

AMIT ACADEMY
ANKLESHWAR

Ch: 20 Social Problems of India and Challenges

Class 10th GSEB



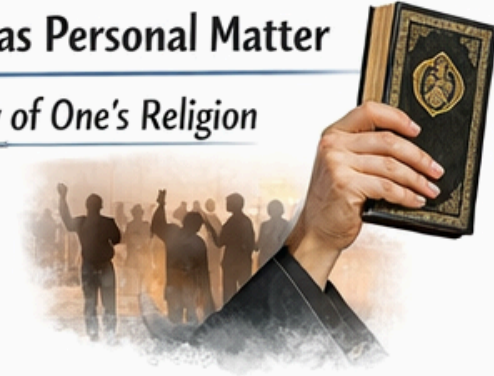
1. India is a Secular Country

All religions are Equal



2. Religion as Personal Matter

Superiority of One's Religion



3. Seeing People as Religious Groups

Not as Individuals



6. Weakening Integrity & Peace

Division & Unrest



5. Harm to SoSociety & Nation

Social Harmony & Unity



COMMUNALISM

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4. Hatred & Violence

Riots & Mistrust



1 Government should take strict action against communal elements.



2 Education should teach respect for all religions and promote tolerance.



STEPS TO CONTROL COMMUNALISM

3 Communal political parties should not be encouraged.



4 Media (TV, Radio, Cinema) should spread messages of secularism and unity.



5 Religious and political leaders should work together for national unity.



6 Youth should develop a scientific and secular outlook.



7 National interest should come before religion or caste.



1. Ancient Roots

Caste system existed in India since ancient times.



2. Occupation Based

Earlier, based on occupation and work division.



3. Social Inequality

Led to discrimination and inequality.



Casteism

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4. Economic Backwardness

Low income and poverty.



6. Lack of Development

No Education & Poor Resources.



5. Isolated Communities

Living in remote forest and hilly areas.



1. Equality & Justice

Social, economic & political equality for all citizens



2. Protection from Discrimination

No discrimination based on caste, religion, sex, language or community



3. Equal Opportunities

Equal Status for Every Citizen



4. Special Protection

Government steps to protect weaker and backward sections



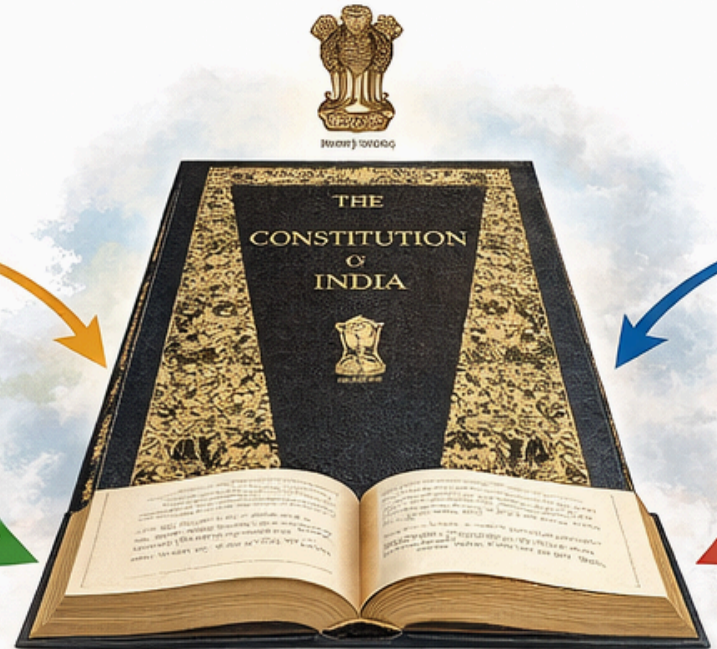
5. Freedom of Religion

Right to follow any religion



6. Welfare & Development

Special provisions in Five-Year Plans for upliftment & welfare of minorities and backward classes



Constitutional Provisions for Minorities, Weak and Backward Classes

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1. Definition & Rights

No fixed definition of minority but Equal Rights



2. State & National Level

Minority at State level may be Majority at National level



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MINORITIES

Smaller Communities With Less Than Half the Population



3. Special Protection

Protection to preserve religion, language & culture



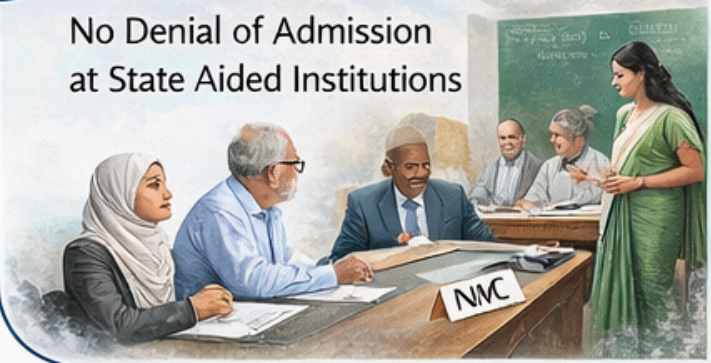
7. National Minority Commission

Works for Development & Welfare of Minorities



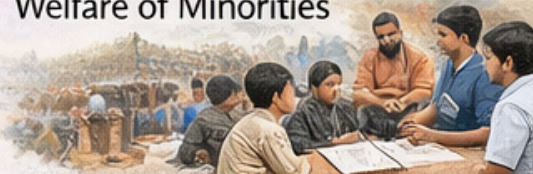
6. No Religious Discrimination

No Denial of Admission at State Aided Institutions



7. National Minority Commission

Works for Development & Welfare of Minorities



5. Education Rights

Maintain & Run Educational Institutions



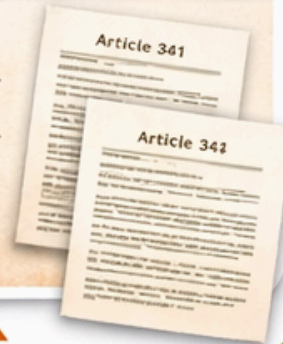
1. No Fixed Definition

The Indian Constitution does not give a fixed definition of SC and ST.



2. Constitutional Articles

- **SC: Article 341**
- **ST: Article 342**



3. Tribal Life

- Living in Forests & Hilly Areas
- Distinct Culture



Scheduled Castes (SC) & Scheduled Tribes (ST)

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4. Social & Economic Status

- Socially, Economically & Educationally Backward



5. Special Protection

- Equality, Justice & Development





Constitutional Provisions for SC and ST



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General Provisions

- 1. Article 15**
No Discrimination on Religion, Caste, Place of Birth, etc.
- 2. Article 29**
Preserve One's Language, Script and Culture

Special Provisions

- 3. Article 46**
Promote Educational, Social & Economic Interests
- 4. Article 16(4)**
Reservation in Government Jobs
- 3. Articles 330, 332, 334**
Reserved Seats in Parliament & Assemblies
- 4. Reservation in Panchayats & Municipalities**

1 Provisions Only for Scheduled Castes

1 Article 17

- Untouchability abolished and punishable by law



Provisions Only for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes

1 Provisions Only for Scheduled Tribes

1 Article 19(5)

- State can restrict land transfer, settlement & business to protect tribals from exploitation



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2 Article 25

- Hindu religious institutions open to all Hindus (including Sikhs, Jains, Buddhists)



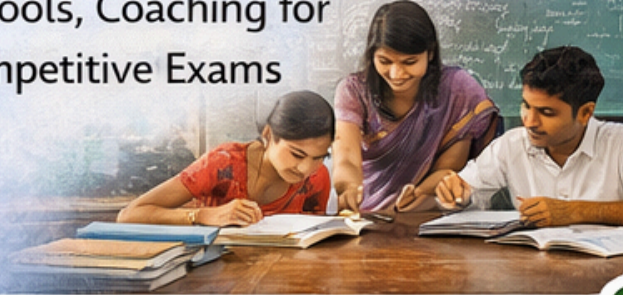
1 Article 19(5)

- State can restrict land transfer, settlement & business to protect tribals from exploitation



1 Scholarships & Education

- Scholarships, Hostels, Ashram Schools, Coaching for Competitive Exams



2 Age, Fee & Qualification Relaxation

- Relaxation in Age, Fees & Qualifications for Government jobs



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Other Welfare Measures

4 Commissions for SC/ST Welfare

- Many Government Schemes Support Their Social, Economic & Educational Progress



3 Commissions for SC/ST Welfare

- National & State Commissions Work for SC/ST Welfare



1. Global Issue

- Terrorism is a Serious Global Problem in the 21st Century



2. Fear, Violence & Loss

- Loss of Life, Fear, Violence, Destruction & Unrest



Terrorism – A Global Problem

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4. Misuse of Religion

- No Connection with Any Religion,



3. Misuse of Religion

- No Connection with Any Religion, But Terrorists Often Misuse Religion to Spread Hatred.



5. Hinders Development & Peace

- Terrorism Hinders National Development & Peace

Terrorism is Planned, Organized & Deliberate Violence

1 Bomb Blasts & Suicide Attacks



1 Bomb Blasts & Suicide Attacks

2 Kidnapping & Hijacking



2 Kidnapping & Hijacking

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Nature of Terrorism

3 Smuggling of Weapons & Drugs



3 Smuggling of Weapons & Drugs

4 Spreading Fear & Chaos




4 Spreading Fear & Chaos

- Rebellion arises from Local Dissatisfaction

- Terrorism Has No Fixed Limits & Spreads Fear Widely

1 Rebellion



- Arises Due to Local Dissatisfaction

2 Terrorism



- No Fixed Limits, Spreads Fear Widely

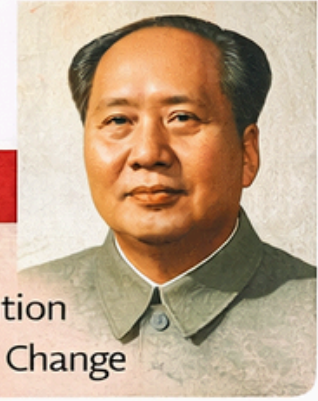
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Rebellion and Terrorism in India

Thin Difference Between Rebellion & Terrorism

- India Faces Challenges from Both Internal Rebellion & Terrorism

- Started in 1967 in Naxalbari Village, West Bengal
- Inspired by the Chinese Revolution Led by Mao Tse-tung
- Believes in Violent Revolution to Bring Social Change



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1. Origins of the Movement

- Started in 1967 in Naxalbari Village, West Bengal
- Inspired by the Chinese Revolution Led by Mao Tse-tung



2. Ideology

- Believes in Violent Revolution to Bring Social Change

Naxalist Movement



1. Streets & 6 Victims

- Arises Due to Local Dissatisfaction



3. Spread

- Jharkhand, Bihar
- Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh,
- Odisha, Kerala, Tripura, MP

Two Main Naxalite Organizations



People's War Group



Maoist Communist Centre

Terrorism in Kashmir

1. Partition of 1947
Pakistan Occupied Part of Kashmir



A map of the Indian subcontinent during the 1947 Partition. The territory of India is shown in green, Pakistan in yellow, and China in grey.

2. Pakistan's Infiltration Attempts
Tries to Capture Jammu & Kashmir



A group of Pakistan soldiers in camouflage uniforms, some holding rifles and Pakistani flags, moving through a smoky or dusty environment.

5. Exodus of Kashmiri Pandits
Forced to Flee & Live as Refugees



A group of people, including men, women, and children, carrying their belongings and walking away from their homes, representing the exodus of Kashmiri Pandits.

3. Rise of Terrorism After 1988
Militancy Increased in Kashmir



A group of armed militants in camouflage uniforms and balaclavas, holding rifles.

4. Violence & Attacks
Killings, Kidnappings & Bomb Blasts



A scene of violence showing a car on fire, with soldiers and people in the background.

6. Cross-Border Support
Terror Backed from Pakistan



A group of people, including children and adults, sitting on the ground. A Pakistani flag is visible in the background.

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6. Cross-Border Support
Terror Backed from Pakistan



A group of armed militants in camouflage uniforms, holding rifles and a Pakistani flag.

India's Stand
Strongly Opposes Terrorism



A group of Indian soldiers in camouflage uniforms, holding rifles and the Indian national flag.

7. Sacrifice of Soldiers
Many Brave Troops Martyred



A group of Indian soldiers in uniform saluting a casket draped with the Indian national flag.

1. Weakens National Unity

- Terrorism Weakens National Unity



2. Fear & Insecurity

- Fear, Suspicion & Insecurity Among People



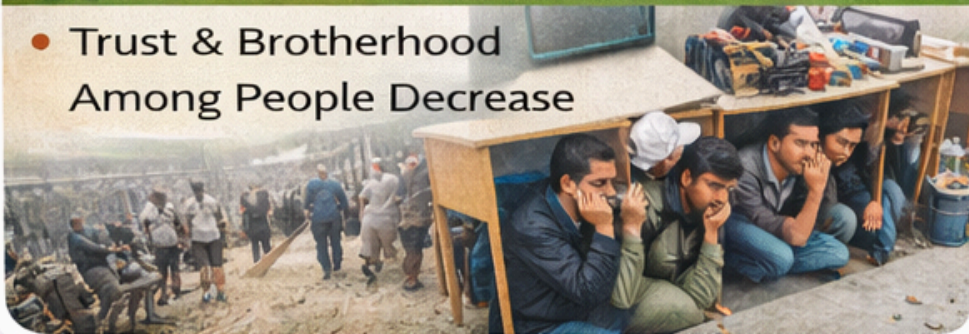
3. Education Suffers

- Education Suffers in Terrorism-Affected Areas



4. Trust & Brotherhood Decline

- Trust & Brotherhood Among People Decrease



Social Effects of Terrorism

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5. Disturbs Social Life

- Festivals & Gatherings Are Affected



6. Communal Tensions

- Can Lead to Communal Tensions & Unrest



1. Decline in Business

Discourages Investment & Industry



2. Migration & Economic Disruption

People Relocate to Safer Areas



3. Funding Terrorism

Extortion, Drugs & Black Money



4. Destruction of Infrastructure

Damage to Roads, Railways & Buildings



5. Costly Security Measures

Huge Government Spending



6. Decline in Tourism & Transport

Tourism & Transport Industry Suffers



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Economic Effects of Terrorism

