiliated to Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Thiruvithancode, Kanyakumari 629174, Tamilnadu, India.*

Received: 12 May 2021 **Accepted:** 22 July 2021 **Published:** 27 August 2021

Abstract: ***Citizens often play vital roles in helping those affected to respond and recover, and can provide invaluable assistance to official agencies. However, in most developed countries, emergency and disaster management relies largely on a workforce of professionals and, to varying degrees, volunteers affiliated with official agencies. Those who work outside of such systems have tended to be viewed as a nuisance or liability, and their efforts are often undervalued. Given increasing disaster risk worldwide due to population growth, urban development and climate change, it is likely that 'informal' volunteers will provide much of the additional surge capacity required to respond to more frequent emergencies and disasters in the future. There is a need for stronger advocacy for all-hazard emergency preparedness actors, plans, and processes to recognize that pandemic is one of the risks that needs to be included. Service to the natural calamity affected people is expected from the NSS volunteers. During times of floods, earthquake, storms, epidemics, famine the following should be done by the NSS volunteers.***

Keywords: Disaster, Epidemics, Community, Service, NSS Volunteers.

1. INTRODUCTION

NSS is an activity through which the university and college makes a good effort to attain the society. We believe that the university should not confine its work to education and research only, but should also make continual efforts for the progress of the common masses. With this thought the university is implementing frequent activities and NSS is one such important activity [1]. NSS has been helpful in making the students aware of the state of the society in our country. It is responsible to a large extent in moulding the character of the youth and also in cultivating the values of love, compassion and courage in them. The dedication with which the NSS volunteers render service during national calamities is truly commendable. NSS is not an extra-curricular activity in the true sense. It is an activity to study people and life through active participation in addition it is helpful in the vivid and clear study of various fields of sciences [1]. It is an organised with this view in mind, the college education will

Copyright The Author(s) 2021.This is an Open Access Article distributed under the CC BY license. (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

Journal of Social Responsibility, Tourism and Hospitality
ISSN: 2799-1016
Vol: 01, No. 01, Aug-Sept 2021
http://journal.hmjournals.com/index.php/JSRTH
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55529/jsrth.11.35.40

receive a new dimension and through the communications and dialogue between the university and the common man, social transformation would be boosted.

National Service Scheme (Nss) - Gandhi

In India, the idea of involving students in the task of national service dates back to the times of Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the nation. The central theme which he tried to impress upon his student audience time and again was that they should always keep before them, their social responsibility. The first duty of the students should be, not to treat their period of study as one of the opportunities for indulgence in intellectual luxury, but for preparing themselves for final dedication in the service of those who provided the sinews of the nation with the national goods & services so essential to society. Advising them to form a living contact with the community in whose midst their institution is located, he suggested that instead of undertaking academic research about economic and social disability, the students should do "something positive so that the life of the villagers might be raised to a higher material and moral level".

Nss –Guidelines

The NSS experience sensitizes the teachers and the students of social reality [2]. Each college should have a minimum of one unit comprising not less than 100 student volunteers led by a teacher who is designated as programme officer (PO). The PO plays a pivotal role as an educator, organizer, co-ordinator, supervisor, administrator and public relation person. He/she also has to perform complex tasks of human engineering and adolescent psychology [3]. N.S.S. volunteers have to spend 120 hours in regular activities in adopted villages, colleges, school campuses and urban slums, during weekends or after college hours, during one academic year [4]. They have to participate in a special camp for seven days in adopted villages or urban slums during vacations by involving local communities in specific projects [4].

Epidemics-Induce Volunteers Social Responsibility

Epidemics and outbreaks can be easily incorporated into larger emergency and disaster planning processes, which represents a significant convergence among communities of practice. An all-hazards approach encourages a more sustainable planning framework that does not depend on the highly uncertain risk of a pandemic, reduces confusion of different structures, and is more easily incorporated into standard operating procedures. To strengthen health system preparedness, efforts have to go beyond pandemic plans to include other incidents that could create a health system crisis. Emergency preparedness plans that include pandemic contingencies will be easier for organizations to maintain and test during the long intervals between pandemics severe enough to trigger those plans.

Social Responsibility of Nss Programme Officers at Epidemic Situation

Once the epidemic is confirmed, we will work according to the plan that we have prepared.We can do some or all of the following:

- Call on volunteers trained in epidemic control.
- Start rapid training of volunteers already trained to refresh their knowledge or start training new volunteers, if needed.

Copyright The Author(s) 2021.This is an Open Access Article distributed under the CC BY license. (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

Journal of Social Responsibility, Tourism and Hospitality
ISSN: 2799-1016
Vol: 01, No. 01, Aug-Sept 2021
http://journal.hmjournals.com/index.php/JSRTH
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55529/jsrth.11.35.40

- Gather needed supplies.
- Get the toolkit and start assembling it to fit the current disease causing the epidemic (we will learn how to do this next).
- Divide up volunteers into teams and assign them to villages or communities.
- Start working

Extension Education

Extension education tries to develop the Social behaviour of the people, their different groups and the intra and interrelationship of these Social groups. Being an organization which gives higher education, the university is worked upon as an important agency in this regard MHRD, [5]. Extension education is a teaching and learning process. It provides an increased amount of useful information and understanding. In general the concept of extension education is used in educating people. It declares that of the university system has to discharge adequately its responsibilities is the entire education system and is the society and a whole, it must assume extension as the third important responsibility and give it the same status as research and training UGC, [6].

Social Responsibility of Nss Volunteers At Epidemic Situation

Volunteers do not usually give vaccines, either in routine vaccinations or in campaigns.However, there aremany other things that you can do to support the health authorities giving the vaccinations.These include:



- **Monitoring:** Ensuring that vaccination campaigns cover all the people who need them.
- **Social mobilization:** Educating the community in the importance of vaccinations and helping them catch up with vaccination campaigns.
  - Social mobilization is one of the most valuable things volunteers can do
  - because volunteers belong to the community and can [ake a big difference
  - encouraging families to get their children vaccinated.(WHO,2009]
- **Community-based surveillance:** Helping the community identify cases of infection and knowing how to deal with them.

Social mobilization and community engagement

Civil society organizations [community centers and public health centers] have been mobilized to support prevention and response activities. The community has largely accepted the prevention and control measures and is fully participating in the management of self-isolation and enhancement of public compliance. NSS volunteers are organized to support self-isolation and help isolated residents at home to solve practical life difficulties.



Copyright The Author(s) 2021.This is an Open Access Article distributed under the CC BY license. (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

Journal of Social Responsibility, Tourism and Hospitality
ISSN: 2799-1016
Vol: 01, No. 01, Aug-Sept 2021
http://journal.hmjournals.com/index.php/JSRTH
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55529/jsrth.11.35.40

Response Activation at Epidemic Situation



Epidemic diseases prevention and control mechanisms were initiated immediately after the outbreak was declared and nine working groups were set up to coordinate the response: a) Coordination b) Epidemic prevention and control c) Medical treatment d) Research e) Public communication f) Foreign affairs g) Medical material support h) Life maintenance supplies and i) Social stability. NSS Volunteers involve non medical working group participation is well. Each working group has a ministerial level leader. Emergency response laws and regulations for the emergency response to public health emergencies, prevention and control of infectious diseases have been developed or updated to guide the response (Report of the WHO-China Joint Mission on Coronavirus Disease [7]).

Social Responsibility of Educational Institution

NSS Unit (71, 80 and 137) of Muslim Arts College, Manonmaniam Sundaranar University was conducted campaign on "Awareness of epidemic COVID-19" MAC NSS Report, [8].

- To enhance understanding of the evolving COVID-19 outbreak.
- To share knowledge on COVID-19 response and preparedness measures.
- To generate recommendations for adjusting COVID-19 containment.

Effectiveness of the Public Health Control Measures - Epidemic Covid-19

A clear strategy was developed, and goals were well articulated and communicated across the entire response architecture. This strategy was rapidly adapted and adjusted to the outbreak, both in terms of the epidemiological situation.

- Restriction of movement
- Social distancing
- Hand washing
- School and workplace closures
- Wearing mask in general public
- Mandatory quarantine
- Voluntary quarantine with active surveillance

Social Responsibility of Nation



Countries have an obligation to minimize the burden of disease on individuals and communities, but they must do so in a way that is respectful of individual rights and liberties. The need to balance the interests of the community and the rights of the individual is of particular importance in the implementation of public health measures such as isolation, quarantine, social distancing and border control. While all of these measures can legitimately be attempted in order to delay the spread or mitigate the impact of an pandemic, the burden they place on individual liberties requires that their use be carefully circumscribed and limited to circumstances where they are reasonably expected to provide an important public health benefit.

Leadership Trait Induce Epidemics

In an pandemic, leadership challenges may include high levels of uncertainty during the initial response phase requiring flexibility and rapid adaptability of plans, and increased

Copyright The Author(s) 2021.This is an Open Access Article distributed under the CC BY license. (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

Journal of Social Responsibility, Tourism and Hospitality
ISSN: 2799-1016
Vol: 01, No. 01, Aug-Sept 2021
http://journal.hmjournals.com/index.php/JSRTH
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55529/jsrth.11.35.40

pressures and demand on services, which may be exacerbated by volunteers absence. Key issues include: visible director level leadership, direction, and ownership of plans;engagement, motivation and support for volunteers; pre-established and tested command and control arrangements; good coordination; appropriate channelling of communications to maintain public confidence.

Possible Awareness Creation from Volunteers At Epidemic Situation

- enhance immunity (natural or as a result of prior infection)
- health status
- personal hygiene
- food hygiene
- nutritional status
- hygenic methods
- social distancing
- make shortfilms about pandemic diseases

2. CONCLUSION

The use of personal protective measures [i.e. rigorous hand hygiene, cough etiquette, face masks] and maintain social distancing may contribute to reducing the risk of transmitting epidemic infections. Many different principles can be applied to rationing and priority-setting in health care [9]. The principle of utility, for example, suggests that resources should be used to provide the maximum possible health benefits, often understood as "saving most lives". The principle of equity requires that the distribution of benefits and burdens be fair. When these principles conflict, the appropriate balance to be struck should be determined in an open and transparent process that takes into account local circumstances and cultural values.

3. REFERENCES

1. Syed Azaz Ali Amjad Ali, 2019. "The Role of NSS towards Student in Higher Education" International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development (ijtsrd),, Volume-3 | Issue-4, pp.49-52.
2. Hans, (1995). Gurmeet: Student Volunteers for Social Service. Indian Journal of Social Work, LVI (1): 39-52.
3. Saiyidain, K.G. (1961). National Service for the Youth. Manager of Publications, Government of India, New Delhi.
4. National Service Scheme Manual, (2006) Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India, New Delhi.
5. MHRD, (2009). Facing Global and Local Challenges: The Ne Dynamics for Higher Education, MHRD, New Delhi.
6. UGC, (2009). Higher Education in India: Issues Related to Expansion, Inclusiveness, Quality and Finance, New Delhi, UGC.
7. WHO, 2007. Ethical considerations in developing a public health response to pandemic influenza, EPR publications are available at: www.who.int/csr/resources/publications/,

Copyright The Author(s) 2021.This is an Open Access Article distributed under the CC BY license. (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

Journal of Social Responsibility, Tourism and Hospitality
ISSN: 2799-1016
Vol: 01, No. 01, Aug-Sept 2021
http://journal.hmjournals.com/index.php/JSRTH
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55529/jsrth.11.35.40

PP 1-9. Report of the WHO-China Joint Mission on Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19).

8. MAC NSS Report, 2020, "Awareness of epidemic COVID-19".NSS Unit (71, 80 and 137) of Muslim Arts College , Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, pp1-9.
9. Joshua Whittaker, Blythe McLennan, John Handmer, 2015. A review of informal volunteerism in emergencies and disasters: Definition, opportunities and challenges**,** International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction, Vol 13, PP 358-368.

Copyright The Author(s) 2021.This is an Open Access Article distributed under the CC BY license. (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)