



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj
University, Kanpur

Answer Script Details
Barcode 11471703

Roll No. 24030000186
Total Mark 52/75.00

Exam MA-III_ODD_EXAM_NOV_2025
Subject A050906T - Socio-Economic and Cultural History of Mod

Question wise Mark Summary

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

1A 3/5

1B 3/5

1C 3/5

1D 4/5

1E 4/5

1F 4/5

1G 3/5

1H 3/5

1I 3/5

2 0/15

3 0/15

4 11/15

5 0/15

6 11/15

7 0/15

8 0/15

9 0/15

Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

PART-I

Date of Exam: 14/11/25 Shift: 3rd Room No. 11-3
 Paper Code: A050906T Subject: History Year/Sem: 3
 Name of Candidate: Shrajal Dixit

Roll No. 24030000106

Signature of Candidate: *Shrajal Dixit*
 Signature of Investigator: *[Signature]*
 COE Facsimile: *[Signature]*

PART-II

MARKS OBTAINED										
Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(a)										
(b)										
(c)										
(d)										
(e)										
(f)										
(g)										
(h)										
(i)										
(j)										
Total										
Total Marks in Figures							Max. Marks			
Total Marks in Words										



A050906T

Paper Code

Signature of Evaluator

PART-III

Course: M.A [Masters of Arts & History]
 Session: 2025-26 Year/Semester: 3
 Subject: History [Ancient & Medieval India - part History]
 Paper Code: A050906T
 Exam Date: 14/11/2025
 Name of Candidate: SHRAJAL DIXIT
 Father's Name: JITENDRA KUMAR DIXIT

परिचयन का कोड College Code: KNOI
 परीक्षा केंद्र का कोड Exam Centre Code: KNOI


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

परीक्षा का प्रकार Type of Exam: Regular Ex. Student
 Private Back paper Exam

ANSWER BOOKLET NO. 11471703

A050906T

Paper Code




PART-IV

Enrollment Number: CSJMA240000130703
 Candidate's Roll Number: 24030000186

0	0	●	0	●	●	●	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	●	1	1
●	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	●	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	●	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	●
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	●	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

Paper Code: A050906T

●	●	0	●	0	●	0	N
B	1	1	1	1	1	1	R
C	2	2	2	2	2	2	R
E	3	3	3	3	3	3	●
F	4	4	4	4	4	4	
G	5	●	5	5	5	5	
Z	6	6	6	6	6	6	●
M	7	7	7	7	7	7	
AG	8	8	8	8	8	8	
9	9	9	●	9	9	9	



Shrajal Dixit

Signature of Candidate

[Signature]

Signature of Investigator

CS Facsimile

[Signature]

COE Facsimile

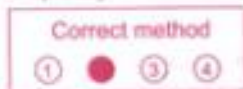
नोट: 1. परीक्षाओं को निर्दिष्ट किया जाता है कि आवरण पन्ने को पुरा पत्र पर उल्टा सभी निर्देशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ें।
 2. कोडों में गरी जाने वाली उल्टियाँ सभी तरह से पुरा की जाएँ। 3. कोडों को कटने या पीसे सेटलिंग से भंग न करें।

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 मना जायेगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में निम्न वस्तुएं साथ न लायें, जैसे लिखे हुए कागज के टुकड़े, मोबाइल, डिजिटल डायरी, कोपी, पुस्तक यह सभी वस्तुएं जो अनुचित साधन के अन्तर्गत आती है। केवल संबंधित प्रश्नपत्र में ही मेमोरी लेस साइट्टिक कैल्कुलेटर ले जाने की अनुमति होगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में रूपये न रखें न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में विपकार्य। 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 देख, यदि प्रश्नपत्र के विषय कोड, विषय का नाम तथा प्रश्न में कोई त्रुटि है तो उसके परीक्षा शुरू होने के 30 मिनट के अन्दर कक्षा निरीक्षक को तत्काल सूचित करें, उसके बाद विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जायेगी।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने के लिये पेंसिल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. B कोपी या अतिरिक्त शीट नहीं दिया जायेगा।

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 papers 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.

	1	8	1	5	4	3	2	1	6	9
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	●	1	●	1	1	1	1	●	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	●	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	●	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	●	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	●	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	●	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	●	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	●

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



Section-A

Short Answers.

Ans Strachey Commission:- FAMINE COMMISSION
Famine has been most unbearable and unavoidable event occur in most part of the world by natural calamities or man made because at that time Britisher were ruling and their corrupt policies were becoming very harmful for the Indian people. Their unbearable attitude has gave very harm to peasant and middle class as well as upper section of the society.

Strachey - was the first chairperson to become of member of famine commission in 1880.

Recommendation:-

- * there should be a warehouse where grains would be stored for future reference in condition of famine.
- * All the politically fit members should form the membership where all the famine relief work is to be done.
- * A medical team should also be prepared.
- * To help those who were disabled or old age should be shown looker of proper care.



b)

Ryotwari System
This was the land revenue system formed for the collection of tax from the peasants.

Alexander Read 1782 - applied this Ryotwari system in Baramahal region

1001 - Thomas Munro applied the Ryotwari settlements in Madras districts

Ryotwari system - tax revenue is directly collected from the peasant, no Zamindar class would be available.

Ryotwari system was the result of peasant's strike, where land revenue will be done by the land, cultivator would see the condition and fertility of the land and then only tax price would be decided.

main feature - Absent of Zamindar
x No intermediaries.

total 52% of the Indian land where Ryotwari was imposed. Ryotwari was mostly applied in Madras and Rajput and Bihar.

But this system has the flaws. Ryotwari also got so many



framed due to which Moneylender class singularly:
Madras Legislative Commission was formed to protect the peasants from the exploitation of tax collector

c) Development of means of Transport and communication during British period.

Railway was the very first and famous example of the development of means of Transport in India. Later postal services, Telegraph wire and public work department was also formed. Though we need to keep this thing in mind that this development was totally pro-European because they were interested in the transport and communication for their personal interest.

Railway - 1855 (Mumbai - Thane)
35 km.

Railway became very important in trade and united the society from one place to another.

It development social relations and impacts the economic aspect a lot. Railway played an important role in transporting goods, raw material and grains from one place to another.



Paper Code

A 0 f 0 9 0 6 t



04

Telegraph and postal services played an important role in communication system both railway and communication was developed under Lord Dalhousie tenure

Public works department was formed to ensure the care of transportation system

all these services are meant mostly for their personal needs.

Do Not Write anything in this Portion



9) commercialisation of Agriculture during British rule.

Agriculture was one amongst the most important aspect in Indian farming because Gov. used to practice agriculture system.

Before pre-colonial - Agriculture - farmers used to produce only food crops and some cotton as well for handicraft purpose.

Colonial times - Britishers forced peasants to grow cash commercial crops

like Opium India Commercial crop

all these are commercial crops which are forcibly produced by peasants under British rule. and hence, there became a demand of commercial in other European country and raw material (cotton) which opium produced by Indian farmers by not growing food crop or farmed very less.

this led to commercial of Agriculture where the crops are produced and used to sell in High price. Though it was indirectly harming the Indian peasants but Britishers do not care they saw their interest.



At the starting peasants were
ruined by rain and gave so
much grain and ~~land~~
peasants used to grow commere-
-al crops in large number

But at the later stage it became
thrust because there became
scarcity in ~~for~~ crops.

And increased in commercial
agriculture was main interest of
feudalists



c) Economic policies of British East India Company (1757-1857)

British East India Company came for the purpose of trade but they always had an eye on sources of raw material. For the trade they used to bring Bullion from the Britain and sold it into the Indian Market. And had defeated their competitor as well when at the starting they came for trade.

3 stages of economic policies.

Mercantilism ✓ Investment Financial
Industrialisation stage

these are three economic policies that were followed by them in whole rule of India.

Mercantilism:- They used to trade with exchange of Bullion, and later after 1757, they got 5% rights of Bihar and Bengal changed their policies to Commercialisation.

Commercialisation:- At this stage they got clear strategy to produce more in Indian Market and make it commercialised for their interests.



--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



financial stage. Here they

Had invested a lot like investment in railway, electrical wire and by return they are helping to gain profits

- x deconomic exploitation
- x de. industrialisation in india.
- x Drain of wealth
- x commercialisation of crops

Do Not Write anything in this Portion



Q1/1 Shriwar chandra Vidyasagar Make
for the social reform for women

In the 19th century India has organised
so many social religious Reform
Movement

Because there was much evil in
Indian society

self
child marriage
female infanticide
widow remarrying

All these social evils were prevalent in
Indian society at that time and were
harming the women most

Shriwar chandra vidyasagar's contribution:-
The widow remarrying Act 1856
through the Act. It was announced
that widow can get remarrying
again, this was only possible because
of vidyasagar's efforts.

He also contributed in women education
Bethune college formed at Calcutta
was started by Bethune but Shriwar
Chandra vidyasagar has also contributed
in it.

widow remarrying was one of the
prominent facts because 19th century
India widow had to face a
lot much of circumstances.



--	--	--	--	--	--	--



With the effort of Ishwar Chandra
Udaya Sagar. widow sumavanya
act was passed.



Do Not Write anything in this Portion

g) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
He was among the one who
represents the muslim society.
And organised a society
of revivalism form.
There were two ideology prevalent
in 19th century for the reform

reform revival
(Aligarh movement)
conservative revival

revival: - those who think that
their past is best and the
modern times were affecting
their culture. so he organised
A movement to protect muslim
culture.

He was in favour of education
formed Anglo-Medical
school which used to
educate muslim students of
the society. we can say
muslim university as well



Sir Syed Ahmad Khan used to spread his message by writing journals and books.

He was against modern thought and want to revive old culture.

Q) Theosophical society in India towards social reforms - 1875 Adyar India.

This society has played an important role in reforming the society.

The original branch was found by Madam. Blavatsky and others.

In India it was started by Besant. Theosophical society used to reform and spread their message by reviving the old traditions culture and spreading their message by reviving the cultural thing. They contribute a lot traditional learning.

Theosophical society found at Madras was among the popular society in India.

Arnie Besant was founder of theosophical society in India.

Besant newspapers → World's common culture.

Regional Basis movement was organized and this played important role in Madras region.



Paper Code

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



12

Q

Annie Besant was ardent member of the society.

It has two main branches one in Britain and one in India.

This society formed in Adyar (near Madras) region

and fully dedicated to revival of Indian culture, tradition etc.

Do Not Write anything in this Portion



efforts made for the eradication of untouchability in the early decades 20th century,

Social reform means reforming whole sections of society where evil practised.

untouchability was one of the major evil that exist in the society at that time.

untouchables belongs to lower section of the society and have one of the worst position.

They were not allowed to drink public water, go to temple entry. By seeing all these evil things, Jyotiba Phule did Satyashilpa movement played an important role in eradicating and remove untouchability in the society.

Satyashilpa movement became the first untouchable women also get education and with this she used to teach the other women as well. Self respect movement was started at south region by Periyar because this was the thing deeply present in society. With the efforts of reformer untouchability has been passed. where it was declared all the members are equal in the society and got permission to visit public place as well.



--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



Section-B

Long Answers

4)

Describe the ^{result of} land revenue policy of British period

Land Revenue:- was the major role played in the Britishers' economic policies. Because they used to get a lot of tax from the revenue system.

pre colonial period:-

land revenue was [✓] based on [✓] zamindari, mansabdar and jagirdari.

land belong to peasants and the tax originate from the [✓] given by the [✓] will of the owner of the land.

land revenue:- important aspect of economic policy.

Earlier British East India company had come in form of traders and used to trade only in the business



when their interest got changed and tried to involvement in political administration.

By the acquisition of the revenues of Mughal in the state of Bihar and Massey Bentons got around rights of Bihar, Bengal and

and fixed the land revenue.

land revenue played a important role and slowly and gradually they acquire most part of India and tried to extract some by applying several revenue policies

Revenue policies :-

1772 - Warren Hastings started panning system. and it was like the jagirdari system land was auctioned to the highest bidder of the land and was granted to collect tax from it

But these proved later. And due to this panning system lot much of disturbances had to face by the peasants.



--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



Permanent settlement: 1793
after the farming system
of abandoned it (mode)
It became duty of administrators
to make reform in your party
with the view of physical
law school.

Permanent settlement was formed
mainly in region of Bengal
Bihar and Orissa.

Features

- * Land revenue is to be fixed
permanent
- * Zamindars will be appointed to
collect it from the peasants
- * Zamindar will be the owner
of the land and he has
full right on land.
tenants will work under
him
- * 11/10 = 1 part - took by British.
10 - part for Zamindar
and most law was applied here
but permanent settlement got
abolished because Zamindars
were becoming most powerful
- * large revenue tax was fixed



Result: - * Zamindar exploit tenant.
✓ tenant has not right on land.
* Zamindar became corrupt
and at the end permanent was
abolished

Ryotwari settlement

started in Madras region and
in Bombay. In Madras 1801
and in 1802 under Lord

Peacocks: - tax is to be collected directly
from the ryot (tenant)
* abolition of the Zamindar
class

* Land tax was not fixed.

* Land tax was fixed on put out
system. Revenue fixed on the
basis on survey done by using the
fertility of the land.

Result: - Moneylender got merged.
Tenants had to take loan from
the moneylender and if they
were not able to pay loan then
was snatched by moneylender class

* And regular basis tax was
introduced



Madras forfeiture councils
was founded.

paty system came into
found

Maharajah's settlements
started in North part of
India. op, Punjab etc.
five mode of forfeiture
was done by giving incharge
to one village or manor
collectors had no need to
go personally to collect the
tax.

only 29% part of India
followed Maharajah's settlements.

But we can say that all
the land revenue policy were
become exploitative for
tenants.

and tenants have no settle
right on the land,
and impacted them very
harshly.

if famine condition came
they don't any relief as
tax payment.



Impact

emergence of new class of Zamindar and moneylender

Zamindar became more important from the time of the permanent settlement.

They got right of land and their power was hereditary and he can sell or make any changes in land without permission of tenants.

* became background of present uprising

Conclusion: ✓
- the permanent settlement has been flawed and has been a bitter suffered the condition peasants class. during the time of famine they want relaxation as well. due to these revenue policy peasants of revolt broke out.

Ex. Kamosai peasant of reform by vasudev Kulkarni phattar



Section-C

6) Drain of wealth and its impact of modern economy

Also Britishers have adopted so many economic policies by the passage of time. And their policies were in some or other way impacted Indian society a lot. Their economic policies were based on their personal interests only.

They have adopted policy of mercantilism, imperialisation and de-industrialisation. In 1947, after they left India, all these departures Indians had to face a net result of economic exploitation. In the later years, several economists gave their own views on by studying the economic policies. Drain of wealth and many economic documents was made with this interpretation.



Drain of wealth,

to
Dadabhai Naoroji

Book:- poverty and unproductive
investment in India.

excerpt from Dadabhai Naoroji's
had Rajni pal's text as well

Drain of wealth means:-

It is the policy where Britishers
used to extract revenue and
consume as possible by the Britishers
without investment and take
the industrial revenue to their
motherland. their main motive
was to extract revenue from
the Indian and make their
land prosperous.

Drain of wealth, it is like sponge
they used to drop it into the
Indian ocean and sponge at
the Red sea.

Rajni pal's text - economic critic
in British India describe drain
of wealth as:-

de-industrialisation:- where the
introduction of cheap quality of goods
in India's market and if
India's want export to other



--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



goods so much towards was
appreciated.

This made the destruction
of the Indian industries.

and according to census
Bihar region home 76% of

total industrial class. and

after Britishers admit
only 8% were left.

Colonial policy:- This means
that they used to collect
the raw material and export
raw material from India
and make the finished
product at their mother land
and then export again
to India for
market.

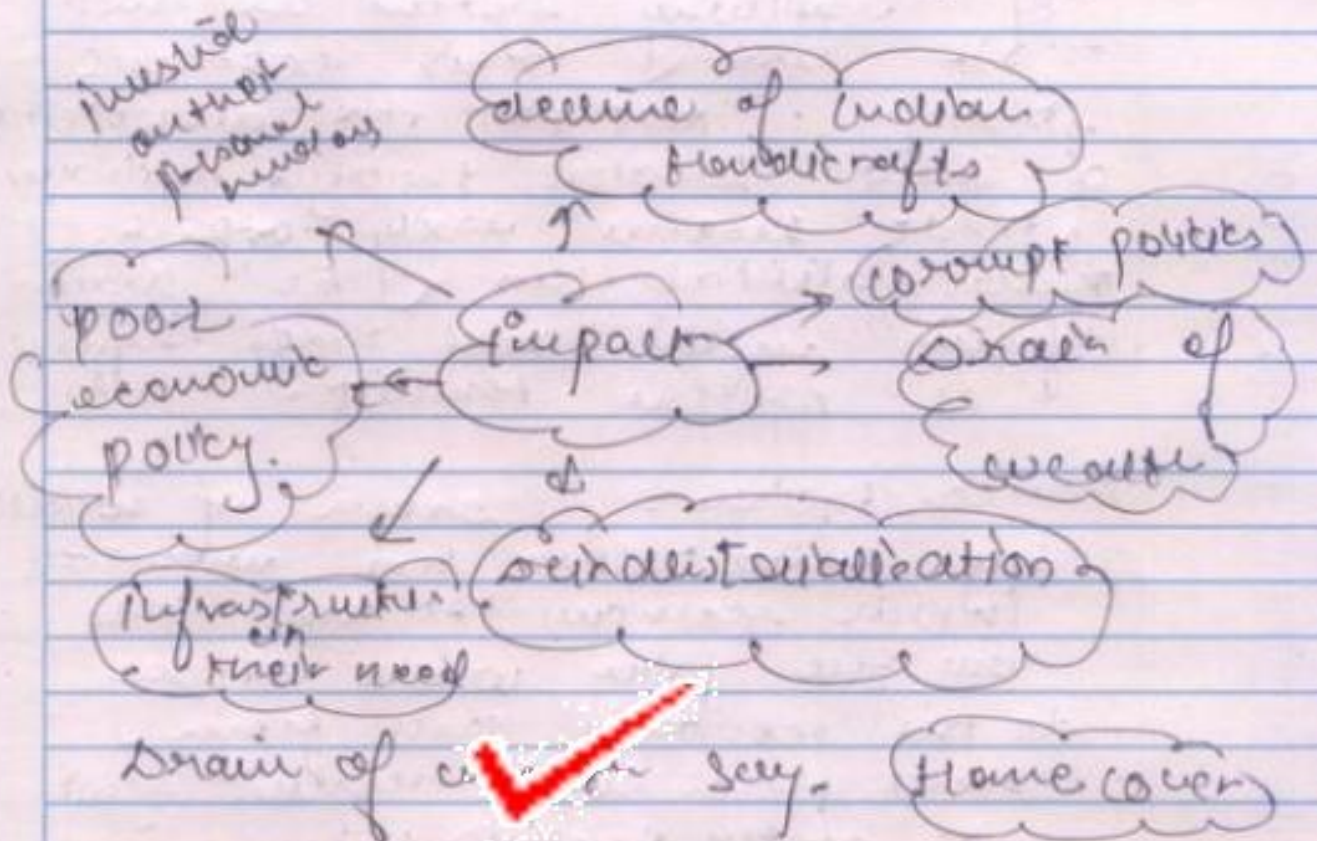
Impact:-

Commercialisation of Agriculture
where according to economic
policy they used to exploit
the farmer by ordering
them only to grow commercial
crops instead of annual
grains etc. and one of
the main reasons for

Do Not Write anything in this Portion



Low mineral crop was that it
faded away the quality of soil.



According to this they used to take
a money of British supply of or
subsidiary of state from India
But certain demand they should
give the salary from their revenue
not from Indian revenue system.

decline of Indian crafts - introduction
of British goods in India and
due to industrialisation it had
vanished the Indian handicrafts



infrastructure development - Rise

in because the introduction of railway system in India was their economic strategy. Not for the development of India, because through railway trade became easy aspect. Raw material can be drawn from India and supplied to British market.

✓
Mercantilism - source of wealth
say mercantilism was important Indian economy because this was the policy where it say do the economic gain from same place and market again at the surplus rate.

Conclusion - Britishers made explores Indian economic condition at that time and at last it became only the open market for the Britishers to sell their goods to Indian market at high price.