

1

PERSONAL COPY
NOT FOR SALE OR CIRCULATION

VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Institute of IAS Examination)

GENERAL STUDIES

MODERN INDIAN HISTORY

2023

VAJIRAM & RAVI
(INSTITUTE FOR IAS EXAMINATION)
(A unit of Vajiram & Ravi IAS Study Centre LLP)

**9-B, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar,
New Delhi - 110060 • Ph.: 41007400, 41007500**

**43, 2nd Floor, Haddows Rd, Nungambakkam,
Chennai - 600006 • Ph.: 044-43302121**
Visit us at : www.vajiramandravi.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS
MODERN INDIAN HISTORY

CHAPTERS	PAGES NO.
SECTION - I	1 - 93
1. European Penetration Into India	1
• Major European Powers coming To India	1
- The Portuguese	1
- The Dutch	3
- The English	3
- The French	5
- Shortcomings of the French/Comparison with the East India Company	7
2. India in the Eighteenth Century	9
• Decline of the Mughal Empire	9
- Bahadur Shah I	9
- Jahandar Shah	9
- Farrukhsiyar	10
- Muhammad Shah	11
- Post Muhammad Shah	12
- Reasons for the Decline of the Mughal Empire	12
• Indian States which came up during this Period	13
- Hyderabad	14
- Bengal	14
➤ Salient features of the Nawabs' rule	14
➤ Negative features of Nawabs' rule	14
➤ Slaying the Bengal tiger	15
➤ Battle of Plassey	15
➤ Importance of Plassey / Consequences of the Battle of Plassey	16
➤ Battle of Buxar	16
➤ Consequences of the Battle of Buxar	17
➤ Impact of the English success in Bengal	17
➤ The Dual Administration of Bengal	18
➤ Evil effects of the dual system of administration	18
- Mysore	19
➤ Anglo-Mysore wars	20

- A Chronological Perspective	56
➤ Censorship of the Press Act, 1799	56
➤ Licensing Regulations, 1823	56
➤ Press Act of 1835 or Metcalfe Act	56
➤ Licensing Act, 1857	57
➤ Registration Act, 1867	57
➤ Struggle by Early Nationalists to secure Press Freedom	57
➤ Vernacular Press Act, 1878	57
➤ Newspaper (Incitement to Offences) Act, 1908	58
➤ Indian Press Act, 1910	58
➤ During and After the First World War	58
➤ Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931	58
➤ During the Second World War	58
4. Uneconomic British rule in India	60
• Pre- Colonial Economy	60
- Nature of Indian Trade	61
- Changes in Balance of Trade in Favour of Britain	61
- Basic Chronology	62
- The Opium Trade	62
5. Land Revenue Policies and Impoverishment of Peasantry	64
• The (UN-)Settlements	64
- The Permanent Settlement	64
➤ Reasons for the introduction of the policy of "assessment forever"	65
➤ Merits	65
➤ Demerits	65
➤ Analysis	66
- Ryotwari Settlement	66
➤ The Genesis of Ryotwari	66
➤ Reasons for the introduction of Ryotwari Settlement	67
➤ Features of the Ryotwari Settlement	67
➤ Analysis	67
- Mahalwari Settlement	68
➤ Features of the Mahalwari Settlement	68
➤ Analysis of the Mahalwari Settlement	68
• Overall Impact of British Land Revenue Policy	68
• Commercialisation of Agriculture	70
- The Great Exchange	70
- Important Changes introduced with Commercialization	70
- Prominent Features	71

- 2. Secondary (or 2 degree) Sector-** When the main activity involves manufacturing then it is the secondary sector. All industrial production where physical goods are produced come under the secondary sector. Eg. Manufacturing, Food processing, Construction.
- 3. Tertiary (or 3 degree) Sector-** Tertiary activities include both production and exchange. The production involves the 'provision' of services that are 'consumed'. Exchange involves trade, transport and communication facilities that are used to overcome distance.

Another Classification: Organised And Unorganised Sectors Of India

We know that there are micro-small-medium-large enterprises which produce all the goods and services that we use. Some among them use machines plus labour which requires electricity for production while some only use human labour for production. Eg. village and cottage industries. As per the Central Statistical Organization (CSO), the unorganised sector are those enterprises which employ less than 10 workers. Factories/Companies employing above 10 people will come under organised sector.

Unorganised Sectors in Urban Areas

The urban areas include-

- 1. Residential areas:** Here all the shops like grocery store, dairy shop, cloth shop, tea and brunch stall, salons, vegetable and fruit sellers, book stores etc. will come under unorganised sector.
- 2. Slum areas:** The slums are engaged in the production of wide variety of goods. They will be a part of unorganised sector.
- 3. Market areas:** Cities usually have huge markets located near metro or railway stations. There are many shops, people on stalls and street vendors selling their merchandise. Many of these will come under unorganised sector.

Unorganised Sectors in Rural Areas

In the rural area, most of the people are engaged in agriculture, fisheries etc. Agriculture sector is the largest unorganised sector. It is because it provides seasonal employment to many labourers. The farmers and labourers do not get any social security benefits like pension and insurance. Also, the wages are generally less than the minimum wages stipulated by the government. The shops selling merchandise and food products are also included in the unorganised sector.

Unorganised Workers

Social security involves provisions like pensions for old age and insurance both accidental and health to tide over adversities of life. Unorganised workers are those workers who do not get any social security benefits while working. Thus, if they fall sick or meet with an accident during their old age their family can slide into poverty. It includes people working in the shops around you, the street sellers and domestic maids, construction workers etc. **Unorganised form of employment is found in both the organised and the unorganised sector.** For example, the construction sector is a organised sector but has a large proportion of manual labourers without social security benefit. Even in the village industries there are some industries which provide social security to their workers. Currently 88% of the working population in India is in the unorganised form of employment. Thus, the unorganised sector poses many concerns before the government which includes the following:

1. Reducing the number of unorganised sector employment and increasing the organised sector employment potential of the economy.
2. Providing social security benefits to 44 crore vulnerable working population in unorganised sector

pages acting as frontispieces. In Islamic art this is referred to as "illumination", and manuscripts of the Qur'an and other religious books often included considerable number of illuminated pages.

Persian art under Islam had never completely forbidden the human figure, and in the miniature tradition the depiction of figures, often in large numbers, is central. This was partly because the miniature is a private form, kept in a book or album and only shown to those the owner chooses. It was therefore possible to be freer than in wall paintings or other works seen by a wider audience.

Subject of Paintings - The focus shifted from depicting the God to glorifying the ruler and showing his life. The Mughal paintings of India revolved around themes, like battles, court scenes, receptions, legendary stories, hunting scenes, wildlife, portraits, etc. Except religious paintings, the Mughals were known for their diverse themes even though they made only miniature paintings.

Notable Works - Some notable examples of the popular Mughal paintings are a series of the Razm-nama dated 1616 A.D., a series of the Rasikapriya (1610-1615) and a series of the Ramayana of circa 1610 A.D., in several Indian and foreign museums.

Babar - Babar established the Mughal dynasty after fighting a series of wars. He did not have much time to commission paintings, but he is said to have patronised the Persian artist called Bihzad and made some illustrations of the Mughal family tree.

Humayun - When the second Mughal emperor, Humayun was in exile in Tabriz in the Safavid court of Shah Tahmasp I of Persia, he was exposed to Persian miniature painting, and commissioned at least one work there, an unusually large painting of Princes of the House of Timur, now in the British Museum. When Humayun returned to India, he brought two accomplished Persian artists Abd al-Samad and Mir Sayyid Ali with him. His usurping brother Kamran Mirza had maintained a workshop in Kabul, which Humayan perhaps took over into his own. Humayan's major known commission was a Khamsa of Nizami with 36 illuminated pages, in which the different styles of the various artists are mostly still apparent. Apart from the Princes of the House of Timur painting, he also commissioned at least two miniatures showing himself with family members, a type of subject that was rare in Persia but was to be common among the Mughals. Mughal painting developed and flourished during the reigns of Akbar, Jahangir and Shah Jahan.



Akbar - Emperor Akbar was keenly interested in the art of painting and architecture. While a boy he had taken lessons in drawing. In the beginning of his rule an atelier (*a studio or workshop where an artist works*) of painting was established under the supervision of two Persian masters, Mir Sayyed Ali and Abdul Samad Khan, who were originally employed by his father Humayun. A large number of Indian artists from all over India were recruited to work under the Persian masters. The Mughal style evolved as a result of a happy synthesis of the indigenous Indian style of painting and the Safavid school of Persian painting.

The Akbar style is marked by supple naturalism based on close observation of nature and fine and delicate drawing. It is of a high aesthetic merit. It is primarily aristocratic and secular.

**INTERNAL SECURITY
INDEX**

Sno.	CHAPTERS	PAGE No.
1.	National Security <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • External Security, Internal Security • Factors Responsible for Internal Security, Role of MHA in Internal Security • The Need for National Security, Why do we need a National Security doctrine? • Voices for Changes – Kargil Review Committee, Naresh Chandra Task Force • National Security Council 	1
2.	North East India <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction • Isolation of North-East Due to Partition • The Conflicts and Insurgency • State-wise Insurgency and Issues in the North-East <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Nagaland ✓ Assam ✓ Meghalaya ✓ Manipur • Current Security Situation in the Rest of the NE states • External dynamics • Who Deals with the Insurgency in the North East? • How to put North East back on the path of progress? 	6
3.	Jammu and Kashmir Militancy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction • History • Important Factors Fostering Trouble in Jammu and Kashmir • Measures Taken To Deal with the Situation • Targeting the Financing of Subversive Activities in Kashmir Valley: NIA Investigation • Use of Pellet Guns 	31
4.	AFSPA Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Background • The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act - AFSPA • Judicial Review of AFSPA • Against AFSPA • Review of AFSPA by Government Appointed Committees • Armed Forces' viewpoint Against the Repeal of AFSPA • Conclusion 	44
5.	Linkages Between Development and Extremism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Left Wing Extremism/Naxalism • Current Status • National Policy and Action Plan • Causes for Spread of Left Extremism: • Government's Interventions to Deal with LWE • SAMADHAN Doctrine to Deal with LWE • Conclusion 	56
6.	Social Networking Sites and Security Implications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction • Definition • Types of Social-Media 	70

VAJIRAM & RAVI
CHAPTER – 1
NATIONAL SECURITY

The first requirement in the country is external and internal security. You cannot have any plan unless there is security.

Sardar Patel

National Security

National security is the requirement to maintain the State's survival through economic power, diplomacy and political power.

Security threats involve not only conventional foes such as other nation-states but also non-state actors such as violent non-state actors, narcotic cartels, multinational corporations and non-governmental organisations; some authorities include natural disasters and events causing severe environmental damage in this category

National Security can be broadly classified into :

(1) External Security

(2) Internal Security

External Security:

External Security refers to security against aggression by foreign countries. External Security comes under the Ministry of Defense.

• External Threats :

- Two neighbours of India - China and Pakistan - are not just the principal source of its external security threats, but are also nuclear-armed states who share a deep friendship.
- The territorial disputes and external threats on our sub-continent result from its unique geostrategic location, its neighbourhood, its history and the Partition.
- Security of India's long and porous coastline, offshore islands, Exclusive Economic Zone and sea lines of communications in the Indian Ocean require a high level of surveillance, situational awareness, rapid response capability, and synergy between all enforcement agencies to provide effective maritime security.
- Economic and security implications of CPEC (China Pakistan Economic Corridor), Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), and the 21st-century Maritime silk road on India and the region.

Internal Security:

Internal Security refers to upholding national law and maintaining peace, law and order within a country's territory. Internal Security comes within the Ministry of Home Affairs in India.

There are several aspects of Internal security such as :

1. Domestic peace
2. The rule of law
3. Public safety,
4. Peaceful co-existence and communal harmony.

The main internal security challenges to the country include :

- Militancy & terrorism
- Insurgency or left-wing extremism
- Organised crimes,

INDEX

Part-I

1. <i>India's Foreign Policy A Brief Overview</i>	1
Part-II India and its Neighbourhood	
2. <i>India and China</i>	8
3. <i>India and Pakistan</i>	19
4. <i>India and Afghanistan</i>	24
5. <i>India and Nepal</i>	36
6. <i>India and Bhutan</i>	41
7. <i>India and Bangladesh</i>	43
8. <i>India and Myanmar</i>	48
9. <i>India and Sri Lanka</i>	54
10. <i>India and the Maldives</i>	70
Part III India and Indo-Pacific Region	
11. <i>Indian and its Maritime Neighborhood.</i>	73
12. <i>Quad.</i>	77
Part IV India's Bilateral Relations	
13. <i>India and the USA</i>	80
14. <i>India and Russia</i>	89
15. <i>India and the UK</i>	99
16. <i>India and France</i>	108
17. <i>India and Israel</i>	111
18. <i>India and Japan</i>	113
Part-V India's Relations with significant regions	
19. <i>India and its Extended Neighbourhood</i>	118
20. <i>India and the European Union</i>	126
21. <i>India and Africa</i>	140
22. <i>India and the Middle East</i>	163
Part VI India and Major Regional Groupings	
23. <i>Regional Groupings</i>	182
<i>SCO, SAARC, BIMSTEC</i>	
Part VII Indian Diaspora	
24. <i>Indian Diaspora</i>	187