



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj
University, Kanpur

Answer Script Details
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Roll No. 24030000186
Total Mark 34/75.00

Exam MA-III_ODD_EXAM_NOV_2025
Subject A050904T - History of Modern India (Political and Admini

Question wise Mark Summary

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

1A 2/5

1B 2/5

1C 2/5

1D 2/5

1E 2/5

1F 2/5

1G 2/5

1H 2/5

1I 0/5

2 8/15

3 0/15

4 0/15

5 0/15

6 0/15

7 0/15

8 0/15

9 10/15

Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

PART-II

MARKS OBTAINED

Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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Total Marks in Figures						Max. Marks				
Total Marks in Words										



A 0 5 0 9 0 4 T

Paper Code

Signature of Evaluator

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Signature of Investigator

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Signature of Candidate

Date of Exam: 13/11/25 Staff: 3rd Room No. N-3
 Paper Code: A050904T [History India] Year/Sem: 3
 Name of Candidate: Shrajal Dixit
 Roll No. 24030000186

Course: Master of Arts (History)
 Session: 2025-26 Year/Semester: sem 3
 Subject: History [Modern India]
 Paper Code: A 0 5 0 9 0 4 T
 Exam Date: 1 3 1 1 2 0 2 5
 Name of Candidate: SHRAJAL DIXIT
 Father's Name: JITENDRAKUMAR DIXIT

परिचय संकेत का कोड
College Code

K	N	O	L
A	A	●	0
E	B	1	●
F	D	2	2
H	J	3	3
●	K	4	4
L	L	5	5
R	M	6	6
S	●	7	7
U	T	8	8
U	9	9	9

परीक्षा केंद्र का कोड
Exam Centre Code

K	N	O	L
A	A	●	0
E	B	1	●
F	D	2	2
H	J	3	3
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L	L	5	5
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U	T	8	8
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परीक्षा का प्रकार
Type of Exam

नियमित Ex. Student
 निजी Back paper Exam

ANSWER BOOKLET NO.

11471543

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नामांकन संख्या Enrollment Number: C S J M A 2 4 0 0 0 1 3 0 7 0 3

परिचय संकेत का कोड Candidate's Roll Number: 2 4 0 3 0 0 0 0 1 8 6

परीक्षा केंद्र का कोड Paper Code: A 0 5 0 9 0 4 T

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Shrajal Dixit
Signature of Candidate

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Signature of Investigator

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नोट: 1. परीक्षार्थी को निर्दिष्ट किया जाता है कि आवरण पत्रों के पृष्ठ मान पर अंकित सभी निर्देशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ें।
 2. कोड में त्रुटि जाने वाली प्रतियों को तुरंत से शुरु की जाएं। 3. कोडों को कटाने या पीसे कौन्सेन से परा नहो।

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 निर्दिष्ट 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 जायेगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में निम्न वस्तुएं रखी न जायें, जैसे लिखे हुए कागज के टुकड़े, मोबाइल, डिजिटल खयरी, कोपी, पुस्तक यह सभी वस्तुएं जो अनुचित साधन के अन्तर्गत आती हैं। केवल संबंधित प्रश्नपत्र में ही मेमोरी लेस साइंटिफिक कैल्कुलेटर ले जाने की अनुमति होगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में सफाई न रखें न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में विषयकार्य। 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 साफ़शुद्धी पूर्वक लिखें।
6. अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट लिखें।
7. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों की संख्या देखें। अगर उत्तर पुस्तिका में (1-24) से कम है या फटे हुए है, तो परीक्षा शुरू होने के पूर्व दूसरी उ पुस्तिका ले लें।
8. प्रश्नपत्र को देख, यदि प्रश्नपत्र के विषय कोड, विषय का नाम तथा प्र में कोई त्रुटि है तो उसके परीक्षा शुरू होने के 30 मिनट के अन्दर। निरीक्षक को तत्काल सूचित करें, उसके बाद विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा स कार्यवाही नहीं की जायेगी।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने के लिये पैसिल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. B कोपी या अतिरिक्त ग्राफ नहीं दिया जायेगा।

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the Question Pap 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 dama in your answer script, if found than change the answer scr immediately before the commencement of examination.
7. CHECK the Question Paper for any kind of discrepancy e Subject Code, Subject Name and Question of the Questi Paper during first THIRTY MINUTES of the commencement the exam, so that it can be corrected in TIME. After that r 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 page should fill in status as Carry Over. Those appearing as E 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 column



Short Answers

Section-A.

Any Rowlatt Act

Rowlatt Act also Unconstitutional Defense Act passed in India during first world war (1919) during this period Indians were arrested under an Act that, if any one is being suspected for any revolutionary activity will be arrested under jail. even if they are planning for. British government can arrest that person without warrant.

Sir Sydney Rowlatt has passed this Act. And this Act was applied all period first world war. But now Arrest Defense Act are apply for all the time. are their was lot much of discontent amongst citizen.

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre! - was a result of this because people were gathered for Baisakhi and General Dyer passed the order for firing. Rowlatt Act was also called

[Black Act]. Because it was applied on the people on suspicion basis, not on security basis. And the period in which it was done of



Do Not Write anything in this Portion

would work.

Gandhiji called this out as Black Law. And demanded for the repeal of the Act.

Hence it was not good for the Indian citizen and their discontent.

2) cause and the nature of Khilafat movement

Khilafat Movement was launched by two Brothers Muhammad Ali

His Khilafat act Shaukat Ali was organised because Britain were taking away the portion of Turkey Territory and this was not accepted by the Muslim and Indian Muslim was well.

cause of Khilafat Movement was losing in world war I.

Indian Muslim stand:- Hayatullah, Husein Hanjani, Muhammad Ali were against the disruption of Caliphate post.

⇒ Gandhiji view:- He took an opportunity for the unity of Indian Muslim and Hindu and organised All India Khilafat conference.



He became president of this
conference.

Congress stand - Congress was not
ready for the involvement
in this movement because they
wanted religious free movement.
due to the participation of Mahatma
Gandhi in the movement many leaders
has left the congress.

Anand Bhasani

and Sri Jinnah left

Swarnava Nath Banerjee! All India Federation
- on found.

Many custom nationalist even of
net an idea to participate
in religious issues but Gandhi
got right and later movement
got its peak level by
launching it with non-cooperation
movement.



Do Not Write anything in this Portion

3) Kheda satyagrah! - 1918
1st Non-cooperation movement
launched by the leaders
of Gujarat (Kheda region)
Main leaders - Nahata, Sardar Vallabhbhai
Patel

Reason: - Gujarat Kheda region
was affected with famine
and according to law if
the farmers do not produce
any crop then due
to any reason will be provided
relief. But the Britishers
were not willing to take any
interest and tax. But the
condition was so worst of the
farmers. Nahata + Sardar Vallabhbhai
Patel launched a non-cooperation
movement and as a result
they got success. Government
was now convinced that they
are going to provide relief to
the peasants.

Sardar - He was given by the
people of Kheda to Sardar Vallabhbhai
at this movement

Kheda movement was
essential to farmers relief for
peasants.



4) Moderates phase and two leaders Indian national congress was founded in 1885 at Columbia College. And 72 delegates joined the first session of the INC. A. O. Hume founder.

Moderates view: Moderates are those who believe in 3 P's - prayer, petition, participation.

and they think British government will ultimately listen their demand and they want just for the Indians.

Composition: High and big landed and intellectual members of the society were part of it.

Moderates leaders: Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Dadabhai Naoroji, Pheroz Khan Mehta, Dinshaw Wacha.

Dadabhai Naoroji: Great Grand Old Man of India, who gave the drain of wealth theory and present the Unconquered Critique of Britishers. He became president of congress at 1906 [Lahore session].

Gopal Krishna Gokhale: He was the one of oldest talent members of the congress who presided the first session at 1905 - Bombay, where Swaraj was passed.



(Swaraj) word was passed.

Constitutional - Moderate ✓ - were in majority
- tutal and agitation rather extremist
were of direct agitation.

Do Not Write anything in this Portion

5) Second Delhi Darbar
was organised etc (1903) by
Lord Curzon
welcoming guest ← Edward VII
Alexander.

Delhi Darbar was a very
popular event organised by the
British ✓ of order to commemorate
the British Monarch. And
to give them title of British
emperor.

This was organised when India
was afflicted with famine.

All the kings of India were also
used to be part of the Delhi
Darbar. that commemorate their
feudal state.

Main reason for Delhi Darbar was
to proclaim Queen and King
as crown of British India.

This was great Darbar where
many economic reforms were
taken up.

Total three Delhi Darbar was



Organised. 1st delimitation - 1877
2nd delimitation - 1903.
3rd delimitation - 1911

Hence this was a more better organized in 1903 under King Viceroy's action.

Q) Frager commission was formed when and why?

during the region of crown viceroys by viceroy got so much administrative changes in all the economic, political and the administrative field. Andrew frager was the member of police commission.

Frager commission formed in 1903, by Andrew frager.

The major of this commission to change the structure of police department.

It included so many changes like the increment of viceroy's in high amount. All major post was reserved for viceroy's post.

Frager commission totally depend on the changes in police administration. And this part was good proof for viceroy because it was viceroy's own chance viceroy to be a member in specified position and to reserved post.



Paper Code

A 80 90 4



08

circumvent the salary was major
reimbursement
because mostly medical salary
was not high. But hospital
commission has increased the
salary.

conclusion: commission got
changes in price again, because
it was most important
job for ~~the~~ ^{the} industry place
India also got change for
unreimbursed parts

Do Not Write anything in this Portion



Q) Vernacular press act passed under Waverley Lytton where he had passed the order that no vernacular language will be set used to print newspapers. Abolished the vernacular language in the printing of the press... This act was also called Cragg's Act Lytton has passed in the year 1873

Indian newspapers ^{are} those were written in vernacular language used to published the subject of Britishers and became an important agent for opening of for the Indians to see the nature of Britishers. That's why vernacular act was passed to stop banned vernacular language in printing field

Amrit Bazar Patrika was the one which changed its over night into English language

impact! - Newspaper agencies got banned those who used to publish the newspapers in vernacular language.

discontent among the people raised. because Britishers were publishing only those where they were wanted.

vernacular act was later repealed by Lord Lytton.



Do Not Write anything in this Portion

Q

Abolition of Vernacular Act states the act was repealed by Lord Ripon and gave independence to newspaper agencies to publish vernacular language.

That's why he was liberator of Press Ripon because newspaper are the eyes and nose and ^{right} hand and actually got [✓] solution for the people who can't understand English.
Resolution passed in 1873.



Libert Bill controversy. 1883

Kipon

Lord Lytton was the father of
Libert Bill controversy.

Lord Lytton was the one who was
little liberal for the Indians
as he passed many laws that
were good for the Indians like
factory act, Hunter commission,
- and father of local self government

Lord Lytton was called as father
of Local Self Government.

Libert Bill controversy: 1883

was the bill that deals with
judicial aspect and grants
senior judge to take trial of
any Europeans and this was
actually become so much criticized
for the Europeans because they
thought it will be against their
priority of law any Indian judge
will take trial of any European
decision.

Libert Bill became an controversial
factor for the Kipon because he passed
the act pro for Indian judgement
and had to face so much criticism
regarding Libert Bill



Do Not Write anything in this Portion

7) Subhaschandra Bose contribute
- or

Subhaschandra Bose was
an eminent man who
qualified IAS examination
became member of civil
service commission.
He became Mayor for 1925.

Became President of Indian National
Congress at

founder of the Forward Block
He was a pacifist the Indians
to join the second world war
due to which he set up
a tower monument and
got imprisoned as house arrest.
In the house arrest he planned
a conspiracy and got
fled to Germany under
pseudonym Asit Hossain
and with the help of Shyama Prasad
He organised NETA send us
gathered out of prisoners of
the war.

NETAJI - was the title given
by Germany



He gave the slogan at "Jai Hind" from
all india radio
He played very important in the
national movement

1925 - Formed the provincial Congress
unit in Singapore
A.C. Mukherjee - Finance department
Kamdhenu - Secy. - defunct.

1948 1928 - got plan for Anadaman
and Nicobar -
↓
Swaydeep Shaidrup

1944 - He gave the slogan "Jai
Hind" and was ready to deal
with Britishers.

Formed Indian National Army.

Subhash Chandra
Bhadra

1st Provisional Government was formed
by him outside India 1924.

His death still is a topic.

He played an important
role in India's freedom
struggle



Section - B.

Long Answers.

The name of Lord Ripon was important from the point of view of internal reform

Lord Ripon (1880-1884) got micrology position of India. He was liberal in nature who does the things that were pro to Indians. He is called as the father of local self government.

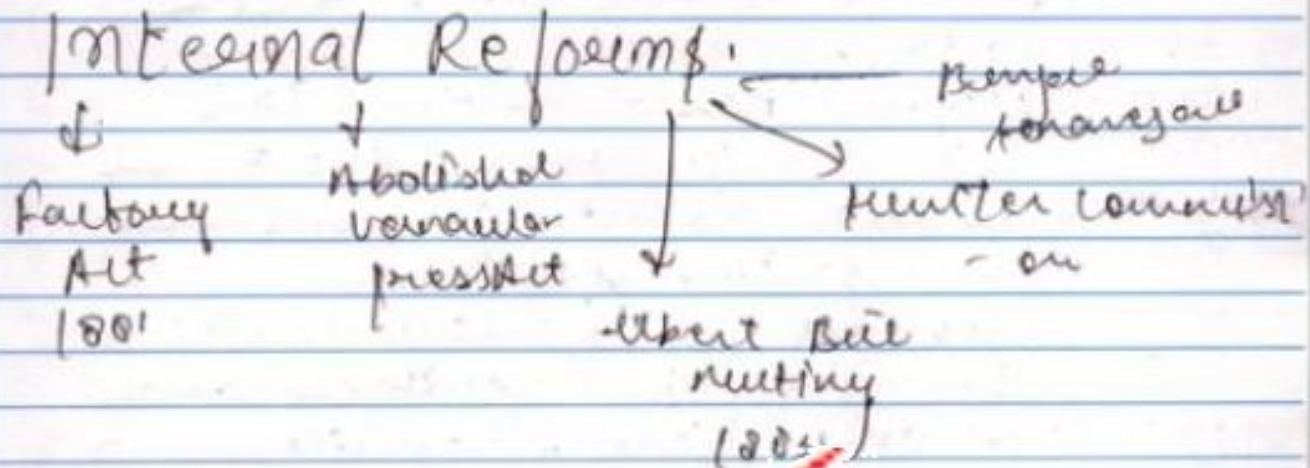
He tried to change the condition on liberal perspective because every micrology has their own view regarding to self. He was liberal in nature and passed the act that were very useful for the Indians.

He succeeded the Lord Lytton (1871-1880) Lord Ripon was the one who follows conservative policies and due to which he got criticised and



after Lytton Ripon got the charged
He does abolished some of the
acts that were not good for
administration.

Internal Reforms:



above mentioned are ✓ reforms from
different sectors of the society
and actually became great impetus
and force for the change in administration.

Vernacular Press Abolition!

This was the act which was passed
by viceroys Lord Lytton and abolished
the newspaper which were
published in vernacular language.
It which cause great discontent
among Indian newspapers.
Lord Ripon abolished the vernacular
press act and this became
good thing for Indians.



Factory Act 1880.

there was no one in past who actually passed the reforms related to workers of the factory.

Robert passed 'proper' law in which he mentioned about labourers and the factory workers related to the law related to women, children and child labour, mentioned that as their should be increased in the ways of the labour because they are not getting the proper wages related to the hard work.

children related to class from 12 age will be kept under child labour law.

- women working hour should be decided.
- Hazard machines, which can cause to death should take special care to keep away the children.



Libert Bill:-

This was one of the act which was most controversial act and due to this act he had to face lot much of criticism.

All to Libert Bill - from this act Indian judge can also trial the cases european judges. And proud against anti racist that way Europeans condemn the Act

Bengal Tenure Act ✓

Here peasants were given proper assurance for the tax and land revenue assessment.

If we examine him he was liberal and positivist in nature who transform the administration from local and many level.

Lyton was in the whole history was among the most controversial one and after that Ripon took up the



charges and the absence of all other services were not good for proper administration

Conclusion: Ripon was the one who was liberal in nature and his liberal reforms made him so popular in the modern history of India. Only one act became criticized for them

Hunter Commission gave opportunity for the people to learn and get educated.

factory act - got support for the workers of the factory because since it was one of the most respectable things that he recognized. While considering the act he found as liberator and ✓ good reforms



9)

Section-C

Role of Mahatma Gandhi Indian National Movement

introduction:- Mahan Das
Karam chandhi born in
20th 1869 at Porbandar
Gujrat Sindhabad. His
father was Dewan in Gujrat
Government

Mother putlibai

wife - Kasturba Gandhi.

got education law degree -
from temples college in
England.

He was the one who got fame
in from South Africa. where
he got fired notice on
the way when he was
visiting to South Africa for
solving one of the case
of (Gada Adani's). a business
man

South Africa companies,
he don't want their for
any company or to reform
the Government



went for purpose work of Law
 then he found racism in parliament
 - during the book the first class
 ticket of train and an English man
 threw him out of the train

South Africa → Boer war ambulance
 service (Kaiser-i-Hind) title
 granted by South African Government

founded ← Phoenix Ashram 1904

✓ Social & Indian National
 Congress 1906

Books

- Harjari.
- Young India.
- My Experiment with Truth.

ENTRY OF MAHATMA GANDHI IN INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

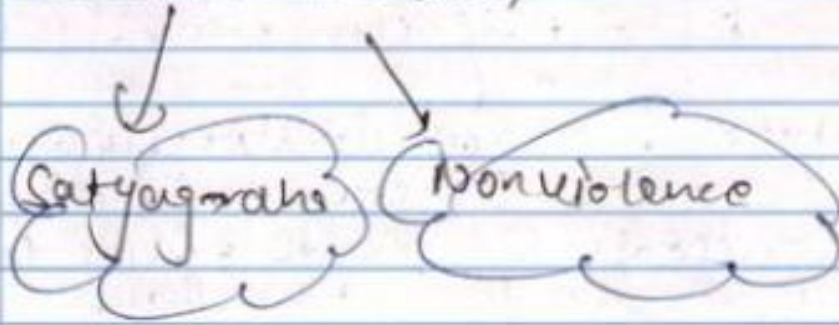
Jan-1915 He covered India and
 till that time he got so much
 fame that he was welcomed
 whole heartedly for the reform in
 India.

Cropal Krishna Chokhe his cousin guide
 advised him to analyse the Indian
 society Indian society first and
 then only start any movement.



Built on Ashram At Karamab.
later called Sabarmati Ashram

CIANDHIS - IPG-01067



Satyagraha. Satya + agraha
Truth + force

It was one amongst the ideology
of Mahatma Gandhi were
not advised all people to
remain calm and always demand
truth.

non-violence

He believed that the things can
be fulfilled when we are
remain non-violent because
we are actually mean the things
and we can see his whole
ideology is being followed by
his whole nation &
national movement.

He founded this ideology in
South Africa and came with
this ideology in India as well



His first ever movement was
Champanan satyagraha.

Called by Rajmavji Shinde, in Champanan
- an (Bihar) he raised the voice
against corrupt judges plotters.
and they seek their personal
profit as judges was commercial
work and when once it was
found it harmed the fertility of the
soil, farmers were bonded in
Teaspetting system to visit their
and metted the peasants and
got first success

Ahmedabad Mill strike: 1918 where Mill
workers were not getting their proper money
and dues were not because of plague
Gandhiji went there and do strike fast unto
lands Satyagraha.

1918 was again in favour of
peasant tax reform and got success
because that year famine was not out
and ~~tax~~ peasants were not able to submit
Non cooperation movement 1919 the tax

one of the first mass based movements
where the motto was movement
[Civil disobedience + non cooperation] for the
unity and solidarity and to fight
for independence



Do Not Write anything in this Portion

Chavri Chama incident due to which
in disunited non-cooperation movement
in which he got so much criticism

Belgani session! - Only one time he
became the president of
Indian National Congress

Civil Disobedience Movement - broke the
law and sat back for the people
due to which so much people got
committed to him

Quit India Movement 1942. Launched
by him. He was kept in jail in
May 1942.

Round Table Conference - 2nd Round Table
conference was attended by him
and was collapsed because of
communal awards.

He got criticism as well for the
Sarda's hanging case proper thing
was he was stopped him by
Congress

Conclusion! - through the Indian
National Movement he followed the
ideology of truth, non-violence and
followed the motto Satyameva Jayate
- ation movement as his weapon
for independence. He was ideal for
today's generation. and will be
forever remembered by for
forever...