



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj
University, Kanpur

Answer Script Details
Barcode 10485038

Roll No. 23261026498
Total Mark 60/75.00

Exam BACHELOR OF ARTS_ODD EXAM-DEC-24
Subject A050301T - HISTORY OF MODERN INDIA 1757 AD-1857

Question wise Mark Summary

Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark

1A 3/5

1B 4/5

1C 3/5

1D 3/5

1E 4/5

1F 4/5

1G 4/5

1H 4/5

1I 3/5

2 14/15

3 NA/15

4 NA/15

5 NA/15

6 NA/15

7 14/15

8 NA/15

9 NA/15

Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

Date of Exam: 8-01-25 Shift: IInd Room No. Library
 Paper Code: A050301T Subject: History Year/Semester: III
 Name of Candidate: Vaishnavi Gupta

Roll No. 23261026498
 Signature of Candidate: Vaishnavi
 Signature of Investigator: [Signature]
 COE Facsimile: [Signature]

PART-II

MARKS OBTAINED										
Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(a)										
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Total Marks in Words										



Paper Code

Signature of Evaluator

Course: BA
 Session: 2024-25 Year/Semester: III
 Subject: History
 Paper Code: A050301T
 Exam Date: 08/01/25
 Name of Candidate: VAISHNAVI GUPTA
 Father's Name: RAJAN K. GUPTA

कॉलेज का कोड College Code: KNO1
 परीक्षा केंद्र का कोड Exam Centre Code: KNO1

A	A	0	0
E	B	1	1
F	D	2	2
H	J	3	3
K	K	4	4
L	L	5	5
R	M	6	6
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U	T	8	8
W	U	9	9

प्रकार का परीक्षा Type of Exam:
 Regular Ex-Students
 Private Back paper Exam

ANSWER BOOKLET NO. 10485038
 Paper Code: A050301T

Enrollment Number: CSJMA23000102973

Candidate's Roll Number: 23261026498

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Paper Code: A050301T

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N	8	8	8	8	8	8	
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Signature of Candidate: Vaishnavi
 Signature of Investigator: [Signature]
 CS Facsimile: [Signature]
 COE Facsimile: [Signature]

1. परीक्षाओं को निर्दिष्ट दिन प्राप्त होने के तुरंत बाद परीक्षा केंद्र पर उपस्थित सभी परीक्षार्थी को आवश्यक सूचना दी जाएगी।
 2. परीक्षा में भाग लेने वाले परीक्षार्थी अपनी परीक्षा से शुरू की जाएगी। 3. परीक्षा को करने का भी निर्देशन दे दिया जाएगा।

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-I

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the answer script and admit card.
2. Write Date of Exam, Shift, Paper Code & Name of Subject Correctly.
3. Write Name & Roll No. Correctly.
4. Write Semester & Branch Correctly.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-III

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in Boxes.
2. Carefully study the example before you start marking.
3. As shown in the example below blacken the circles completely.



4. Make no Stray marks on this sheet.
5. DO NOT WRITE OR MARK ON THE BAR CODE.

IN ORDER TO AVOID UFM (UNFAIR MEANS):

1. The Roll No. and Answer Book no. found elsewhere or any other symbol found in the answer book will be treated as unfair means.
2. Any tempering of Bar Code and Booklet no shall be treated as Unfair Means.
3. Do Not bring the materials like slip of paper/mobile/digital diaries/ study material/ revision notes in examination hall. Possession of the mobiles/ digital diaries/ electronic watch and any other electronic gadget except memory less scientific calculator shall be considered as UFM case.
4. Do not keep or paste currency note in answer script it shall be consider as UFM.

अनुचित साधन से बचने हेतु:

1. उत्तर पुस्तिका के निर्देशित स्थान को छोड़कर अनुक्रमांक एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका का क्रमांक कहीं और न लिखें तथा कोई भी चिन्ह न बनायें क्योंकि यह अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के बारकोड अथवा उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या पर छेड़ करने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जावेगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में निम्न वस्तुएं साथ न लायें, जैसे लिखे हुए कागज के टुकड़े, मोबाइल, डिजिटल कागरी, कोपी, पुस्तक यह सभी वस्तुएं जो अनुचित साधन के अन्तर्गत आती हैं। केवल संबंधित प्रश्नपत्र में ही मेमोरी लेस साइट्रिक कैल्कुलेटर ले जाने की अनुमति होगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में रूपये न रखें न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में शिपकार्य। ऐसा करना अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।

परीक्षार्थी के लिए निर्देश

1. प्रवेश पत्र एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका पर दिये गये निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. कवर पृष्ठ के दूसरी तरफ कुछ न लिखें।
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों पर दोनों तरफ लिखें।
4. प्रश्न पत्र पर अपने अनुक्रमांक के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।
5. प्रश्न पत्र कोड एवं प्रश्न पत्र कोड सावधानी पूर्वक लिखें।
6. अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट लिखें।
7. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों की संख्या देखें। अगर उत्तर पुस्तिका में पृष्ठ (1-24) से कम है या फटे हुए हैं, तो परीक्षा शुरू होने के पूर्व दूसरी उत्तर पुस्तिका ले लें।
8. प्रश्नपत्र को देखें, यदि प्रश्नपत्र के विषय कोड, विषय का नाम तथा प्रश्न में कोई त्रुटि है तो उसके परीक्षा शुरू होने के 30 मिनट के अन्दर का निरीक्षक को तत्काल सूचित करें, उसके बाद विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जावेगी।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने के लिये पैसिल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. B कोपी या अतिरिक्त ग्राफ नहीं दिया जावेगा।

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the Question Paper Admit Card & Answer Script.
2. Do not write anything on back side of the cover page.
3. Write on both sides of pages of answer book.
4. Do not write anything on question paper except Roll Number.
5. Write Paper Code & Question Paper Id carefully.
6. CHECK the number of pages (1-32) or any other kind of damage in your answer script, if found than change the answer script immediately before the commencement of examination.
7. CHECK the Question Paper for any kind of discrepancy e.g. Subject Code, Subject Name and Question of the Question Paper during first THIRTY MINUTES of the commencement of the exam, so that it can be corrected in TIME. After that no corrections shall be entertained by the university.
8. Do not use pencil for answering the question.
9. Write status correctly e.g. those appearing in carry over paper should fill in status as Carry Over. Those appearing as Ex Students should fill in status as ex.
10. No supplementary answer book & graph paper will be provided.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-IV

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in Boxes.
2. Use blue or black ball point pen for filling the circles.

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Note - If your Roll No. is of 10 digits. Please leave first three columns



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Section A

Ques 1(a) • The third battle of Panipat was fought by Marathas.

- The Peshwa, Balaji Bajirao had to face defeat in this battle.
- After the defeat he died in 6 months.
- And after this began the challenge of disintegration in Maratha empire.
- After Balaji Bajirao his efficient 16 year old son Madhavrao took the position and within 10 years ruined the condition of Marathas, however he himself died with tuberculosis.
- After him Narayan Rao and the Narayan Rao's son named Sambhaji Madhavrao became Peshwa with help of Karna Phadnis and 11 others called Barbhai Council.
- And he was the last to be little efficient because after him the loyalty became hostile to each other like Kolhars and Sindia and eventually the Maratha empire disintegrated.



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Ans 1(b) • Lord Clive was the governor of Bengal

• He served for two times → from 1755-1760
→ from 1765-1767

He fought 3 major battles in his time

(i) [Battle of Plassey] (1757)

- Between Siraj-ud-daulah and British East India Company.
- Reason - Black hole tragedy (1756)
- Beat at Mirajai (1757)
- won by him.
- Installed Mir Jafar as the puppet nawab of Bengal.

(ii) [Battle of Chinsura] (1759)

- Between Dutch and British EIC.
- Dutch lost.
- He replaced Mir Jafar with Mir Qasim.

(iii) [Battle of Buxar] (1764)

- Between British and alliance of Awadh nawab (Siraj-ud-daulah) + Mir Qasim + Shah Alam II of Mughal empire.
- but Treaty of Allahabad 1765.

• He was known with many name like — Lord Clive
Baron of Plassey
Kingmaker.



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• He introduced dual government in Bengal.

* Here the functions were divided as Diwani and Nizamat.

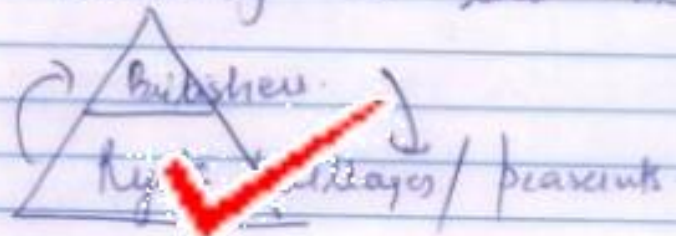
* Diwani were fiscal administration carried out by British.

* Nizamat was administration (territorial) carried out by Nizam (Indian ruler).

This led to the enrichment of the merchants as well as peasants and HC employees became wealthy.

Later he was summoned in Britain for corrupt policies.

Ans 10 • Ryotwari system was a land revenue system where there was a direct contact between peasants and the Britishers. The peasants have to pay tax directly to the Britishers.



* It was introduced by Alexander Read and Thomas Munro.

* Introduced in Bengal, Bombay, Assam.

* It led to the tax was directly imposed on the land.



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* Tax for uncultivated land was 40%.

* Tax for cultivated land was 50%.

- * Meik → • Removed landlords, which acted as intermediaries
 → • Peasants were now recognized as owners of land.
 → • Flexible revenue gave some sort of relax to farmers.
 → • Exploitation of peasants by landlord ended.

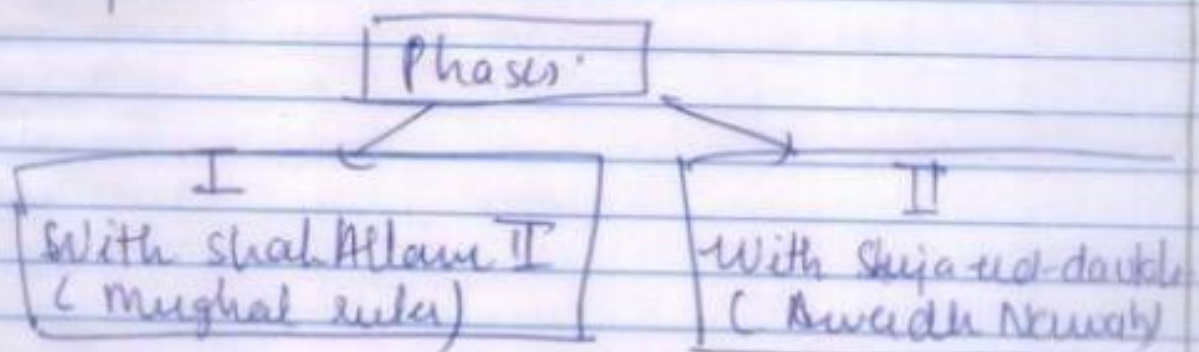
- * Demerits → • Rise of Mahajan class who used to give loans to peasants for revenue payment.
 • Peasant fall into debt traps
 • Sunset law was imposed that stated revenue was to be given before the sunset of the decided date.

Thus, On the Ryotwari system was a exploitative land settlement system that needed agricultor and increase british revenue



Ans(d). After the ~~the~~ ^{Battle of} ~~Battle~~ of Buxar, fought on ~~2nd~~ 1764 between British East India Company under Robert Clive and alliance of Shah Alam II (Mughal ruler) + Shuja-ud-daulah (Awadh Nawab) + Mir Qasim (Puppet ruler of Bengal).

- Mir Qasim was killed by Britishers.
- The result of the war emerged in the form of Treaty of Salabhad of 1765.
- This treaty was carried out in 2 phases.



• British & Shah Alam II (Key points of treaty)

- Diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar and Odisha granted to Britishers.
- Britishers promised annual fee of 26 lakh to the ruler.
- Britishers promised to give region Salabhad and Kara.

• British & Shuja-ud-Daulah (Key points)

- 53 lakh of war compensation

→ PRO



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was asked by Britishers.

- Allahabad and Kora region was asked by Britishers.
- It was fixed that British army would be stationed in Awadh. Which maintenance would be carried out by the state only.

Thus, Treaty of Allahabad eventually decided the future of Britishers for the next 20 years in India as diwani right granted them the initial system of administration.

Ans 1(e) • Subsidiary alliance was policy of annexation carried out by British to expand and consolidate their power in India.


• It was introduced by Lord Wellesly who served as Governor of Bengal from 1797 to 1805.

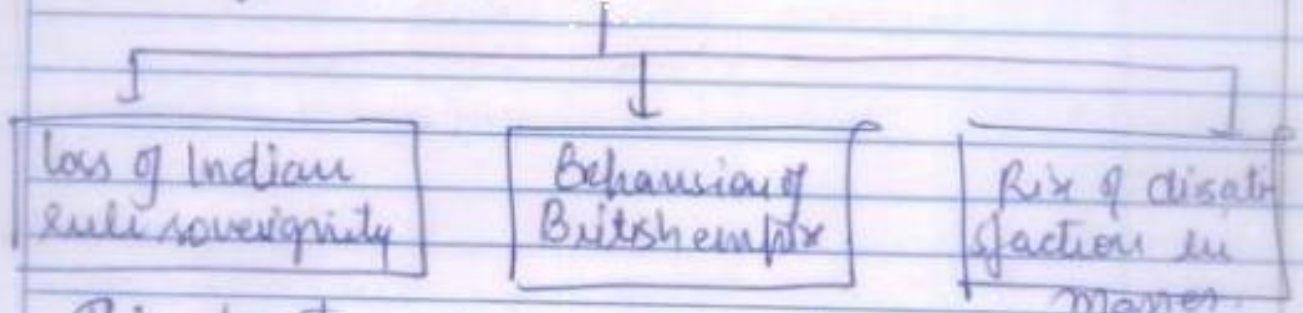
• This treaty has 6 major key points:-

(i) Station of British troop in the territory of ally whose maintenance has to be carried out by the ally.



- (ii) Payment of British troops was to be done by the ally.
- (iii) No foreign relation was allowed to be kept by allies in the form of war, treaty etc. without permission of British.
- (iv) A British resident was stationed in the ally state who would look after administration.
- (v) No foreign employees were allowed to be recruited without permission of British.
- (vi) Defence of the state would be carried out by the British only.

Thus, this subsidiary alliance resulted in following  result.



This treaty was carried out one by one in which —
→ Hyderabad was first to sign it in 1798.



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- Mysore in 1799.
- Awadh Nawab.
- Peshwas, Scindhas, Gaikwads etc.

Ans (f) • Warren Hastings was the first governor of Bengal presidency in 1772.

- He became the governor general of Bengal in 1774.
- He served from 1772 to 1785.
- During his rule, the Regulating Act of 1773 was passed.

Following are the provisions of the Act.

- Dual government was abolished.
- The governor of Bengal will now be the governor general of Bengal.
- A supreme court was established in 1774.
- Governor General was provided a 4 member council.

(1 Governor General) + (4 others)

- Company was allowed the territorial possessions but they have to regulate it.
- The Indian matters will now to be discussed in Britain.



② Pitt's India act (1784)

- Under this act the company's possession were to be called British possession.
- Dual government established

Board of Control
(to carry out civil, military and revenue functions)

Court of Directors
(to carry out company functions)

- A ban was temporarily imposed on war & treaties.
- Company was given monopoly to trade east of Cape of Good Hope.
- Governor General Council was again reduced to a 3 member council

1 Governor General + 3 members

③ During his tenure Rebelle war was fought

④ The second Anglo Mysore war was fought in his tenure (1780 to 1784)

⑤ The first Anglo-Maratha war was fought during his reign (1775-1782)

↳ Treaty of Salbheri was signed (in 1782).



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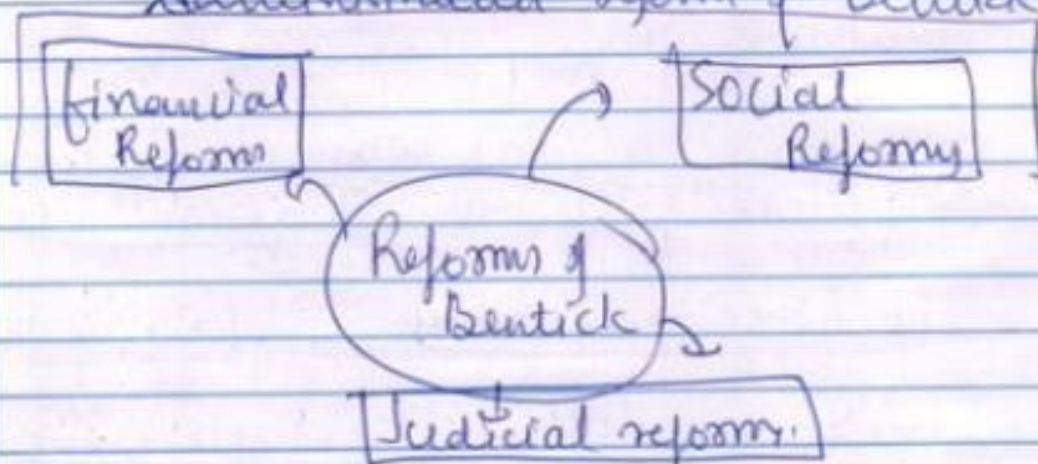


Ans 1g) • Lord William Bentick served as governor general of India.
• He was the first governor general of India.
• The post of governor general of India was initiated during his tenure with the Charter Act 1833.

• He served from 1828 to 1835

• He is credited with 3 major types of reform.

Administration reform of Bentick



➔ Financial reform

- He was given the major task to save the bankrupt etc.
- He reduced the salary and allowances.
- He reduced the number of officers or payrolls.
- He allowed Indians in the to post of society.



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- He assessed the revenue which was unassessed previously.
- He imposed taxes on opium cultivation.

Q7) Social reforms

- Abolition of sati in 1829.
 - He abolished one of the most heinous practice of that time that is Sati.
 - In sati the widow wife was burnt along with the husband.
 - Raja Ram Mohan Roy supported Bentinck in this.

- Ban of female infanticide
 - Female infanticide was one of the major illegal activity that took place in his reign.
 - He ab put ban on this practice.
 - It was prevalent in Punjab, Honayara Rajputana etc.

- Suppression of Thugs

- Thugs were disguised men usually as a pilgrim or merchant who strangle people to death with bonette chry or turban.
- He suppressed them thus with



help of Henry Sleeman.

- Educational reforms

- He appointed Lord Macaulay to bring educational reforms.

* Judicial reforms

- He divided Bengal in 20 divisions

- each division was managed by a Magistrate or daroga.

- On the top of it Sleem the superintendent at district level.

Thus, Bentick brought education reforms, and ended social evils like sati.

Ans 1b) • Reformation refers to bring changes in the existing structure of the society.

• Reformation is usually a change in structure rather than change of structure.

• In the pre british period and british periods there were many social evils that were.



practiced.

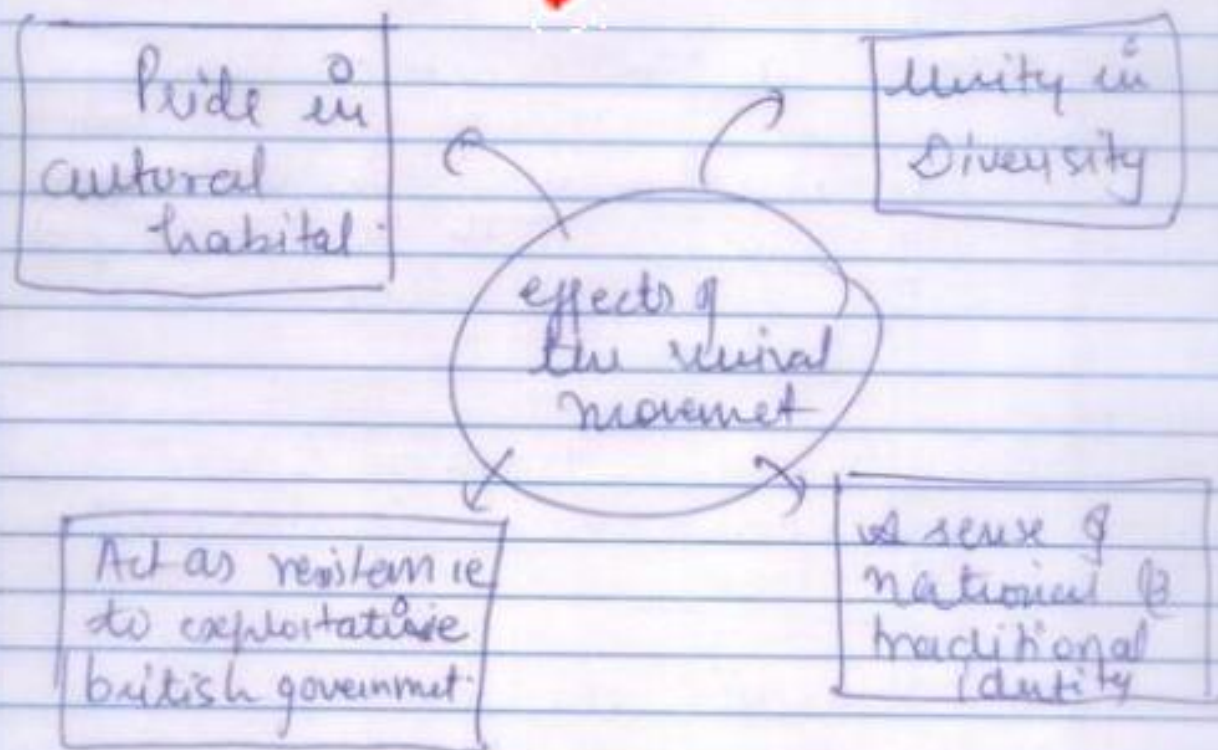
* Mrs Annie Besant emerged as a figure of social reform at the turn of britishness.

* She established 'Theosophical Society'
to

→ Revive the Ancient Indian Culture.

Thus, she was the supporter of Revival of Indian Culture.

* Revival refers to a process through which the traditions are again accepted resulting in returning back to roots. ✓





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Ans (i) After the ^{Reason} defeat of Peshwa Balaji Bajirao in the third battle of Panipat, he died after 6 months.

(ii) He was succeeded by his 16 year old son Madhav Rao.

→ He was a great leader, who in ten years revived the condition of Marathas.

→ Under him the Maratha Confederacy worked efficiently. ✓
- He died due to tuberculosis.

(iii) After him the last efficient ruler is considered (Sawai Madhav Rao) or Madhav Rao II.

- He was an infant of Narayan Rao, brother of Madhav Rao.
- He was put to throne by Nana Phadnis with the help of 11 others, together called BARBHAL COUNCIL.

(iv) After the death of Sawai Madhav Rao, Nana Phadnis also died in 1800.

(v) After this the Maratha Confederacy had no efficient ruler and due



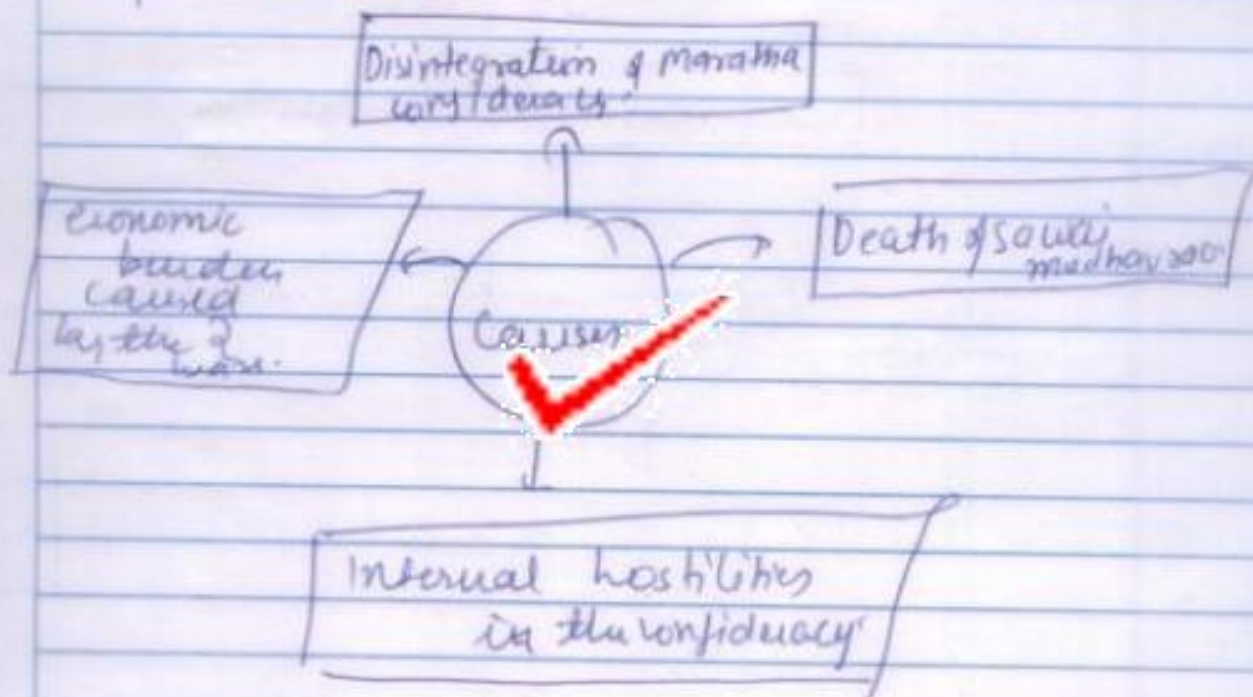
to which it started disintegrating.

Effect →

(vi) The holkars and Scindhies were hostile to peshwas thus, no sense of unity was between confederacy which acted as a opportunity to the britishers to invade in the maratha Anarchy.

(vii) The first Anglo-Maratha war in (1775) and the Second Anglo Maratha war in (1803) resulted in economic substitution exploitation of the state.

Thus, the on the war the following factor can be caused as cause of defeat of marathas.





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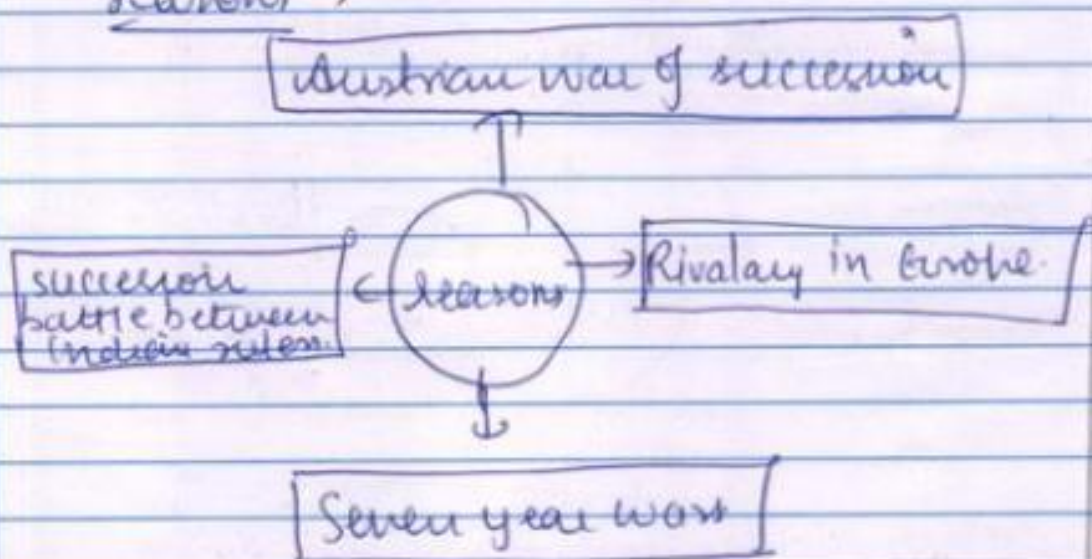
Section B

Ans (2) • The relation between British and East India Company and the French in India was marked by

- Hostility
- Race of territorial expansion
- Rivalry

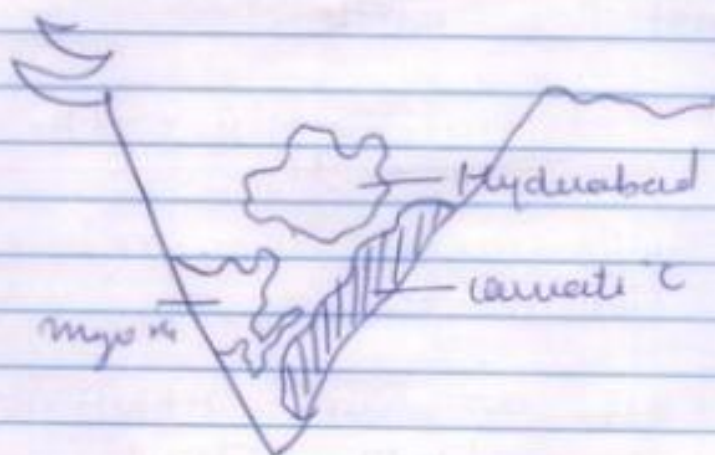
• All these things were evident between the both in the form of 3 wars fought between the two powers 1745 to 1803.

• These carnatic wars came as a result of following reasons →





• Region of Carnatic →



- There were wars fought between the British and the French and thus, came to be known as ANGLO - FRENCH RIVALRY.

→ The First Carnatic War
(1745 - 1749)

Reason → • Austrian war of succession was happening.

• Due to which there was a rivalry between British and the French.

• The British initiated the war by capturing and attacking French ships.

• French under Duplier retaliated by capturing the St George Fort.

* Battle → Battle of St. Thomas was.



fought between both -

Result of the battle

Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle

Restoration of annexed territory for both sides.

→ THE SECOND CARNATIC WAR.
(1749 - 1754)

Reason - War of succession in the states of Hyderabad (Nizam) and Nawab of (Carnatic).

Cause of the Rivalry -

[Hyderabad] - Nizam-ul-Mulk died in 1748.

- War of succession between -

His son

nephew

Nasir Jung

Muzaffar Jung

supported by British.

supported by Duplex (French)

- Nasir died in 1750.

- Muzaffar Jung annexed the throne with the help of Duplex and made him the governor of region.



of Krishna river.

- Carnatic - Anwaruddin's

- war of succession between

↓
son

Md Ali

↓

supported
by Britishers.

↓
son in law

Chanda Sahib

↓

supported by
Dupleix
(French)

- French under Dupleix launched attack on Md Ali - He fled to Trichy.
- Britisher after seizing Arcot marched towards Trichy and captured.
- Md Ali was ^{restored} ~~admitted~~ to throne.

Thus Result → Treaty of Pondicherry (1754)

Provisions

- Muzaffar Jung [✓] styled as Nizam.
- Md. Ali [✓] styled as Nawab.
- Dupleix [✓] called back to France.

→ THE THIRD CARNATIC WAR
(1757 - 1763) approx.

Reason - Seven year war broke in Europe.

Due course of War → French under



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Lally and British Under Eye.

- French attacked on Britisher.
- Britisher retaliated and defeated French in

↓
(BATTLE OF WANDI WASH)
↓
(1760)

- Result - TREATY OF PARIS.

Provision.

- Chandernagore to be restored to French.
- French will now only carry out trade.

Thus, the conflicts and incidents that took place between British and French resulted in the deciding future of British in India as colonial power. As only British were now the only player to carry out colonialism in India as their biggest rival, French were defeated.



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Section C

Qns (F) "The land settlement system and the land revenue that the British imposed squeezed the peasantry dry. The zamindar appointed by the Britishers acted as the parasites living on the tail of peasants."

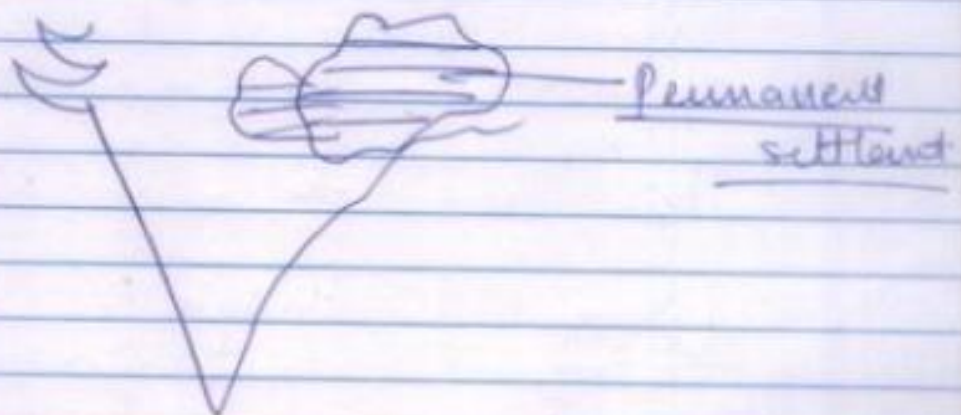
— Jawaharlal Nehru
— Book — Discovery India

PERMANENT LAND SETTLEMENT SYSTEM.

- Introduced by Lord Cornwallis in the year 1793.

- Lord Cornwallis served as the governor general of Bengal from 1785 to 1794.

- Area in which imposed - It was mainly imposed in the area of Bengal along with Orissa, Bihar, and Benaras.





Grid for Paper Code



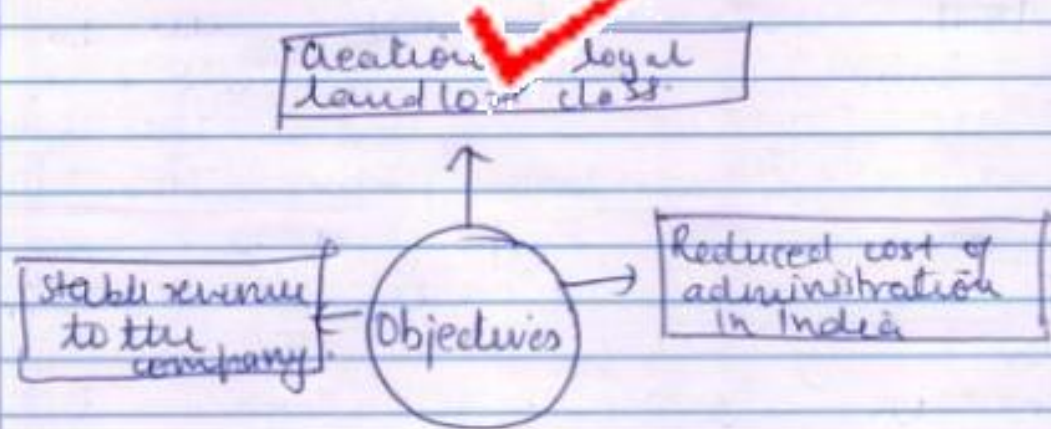
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- Importance - It allowed britishers to effect the agricultural and farming sector of the India.

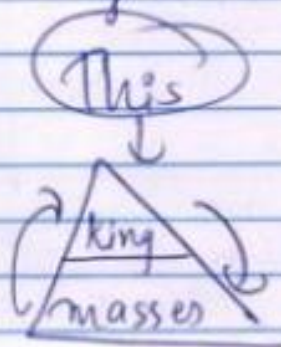
DEFINITION

- According to Permanent land settlement system, 10/11 of the produce was to given as ^{fixed revenue} ~~rent~~ by the milligon to the British via landlords who became the hereditary owner of the land.

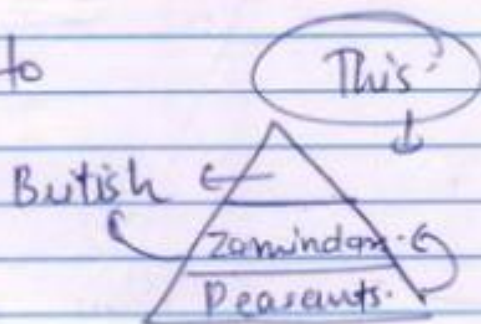
- Objectives of the British.



→ It transformed the interaction and revenue structure of the society from -

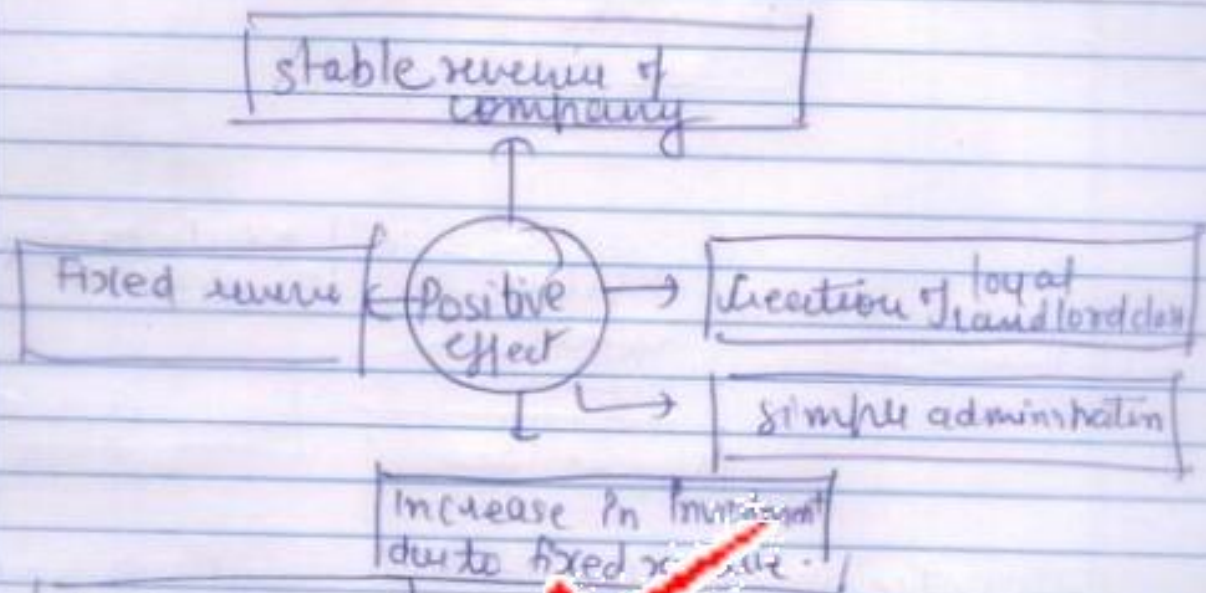



to





• Effects of this act system



- stable revenue -  was sought to stabilize revenue by fixing as it helped Company a regular income.

- fixed revenue - A fixed revenue system was introduced due to not much fluctuation of revenue - was effective the former.

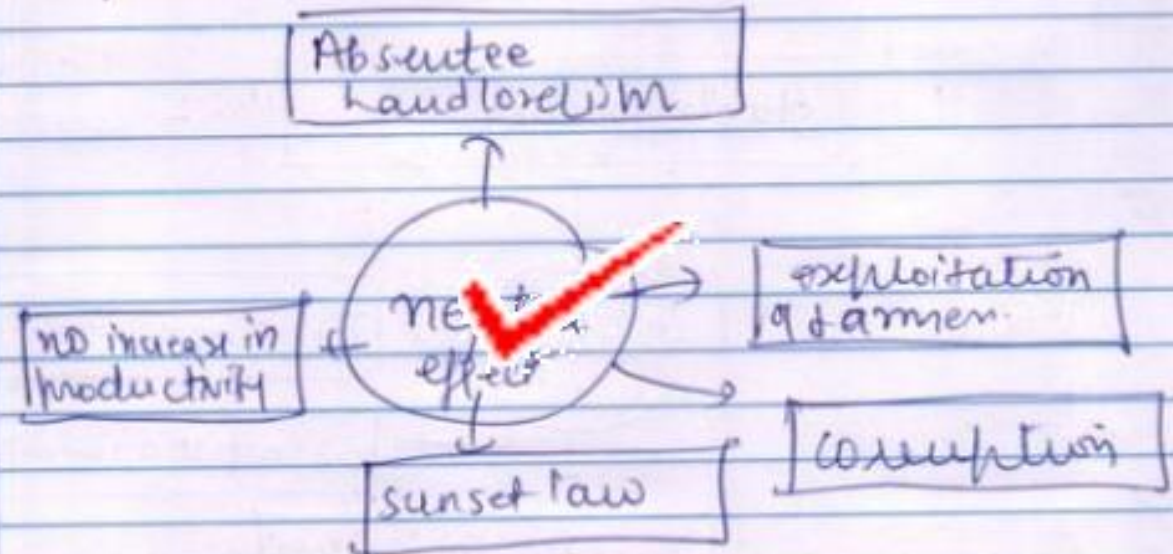
- Creation of loyal landlords - Britishers were benefited as landlords were loyal to them and even helped them in administration.

- Increase in investment - As revenue was fixed trust in investment increased.

- simple administration - As landlords were now



responsible.



Absentee landlordism - As landlords gradually became rich they used to appoint a representative of them to collect revenue.

Sunset law - Revenue was to be given before sunset of the defined date, if not then land was stalked.

exploitation of farmer - No fulfil revenue needs farmer had to take debt which end them in debt.

No increase in productivity - As the only motive was revenue gain no efforts were made for land productivity.

Corruption - Majority, landlord didn't use the part of revenue for land improvement instead kept it with themselves.