

**NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY JODHPUR**  
**Ph.D. ENTRANCE TEST 2025-26**  
**SECTION B**  
**HISTORY**

1. Which ruler's details are provided by the Hathigumpha inscriptions?
- a) Chetaraja
  - b) Ashoka
  - c) Kharavela
  - d) Mahameghavahana
- [ ]
2. Which foreign traveller visited Motupalli port during Kakatiya ruler Rudrama Devi's reign?
- a) Ibn Batuta
  - b) Marco Polo
  - c) Al-Beruni
  - d) Niccolò de' Conti
- [ ]
3. Who was the author of the authoritative legal commentary of the ancient era – Mitakshara?
- a) Vigneswara
  - b) Yajnavalkya
  - c) Manu
  - d) Brihaspati
- [ ]
4. Which Indian state is the famous Piprahwa Stupa situated in?
- a) Haryana
  - b) Madhya Pradesh
  - c) Uttar Pradesh
  - d) Maharashtra
- [ ]

5. "Kautilya furnishes us as full and complete [a] definition of the state as was possible in ancient times. The Greek thinkers hardly discuss the constituent elements of the state."

Which Indian historian wrote the above-mentioned lines in their book?

- a) R.C. Majumdar
- b) K.A. Nilakanta Sastri
- c) R. Champakalakshmi
- d) Ram Sharan Sharma

[ ]

6. Who composed the Allahabad pillar Inscription or Prayag Prasasti for the ruler Samudragupta?

- a) Harisena
- b) Banabhatta
- c) Ashvaghosha
- d) Dandin

[ ]

7. How many parvas (books/sections) are there in the Indian Sanskrit epic Mahabharata?

- a) 21
- b) 18
- c) 14
- d) 9

[ ]

8. Which was the only Harappan site with an artificial brick dockyard?

- a) Rakhigarhi
- b) Dholavira
- c) Lothal
- d) Surkotada

[ ]

9. Which one of these is **not** a Mahajanapada?

- a) Kashi
- b) Panchala
- c) Avanti
- d) Patliputra

[ ]

10. *Chaturvimshatimata* is a compilation that puts together teachings of 24 lawgivers of Ancient India.

- a) True
- b) False

[ ]

11. Jīmūtavāhana was the writer of which prominent Ancient Indian legal treatise?

- a) Dayabhaga
- b) Naradasmriti
- c) Yajnavalkya Smriti
- d) Mitakshara

[ ]

12. Which one of these terms commonly denoted land dues or taxes in early medieval South India?

- a) Echchoru
- b) Vetti
- c) Kadamai
- d) Tari-irai

[ ]

13. Under which dynasty's rule was Rajatarangini composed in Kashmir?

- a) Karkota dynasty
- b) Lohara Dynasty
- c) Utpala dynasty
- d) Chak dynasty

[ ]

14. Who was the author of the historical chronicle Tabaqat-i Nasiri, written in 13th century India?

- a) Al-Beruni
- b) Shams Siraj Afif
- c) Minhaj-Us Siraj
- d) Shaikh Rizqullah Mushtaqi

[ ]

15. Which Indian poet was given the famous title of Tuti-i Hindi?

- a) Amir Khusro
- b) Keshavdas
- c) Raskhan
- d) Abdul Rahim Khan-i-Khanan

[ ]

16. The ruling dynasty to introduce the administrative Nayaka System was?

- a) Bahmani
- b) Chola
- c) Kakatiya
- d) Vijayanagara

[ ]

17. Which of these temples is an example of Nagara Architectural style?

- a) Virupaksha Temple
- b) Brihadeeswarar Temple
- c) Kandariya Mahadeva Temple
- d) Hoysaleswara Temple

[ ]

18. Which of these texts translated from Sanskrit to Persian in Akbar's reign are titled Razmnamah?

- a) Ramayana
- b) Rajtarangini
- c) Simhasana-dvatrimshika
- d) Mahabharata

[ ]

19. Which historian gave the 'segmentary state' model to study pre-modern states of the Chola period?

- a) Noburu Karashima
- b) Burton Stein
- c) R. Champakalakshmi
- d) Hermann Kulke

[ ]

20. "The policy of Akbar was to make all his subjects feel that it was their empire."  
Which policy of Akbar's is being referred to in the statement?

- a) Farr- i Izdi
- b) Tauhid- i Ilahi
- c) Sulh- i Kul
- d) Ibadatkhana

[ ]

21. Which one of the following officers was the guardian of Islamic law and spokesman of the Ulema under the Mughals?

- a) Qazi-ul Quzat
- b) Muhtasib
- c) Sadr-us Sudur
- d) Khan-i Saman

[ ]

22. Which of the following Ashtpradhans under Shivaji was in-charge of intelligence or espionage?

- a) Senapati
- b) Sumant
- c) Sachiv
- d) Mantri

[ ]

23. Treaty of Allahabad of 1765 granted Diwani rights (revenue collection rights) of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the East India Company. True or False?

- a) False
- b) True

[ ]

24. The Nawab of Bengal who concluded a treaty with Marathas and agreed to pay an annual tribute as chauth and ceded to them the revenues of the part of Orissa, was:

- a) Siraj-ud-Daula
- b) Alivardi Khan
- c) Murshid Quli Khan
- d) Shuja-ud-din

[ ]

25. What was the political significance of Tipu's Planting a tree of liberty at Seringapatam.

- a) It was a token of his alliance with the French
- b) It showed his spirit of independence
- c) Meant to foster a fighting spirit amongst his people
- d) It was meant to show the English as anti-democratic nation

[ ]

26. What was the land revenue system adopted by Maharaja Ranjit Singh, in Punjab, during the later part of his rule?

- a) Zabti system
- b) Batai System
- c) Kankut System
- d) Nasaq System

[ ]

27. Why was Nizam-ul-Mulk elevated to the post of Vizier of the Mughal Empire by Emperor Muhammad Shah?

- a) In recognition of his victory over Hussain Ali, the viceroy of Deccan
- b) For his leading role in overthrow of Sayyid Brothers
- c) For supporting the claim of Ahmad Shah to the Mughal throne
- d) In recognition of his ability for efficient administration

[ ]

28. Which Governor General faced impeachment trial in Britain in late 18th century

- a) Sir John MacPherson
- b) Warren Hastings
- c) Earl Cornwallis
- d) John Shore

[ ]

29. Which of these is not true about the Permanent Settlement of Bengal

- a) Prior to coming of British, zamindars collected revenue on behalf of the Mughal Emperor
- b) Landlords were required to pay a set amount of revenue to the British
- c) The Settlement was introduced under the governor-generalship of Warren Hastings
- d) Due to high rates, many zamindars were forced to divide their states.

[ ]

30. What gave lord Wellesley an opportunity to conclude a subsidiary treaty with Raja of Tanjore and take over the civil and military administration of the Kingdom?

- a) A threat of attack from Tipu Sultan
- b) A threat of attack from the Marathas
- c) A threat of Attack from the Nizam
- d) A disputed succession

[ ]

31. What did lord Wellesley used as an opportunity in 1800 to force the legitimate successor of the deceased Nawab of Surat to surrender the whole administration of the territory to the company

- a) Disputed succession
- b) Threat of attack from Marathas
- c) Inability of the nawab to pay the subsidy for the maintenance of British troops
- d) Allegation of violation of a subsidiary alliance by employing French soldiers [ ]

32. For which crime was Raja Nandkumar sentenced to death penalty in 1775?

- a) Murder
- b) Theft
- c) Forgery
- d) None of the Above

[ ]

33. Which year did the Supreme Court of Judicature, Fort William, Calcutta, replaced Mayor's court

- a) 1773
- b) 1774
- c) 1782
- d) 1832

[ ]

34. Which of the following privileges obtained by the English under the royal Farman of 1717 became a source of conflict between them and the Nawab of Bengal?

- a) Free currency granted throughout the Mughal dominion to company's coins minted at Bombay
- b) Exemption from payment of all customs and duties at Surat
- c) Permission to rent additional territory around Calcutta
- d) Freedom to export and import their goods from and in Bengal, without paying customs dues.

[ ]

35. The permanent settlement was made with:

- a) The Zamindars
- b) The Cultivators
- c) The Village Communities
- d) The Muqaddams

[ ]

36. Which of the following was not one of the factors which in practice negated Ryot's right of ownership of his land under the Ryotwari settlement?

- a) Government retained the right to resume the land at will
- b) The government retained the right to enhance land revenue at will
- c) In most areas land revenue was exorbitant leaving hardly anything with the cultivator
- d) The ryot had to pay revenue even when his crop was affected by famines, floods, etc.

[ ]

37. East India company was divested of all its commercial functions by:

- a) The charter act of 1833
- b) The Pitts India Act of 1878
- c) Indian Councils Act of 1861
- d) The Act of 1858

[ ]

38. Which of the following systematically articulated the extent and implication of the 'Theory of Economic Drain'

- a) Raja Rammohun Roy
- b) Dadabhai Naroji
- c) R.C. Dutt
- d) Surendra Nath Banerji

[ ]

39. The Law of 1799, which led to large scale peasant exploitation in Bengal, invested the zamindars, with:

- a) Arbitrary powers to remove the peasants
- b) Power to attach agricultural stocks and implements for non-payment of arrears.
- c) Both (a) and (b) above
- d) Power to force cultivators to sow the crop of zamindar's choice

[ ]

40. Which of the following governors-general was responsible for passing the XVII of 1829, that declared Sati illegal?

- a) John Adam
- b) Amherst
- c) William Bentinck
- d) Auckland

[ ]

41. Which of the following laid the foundations for implementation of western education system in India?

- a) The report of the Committee of Public Instructions, 1823
- b) Dispatches of Sir Charles Wood, Secretary of State, 1854
- c) The Charter Act of 1833
- d) Report of the Hunter Commission, 1862

[ ]

42. Which of the following was not one of the government measures against which Raja Rammohun Roy directed his agitational movements:

- a) Adam's Press ordinance of 1823 which curtailed Freedom of Press
- b) Jury Act of 1827, which discriminated on religious grounds
- c) Catholic Emancipation Act of 1829
- d) Resumption of Lands granted for charitable purposes [ ]

43. Which one of the Indian Social Reformers actively pursued for Widow Remarriage Act of 1856?

- a) Ishwar Chand Vidyasagar
- b) Raja Rammohun Roy
- c) Keshav Chandra Sen
- d) Debendranath Tagore [ ]

44. Which of the following peasant movements is **not** correctly matched with the state it was launched in?

- a) Kisan Sabha and Ekta movement in Uttar Pradesh
- b) Moplah Rebellion in Kerala
- c) Bardoli Satyagraha in Gujarat
- d) Pabna Agrarian League in Maharashtra [ ]

45. Where was the Depressed Classes Mission Society started in 1906, with the object of improving 'the social and spiritual conditions of the Depressed Classes', set-up?

- a) Calcutta
- b) Poona
- c) Bombay
- d) Madras [ ]

46. What was the important provision of the Second Indian Factories Act of 1891?
- a) Workmen's Compensation
  - b) Reduction in working Hours for Men
  - c) Provision of Weekly Holiday for all workers
  - d) Regulation of Worker's Wages
- [ ]
47. Which movement was launched as a response to the Partition of Bengal in 1905?
- a) The Swadeshi Movement
  - b) The Non-Cooperation Movement
  - c) Civil Disobedience
  - d) None of the above
- [ ]
48. Which of the following were key provisions of the Morley-Minto reforms or Indian Councils Act of 1909?
- a) It increased the membership of non-officials elected in the imperial and provincial legislative Councils.
  - b) The Act provided for the appointment of an Indian to the Viceroy's executive council and same provision was made for provincial executive councils
  - c) Indian Muslims were granted separate electorates, which allocated reserved seats in the municipal and district boards, in the provincial Councils and in the imperial legislature.
  - d) All the above
- [ ]
49. The Dandi March was a part of which movement?
- a) Non-Cooperation Movement
  - b) Civil Disobedience Movement
  - c) Quit India Movement
  - d) Swadeshi Movement
- [ ]

50. Which act provided for the establishment of a federal structure in India?

- a) Government of India Act, 1919
- b) Government of India Act, 1935
- c) Indian Independence Act, 1947
- d) Charter Act of 1853

[ ]

**END OF SECTION B**

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**ROUGH WORK**

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