

Dear Aspirants,

These tests are formed to help you crack the 2020 IAS Prelims. You may give these tests to analyze where you stand with your preparation. If you are unable to find answers to the questions of the test please feel free to contact RAO IAS Institute, Lucknow for the Answer key. Also stay tuned for more such tests. This test if given with complete discipline can become a sure shot way to your success in prelims 2020.

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1. Name the two Buddhist monks who introduced new form of Buddhism in Tibet in medieval times.
2. Which religion was supported by the Palas?
3. Name the dynasty that ruled over Malaya, Java, and Sumatra that was Buddhist in faith and, sent embassies to the Pala court and built a monastery at Nalanda and requested Pala ruler Devpala to endow 5 villages for its upkeep.
4. Which Pala ruler revived Nalanda University and set apart 200 villages for meeting its expenses?
5. Who founded Vikramshila University?
6. Vikramshila University is situated on the banks of which river?
7. Pratihara clashed with Rashtrakutas to have control over which area?
8. The first capital of Pratihara was at?
9. Who was the greatest king of Pratihara dynasty and is also considered as the real founder of Pratihara Empire?
10. Who tells that the Pratihara rulers have the best cavalry in India?
11. Mihirbhoj was devotee of which God? What is the most popular title adopted by him?
12. Al Masudi who visited Gujarat in 915-16 was native of which place and he calls Bhoj by which name?
13. Name a famous Sanskrit poet and dramatist who lived in the court of Mahilpala.
14. Many Indian scholars introduced Indian sciences, especially mathematics, algebra and medicine to the Arab world. These scholars went with embassies to the court of which ruler?

15. Tripartite struggle involved Pala, Pratihara and Rashtrakuta. Who founded Rashtrakuta dynasty and, where was the capital?
16. Rashtrakutas were fighting in north with Pratihara and Palas who were they fighting with in south?
17. Who was the greatest ruler of Rashtrakuta dynasty?
18. Which religions were patronized by Rashtrakutas?
19. Who built the famous rock-cut temple of Shiva at Ellora?
20. Besides Sanskrit which languages were patronized by Rashtrakuta rulers?
21. Name the greatest apbhhransh poet who lived in Rashtrakuta court?
22. According to Arab writers in the court of which empire women did not veil their faces?
23. According to which writer an individual has the right to bear arms to defend himself against thieves, assassins and also has the right to oppose an unjust king.
24. All ministers except one were expected to lead military campaigns when called upon to do so. Who was the exception?
25. Where from Rashtrakuta and Pratihara kings imported large number of horses?
26. Out of the 3 powers who maintained large number of elephants?
27. Out of the 3 powers who maintained finest cavalry?
28. Pala and Pratihara kingdoms were divided into Bhukti (province), Mandal/Visaya (districts). The officer in charge of Bhukti was known as?
29. The province in the Rashtrakuta kingdom was known as?

30. What was Patal in Pala and Pratihara empires?
31. What was the counterpart of Patal in Rashtrakuta empire?
32. Who were the nad gavundas or desa gramakutas in Deccan area?
33. According to Medhatithi the king's authority was derived from which two books?
34. Chera ruled over which modern state of India?
35. Who was the founder of Medieval Cholas?
36. Who were the two greatest rulers of medieval Cholas?
37. Which Chola ruler conquered Maldives and Sri Lanka?
38. Who got constructed Brihadeshwar temple at Tanjore?
39. Which country received the embassy of 70 merchants in 1077?
40. Chola rulers destroyed Anuradhapura and treated their kings and queens harshly. Where is Anuradhapura situated?
41. Name the Venetian traveler who visited India in 13th century?
42. Which post Khwaja Jahan was holding who was left in charge of the capital when Muhammad Bin Tughlaq went out to deal with rebellions?
43. Which sultan appointed a Telang Brahman as his wazir who was converted into Muslim under the title Khan-e-Jahan?
44. Diwan-i-risalat and Diwan-i-Insha were related to which departments in sultanate?
45. Name the officer who headed Pargana.

72. Palaiyagar/Nayak were the military chiefs granted a territory with a fixed revenue and they were supposed to maintain fixed number of soldiers, horses and elephants for the service of the state of Vijaynagar. Name the territory?
73. Who said about the economic condition of the people in the reign of the Vijaynagar Empire: "The land is overstocked with people, but those in the country are very miserable while the nobles are extremely affluent and delight in luxury."
74. Out of the 4 schools of Islamic law which one was the most liberal and adopted by the eastern Turks who later came to India?
75. In India sufi were organized in 12 orders called the silsila. A relationship between Pir and Murid was a vital part of the sufi system. Who was a Pir?
76. Which yogic book has been translated into Persian from Sanskrit?
77. The sufi orders were broadly divided into two Ba-shara and Be-shara. Write their meanings.
78. Name the two most popular sufi silsilas which were Ba-shara.
79. Baktiyar kaki was the disciple of which famous Chisti sufi saint?
80. Verses of which Chisti sufi saint were quoted in the Adi granth of the Sikh?
81. Which sufi saint was known as sidh/perfect among the hindu yogis?
82. Guru Nanak was born in a khatri family in the village of Talwandi, now called Nankana, is situated on the bank of which river?
83. Name the Arab philosopher who gave the doctrine known as Taujid-i-wajudi (Unity of being).
84. Which sufi saint wrote a treatise Haquaiq-i-Hindi in which he explained words as 'Krishna', 'murli', 'gopi'. 'radha', 'yamuna', etc in sufi mystic terms.
85. Name the Persian poet and writer who was given the title of Nayak and introduced many Perso-Arabic ragas (airs) such as aiman, gora and sanam.

86. The musical work Mankautuhal in which all the new musical modes were introduced by the Muslims were included was prepared under which Hindu king?
87. Write the years related to life of Babur:
(a) Conquered fort of Bhira:
(b) Conquered Sialkot:
(c) Battle of Panipat:
(d) Battle of Khanwa:
88. After which battle Babur assumed the title of gazi?
89. The faujdar and the amalgar were the officers in charge of which unit of administration?
90. The lands which were allotted to learned and religious men during the mughals were known as what?
91. Barids (Intelligence Officers) and Wakiyanavis (News reporters) were posted to all parts of Mughal Empire. Their reports were presented to the Mughal emperor through which Mughal officer?
92. Akbar divided his province into 12 subas in 1580. Name the 6 officers which were appointed to each of these provinces to apply the policy of Principle of checks and balances.
93. Bhagwandas and his son Man Singh were allotted mansabs by Akbar. What were their ranks respectively?
94. Name the scholar who was invited by Akbar to explain the doctrine of Zoroastrianism.
95. What was the original name of Din-i-Ilahi?
96. What is shast given by Akbar to the novice who placed his head at his feet after initiation on the day of Sunday which was fixed for the same?
97. What is the meaning of the philosophy emphasized by Akbar's Sulh-i-Kul?
98. Akbar opened a department for translation. Which were the first three books translated?

99. Who were the Bargis?

100. Who had the title of Abla baba i.e. friend of the poor?