

Youth

- Youth is vulnerable due to biological changes
- Peer pressure and pressure to excel in an increasing competitive world
- adolescents with alcohol and drug
- Rural and Tribal Youth
- Out-of-School youth
- female adolescents
- Youth with disabilities
- victim of traffickers orphans or street children.

To be economically and socially usefully they need proper educational training & employment, personality development.

1) National Service Scheme aims at involving college students in programmes of social service and national development like construction of road, repair of road school buildings etc and programme related to environment improvement like plantation, removal of weeds from lakes and activities related to family welfare hygiene child-care etc.

2) National Service Volunteer Scheme (NSVS) provides opportunities to students for whole time basis for short time for one - 2 years in programme of national development mainly through Nehru Yuva Kendras. They are involved in programmes of adult education, establishment of youth club, org of work camps, training programmes.

3) Promotion of adventure. Many youth clubs and voluntary organisations organise activities like trekking, collection of data, hiking, study of flora, desert and sea, swimming, cycling etc by using the financial assistance provided by govt for promotion of adventure. This is done to encourage the spirit of adventure, risk taking, team work, work capacity etc among the youths.

4) Promotion of national Integration. Financial assistance by govt ^{to agencies} ~~for youth~~ to ^{organise} visit of youth taking 14 one state to another state with marked cultural and heritage differences. It aims to promote greater understanding of history & cultural heritage of countries.

Elderly

- Senior citizen age group 65 years and above
- steady rise in population of elderly adults
- vulnerable due to diseases
- age disabilities such as low vision & blindness
- loneliness family moved away
- ~~cc~~ ~~to~~ after marriage of earning

Programmes

- 1) old age homes
- 2) Programmes to strengthen ^{relationship} between child/youth and elderly people
- 3) Continues care homes for elderly persons who ~~do~~ live in old age home are seriously ill and need continuous nursing care
- 4) Day-care centres for Alzheimer / Dementia patients
- 5) physiotherapy centre for elderly people
- 6) helpline and counselling centres for elderly people
- 7) Training of caregivers for elderly people
- 8) National old age Pension scheme
State govt add amount from their own resource
- 9) Disability care & hearing aid for elderly persons

Ques 4

Interface between theory practice, research and policy.

Theory is verified by applying or ~~by~~ practicing in actual setting and by practical activities / empirical research, the theory is built.

For example. Freud ~~to~~ built his Psychoanalytical theory by clinical experiences,

Jean Piaget proposed biological theory of Cognitive Development by observing his own children.

We do researches to prove theory by collecting data in the field like Ebbinghaus theory of reproductive memory

Barlett developed theory of reconstruction memory by evaluating Ebbinghaus theory of meaningful items

On the basis of the interface between theory research and practice, we plan a programme for children, adults or elderly or any group on the basis of researches and projects by TISS.

Government formulate policies and

programmes for different sectors and sites.

Evaluation is the done whether the policies and programmes like MEDHART YOJANA is motivating good students and supporting and promoting higher education from better institutes.

~~One~~ One more example of this is the right to education in better quality of schools for poor children. Government make data based programmes and policies with logical hypothesis and grounds.