

## CHAPTER – VII

### Management of Support Services, Institutions and Programmes for Children, Youth and Elderly

#### **2 marks questions**

**1. What is the significance of family in society?**

- The family is the basic unit of society and serves the chief function of looking after the needs of its members.

**2. Why might a family not be able to provide all the specialized services needed for optimal growth and development?**

- Families may lack resources, especially financial, to provide specialized services such as education and healthcare.

**3. What challenges do vulnerable groups like children, youth, and the elderly face in society?**

- Vulnerable groups face challenges due to factors like poverty, lack of access to education and healthcare, discrimination, and separation from families.

**4. How does the government respond to the needs of individuals in difficult circumstances?**

- The government establishes institutions and initiates programs dedicated to children, youth, and the elderly, ensuring they have opportunities for holistic development.

## **5. Why are children considered vulnerable?**

- Children are vulnerable due to their rapid development, and adverse experiences during childhood can have lasting impacts on their overall development.

### **4 marks questions**

#### **1. Explain why children are considered vulnerable in society.**

- Children are vulnerable due to their rapid development, with needs for holistic care in areas such as food, shelter, healthcare, love, and stimulation. Adverse experiences during childhood can have lasting impacts, and some children in challenging circumstances may not have their basic needs met, making them more vulnerable.

#### **2. Describe the role of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 in India.**

- The Juvenile Justice Act, 2000, addresses two categories of children: those in conflict with the law and those in need of care and protection. It provides a framework for the protection, treatment, and rehabilitation of such children, emphasizing a child-friendly approach and compliance with the Child Rights Convention.

**3. Discuss the major challenges faced by the elderly in society.**

- The elderly face challenges such as health concerns, loneliness, financial dependence, and changing family structures. Decreased physiological reserves and defense mechanisms make them vulnerable to diseases, and societal shifts contribute to feelings of isolation and stress.

**4. Examine the significance of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) in India.**

- ICDS is the world's largest early childhood program, aiming to meet the health, nutrition, and early learning needs of children below six. It provides essential services at anganwadis, offering health, nutrition, hygiene education, and non-formal preschool education. The program plays a crucial role in fostering holistic development in early childhood.

**5. Briefly outline the objectives and activities of the National Service Scheme (NSS) in India.**

- NSS involves college-level students in social service and national development activities like construction, environmental improvement, and healthcare. The National Service Volunteer Scheme allows graduates to engage in national development programs, emphasizing activities related to adult education, youth leadership, vocational training, and rural sports.

## **7 marks questions**

### **1. Why are children, youth, and elderly vulnerable?**

- Children are vulnerable due to rapid development in various domains, and adverse experiences can have lasting impacts. Some children face challenging conditions where basic needs are not met.
- Youth are vulnerable due to biological changes, societal pressures, and the need to prepare for adult roles, which can lead to stress and maladaptive behaviors like substance abuse.
- The elderly are vulnerable due to health concerns, potential loneliness, financial dependence, and changing family structures.

### **2. What type of programmes are appropriate for youth?**

- National Service Scheme (NSS) involving college students in social service.
- National Service Volunteer Scheme for postgraduate students engaging in national development.
- Promotion of adventure activities like mountaineering, trekking, and sports.
- Scouts and Guides programs for character development.

**3. What are some of the concerns with respect to the elderly?**

- Health issues due to aging.
- Loneliness, isolation, and potential financial dependence.
- Changing family structures and societal values affecting traditional support systems.

**4. Describe two programmes each for children, youth, and elderly.**

- Children:
  1. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) focusing on health, nutrition, and early education.
  2. SOS Children's Villages providing family-based care for orphaned and abandoned children.
- Youth:
  1. National Service Scheme (NSS) involving college students in social service.
  2. Promotion of adventure activities for character development and team-building.
- Elderly:
  1. Day Care Centres providing healthcare, education, and companionship for the elderly.
  2. National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS) offering financial support to destitute elderly.

**5. What advice will you give to someone who is planning to set up their institution for children/youth/elderly?**

- Understand the specific needs and challenges of the target group.
- Develop strong interpersonal and organizational management skills.
- Collaborate with relevant stakeholders, including government bodies and NGOs.
- Prioritize a holistic approach that considers physical, mental, and emotional well-being.

**6. Describe the knowledge and skills you will need to pursue a career in the management of institutions and programmes for children/youth/elderly.**

- Knowledge of human development and family studies.
- Strong planning, organizational, and management skills.
- Interpersonal and communication skills for working with diverse groups.
- Entrepreneurial skills for initiating and sustaining programs.
- Understanding of social issues affecting the target population.

## **Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs)**

**1. What is the primary function of the family in society?**

- a) Economic development
- b) Cultural preservation
- c) Meeting the needs of its members
- d) Political governance

**Answer: c) Meeting the needs of its members**

**2. Why are children considered vulnerable?**

- a) Due to their rapid development and holistic needs
- b) Because of their physical strength
- c) Lack of social skills
- d) Independence in decision-making

**Answer: a) Due to their rapid development and holistic needs**

**3. Which Act in India focuses on juvenile justice, addressing "children in conflict with law" and those "in need of care and protection"?**

- a) Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act
- b) Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000
- c) Right to Education Act
- d) Child Marriage Restraint Act

**Answer: b) Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000**

**4. What is the main objective of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) in India?**

- a) Providing higher education to children
- b) Meeting the health, nutrition, and early learning needs of children below six
- c) Offering employment opportunities for youth
- d) Addressing elderly care issues

**Answer: b) Meeting the health, nutrition, and early learning needs of children below six**



**5. Who is primarily responsible for ensuring the needs of individuals in challenging circumstances, according to the content?**

- a) Family
- b) NGOs only
- c) Government and society
- d) Private sector

**Answer: c) Government and society**

**6. What is the age group covered by the term "youth" in the National Youth Policy, 2014?**

- a) 10-18 years
- b) 15-29 years
- c) 20-40 years
- d) 30-50 years

**Answer: b) 15-29 years**

**7. Why are the elderly considered a vulnerable group?**

- a) Due to their physical strength
- b) Lack of experience
- c) Health concerns and potential isolation
- d) Financial independence

**Answer: c) Health concerns and potential isolation**

**8. Which organization provides family-based, long-term care for orphaned and abandoned children in India?**

- a) Red Cross
- b) UNICEF
- c) SOS Children's Villages
- d) Save the Children

**Answer: c) SOS Children's Villages**

**9. What age group is considered as Senior Citizens in India?**

- a) 50 and above
- b) 60 and above
- c) 65 and above
- d) 70 and above

**Answer: b) 60 and above**

**10. Which government scheme provides financial assistance to destitute older persons in India?**

- a) National Health Mission
- b) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
- c) National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS)
- d) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

**Answer: c) National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS)**

### **Fill in the Blanks with Answers:**

1. **Many families in India are unable to meet basic needs due to various reasons, including \_\_\_\_\_.**

**Answer:** lack of resources, especially financial.

2. **The National Youth Policy defines youth as persons in the age group of \_\_\_\_\_ years.**

**Answer:** 15–29 years.

3. **The Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 addresses two categories of children: those "in conflict with law" and those considered "in need of care and \_\_\_\_\_."**

**Answer:** protection.

4. **ICDS is the world's largest early childhood program, meeting the health, nutrition, and early learning needs of children below \_\_\_\_\_ years.**

**Answer:** six.

5. **The elderly population in India faces challenges such as health concerns, loneliness, and financial dependence, particularly in the absence of adequate family \_\_\_\_\_.**

**Answer:** support.

6. **The National Service Scheme (NSS) involves college-level students in programs related to social service, national development, and activities like**

**construction and repair of roads, school buildings, and village \_\_\_\_\_.**

**Answer:** ponds.

**7. SOS Children's Villages, an independent NGO, provides family-based, long-term care for orphaned and abandoned \_\_\_\_\_.**

**Answer:** children.

**8. The age group for Senior Citizens in India is \_\_\_\_\_ years and above.**

**Answer:** 60.

**9. The National Policy for Older Persons in India was adopted in the year \_\_\_\_\_.**

**Answer:** 1999.

**10. The National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS) provides financial assistance to older persons considered \_\_\_\_\_.**

**Answer:** destitute

## summary

The provided content discusses various aspects of social welfare and development programs in India, focusing on vulnerable groups such as children, youth, and the elderly. Here is a summary:

The family, as a fundamental social unit, plays a crucial role in meeting the diverse needs of its members. Children are considered vulnerable due to their rapid development and holistic needs. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, addresses children "in conflict with law" and those "in need of care and protection."

The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) is a prominent program in India, catering to the health, nutrition, and early learning needs of children below six. The National Youth Policy defines youth as individuals aged 15-29, emphasizing their active involvement in national development.

Challenges faced by the elderly include health concerns, loneliness, and financial dependence. Government and societal support are essential to address these issues. The National Service Scheme (NSS) engages college students in social service and national development activities.

SOS Children's Villages, an NGO, provides family-based care for orphaned and abandoned children. The age group for Senior Citizens in India is 60 and above. The National Policy for Older Persons was adopted in 1999, and the National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS) provides financial assistance to destitute older individuals. Overall, these programs aim to create a

comprehensive social support system, addressing the diverse needs of different age groups in the Indian population.